



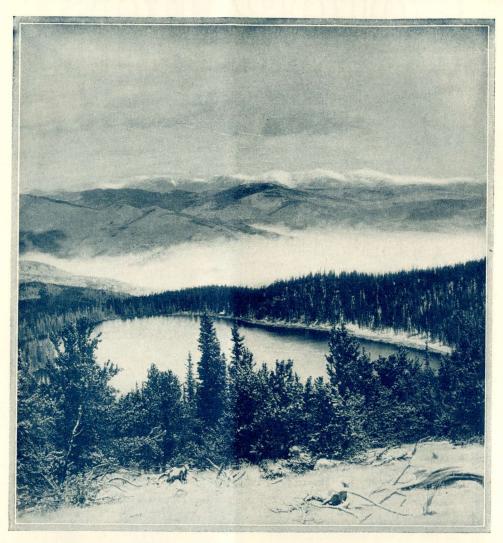
AHIGHLAND pleasureground, planted and terraced before mankind appeared on earth, has hardly been known to its possessors for more than a generation.

The rivers carved and hollowed Colorado's profound canyons in periods that we can only measure by tentative guesswork. Ages before, the primeval formations that became the Rocky Mountain System were building North America's mighty watershed.

Today we have an upland playground without like on earth. Safe pathways lead to its highest peaks and through its deepest chasms; over a thousand species of wild flowers brighten its groves and glades; cool, dewless nights in the hottest summer, and dry, clear, atmosphere by day draw a larger tourist-family yearly to this favorite holiday-home.



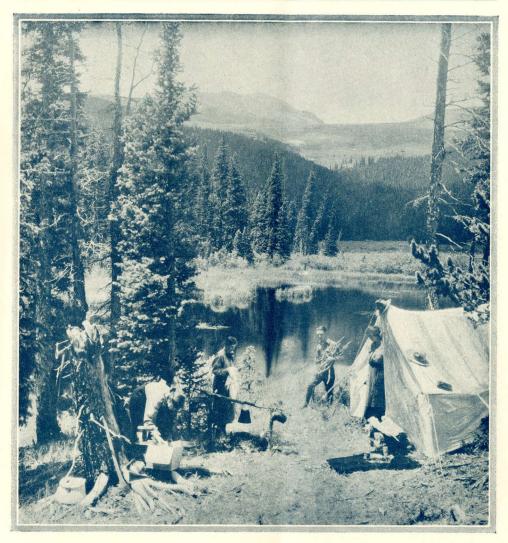






ECHO LAKE, FROM GOLIATH PEAK Echo Lake, about 50 miles west of Denver, is the farthest point reached on the Crest and Canyon Tour, described on page 24. This eight-hour motor-ride is remarkable for the contrasts in the character of the scenery seen on the route. Along many of its lower levels it passes between steep cliffs, but as it crosses Chief Mountain (shown on the left) it reaches a height of 11,000 feet, and commands splendid panoramic views.

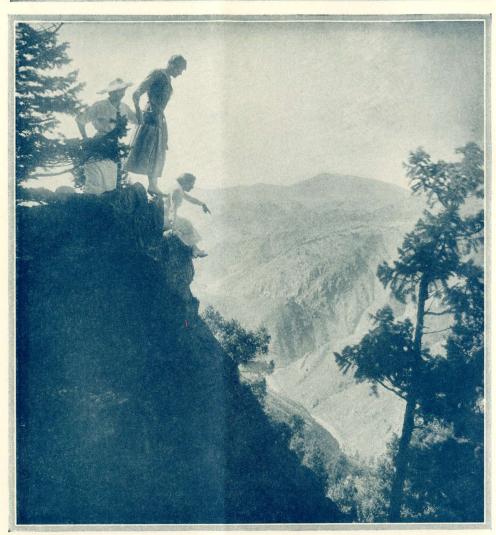




CAMP AT MIRROR LAKE,
MT. EVANS TRAIL
Mt. Evans, 14,260 feet high, and one
of the highest peaks of Colorado, stands
near the western edge of the Denver
Mountain Parks. Other lofty peaks of
the Rockies are in the vicinity. The trail
leads past a number of beautiful mountain lakes that afford delightful camp
sites, as the pictures indicate. sites, as the pictures indicate.





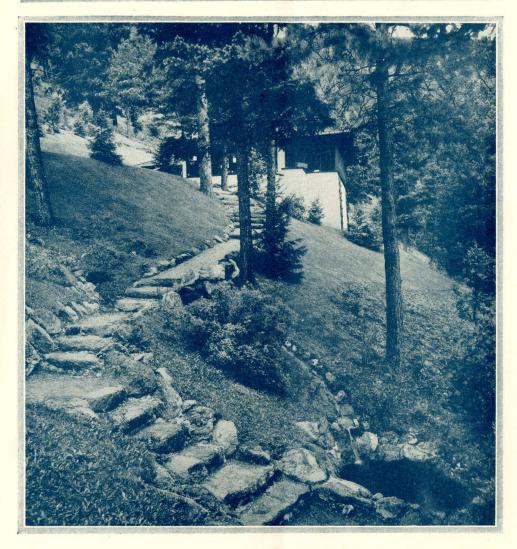




COLOROW POINT, OVERLOOKING CLEAR CREEK CANYON

CLEAR CREEK CANYON
This famous scenic spot, 2,000 feet above the floor of Clear Creek Canyon, was named after a noted Piute Chief, who was captured here. It affords one of the many grand panoramas visible from the Denver Mountain Parks. The buffalo herd, as well as a large herd of elk, is in Genesee Park, west of Colorow Point, and on the State Highway.



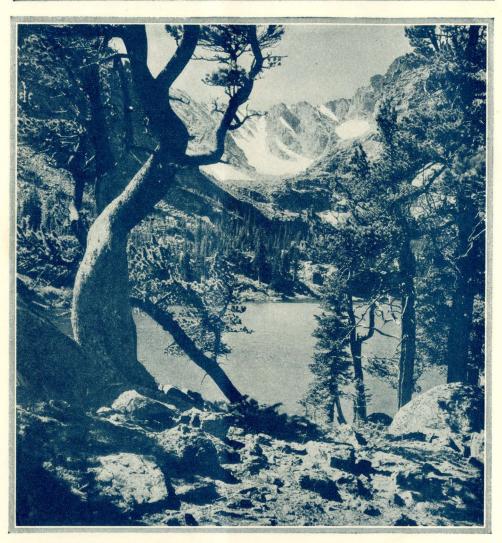


SUMMER HOME IN BEAR CREEK CANYON

In rugged Bear Creek Canyon, through which winds the motor highway from the southern entrance to the Denver Mountain Parks, are many charming mountain homes. At the lower end of the gorge is the Park of the Red Rocks. Farther up in the mountains is "Troutdale-in-the-Pines," a highly attractive summer hotel (Small picture).





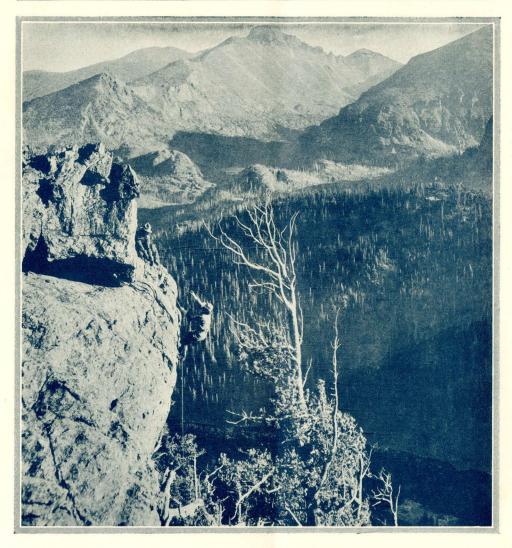




LOCH VALE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Loch Vale is one of the most beautiful canyons in the great mountain park. High peaks tower aloft, with glaciers clinging to their cliffs; streams dash down from perennial ice and spread out into exquisite lakes—some encircled by pines and margined by lovely wild flowers. Below, a horseback party is entering Loch Vale.



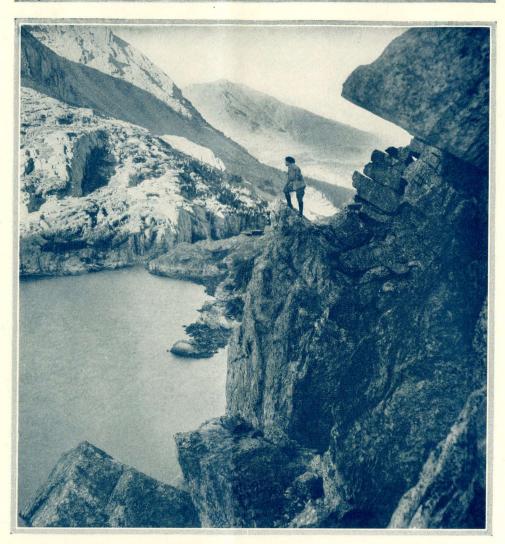


LONGS PEÄK, FROM FLATTOP MOUNTAIN

One of the finest views of the imperial, square-crowned monarch of the northern Rockies is that from Flattop Mountain. The scene shows a crag-encircled lake in the foreground and part of Glacier Gorge in the distance. This panorama is typical of Rocky Mountain National Park. In the small picture is shown a party on the Tyndall Glacier.



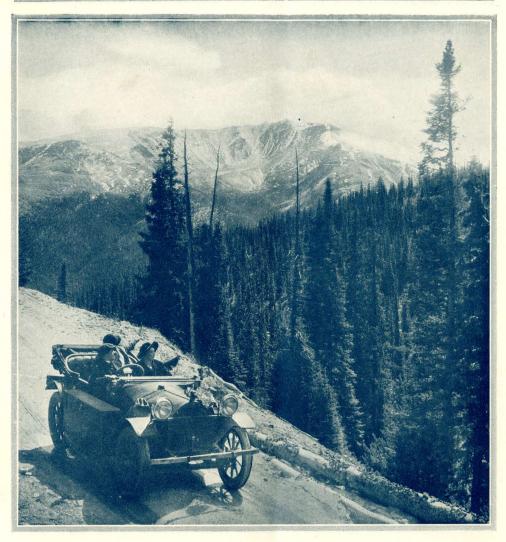






BLUEBIRD LAKE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
Wild Basin, in Rocky Mountain National Park, has a beauty of striking individuality. Its color scheme is silvergray, snow-white, indigo, and dark green. The mighty peaks are gray; the immense snow fields, white; the romantic lakes, blue; and the virgin forests are evergreen. Any other color that the attistic evergence. Any other color that the artistic eye demands may be found in the gorgeous gardens of wild flowers.



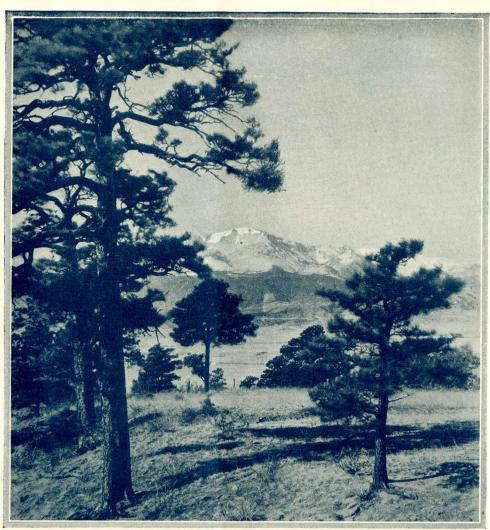


BERTHOUD PASS

BERTHOUD PASS
Berthoud Pass, which commands splendid views of the Rockies, including James and Longs Peaks, is reached near the end of the 236-mile motor trip from Denver through Estes Park, Milner Pass, Grand Lake, Idaho Springs and back to Denver, taking two days; the transportation cost is \$25.50. There are also three "all expense" tours over this route, occupying two, three and four days respectively. See page 27 for prices and more complete description.





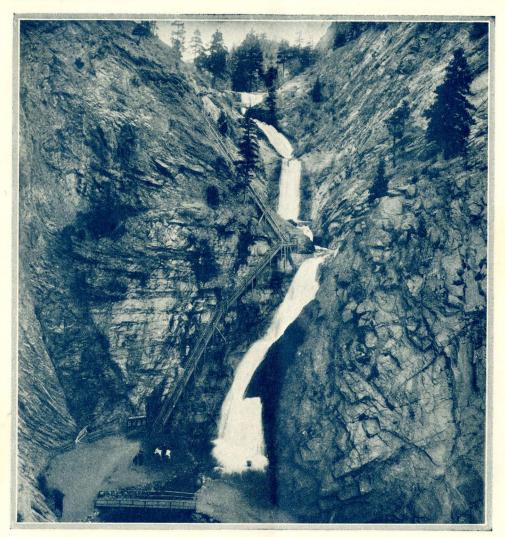




PIKES PEAK

Pikes Peak, 14,109 feet in elevation, is one of the most celebrated summits of the Rockies. Lieut. Pike, who discovered it in 1806, after a futile attempt to reach its crest, expressed an opinion that no one would ever scale it. Today, the topmost point on the mighty peak is reached by a cog railway and a fine motor highway. The base of the mountain is about six miles from Colorado Springs.





SEVEN FALLS, SOUTH CHEYENNE CANYON

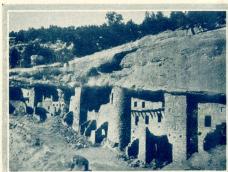
CANYON

These picturesque cascades are in South Cheyenne Canyon, a deep and rugged gorge a few miles southwest of Colorado Springs. North Cheyenne Canyon is near by, and Cheyenne Mountain rises to the southward. Magnificent scenery of this type is at the very doors of Colorado Springs. Outdoor sports may be enjoyed the year 'round.



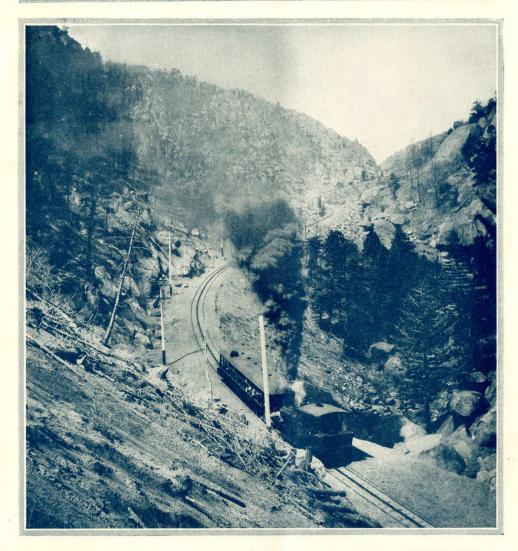






IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS This marvelous region, characterized by weird and fantastic formations of red sandstone, many of them resembling familiar objects and animals, adjoins Colorado Springs on the northwest. The smaller picture shows a replica of the ancient cliff dwellings of southwestern Colorado; this is just north of Manitou, the noted watering place, at the foot of Piles Peak Pikes Peak.



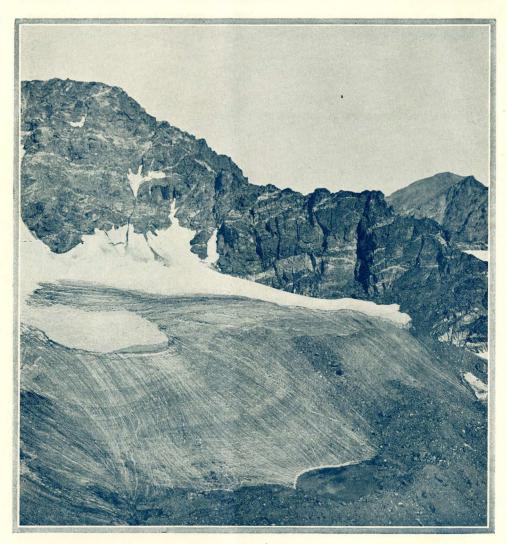


COG RAILWAY TRAIN ASCENDING PIKES PEAK

PIKES PEAK
This unique railway, nine miles in length, extends from Manitou through all the tree zones of Colorado and their frontier at the timber line to the craggy summit of "The Sentinel of the Rockies," 14,109 feet high. The automobile highway to the summit is not so steep, but is remarkable for the abrupt turns and "hairpin curves" which make a gradual incline possible.





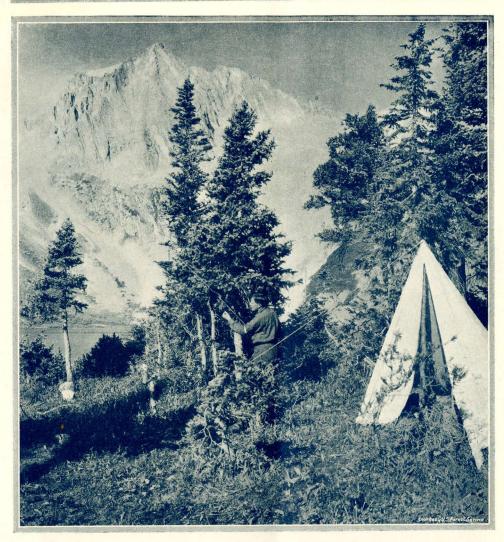




THE ARAPAHO GLACIER

The Arapaho Glacier, one of the largest and most impressive in Colorado and the southernmost living glacier in North America, is plainly visible from near Boulder. It clings to the Continental Divide in the arena on the east side of the Arapaho Peaks, at the head of the North Boulder Canyon. It is a mile in width and flows 27½ feet a year. There are four other glaciers in the vicinity, all of them accessible from Boulder.





CAMP NEAR SNOW MASS PEAK Magnificent Snow Mass Peak, 13,970 feet in elevation, is in Sopris National Forest. Colorado has 17 National Forests, comprising 13 million acres of the finest scenery in the state. Vacationists are heartily welcome to enjoy these immense playgrounds; care with fire and proper camp sanitation are practically the only restrictions. Full information concerning the National Forests may be obtained from Union Pacific representatives.



OLORADO'S MOUN'







In Denver's 59 square miles t grounds, 50 miles of boulevards, miles of street car lines. Hardly city presents that absolute mod where there are practically no ou

As a result, the visitor can s primeval conditions are unchange utmost that any metropolis provi section, is as brilliantly illumina There are 250 hotels and 1,000 b choice extends from the utmost comforts and practical economies

- Exhibit of bighorn sheep in the Colorado Museum of Natural History.
- 2. Bird's-eye view of Denver, from Capitol.
- 3. Denver mint, where tourists are shown the process of coining bullion.
- 4. Bathing at Berkeley Beach.
- 5. Inspiration Point—a 200-mile panoramic view of the Rockies.





TAIN PLAYGROUNDS







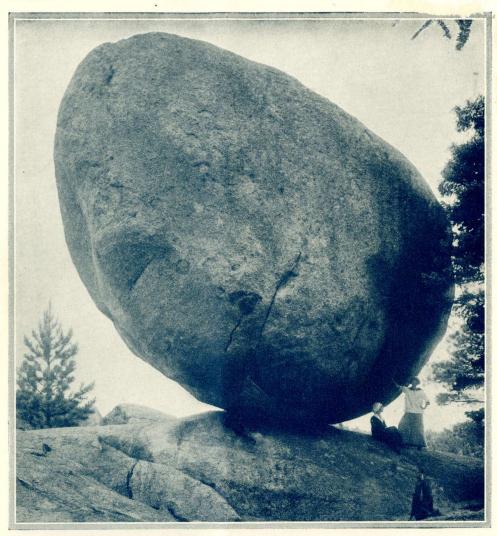
VER

here are 40 city parks and playtyo miles of paved streets and 225 more than a generation old, this dernity of character found only t-of-date conditions to remove. beend each day in regions where d, and at night he can enjoy the des. Curtis Street, in the theatre ted as the "Great White Way." oarding houses, and the range of luxury to the substantial home which many travelers prefer.

- 6. Municipal Auditorium at night—2,000 couples have lanced here at one time.
- 7. Lakeside, the scene of evening festivals throughout the summer.
- 8. Interior of Municipal Auditorium, seating 12,000. A free recital is given daily on the \$80,000 Wurlitzer pipe organ.
- 9. One of Curtis Street's theatre blocks.









BALANCED ROCK, NEAR PINE GROVE, PLATTE CANYON

Platte Canyon, southwest of Denver, is noted for its excellent trout fishing and picturesque scenery. There are a score of comfortable resorts between Denver and Grant, near the head of the Canyon. The river twists and dashes down the castellated gorge which displays a wide variety of massive rock forms. A railway and a smooth automobile highway ascend the canyon.





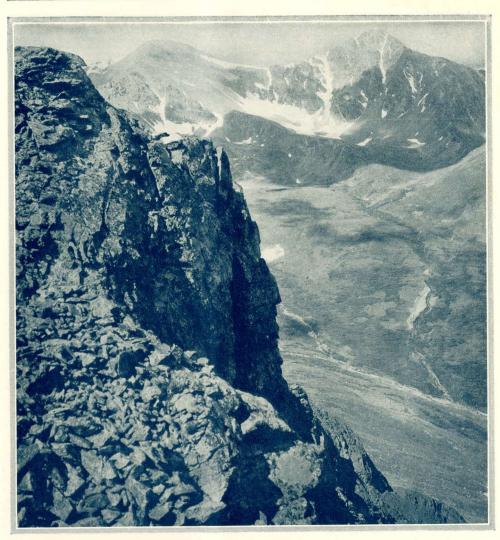
GORE CANYON, ON THE

"MOFFAT ROAD"

The "Moffat Road" (Denver & Salt Lake R. R.) crosses the Continental Divide at Corona, elevation 11,660 feet, which is surrounded by a magnificent array of lofty summits. Fields of perennial snow cling to the craggy crests, and stupendous gorges drop to dizzy depths. The trip to Corona and return may be made in one day. The Moffat Road continues westward through the Rockies to Craig.



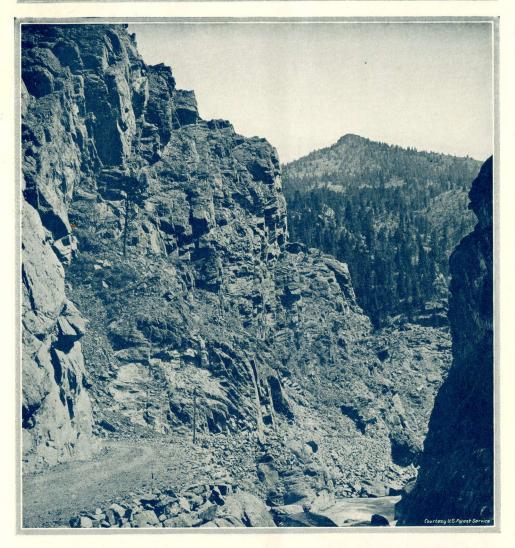






GRAYS AND TORREYS PEAKS Near the head of Clear Creek Canyon these giants of the Rockies raise their snow-streaked crests 14,341 feet and 14,336 feet respectively into the sky. They are favorite summits for mountainclimbing parties. By way of the noted "Georgetown Loop," train service extends to Georgetown and Silver Plume, famous mining towns near the bases of the peaks. A mountaineering party is shown below.





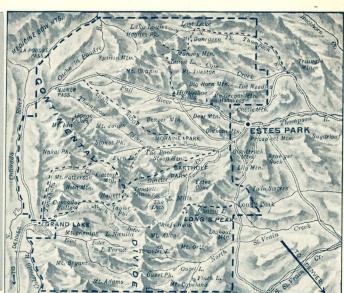
CACHE LA POUDRE CANYON, COLORADO NATIONAL FOREST This canyon begins about twelve miles

This canyon begins about twelve miles from Fort Collins; farther up, the lofty, chiseled walls close in and become splendidly majestic, while the stream forms charming cascades. Excellent fishing may be had, and there are many fine camp sites, and several resorts. New stretches of the Cache la Poudre Road are now being built to join eventually with the Fall River Road in Rocky Mountain National Park.

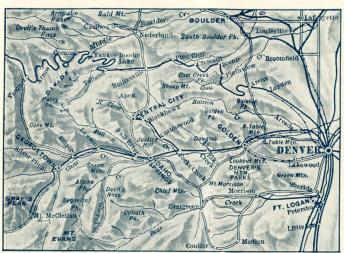




Big Thompson River



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



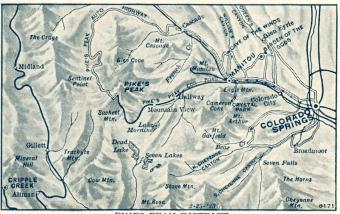
DENVER and VICINITY



Jackson Monument



Garden of the Gods



PIKES PEAK DISTRICT

OLORADO, notwithstanding its high rank as a mining and agricultural state, owes its widest fame to its varied and impressive mountain scenery, its delightful climate, and its unsurpassed qualifications as a summer playground. Two-thirds of its area ranges from 6,000 to 14,000 feet, giving the state a higher average elevation than any other; it has 325 peaks over 10,000 feet high, and contains 42 out of the 55 peaks in the United States that exceed 14,000 feet.

Unlike Switzerland, where it is often dangerous to ascend 10,000 feet, some of the highest mountains in Colorado have motorways and railroads leading to their summits. Two of the greatest mining towns in the world—Leadville and Cripple Creek, Colorado, are at altitudes of approximately 10,000 feet. Mountain valleys of amazing beauty lie between the giant ranges, the celebrated natural "parks," where resorts rustic and luxurious care for sight-seer, fisherman, mountaineer, horseman, and scientist. During midsummer, perpetual snow and ice may be reached in a few hours from populous cities.

Majestic, snowy peaks, rugged canyons, musical mountain streams, sparkling cascades, romantic lakes, living glaciers, exquisite wild flower gardens of astonishing variety and profusion, and many miles of excellent roads and trails are some of the elements that make up the irresistible appeal of Colorado. Practically all of the resorts are a mile or more above sea level. The climate is equable and invigorating—cool, dry nights for refreshing sleep, and sparkling, sunny days for outdoor activity. A multitude of resorts and hotels provide satisfactory accommodations for the means of any visitor.

Denver, the Gateway

Denver, the handsome capital and commercial center of Colorado, is the natural gateway to the vast mountain wonderland. Situated 15 miles from the eastern base of the Rockies, it is the starting point for dozens of sight-seeing trips by train, trolley, and motor, all of them of absorbing interest; while most, if time be limited, may be made in one day, few will voluntarily be content with fleeting glimpses of the picturesque scenes they include.

Denver's elevation is one mile above sea level and its summer climate is notable for bright, clear days and cool, refreshing nights. The winter climate is mild and sunny, inviting many outdoor activities. Denver is a cosmopolitan city, with a population of 270,000. It has many fine public buildings, including the State Capitol, Federal Building, United States Mint, Public Library, Municipal Auditorium, Stock-Show Stadium, two museums, and many attractive theaters. Denver's Civic Center is a magnificent example of municipal foresight. In the Municipal Auditorium, which seats 12,000 persons, free organ recitals are given at noon during the summer. Denver has 40 parks; City Park contains a well-stocked zoological garden and an electric fountain; free concerts are given there during the summer. From Cheesman Park, on a clear day, the front range of the Rockies from Pikes Peak to Longs Peak, and northward to Wyoming, may be seen.

Denver has more than 250 hotels, with accommodations for 50,000 persons daily; for those who wish accommodations at lower rates there are approximately 1,000 boarding houses. A bureau of information is maintained at the Union Station for assisting visitors to find suitable lodgings; useful suggestions are given here to those who wish to keep down expenses, and also to those whose time for sight-seeing is limited. Besides the hotel dining rooms and cafes, there are numerous restaurants.

The varied attractions of Denver may be seen most quickly and conveniently by sightseeing automobiles or trolley cars, which operate on regular schedules that include the principal places of interest. The sightseeing automobiles which



make the trip in one and one-half hours and charge \$1.00, call at the leading hotels for passengers. The trolley trip requires two hours and costs 50 cents, and the street car service, which is still more economical, reaches most points of interest.

"Seeing the Boulevards" is a 20-mile trip in the large passenger automobiles of the Denver Cab Company, over the splendid boulevards of the city; this trip

starts at 7.00 p. m., requires two and one-half hours, and costs \$1.00.

"Seeing the Foothills" is a 51-mile trip along the base of the Rockies, requiring three hours; it is made in parlor-observation trolley cars that pass the principal hotels, and costs \$1.00.

Denver Mountain Parks

In the Rocky Mountains, within 30 miles of its corporate limits, Denver owns parks comprising 3,738 acres, between 7,000 and 11,000 feet in elevation, connected with the city by fine roadways; these parks contain camp sites, open air ovens, shelter houses, and rustic lodges. The Denver Cab Company takes visitors to the Denver Mountain Parks by a 65-mile motor trip that includes all of the principal points of interest, and by shorter trips to specific localities.

Golden, former capital of the state and the seat of the Colorado School of Mines, is 15 miles west of Denver, on the road to Lookout Mountain, and may be reached by automobile or trolley. Trolley fare, 58 cents. Castle Mountain, a picturesque butte affording wonderful views of Denver and the plains, and with a dancing pavilion on the summit, may be reached by the Scenic Incline R. R. from Golden. The 30-mile round trip Denver to top of Castle Mountain costs \$1.08.

A most comprehensive tour of the Mountain Parks and one that affords fine views of the lofty peaks of the Rockies, the deep canyons, forests, and wild flower gardens is the 65-mile automobile trip including Golden, Lookout Mountain, Wildcat Point, "Buffalo Bill's" grave, Bergen Park, Genesee Park, Evergreen, Bear Creek Canyon, the Park of the Red Rocks, and Morrison. Near Buffalo Bill's grave is the Cody Museum, conducted by Johnny Baker, formerly Cody's trick marksman. Among many curios and historic relics the tourist is shown Cody's famous breechloading rifle, "Lucretia Borgia," with which he killed over 4,000 buffalo for the supply bases of the construction gangs employed on the railroad that became the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific System. The tour is made both in 7-passenger and 12-passenger cars, the cost being \$5.00 and \$4.00 respectively.

Another tour covers 105 miles through a variety of mountain scenery that includes nearly every type. It is known as the Crest and Canyon Tour, and is completed between nine in the morning and five in the afternoon, lunch being taken at Idaho Springs Hotel, where meals are served a la carte. The route is over the shoulders of Squaw Mountain and Chief Mountain to Echo Lake, reaches a height of 11,000 feet, and presents views of most of the highest Colorado Peaks,

from Pikes to Longs. This trip, via Denver Cab Co., costs \$8.00.

Resorts Near Denver

Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek Valley, 37 miles from Denver, may be visited by automobile over Lookout Mountain and Floyd Hill, or via the Colorado & Southern Ry., or via trolley to Golden, and thence automobile. It is a stopover point on the motor tour of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. to Rocky Mountain National Park, returning via Grand Lake and Berthoud Pass. The hot radioactive springs which gave the town its name have been very effective in treating cases of stomach and kidney trouble, rheumatism and gout. Mineral cave-baths may be taken at Idaho Hot Springs Hotel, and there are several other comfortable inns. Near Idaho Springs are some of the richest radium mines in the world, as well as many other mines producing gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper.

At the roadside, close to the town, a memorial stone marks the spot where George A. Jackson made the first of his sensational discoveries of gold, on January 7,1859. Prospectors almost immediately became so numerous in this district that special State legislation was found necessary to regulate the industry. Only one other important gold discovery had been made in Colorado—on Cherry Creek, where Denver now stands, in the previous year. It was in these "boom" days that George M. Pullman, inventor of the Pullman car, built his log cabin which is seen close at hand, in Russell Gulch.

Georgetown, farther up Clear Creek Canyon and 50 miles from Denver, at an elevation of 8,476 feet, stands in the center of a famous mining district; a little higher in the mountains is Silver Plume, the railway terminus, also surrounded by rich mines. Between the two towns, the railroad forms the noted Georgetown Loop. Mt. McClellan and Grays Peak are near by. These picturesque towns may be reached in one-day trips by C. & S. Ry.

Eldorado Springs, 29 miles northwest from Denver and 7 miles south of Boulder, lies near the entrance to South Boulder Canyon; there are hot and cold springs, a swimming pool, hotel and summer cottages. Trails and automobile roads lead into the mountains. The town may be reached by Denver and Interurban

trolley cars or by automobile.

Boulder, 29 miles northwest from Denver, is the seat of the University of Colorado, and the Colorado Chautauqua is held there annually in June, July and August. Boulder is a populous city, with many fine residences and good hotels. A number of small cottages on the Chautauqua grounds may be rented during the season, and board at reasonable rates may be had at the Chautauqua dining hall. Blue Bird Cottage, Blue Bird-Gold Hill Lodge, near by, are the outing headquarters of the Chicago Holiday Association for young women in business, and at Camp Newaka, Gold Lake, there is a mountain camp for girls. Boulder is connected with Denver by the C. & S. Ry., the Denver and Interurban R. R., and good automobile roads.

Platte Canyon, a highly picturesque gorge southwest of Denver, has 26 rustic resorts between its entrance and Grant, 66 miles from Denver. Excellent fishing may be enjoyed, and there are many inviting trails for horseback riding and moun-

tain climbing. The C. & S. Ry. serves the Platte Canyon resorts.

Corona, the "Top o' the World," located on the Crest of the Continental Divide, 11,660 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest point in the United States reached by a standard gauge railroad. This one day trip in a standard gauge train of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad (Moffat Road) takes the traveler into the midst of the great peaks of the Rockies, where the snow banks remain all summer and the mountain panoramas are bewildering in extent and grandeur. In addition to the trip to Corona, there are many other interesting scenic features along this line.

Cherokee Park, in northern Colorado, 90 miles from Denver, is a popular resort on the North Fork of Cache la Poudre River, where excellent fishing may be had amid inspiring scenic surroundings. Campton's Hotel furnishes comfortable accommodations. Cherokee Park may be visited by automobile from Her-

mosa, Wyo., on the Union Pacific R. R., or from Fort Collins, Colo.

Zimmerman's Resort (Post Office, Home, Colorado) is 42 miles west of Ft. Collins, on the Cache la Poudre River, in the Medicine Bow Mountains, and is

accessible by motor. The streams in the vicinity offer the liveliest fishing.

In the Medicine Bow National Forest, about 9 miles west of Centennial, Wyo., are more than a score of beautiful lakes. Towering a thousand feet above them are the white quartzite battlements of the Snowy Range, culminating in Medicine Bow Peak. All of these lakes are abundantly stocked with trout. Brooklyn, best known of the lakes, may be reached by automobile from Laramie (40 miles), or by C. W. & E. Ry. train service, Laramie to Centennial; thence by wagon or

horseback. There is a comfortable hotel at Centennial and several of the adjacent ranches have accommodations for fishing parties. While this region is in Wyoming,

its mountains are continuations of the Colorado ranges.

About 40 miles west of Centennial are the medicinal springs of Saratoga, reached by the Walcott-Encampment branch of the Union Pacific, which connects with the main line three stations east of Rawlins, Wyo. There is excellent fishing here, in the North Platte River and tributary streams. There is also first rate fishing at Encampment, the southern terminal of the line, as well as good sage chicken shooting and deer hunting.

The Glaciers in the Colorado National Forest

Among the most delightful one-day trips from Denver is that to the living glaciers along the Continental Divide, in the Colorado National Forest. In this short drive there is time for a fairly comprehensive view of the Forest's manifold attractions; but a longer period can be spent to advantage in becoming more intimate with its lofty peaks, stupendous gorges, beautiful lakes, great forests, rich gardens of wild flowers, and vast, ponderous ice rivers. The most representative of the one-day trips is that by the fast electric trains of the Denver and Interurban R. R. (Kite Route) to Boulder, thence by automobile through Boulder Canyon and over splendid highways paralleling at close range the giant, glacier-scarred peaks of the Continental Divide to Allens Park, returning to Boulder by a different route. This electric train and automobile tour is about 150 miles long, includes many stop-overs, and costs \$8.83. An easy one-day trip to the Arapaho Glacier via Boulder, by trolley, automobile, and horseback, costs \$15.00.

There are five living glaciers clinging to the soaring summits of the Rockies between Boulder and Rocky Mountain National Park, immense ice streams from three-quarters of a mile to a mile in width and hundreds of feet deep, with bergschrunds, crevasses, moraines, and emerald lakes. These are the Arapaho, the Isabelle, the Fair, and the two St. Vrain Glaciers, all set deep in wild granite amphitheaters, near the crests of the range, and moving slowly down at 18 to 35 feet

a year. The Arapaho is the southernmost living glacier in North America.

This wonderful mountain region is but a three-hour journey from Denver. At the foot of the range, northwestward from Boulder, are dozens of resorts where the traveler may find accommodations at moderate prices and whence he may make scores of interesting trips into the forests and snowy mountains, on foot or horseback. The mountain streams afford excellent fishing. If desired, the trip to the glaciers may be extended northward to include Rocky Mountain National Park; regular connecting automobile service is maintained during the season.

Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park

Set apart as a national playground in 1915, Rocky Mountain National Park ranks first in number of annual visitors and its popularity is rapidly growing. This supremacy is due to the variety and high scenic beauty of its Alpine land-scapes, to its delightful climate, and to its accessibility.

Some 397 square miles in area and 50 miles in a straight line northwest of Denver, the Park includes the finest grouping of mountain summits in the Rockies.

Its principal gateway is Estes Park Village, 75 miles from Denver.

The commanding feature of the Park is the irregular procession of giant snow-capped peaks stretching from southern to northern boundary, that form the Continental Divide. Rising from a general elevation of 9,000 feet, many of their rugged crests, patterned with snow and ice, reach into the clouds; Longs Peak, the highest, is 14,255 feet in altitude. Penetrating the range are stupendous canyons, and immense moraines are piled up in the open valleys. The lower



mountain slopes are forested with evergreens, through which grow wild flower gardens of enchanting variety and profusion. Beaver, elk, deer, and bighorn, many lesser animals, and many kinds of birds live unmolested in the unspoiled wilderness; lakes and streams are stocked with trout.

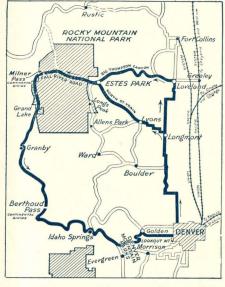
Rocky Mountain National Park is quickly reached from the great centers of population by means of the excellent train service of the Union Pacific to Denver, together with the numerous automobile and combination rail and automobile routes from Denver to the Park. The mountains themselves, the glaciers, gorges and canyons may be reached from the resorts between breakfast and dinner. The Park is an ideal region for a mountain outing.

There are many hotels and resorts in and near the Park, where accommodations to suit the means of any visitor may be found.

Tickets to Rocky Mountain Park, routed via Union Pacific to Denver, permit the use of any of the automobile or combination rail and automobile routes therefrom to Estes Park Village, the eastern entrance. The principal routes are: the Big Thompson Route, the North St. Vrain Route, and the South St. Vrain Route. Tickets routed via the South St. Vrain Route will be honored to Longs Peak Station, the additional fare to Estes Park Village being \$1.25.

The Fall River-Grand Lake Motor Tour

The Fall River Road admits the traveler to a beautiful region on the western slopes of the Continental Divide. Two-day motor tours, 236 miles in length and costing \$25.50, are now operated over this route from Denver. The way leads through Estes Park Village to Horseshoe Park and up the craggy side of Mt. Chapin,



A new 2-day automobile tour from Denver—236 miles of Mountain Motoring for \$25.50 Stopovers if desired.

passing lovely wild flower gardens. North of Iceberg Lake, Fall River Pass, the highest elevation, 11,800 feet, is reached, surrounded by sublime mountain panoramas.

The Continental Divide is crossed at Milner Pass (10,759 feet), and the route winds down the mountain side to the forested valley of the Colorado River, which it follows to Grand Lake. Southward, the highway follows the Colorado River, then the Fraser, and recrosses the Continental Divide at Berthoud Pass, where splendid views of the high crests of the Rockies are revealed. Past Idaho Springs, the road follows spectacular Clear Creek Canyon, until it ascends to Denver Mountain Parks; after visiting their prominent scenic features, the automobile descends to the plains and quickly reaches Denver.

Three "all-expense" tours are also operated over this route, occupying 2, 3, and 4 days respectively. The first costs \$33.00, which covers transportation, four meals and one night's lodging. The second costs \$39.00 (transportation, 7 meals and lodging for 2 nights), and the third costs \$45.00 (transportation, 10 meals and lodging for 3 nights).



Colorado Springs and Pikes Peak

One of the famous scenic regions of the West is that which lies adjacent to Colorado Springs, with Pikes Peak as its dominating feature. Colorado Springs is 75 miles south of Denver and may be reached by rail or automobile in two and one-half hours. It is a modern city with good hotels of all classes, of which the Antlers and Acacia perhaps take first rank, and a number of comfortable boarding houses, 2,700 acres of public parks, excellent schools, and a great area of mountain playground on its outskirts. The climate is sunny, cool, and dry. Dozens of trips of a day or longer may be made from Colorado Springs into the Rockies by rail or motor. The Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce maintains a free information bureau to assist strangers in securing accommodations.

Manitou, a noted watering place on the lower slopes of Pikes Peak, is a 6-mile ride by trolley or automobile from Colorado Springs. The springs contain chiefly soda, iron, and magnesia, but lithia, lime, sulphur, and potash also appear in the analyses of their waters. They have a beneficial effect in cases of rheumatism, and blood, stomach, and kidney disorders. Long before the picturesque little city grew up about them, the curative properties of the springs were known to the Indians. A thoroughly modern bath house has recently been completed at Manitou.

Pikes Peak (14,109 feet) may be ascended from Manitou by rail (The Cog Road), by automobile over the highest motor highway in the world, on horseback, or on foot. Each ascent is a thrilling one, and the grand display of Colorado's high peaks visible from the crest is a magnificent spectacle. Pikes Peak is one of the loftiest peaks in the state, its head often thrust high above the clouds.

The Garden of the Gods adjoins Colorado Springs on the northwest and forms a part of its park system. It is a region of fantastic formations of red sandstone, assuming in many cases the shapes of animals and familiar objects. It may be seen on foot (trolley from Colorado Springs), on horseback, or by automobile.

The Manitou Scenic Incline Railway (a cable road) ascends from Manitou to the top of Mt. Manitou, one of the spurs of Pikes Peak, and affords splendid views of the surrounding mountains and canyons. Mt. Manitou Park, 1,000 acres in extent, surrounds the summit.

Williams Canyon, and the Cave of the Winds, remarkable for the crystalline decorations of its 16 chambers, may be visited from Manitou on foot, by carriage, or automobile; distance to the Cave of the Winds, 2 miles. A replica of the ancient cliff dwelling of southwestern Colorado, with a museum of prehistoric relics, is within easy walking distance of Manitou, in Phantom Cliff Canyon.

Crystal Park, a beautiful mountain playground, is at the end of a remarkable motor highway that ascends 3,000 feet in amazing loops, switchbacks, and bow knots. Its twisting course unfolds impressive panoramas of peaks and plains.

Stratton Park, south of Colorado Springs, is reached by trolley or automobile. Nearby are North Cheyenne Canyon, a rugged gorge, and South Cheyenne Canyon, with towering walls of massive granite, beautiful Seven Falls, and a mile farther, the grave of Helen Hunt Jackson.

Cripple Creek, once the greatest gold-mining camp in the world, is connected with Colorado Springs and Manitou by the Midland Terminal Ry., via Ute Pass and Woodland Park. This route passes around the north and west slopes of Pikes Peak and brings to view vast stretches of spectacular mountain scenery. The town is also reached by motor. Upon the surface, the former activity at Cripple Creek is indicated mainly by little brown hills of rock removed from the miles of shafts and tunnels that extend in every direction beneath the town. Its industry, diminished in late years, is now reviving.

Pueblo, with its immense smelters and steel plants, is sometimes called "The Pittsburgh of the West." It is 44 miles south of Colorado Springs and 119 miles from Denver; rail and automobile service may be had. Pueblo is a progressive city, with good hotels and 19 parks. San Isabel National Forest, to the southwest, includes magnificent mountain scenery and offers many attractive camp sites.

In addition to the trips mentioned in the foregoing, parties are occasionally made up for G. B. Merrick's 10-day, 1,000-mile motor tours from Denver or Colorado Springs to Mesa Verde National Park and return. This is a circle-tour, the outward and return journeys following different routes.

Colorado's National Forests

The best hunting and fishing in Colorado is found within the State's National Forests. Their most picturesque parts can all be reached on foot or on horseback by well-marked trails; nearly all Colorado's 42 peaks above 14,000 feet high lie within their boundaries, and there are several hundred miles of motor roads.

Locations for permanent summer homes can be rented for small sums and camping is very popular. Proper camp sanitation, care with fire, and observance of the State fish and game laws are the only requirements prescribed by the Forest Service, whose rangers and other officers gladly furnish advice regarding routes, camping grounds, fishing and other matters. The Service's telephone lines can be used in emergencies, and its registry system simplifies the delivery of important messages. The district office is in the New Federal Building, Denver.

The Colorado Forest, one of the three National Forests nearest to Denver, lies to the northeast, east and south of Rocky Mountain National Park, and contains the James, Arapaho and Clarks Peaks—also the Arapaho Glacier, the largest in Colorado. Arapaho Forest is west of Rocky Mountain National Park, and is famous for its fishing and its scenery. Pike Forest, containing Pikes, Grays and Torreys Peaks, as well as Mount Evans, lies west and south of Denver. It abounds in fishing streams and lakes.

Summer Schools in Colorado

Four of the leading educational institutions of Colorado maintain summer schools that rank among the best in the United States:

University of Denver, Denver.—Session, June 18th to July 27th, and July 30th to August 31st. Courses in all regular college subjects and special courses of interest to teachers. Courses in public school music and art. All courses give credit toward college degrees. The faculty is composed of experts and specialists.

University of Colorado, Boulder.—Session June 18th to July 25th, and July 26th to August 31st. Two hundred courses, together with daily open lectures of general interest and educational value.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.—Session, June 18th to September 1st. Courses in Agriculture, Mechanical Arts, Automobile and Tractor Engineering, Home Economics, and Teacher Training.

Colorado State Normal, Greeley.—Session, June 12th to August 23rd. Both regular and special faculty, with lectures by leading educators.

Colorado State Normal, Gunnison.—Session, June 11th to July 18th; July 19th to August 24th. Sixty instructors, 200 standard courses.

All of these schools are in cities reached by the Union Pacific System. These cities may be made starting points for many delightful scenic trips into the Rockies.

The following is the program for the Y. M. C. A. Permanent Camp in Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park: June 8-18, Rocky Mountain Students, Y. M. C. A. July 18-Aug. 2, Y. M. C. A. Summer School. June 19-29, High School Girls Y. W. C. A. A. Community.

June 30-July 7, Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity Conference.

Aug. 14-24, Y. W. C. A. Students' Conference.

July 7-15, Colorado Epworth League Institute.

Lectures are given by speakers of national reputation and there is extensive provision for outdoor sports.





How to Reach Colorado's Mountain Playgrounds

Denver is the gateway to Colorado's Mountain Playgrounds, and may be reached most satisfactorily by the Union Pacific System.

The entire line from Chicago and Omaha to Colorado and part of the lines from Kansas City are double track, all ballasted to extraordinary smoothness with resilient Sherman gravel and protected by automatic safety signals.

The Union Pacific operates fast trains from Chicago, via Omaha, to Denver, and from St. Louis, via Kansas City, requiring but one night in the sleeping car between starting point and destination. These trains carry the best and latest type of equipment manufactured, including observation cars supplied with current magazines, and dining cars which provide excellent meals at reasonable cost.

On through tickets to Yellowstone National Park and the Pacfic Coast, passengers may visit Denver and Colorado Springs without extra rail transportation cost. This privilege also makes it possible to enjoy a tour of Rocky Mountain National Park in connection with a Yellowstone National Park trip, without paying a cent additional for the rail journey.

Any representative listed on page 31 will gladly furnish you full information concerning routes, train service, railroad and sleeping car fares, stopover privileges, and other matters pertaining to your trip.



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