

*Lovely Mount St.
Helens is characteristic
of the snowy peaks of
the Pacific Northwest.*

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST



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THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

If you could take this world of ours—as Omar Khayyam would like to have done—and “shatter it to bits, then remold it nearer to the heart’s desire” what sort of a land would you fashion?

Probably your “heart’s desire” land would be very much like that section of our country known as *The Pacific Northwest*.

In designing a “heart’s desire” land you would probably choose a temperate type of climate with genial balmy days and cool nights, with winters and summers free from extremes of heat and cold . . . and yet with enough variety to provide stimulation. That’s the way most of us like it. In picking out your scenic settings you would want several types, for, regardless of whether you prefer mountains, or rolling prairie, ocean beaches, inland lakes, pine forests or sagebrush lands, you will admit it is even better to have a touch of them all, and have them all within easy reach if possible. Such a diversified landscape would provide a variety of outdoor sports for a good part of the year.

It would be desirable also to have interesting cities and hospitable people, a land with an air of prosperity and a suggestion of unlimited opportunity about it—fertile fields, teeming rivers, mighty forests and deep, sheltered harbors.

Such are the broad outlines of the “ideal” land most of us would construct . . . and such also are the broad outlines of The Pacific Northwest. Come and see it and do not be surprised if you find that things here are greener, lovelier, grander and vastly more exciting than even in the land you fashioned in your dreams.

IDAHO—

“THE GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS”

At the portals of the great Pacific Northwest lies Idaho, “the gem of the mountains.” You feel the same thrill that Lewis and Clark felt when they first beheld the sweeping vistas of plain and mountain in the great “Oregon Country.” The thrill is the same but your mode of transportation is vastly different. As you swing in through Pocatello along the famous Oregon Trail, across the Sawtooth Mountains and then along the mighty Columbia in an air-conditioned train, you enjoy comforts of which they never even dreamed.

On either side as you travel through the wide Snake River Valley of Idaho lie vast irrigation systems which have reclaimed hundreds of

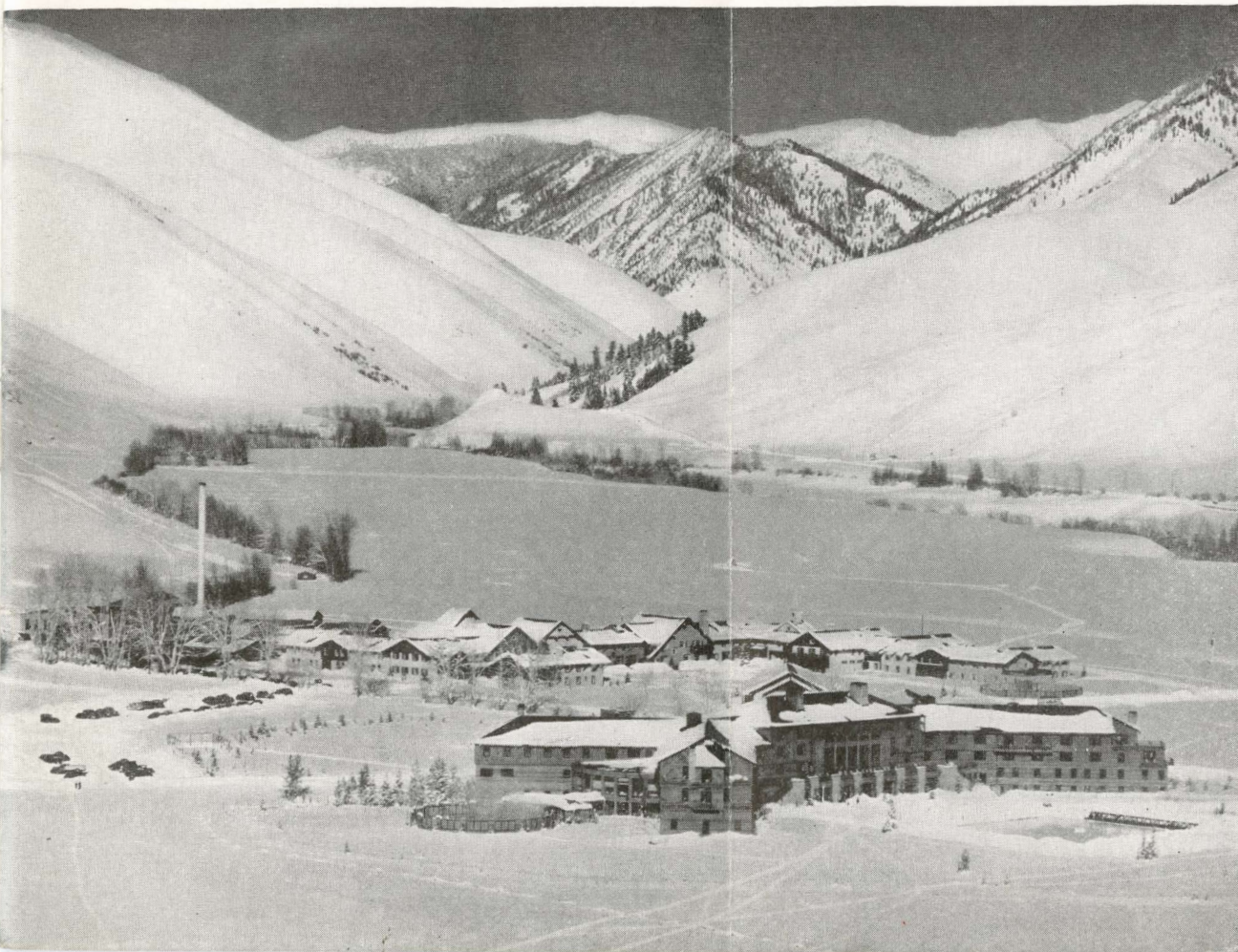
thousands of acres of farming land, where grains, fruits, hay, vegetables and live stock abound. Near by is Boise, the state capital, famed for its beautiful flower gardens and its great orchards in the surrounding territory. There are hundreds of places of scenic interest that invite you to linger in Idaho. There are also numerous hot springs and several fresh water lakes where bathing is excellent. Not far from Minidoka are great cataracts, the Blue Lakes Sunken Farm and the thrilling Snake River Gorge. Near Shoshone Falls is the famed Hansen highway suspension bridge, 345 feet above the river. Moving westward you travel along the tortuous Snake River to the Oregon Boundary to Pendleton. Here is held the great annual Round-Up, each September, when 50,000 people gather to witness feats of skill by cowboy champions from all the West.

SUN VALLEY—AMERICA'S FOREMOST SPORTS CENTER

Tucked away in the Sawtooth Mountains a short distance off your route lies Sun Valley, famous year 'round sports resort. (See map on page 33.) Sun Valley offers a perfect skiing terrain. Timber-free slopes are covered with dry "powder" snow from December until late spring. And strange as it seems, you may acquire a summer-tan in a few days. In addition to skiing, you may enjoy skating, sleighing, dog sledging, ski-joring, and swimming in a warm-water outdoor pool, sheltered by a glass wall.

For the summer vacationist also, Sun Valley offers countless attractions. Mountain streams and lakes, hidden away in the vast wilderness, are alive with rainbow, cutthroat and steelhead trout, salmon and other varieties of gamy fish. Bighorn sheep, antelope, elk and Rocky Mountain goats roam throughout this virgin territory—a hunter's "paradise." Pack-trips into the Sawtooth region, from three to six days—or even longer, are easily arranged. Golf, tennis, badminton, swimming, horseback riding, archery, bicycling, canoeing, trap, rifle and

Sun Valley Lodge and Challenger Inn, at Sun Valley, Idaho, in winter.



pistol shooting, are among the various other forms of outdoor recreation.

There are gentle ponies for children and a completely equipped playground in charge of an experienced supervisor. In fact, Sun Valley is an ideal vacation spot for all members of the family. During sunlit days and cool evenings there is always something to do. The Sun Valley Rodeo is staged each summer in the Sun Valley Arena—most modern rodeo arena in America. The country's leading performers participate in one of the greatest shows of its kind in the West.

All the conveniences and comforts of a metro-

politan hotel are available to Sun Valley guests. Both the Lodge and Challenger Inn offer a variety of fine accommodations—European plan. The Inn resembles a quaint and colorful "mountain village" and features surprisingly low rates.

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE . . . From the luxurious comfort of a Union Pacific observation car you will view some 200 miles of majestic river scenery—the Columbia River Gorge, hewn out ages ago, as the mighty river—once an inland lake—fought its way through the Cascade Range. Mile after mile, your train

And Sun Valley Lodge and Challenger Inn in summer.

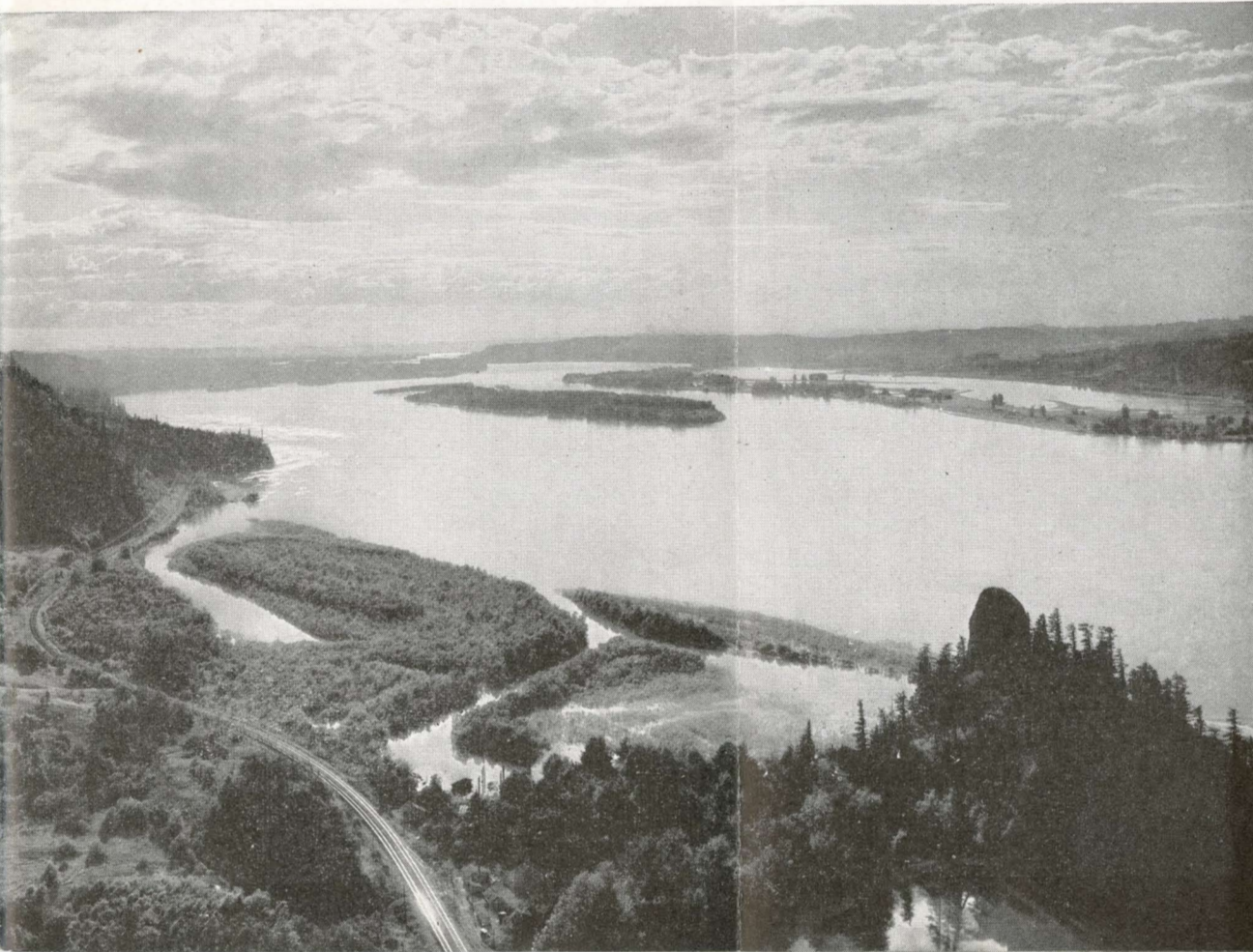


threads along the river, now in the shadows of soaring cliffs and crags, now past fairy islands, frothing cataracts and dainty waterfalls, while always in the distances are the mighty peaks of the Cascades, standing guard over the rich plains at their feet. One moment you skirt the foot of sheer walls of stone; the next the vast breast of the river lies before you, mile on mile.

You have your choice of two ways of seeing the wonders along the Columbia River Gorge. Your railroad ticket is good from The Dalles, Oregon, to Portland on either a Union Pacific train or on the Union Pacific motor coaches over the famous Columbia River Highway.

This magnificent road, 337 miles long, extends from Pendleton, Oregon, to Astoria-by-the-Sea. Running parallel with the river from Umatilla, it passes through the Columbia River Gorge for 65 miles. Many travelers declare the Columbia River Highway—a remarkable feat of engineering and construction—the king of all scenic highways. You may leave the train and transfer to a motor coach at The Dalles or at any convenient point west of there, continuing through the gorge to Portland, or reboarding a train if you so desire. By motor coach you are permitted a more leisurely view of the many attractions afforded by the River Gorge.

For nearly 200 miles Union Pacific Railroad parallels the majestic Columbia River in Oregon.



THE DALLES... Here you see the Columbia River Gorge in some of its wildest and most charming aspects. The river is forced into a narrow channel—French Voyageurs applying the name "Dalles," meaning a trough through the flat plates of rock. The rushing waters are churned into furious pools and rapids. Seen together with the great white cones of Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams, and wide sweeps of rolling prairie and hollowed hills, the scenery about The Dalles, a thriving city, is noble and inspiring. It was a favored spot in pioneer days, and was a camp site for Lewis and Clark. As you proceed onward there suddenly looms in mid-channel a desolate islet of basalt, known as Memaloose Island. It was one of the most noted of the burial places of Indians, and thus used for many centuries. Ever in the distance are the snowy peaks of the Cascades. Westward the highway climbs to Mitchell Point Tunnel. Here it passes through solid rock and from five windows hewn in the sides you obtain wonderful vistas of river, hill and forest—one of the loveliest views on the entire trip. Lofty crags appear on either side, their turrets, spires and castles forming strange, weird pictures.

BONNEVILLE DAM... One of the most interesting sights as you proceed down the Columbia River is the Bonneville project under construction by the United States Army Engineers, to cost upon completion an estimated \$75,000,000. It can be seen from Union Pacific trains and Union Pacific motor coaches.

The giant Bonneville project, for navigation and hydro-electric development, is but a short distance from Portland—42 miles. It is located just ahead of the tidewater on the Columbia River. The Bonneville Dam, Lock and two-unit power plant was completed in 1938. Six

units are now operating which produce 421,000 horsepower. Four more units are under construction which will bring the total capacity to 717,000 horsepower.

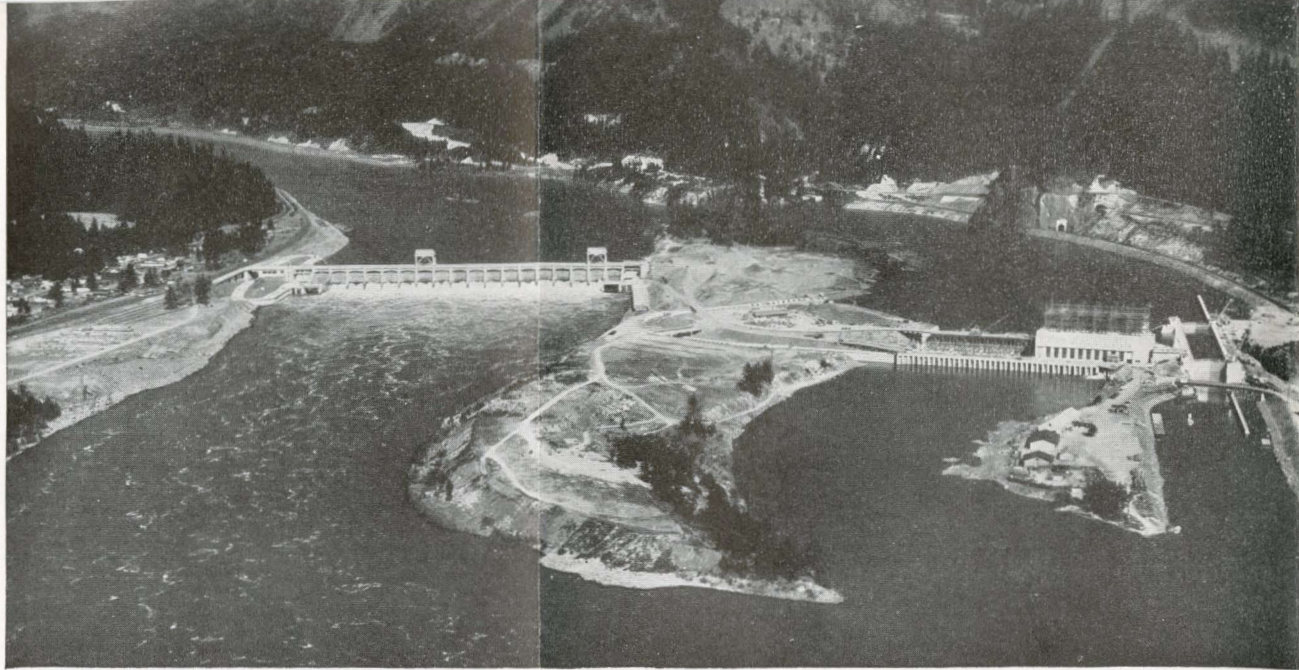
And not far from Bonneville Dam the Columbia Gorge reaches its most majestic heights of wild splendor in all its marvelous course, beginning with the fabled "Bridge of the Gods."

MULTNOMAH FALLS... Now in rapid succession you will see petrified trees, St. Peter's Dome, Beacon Rock, a Lewis and Clark landmark, Oneonta Gorge, Shepperd's Dell, and then Multnomah Falls. Dropping from an overhanging cliff, the water leaps daintily for a total of more than 600 feet and is a beautiful veil of spray when it reaches the pool at the base of the cliff. You get a perfect view of this charming waterfall, as Union Pacific trains and motor coaches pass directly in front of it. Between Beacon Rock and Crown Point are nearly a dozen waterfalls of exquisite beauty and national renown. Among them are Horsetail, Wahkeena, Bridal Veil, Mist and Latourell. Surrounding these matchless falls, and affording a striking background, are the encircling mountains, deeply indented and crowned with rows of fir and cottonwood trees.

MT. HOOD SIDE TRIP... Union Pacific travelers may take a fascinating side trip from Hood River or Portland to snow-capped Mount Hood, Oregon. Sheathed by seven glaciers, its summit of 11,245 feet beckons mountain climbers and it is America's most climbed glacial peak. At the summer snowline on the north side of the mountain is Cloud Cap Inn. On the south slope of Mount Hood is majestic Timberline Lodge, a year-around resort hotel with the finest accommodations at moderate

Multnomah, most celebrated of the Northwest's many waterfalls, can be seen from Union Pacific trains and motor coaches.





The great Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River can be seen from Union Pacific car windows.

Timberline Lodge, mile-high, all-year resort on Mt. Hood, Oregon.



rates. Vacationists will find everything from dormitories to parlor suites.

The mile-high chair lift carries tourists in summer and skiers in winter a thousand feet higher on Mount Hood to Silcox Hut, one of Oregon's most scenic lookout points. The Golden Rose International Ski Tournament in mid-June is an annual affair at Timberline Lodge. Golf, swimming, horseback riding, fishing and hunting offer diversions for all. Timberline Lodge, Cloud Cap Inn and other lodges and inns at Government Camp and Rhododendron are reached easily from Hood River on the Columbia River Highway or from Portland via the Mount Hood Loop Road. Guides and equipment for the thrilling four mile climb to the summit are available at each resort. One of the finest points in the vicinity, buried amid forests, is Lost Lake, with Mount Hood for a majestic background.

PORTLAND "The Rose City," with a population of 305,394, is one of the most interesting and attractive of American cities. You will be impressed by the stately beauty of the setting for Portland, the city occupying both sides of the Willamette River. The hills to the west rise to nearly 800 feet, where many fine homes are located. It is the center of a great shipping trade and you will find a fascination in wandering about the extensive docks and terminals. Here you may watch great liners bound for the Orient filling their holds with fragrant lumber, textiles, wheat, wool, apples, flour, livestock. In the export of these commodities Portland is either first or near the top among the nation's ports.

Portland comes honestly by the name "The Rose City." Almost every yard boasts its roses and from almost every porch the scarlet rambler or a similar climber casts its rich petals. Soil

and climate here produce the finest grades of roses and in honor of this universally beloved flower the great Rose Festival is held every June and draws great throngs. Union Pacific has paid tribute to the city by naming one of its finest transcontinental trains the "Portland Rose," and one of its streamlined transcontinental trains "The Streamliner, City of Portland." The latter makes the run between Chicago and Portland in 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

From the streets of Portland you may see Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens and many lesser peaks gleaming in the distance. Adding to the scenic charm of the city, is the island studded Willamette, sweeping through the heart of the city to join the Columbia. From Council Crest, 1,100 feet high, the whole city lies at your feet like a lovely far-off garden. Reached by bus in a fifteen minute ride from the city center are the beautiful Lambert Gardens that have won the praise of visitors from all parts of the world. Five miles from the heart of Portland is another unusual beauty spot—the "Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother," a famous outdoor shrine. The Grotto was hewn from the solid rock of a moss covered cliff 150 feet high.

ASTORIA AND PACIFIC BEACHES

. . . . Beautiful old Astoria, first city in the American Northwest, is easily reached from Portland. It lies about nine miles from the mouth of the Columbia and was founded in 1811 by fur traders. Today it is a prosperous city with a large maritime commerce. It is noted for its salmon and tuna fisheries and canning industries. Its site is singularly noble and commanding. From a plateau 300 feet high is a view of the river with the blue saddle and pinnacled horn of Saddle Mountain to the rear and the mighty ocean to the west. Near



*Portland and
Mount Hood
from Council
Crest, a high
eminence in the
city.*

by at Seaside is a salt cairn, which marks a camping site of Lewis and Clark in 1805. Astoria is the gateway to all Pacific Coast beaches near the mouth of the Columbia, both in Oregon and Washington.

The Oregon beaches extend from Seaside south to Bandon, a long expanse of wide sand floors, divided by bold promontories of rock. Delightful ocean resorts such as Seaside, Gearhart and Cannon Beach are almost continuous along this stretch of coast. The towering forests of Douglas fir come down the steep slopes to the edge of the beaches, permitting a rare combination of outdoor recreation for the summer guests at hotels and cottage resorts. Every charm that an ocean resort can possess, these beaches have—bathing, boating, climbing, fishing, hunting. And they are rich in Indian legend and romance.

For lively fishing and interesting sightseeing, you may visit other cities of western Oregon on and near such rivers as the McKenzie, Rogue and Umpqua. Among them are Salem, the state capital, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene, Marshfield, Roseburg, Medford, Grants Pass, and Ashland. Twenty-eight miles east of Salem, near Silverton, is Silver Falls State Park, comprising 1,500 acres of wooded

canyons and precipitous chasms. Within this park are nine waterfalls, six of which are over 100 feet in height.

SKYLINE TRAIL . . . From Mt. Hood to Mt. Jefferson and all over the peaks of the Cascade Range running south to Crater Lake and Klamath Lake, winds the lofty Skyline Trail—a thrilling experience for the camper or woodsman in search of great sport. For 240 miles your sure-footed mountain horse “follows the leader” through a country rich in lakes, peaks, glaciers, forests and fishing streams. Just east of the majestic Three Sisters in scenic Central Oregon lies the city of Bend, reached by rail from north and south and by modern highways from all directions. There one may enjoy an infinite variety of recreations. There is angling in the tumultuous Deschutes, or in lakes like East and Paulina; lava caves to explore, desert flowers to study, fossils to be sought, forest trails to follow, mountains to scale, or relaxation to be had in lovely scenic settings. You’ll find the Deschutes an especially beautiful stream, broad, clear, swift, and so shallow in places that mossy boulders are clearly visible through the waters dashing over them.

The end of the old Oregon trail at Seaside, near Astoria, Oregon.





Crater Lake, an exquisite jewel of deep sapphire blue, in Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.

CRATER LAKE . . . High in the midst of Oregon's southern Cascade Mountains is Crater Lake National Park—hailed by many as one of the seven wonders of the world. It rests deep in the crater of an extinct volcano, its perfect blue 6,000 feet above the waters of the ocean. Ages ago, Mt. Mazama, a lofty volcano, ranked with Shasta and Rainier among the highest Pacific Coast mountains. Then came a violent eruption, during which the crest collapsed into its hollow base. Rains and snows of many centuries accumulated in the crater, forming a lake five miles across and two thousand feet deep. Thus created, Crater Lake is deeper, bluer than any lake you perhaps will ever see. Dip up its water and you find it crystal clear—so clear that a dinner plate is plainly visible at a depth of 1,500 feet. There is no outlet to Crater Lake and in the evening an atmosphere of mystery broods over its placid surface, where

two islands seem to float in dreamy enchantment. One of these, Wizard Island, is a crater within a crater and boasts a lakelet of its own in its cone. Indian legend has it that Wizard Island was once the head of a demon who held sway here for centuries, but who was finally overpowered and torn to shreds by another demon who disputed the domain. Phantom Ship is another rocky island, which seems to drift near the eastern shore. Tinted cliff walls form the sides of Crater Lake, and beautiful rainbow trout dart through the mysterious waters.

Rowboats, launches and guides for mountain trails surrounding the lake may be hired at the Park's big, comfortable lodge on the southern rim. Many of the mountain peaks in the vicinity may be scaled on mule-back over safe and fairly easy trails. On these rides you may view a host of interesting and beautiful natural

phenomena besides the lake itself. Medford, Oregon, is the western gateway to Crater Lake National Park; Chiloquin and Klamath Falls are the stations for eastern approach. Auto stages operate daily from each of these gateways. The season is July 1 to September 30. Tent and camp accommodations supplement the comforts of the park lodge.

OREGON CAVES . . . South and west of Crater Lake National Park, in the heart of the Siskiyou Mountains, is a great series of caves known as the "Marble Halls of Oregon." From the rail station at Grants Pass you travel by auto-stage 37 miles to see them. The caves

contain miles of winding passageways, large rooms and scores of fantastic formations. There is one column in the cave estimated to be 80,000 years old, a joining of stalagmite and stalactite. Near the cave is a fine new lodge and comfortable guest cabins.

LONGVIEW . . . Leaving Oregon, you may board the train and speed on into Washington, and to a city that did not begin as other cities. Longview, Washington, was built from a model almost over-night. After its site had been selected in 1922 by the Long Bell Lumber Company, the city was planned as a unit. Longview's natural deep water harbor on the

New State Capitol, Salem, Oregon.



Columbia is but 50 navigable miles from the open sea. Twelve miles of frontage on the Columbia and Cowlitz Rivers and four trans-continental railroads afford shipping facilities to the largest lumber manufacturing plants in the world and to numerous other industries.

PUGET SOUND . . . Here is a great inland sea with more than 1,600 miles of beautiful shore line, studded with many cities and towns, among them Seattle, Tacoma, Bremerton, Everett, Port Townsend, Bellingham and Olympia. There are numerous boat trips available, and one that you should not miss is that

to the San Juan Islands. There are 172 islands in this picturesque group. Whidby Island, northward from Everett, is the second largest island in the United States. Among other delightful cruises there are those to the narrow, scenic fjord of the Hood canal, to the Bremerton Navy Yard and to Bainbridge and Vashon, two large islands adjacent to Seattle. Ferry service is available between the ports on opposite sides of the Sound. With jagged Olympics on the west and the majestic Cascades on the east, Puget Sound has a marine beauty whose fame has traveled far. A chain of splendid beaches and resorts extends along the shores of

Here is an air view of the famed Bremerton Navy Yard and a part of the waterfront of Bremerton, Washington.





Majestic Mount Baker robed in glacial ice—Mount Baker National Forest, Washington.

Puget Sound, with rocky and scenic capes, wooded back country, fishing streams and hiking trails. Your Pacific Northwest vacation won't be quite complete without a visit to one or more noted Puget Sound vacation spots.

MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST . . .

From Seattle, 150 miles northeast, and from Bellingham, 58 miles east, lies Mt. Baker National Forest, where Mt. Baker (10,750 feet) and picturesque Mt. Shuksan (9,038 feet) lift their glacier laden crests. Between them, at an elevation of 4,200 feet, Mt. Baker Lodge invites you.

Here in Mt. Baker National Forest one finds almost indescribable beauty. There is a profound wilderness of stern and rugged mountains, narrow shoe-string valleys flanked by

steep slopes, and glaciers almost without number. Amid all this grandeur are little upland meadows, lakes, waterfalls and myriads of delicate wild flowers. Nearly all these lakes are accessible by trail trips afoot or on horseback. A three-mile motor drive from the Lodge leads to Skyline Heights which commands a far flung panorama of forest and glacier shrouded peaks. From Bellingham, on the north end of Puget Sound, Mt. Baker Highway leads through tall evergreen forests, following easy grades and unfolding a variety of marvelous alpine scenery, dominated by a jagged series of lofty peaks which extend northward to the Canadian boundary. Motor coach service is available twice daily from Bellingham and once daily from Seattle in season, June 30 to September 5.



State Capitol, Olympia, Washington.

Metropolitan aspect of Tacoma, Washington, progressive city of 110,000 and nearby Mt. Rainier.



OLYMPIA . . . Thirty-three miles southwest of Tacoma, at the head of the famous Puget Sound, lies Olympia, the charming capital of the state of Washington. Its state capitol building and grounds and its various industrial enterprises offer interesting hours for the sightseer. In the heart of the lumber country, Olympia has several large wood veneer and shingle factories. It is also noted for its oyster industry and cannery. Another of its industries is stone quarrying. A rich country surrounds the city, where diversified farming is practiced; dairying, poultry and berry raising being among the leading industries. The famous Olympic forests, where big game and fish abound, is easily reached from Olympia by highway and horseback trails. Olympia is one of the gateways to Olympic National Park.

TACOMA . . . Paralleling the Cascades as it takes you northward, your Union Pacific train swings nearer to them as it approaches Tacoma, city of 110,000. You seem to reach the city and its towering background, the "King of the Cascades," simultaneously. Glorious Mt. Rainier is about 40 miles from Tacoma, its regal snow-covered dome rising above the city like a giant guardian. No other place in the nation boasts such enjoyable variation in altitude and climate—from the 14,408 feet frozen heights of gigantic Mount Rainier to the quiet warm bays of Puget Sound.

Tacoma is charmingly situated on rolling hills that slope down to Commencement Bay, one of the finest harbors in the world. Stretching back from the southern and western shores of Commencement Bay is the industrial section of Tacoma, whose mills, factories and smelters turn out finished products of representative Pacific Northwest industries, which include

building materials, pulp, electro-chemicals, furniture, ores, food and clothing. Tacoma's public school system is widely known. Many delightful yacht and speed boat pleasure excursions and salt water fishing trips may be taken from this end of Puget Sound. Tacoma is a natural starting point for countless auto trips into the Olympics and Cascades, Commencement Bay being ideally situated between these two great ranges.

SEATTLE . . . Northward the Union Pacific route is around the shores of Puget Sound to Seattle on its seven hills. You feel immediately the spirit of the Northwest, and when someone tells you that the city has grown to a population of nearly 400,000 in the span of a human life, you can easily believe it.

The city of Seattle rests above Elliott Bay of Puget Sound and a lovely waterway runs through the city, for inland Lake Washington, upon which the city borders, is linked with the Sound by an eight-mile ship canal, Lake Union forming a part of the chain. This gives Seattle both fresh and salt water harbors, the former in the heart of the city. With such harbors it is only natural that an immense volume of ocean commerce is done from this, the nearest United States port to Asia. Ships from Seattle docks go all over the world. Picturesque costumes, strange languages and alien faces are encountered in the streets and shops of Seattle where lovely imported goods are traded.

A visit to the industrial plants of the Northwest is always interesting. You will find a number of things to fascinate you in this charmed land. Flour, lumber, pulp and paper mills, fisheries, canneries and factories of many kinds are worthy of your inspection. Hydro-

electric projects, several of them larger than Muscle Shoals, will amaze you. Water, electric light and power plants and the street railway system belong to the city.

Seattle has streets lined with buildings that range almost to the height of its 42-story Smith Tower Building. Its parks, playgrounds, golf courses, zoological gardens, boulevards and bathing beaches, schools, colleges and the beautiful state university are included in regular sightseeing trips conducted throughout the city. You enjoy the mild, healthful climate of Seattle, and the lobelias, roses and rhododendrons blooming everywhere.

Seattle boasts of 46 fine parks, 36 playgrounds and 18 golf courses. Fort Lawton is adjacent to the city and a United States Navy Yard is at Bremerton just across the bay. Many are the scenic attractions of Washington to be reached from Seattle as a starting point. The San Juan Islands and British Columbia (boat

cruises), Rainier National Park (90 miles distant), Snoqualmie Falls, Lake Keechelus, Mt. Baker and Mt. Baker National Forest, Lake Crescent in the Olympics, and Puget Sound Navy Yard are but a few of them. You may even enjoy good fishing within the city limits of Seattle.

Seattle is also a popular point of departure for travelers who take Alaskan cruises as a part of their Pacific Northwest vacation.

MT. RAINIER . . . Mount Rainier is said to be one of the noblest mountains in the world, because of its majestic beauty. The great white peak was called "the Mountain that was God" by the Indians and rightly so, for it dominates the whole Cascade range.

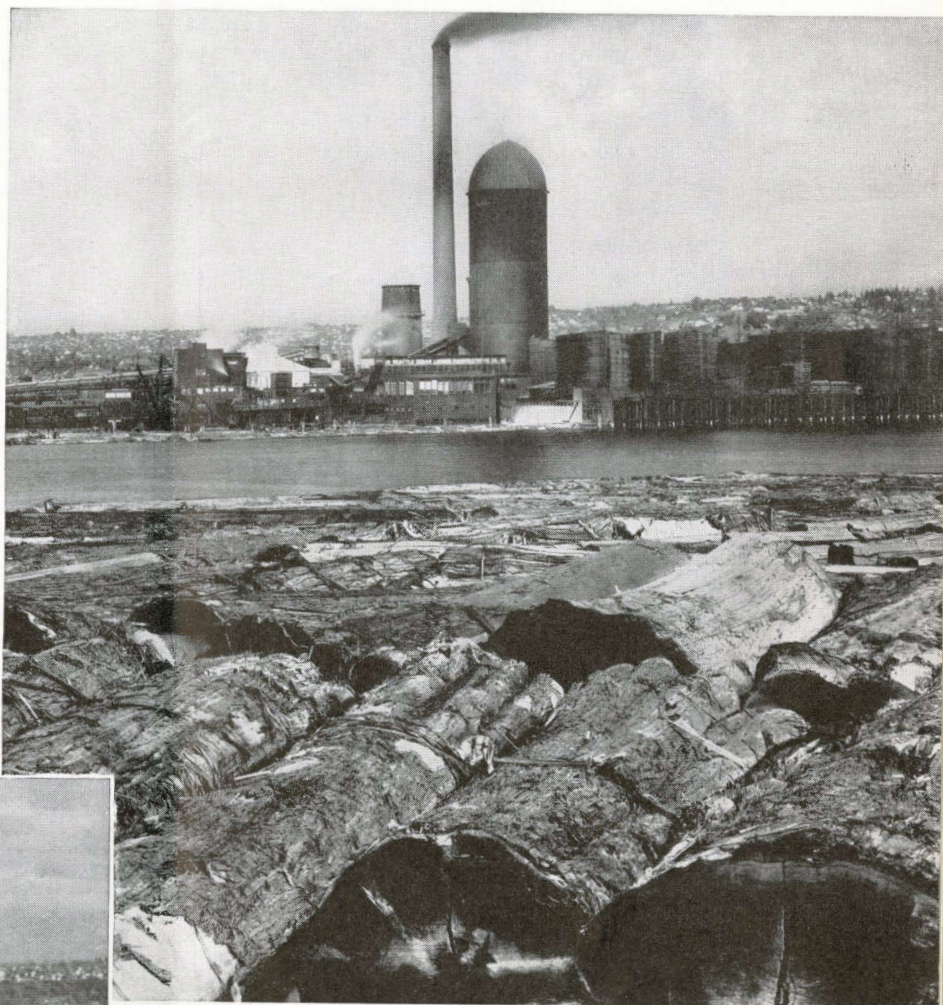
Rainier National Park is easily reached from either Seattle or Tacoma. Regular auto-stages run from both cities daily to the borders of

Seattle's interesting waterfront stretches for several miles along famous Puget Sound.



the Park and up to Paradise Valley on the timberline. There is a similar daily service from Tacoma and Yakima to Sunrise Lodge in Yakima Park, reached through Rainier's new northeastern entrance.

Mount Rainier rises to an elevation of 14,408 feet, and like all the higher summits of the Cascade Range from Mt. Shasta north to Mt. Baker, it is a fire mountain now extinct. John Muir wrote in 1888, one year before Congress created the Mount Rainier National Park, that "of all the fire mountains, which like beacons once blazed along the Pacific Coast, Mount Rainier is the noblest." Crowned with snow, Mount Rainier carries upon his shoulders twenty-eight glaciers. It is said that no single peak glacier system in the world can compare with this. There are still internal fires smoldering in the old peak, attested by jets of steam which issue



The lumber industry contributes in large measure to the wealth of the Pacific Northwest.



from crevasses in the ice and snow that mantle the summits of its shattered cone. There are areas on its flanks where snows melt and at its base are hot springs.

Another characteristic of Mount Rainier is the girdle of forests at its base. Towering Douglas firs predominate, covering the lower slopes. Between the pines and the ice is a belt of alpine

meadow, covered with wild flowers of every color from the snowy Alpine lily to the scarlet Indian paint brush. Often you will see them blooming in the midst of snow banks. The entire mountain is circled by a flower belt estimated to be fifty miles long. There are great masses of vivid color just above the limits of tree growth. Botanists have found 365 varieties of wild flowers here, among them the Indian paint brush, monkey flowers, red heather, valerian, saxifrage, avalanche lilies, lupine, mertensia, violets, buttercups, gentians, phlox and asters.

National Park Inn at Longmire Springs in the forest and Paradise Inn and Lodge at the foot of the glaciers, in the midst of flowered meadows, offer hospitality and comfort. Sunrise Lodge and Housekeeping Cabins lie in the northeastern part of the park. At these government regulated places you may have all the fun that is found in all national park hotels and camps—entertainments, log fires at night, dances and pleasant companionship. And a

host of icy streams offer trout fishing.

Paradise Inn is ideally situated. On one side rises the mighty ice-clad peak of Mount Rainier, so close that a short walk will bring you to one of its glaciers. There are several glaciers of great size that may be traced from their beginnings just below the summit until their lower reaches are lost in the foreground slopes. On the opposite side of Paradise Inn, across the valley of vivid flowers, is Tatoosh Range.

The supreme adventure in Rainier National Park is the ascent to the summit of the mountain, with experienced guides. Easier trips—and to some persons just as thrilling—are made over the Wonderland or Skyline trails or through the Lakes country onto the Tatoosh. For those interested in winter sports good skiing will lure them to elevations above Paradise. The season at Rainier Park is from June 15 to September 30. All year 'round, however, visitors will find excellent accommodations open in Paradise Inn, National Park Inn, Sunrise Lodge, or Paradise Lodge.

Paradise Inn nestles at the foot of the great glacier-clad mountain, in Mt. Rainier National Park.





Mirror Lake in Rainier National Park, Washington, reflects the lofty glacier-clad figure of the mountain.

GRAYS HARBOR—OLYMPIC PENINSULA

Following the Washington ocean coast north of the Columbia River are Willapa and Grays Harbor. The first mentioned was known by the old settlers as Shoalwater, and is renowned for its oysters and forest products. Grays Harbor is a seaport community composed of three cities—Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis, and is served by the Union Pacific and two other transcontinental railroads. With specialized agricultural production, due to mild climate, important wood-working industries, producing rayon pulp, veneers, plywood, and other wooden articles, Grays Harbor has a diversity of interests. These products are shipped to domestic and foreign markets and help make Grays Harbor famous. The modern cities of Grays Harbor have a combined population of approximately 40,000 and provide unusual opportunities for business and pleasure. Hunting for big game includes elk, bear, deer and smaller game, including wild fowl and pheasants. Tennis courts and near-by golf courses add to other vacation sports. The Olympic peninsula beaches are famous for clams, crabs, surf and deep-sea fishing, while the glacier-fed streams have their annual runs of salmon and trout. Aberdeen and Hoquiam are gateways to Olympic National Park, providing a most convenient access to this marvelous yet little known region of rare mountain beauty.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK . . . In the northwest corner of Washington, northward from Aberdeen and Hoquiam, and across Puget Sound from Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia, lies 648,000 acres of primitive wilderness designated on June 29, 1938, as "Olympic National Park." Scores of rugged peaks rise to snow capped grandeur in this vacation-land surrounding majestic Mount Olympus which rises

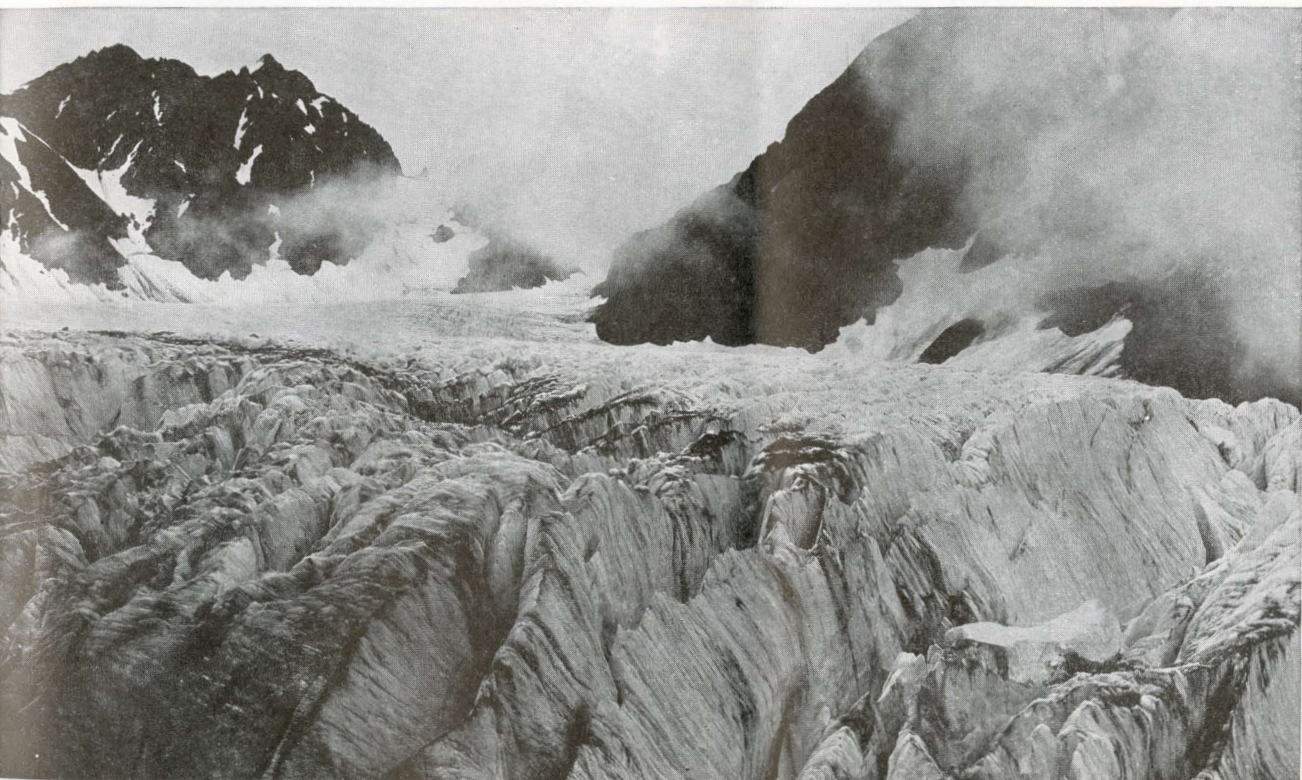
7,954 feet high. At the upper elevations of this region are more than fifty glaciers and permanent ice fields. Below are alpine meadows carpeted with wild flowers and wooded with mountain hemlock, white barked pine and alpine firs. In the deep canyons of the lower reaches are forests of spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar and alder. Many of these giant trees soar to a height of 300 feet and one, the largest living Douglas fir, measures over 17 feet in diameter. Cool ocean breezes temper the summer weather of this area and moderate temperatures prevail throughout the year. Little moisture falls in the park in summer.

The Olympic National Park is reached from Seattle via ferry service across Puget Sound to Port Townsend and Port Ludlow. It may also be reached over the Olympic Highway, starting from Olympia or Hoquiam, leading north from Hoquiam via Lake Quinault, thence west to the Pacific Ocean at Queets and north through Forks and via Lake Crescent to Port Angeles. In the Park are two chalets operated under Government supervision as base camps for those making extended stays. They are accessible by horseback via trails. On the Elwha River is Olympic Hot Springs, affording good hotel accommodations, with saddle horses available and trails leading into the high country. Lake Quinault, 42 miles north of Hoquiam, is a good headquarters for pack trips into the Park. It has a modern hotel with several auto camps. The Olympic Chalet company and the Olympic Recreation company maintain trail service to their chalets on the north fork and the east fork of the Quinault River.

The whole of the Olympic Peninsula, in which the Olympic National Park is located, is a beautiful vacation land of more than 2,000,000 acres.



Encircled by rival peaks of rugged beauty, glorious Mount Olympus rises to the clouds, surrounded by thousands of acres of unspoiled wilderness, in Olympic National Park. Below, Blue Glacier, in Olympic National Park.



INLAND EMPIRE—SPOKANE . . . The famous Inland Empire is that great mountain-locked scenic region lying in eastern Washington between the Cascades, the Blue Mountains and the Bitterroot Rockies. In the heart of this region lies Spokane, a wealthy city of more than 116,000 people, rich in warmth of hospitality, in natural resources, industries, homes, and, above all, beautiful scenery. Its hotels and restaurants are famous. Its parkways, golf courses and drives are alluring. A series of mighty falls upon the Spokane River provide the city's electricity. Power houses are covered with the white spray of these falls within the city's business district, and the tremendous electric power comes from the waters of the rushing river. From Spokane you may visit any number of scenic wonders. Seventy-six mountain lakes lie within a radius of fifty miles from Spokane, with good roads leading to all of them—Liberty, Hayden, Priest, Spirit, Pend Oreille, Cœur d'Alene and Twin Lakes. You will find exciting fishing here, fine camping and glorious mountain backgrounds. Two hours' drive from your Spokane hotel and you may stand upon the top of Mt. Spokane, highest peak in eastern Washington, and gaze out over the Inland Empire into the Canadian Rockies. Another two-hour drive through the lovely Spokane Valley around Cœur d'Alene Lake and over Fourth of July Canyon brings you to historic Cataldo Mission, the oldest Indian Mission in the Rockies.

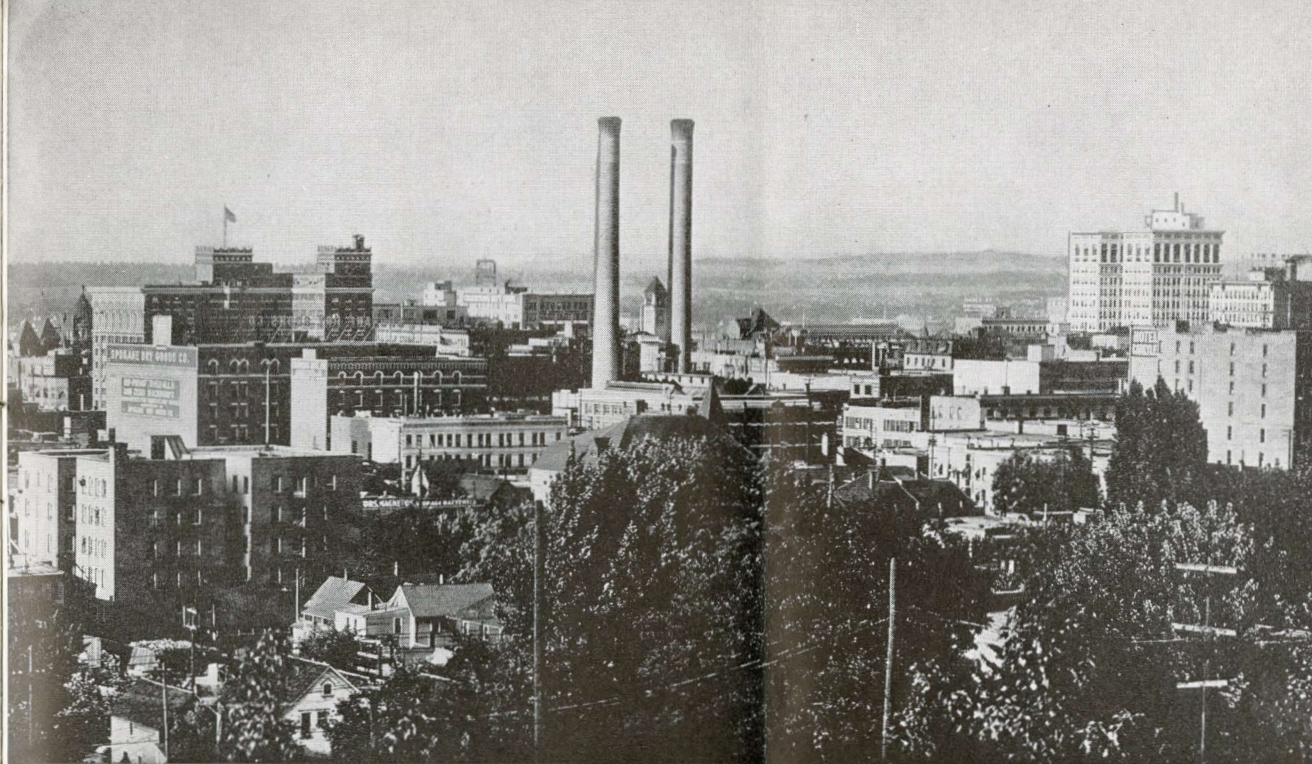
GRAND COULEE DAM . . . Another short drive over a splendid United States Highway and you come to Grand Coulee on the Columbia River, site of the Grand Coulee Dam. Here is a gigantic gash in the earth's crust, more than thirty miles long, with the fossil Dry

Falls of the Columbia as its climax, which will later be used as a storage basin when the high dam is completed. Here the federal government is building the largest single hydro-electric project on the North American continent.

Out of Spokane you may also enter the heart of the great Cœur d'Alene mining region at Kellogg, Wardner and Burke. Near the Union Pacific line between Spokane and Ayer is Palouse Falls, with a greater drop than Niagara and one of the Northwest's finest cataracts.

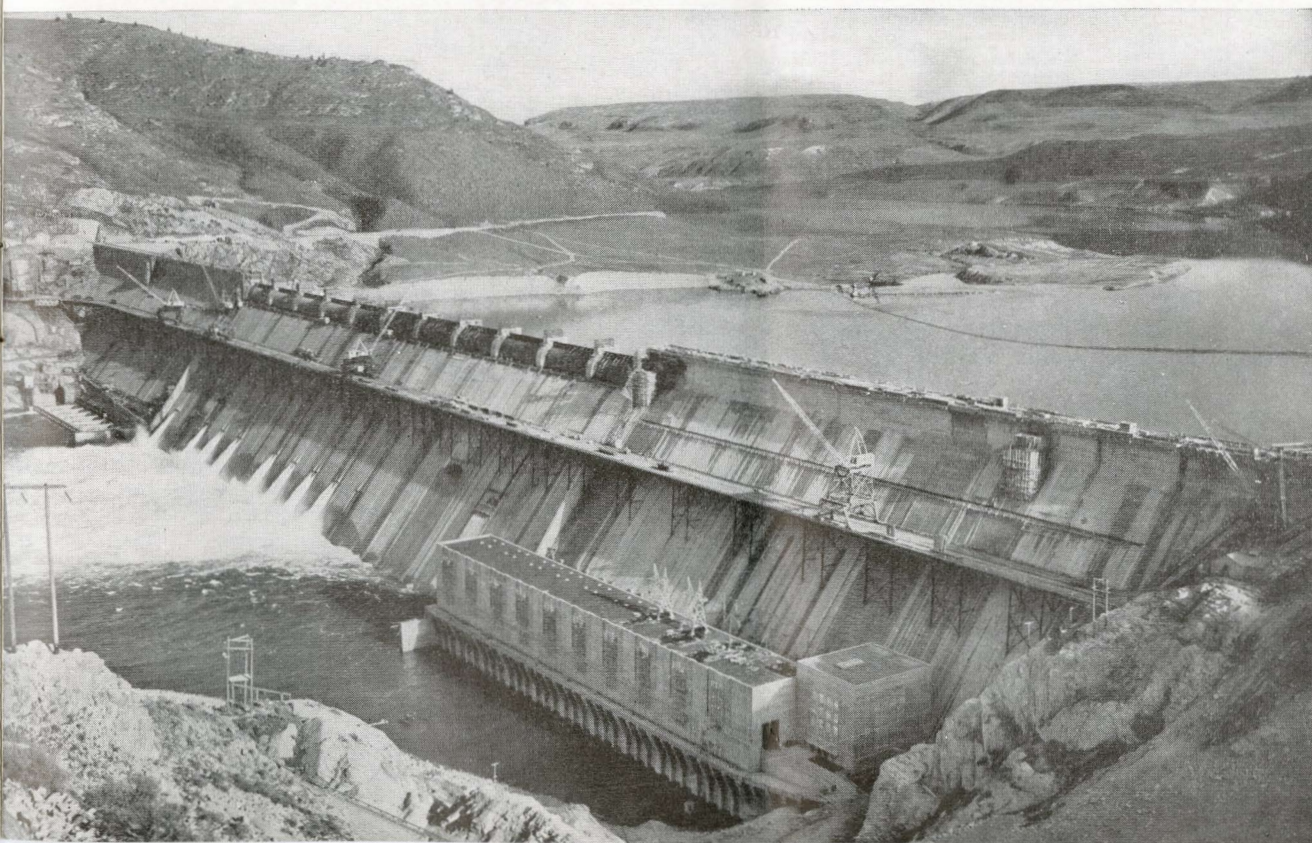
YAKIMA VALLEY . . . Yakima, in the beautiful Yakima Valley (home of 131,000 people), is served by Union Pacific. All through this valley you see the wonders wrought by irrigation. Acres of fruit trees bloom on what once was desert land; vegetables attain record size and succulence. Yakima is the eastern gateway to Rainier National Park over the scenic Naches Highway. There are 527,000 acres, including the 72,000 acre Roza Project, nearly completed, of irrigated land in this valley, producing a total average crop of 46,000 carloads annually, the six year average value of which is \$35,000,000. Yakima County ranks first among all counties of the United States in production of pears and apples, and is the fifth greatest agricultural producing county in the United States.

WALLA WALLA VALLEY . . . Walla Walla, another Union Pacific city, is the center of a great fruit, vegetable and grain country in the Walla Walla River Valley. Here Whitman College was erected in memory of Marcus Whitman, the martyred missionary. The Whitman grave, monument and site of the original mission are six miles from Walla Walla. The production of fruits, vegetables



Spokane, beautiful and hospitable metropolis of the Inland Empire, and center of a vast vacation region.

Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia River, where a huge irrigation and power development project is now operating.





View of but a portion of the beautiful orchards in Yakima Valley. Yakima in the background.

and grains in the Walla Walla Valley approximates \$10,000,000 annually. Within a radius of fifty miles of Walla Walla seven pea canneries are in operation, two of which are within the city limits of Walla Walla.

BRITISH COLUMBIA . . . To the north, across the international boundary stretches British Columbia; and while you are up in this corner of our country it would be a great pity not to cross the border for a neighborly visit into Canada. Some of the most entrancingly beautiful scenery in Canada is to be found

and some of the most exciting sport as well. You can come by train, or by motor, but the trip by boat is generally considered the best way. There are regular daily and nightly sailings from Seattle out across Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Victoria, on the southern tip of Vancouver Island. The four-hour trip is one of the most delightful imaginable, with ever-changing panoramas of green wooded shores and white-crested mountains in the distance.

Victoria is an intensely interesting city. It is the capital of the Province and has many splen-

did public buildings and spacious, gracefully landscaped estates. Because of its mild climate and the greenness of its vegetation, and also because of its Georgian and Victorian architecture, Victoria has been called the most English city in the new world.

Across Puget Sound and a bit north on the mainland is Vancouver, Canada's great Pacific seaport and the terminus of its two great railroad systems. The scene here is most spectacular. The mountains are so close that it almost seems as if they are trying to crowd the city into the sea; and here, almost in the heart of the city, is a mighty, primeval forest. From Vancouver there are many thrilling trips northward along the Inside Passage up to Prince Rupert and beyond.

ALASKA

If time permits, by all means make the intensely interesting voyage to Alaska by way of the famous scenic Inside Passage and see British Columbia on your return.

Back in 1866, Secretary of State Seward bought Alaska from the Russians for \$7,000,000. This seemingly inhospitable and barren country was for many years called "Seward's Folly." Then one day someone stumbled onto a deposit of gold in the sands of the Yukon River. Soon afterward a ship came into Seattle's harbor with a ton of Alaska's gold and men began to change their minds about "Seward's Folly."

Gold was the primary object in the minds of those who swarmed north in '97 and '98, but many other things were discovered incidentally. It was found that Alaska had great potential resources in her forests and fields and her rivers and seas. Since then many times the original \$7,000,000 has been taken out of the salmon fisheries of the territory alone, not to mention fur trading, lumber and agriculture. Agriculture is the most surprising industry of all. Because Alaska is in the "Land of the Midnight Sun," its crops get more continuous hours of sunlight and have a longer growing season than other crops

Part of the noble skyline of the City of Vancouver, gateway to the mainland playgrounds of British Columbia.





in lands farther south. Consequently, it is possible to raise a great variety of vegetables and fruits to a size and sweetness that is perhaps unequalled elsewhere.

There are many types of cruises starting from Seattle and Vancouver and mostly they are by way of the sheltered Inside Passage between the mountainous, heavily forested mainland and a chain of tiny mountainous islands. It is the most delightful kind of sailing you've ever experienced. It is like being on a peaceful river rather than on the ocean. Two or three days out of Seattle or Vancouver you begin looking for glaciers. What a thrill they are! At Juneau you come to the great Taku Glacier, a solid wall of ice nearly three hundred feet high. Farther north are Childs' Glacier and Columbia Glacier.

The scenery is incomparable. You will never believe that such grandeur exists till you see it with your own eyes. The cities you will visit—Juneau, Sitka, Wrangel, Ketchikan, Cordova, Valdez, Seward—still have something of the picturesque charm of frontier towns. Here and there you see the giant totems with their grotesque mysterious symbolism. Indians wander about the streets silently or sit patiently behind a display of their wares, hopefully waiting for you to look or buy. In the far northern towns are the Eskimos in their furs. At night in the summer you have a weird, lovely twilight that gives an uncanny beauty to trees and houses and makes them almost seem to come to life. And on certain unpredictable and unforgettable nights there is the Aurora Borealis turning the sky into a miracle of color.

In Alaska there are many interesting trips that can be made to great scenic regions in the interior. From Skagway you can cross the mountains to Carcross, Lake Atlin and the headwaters of the Yukon. From Valdez or Seward there are many interesting trips, particularly to Mt. McKinley National Park. Mt. McKinley, rising to a height of 20,404 feet, is the highest mountain in North America. Many people consider it the most majestic mountain on earth.

*The picturesque totem pole
is a symbol of Alaska.*

UNION PACIFIC—FIRST WITH THE FINEST

The great gateway to all this vast scenic wonderland of the Northwest is the Union Pacific Railroad following the direct, natural route taken by pioneer explorer, fur trader, covered wagon, pony express and immigrant train . . . the old Oregon Trail. No better way has been found than this. But better and better means of transportation have been found.

Union Pacific was the first railroad to the Pacific Coast and the present line was the first transcontinental railroad into Portland. Never willing to rest on past laurels, Union Pacific has pioneered in transportation improvements. The beautiful *Streamliner, City of Portland*, was the first transcontinental streamline train and the first train of this type with sleeping car accommodations. Thousands of people have ridden it and enthusiastically praised its easy

riding comfort, its luxurious appointments, its speed which saves them a full day over all former train schedules between Chicago and Portland. It makes five round trip sailings each month.

Aside from this sensational train, Union Pacific also offers de luxe service on the beautiful Portland Rose and the Pacific Limited every day. Both trains offer Pullman sleeping car and coach accommodations. Passengers may enjoy excellent service and low priced meals, free porter service, free pillows, dimmed lights at night and many other unusual comforts. All Union Pacific trains to the Pacific Northwest are air-conditioned.

When you visit the Northwest, go Union Pacific. It is the comfortable, interesting and economical route. You'll enjoy every minute.



The smart diner-lounge of the Streamliner, "City of Portland"

ENROUTE TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

One of the advantages of going Union Pacific to the Pacific Northwest is that you can so easily stop over and see all the renowned scenic wonderlands of the West en route. Most of these scenic regions may be visited without costing you any extra rail fare.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

. . . It costs you no additional rail fare, for instance, to stop over in Denver and see the many famous mountain wonderlands in the neighborhood. The Denver Mountain Parks may be seen in half a day and the trip to the top of Mt. Evans may be made in a day. To the south of Denver lies Colorado Springs and near by are Pikes Peak and the Garden of the Gods, which may be seen on a two-day visit. To the north is Rocky Mountain National Park, one of the most popular mountain playgrounds in America. Its lofty, noble peaks are an inspiration to all who see them. Its streams and lakes afford choice fishing and its forest and mountain trails provide thrilling and wholesome sport for both riders and hikers. By all means, include Colorado in your plans.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK ...

Here's a stopover that many people make enroute to the Pacific Northwest. If you have never seen Yellowstone, you certainly should make it a point to visit it as soon as possible. It is our largest National Park and the most famous one of all. In fact, so celebrated are its natural wonders—its spouting geysers, fantastically beautiful hot spring terraces, bubbling pools of brightly colored mud, its great canyon and falls—that people have come from all parts of the world to visit it. It is nature's most astounding show, but there is considerably

more to it than its geysers and other similar phenomena. It is the greatest wild animal sanctuary in America and here you may see and study bear, deer, elk, moose, bison, mountain sheep and others in their native haunts. Moreover, Yellowstone has a high altitude that makes for an ideal summer climate and its opportunities for fishing are exceptional.

West Yellowstone, the popular gateway to the Park, is only a short distance from Pocatello, Idaho, on the main line of the Union Pacific to or from Portland. The Park may be seen on a comfortable motor bus circle tour.

ZION, BRYCE and GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARKS . . .

The Utah-Arizona wonderlands may also be seen easily as a side trip enroute to or from Pacific Northwest, and a visit to beautiful Salt Lake City may be made in the bargain.

No region on the continent offers more. Three of the nation's most spectacular National Parks are here, grouped within such easy distances of each other that they can be comfortably seen on a motor tour from Cedar City, Utah. Each of the three parks is distinctly different and each is one of nature's masterpieces.

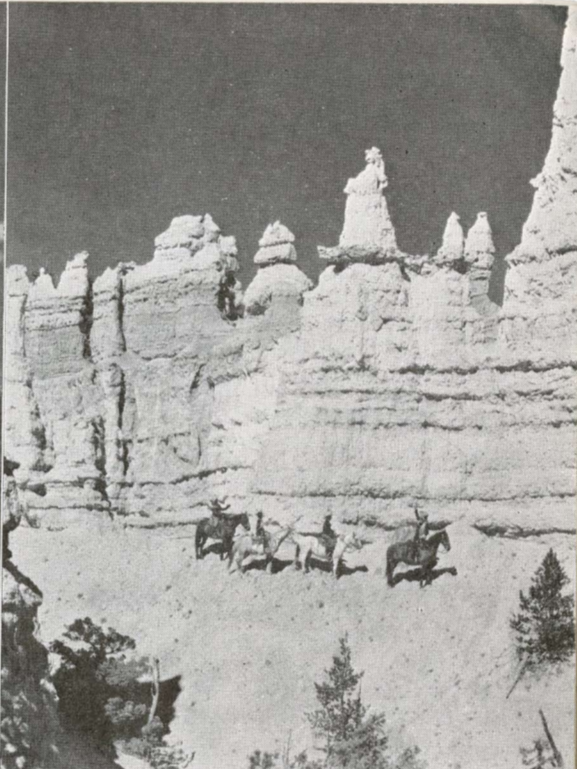
In Zion National Park you find yourself in a mighty canyon with massive red sandstone cliffs towering above you. At Bryce Canyon and at Grand Canyon you are above, looking down into the depths of colorful chasms. Bryce Canyon is a mass of fantastically eroded rock formations that look like the ruins of a million palaces, temples, mosques, statues or whatever your fancy pictures. Grand Canyon is especially impressive when seen from the lofty North Rim on the edge of the lovely Kaibab Forest.



Colorado, a great mountain playground.

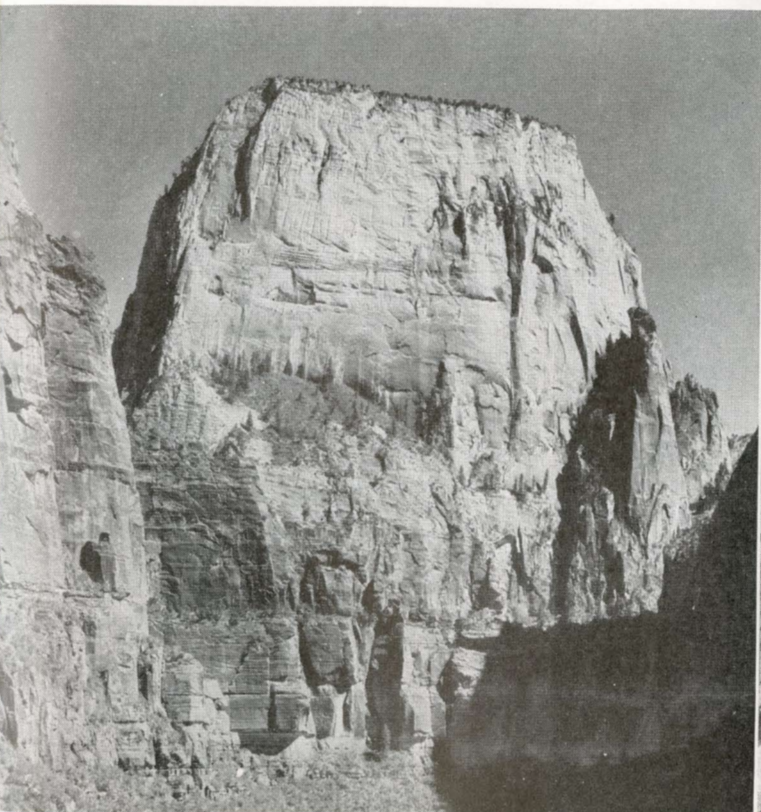


Yellowstone, a land of unbelievable wonders.

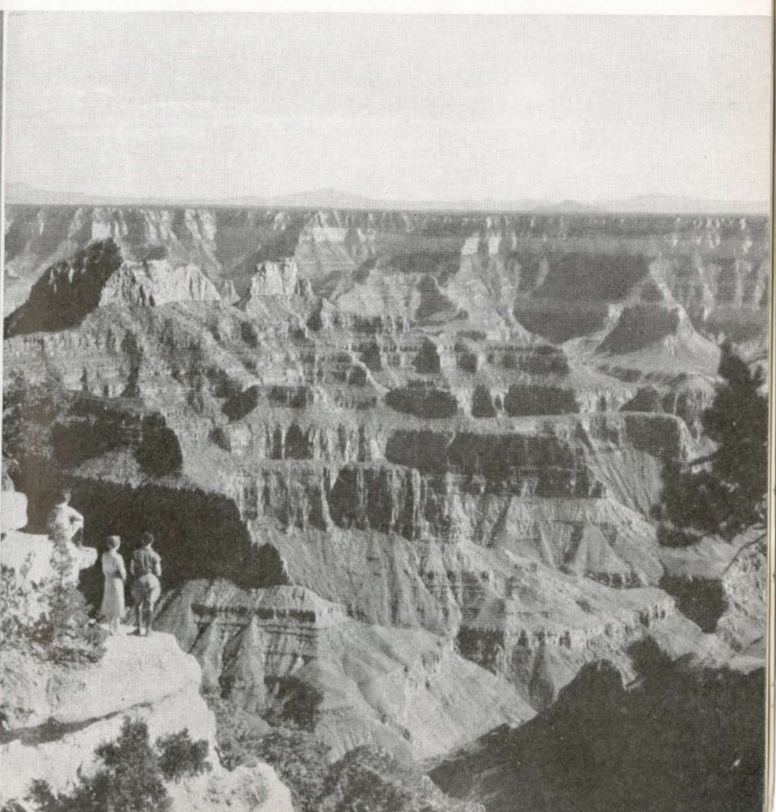


Bryce, myriad marvels of Nature's work.

Zion, its beauty will live always in your memory.



Grand Canyon from the north rim—astounding and colorful.



PLAN YOUR TRIP WITH EXPERT HELP

The quickest and most satisfactory way to plan your contemplated western travel is to consult with one of our representatives. Below you will find a list of principal Union Pacific offices. Our men in charge are travel experts of many years' experience and are fitted to help you plan a trip as no one else can. They will plan your route so that you will get the most for the least cost; tell you when is the best time to go; what to wear and give you all the necessary advance information to make your trip a pleasure.

If you so desire, one of our representatives will call at your home or office at your convenience, to assist you in every way possible.

You may write to any of them fully and ask any questions on any phase of western travel. You are under no obligations in asking this—assisting with travel plans is just a part of the friendly service of the Union Pacific.

We issue folders similar to this one on California, Zion-Bryce Canyon-Grand Canyon National Parks, Yellowstone-Grand Teton National Parks, Sun Valley, Idaho, the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, and Dude Ranches. Telephone or write your nearest Union Pacific office or write direct to C. J. Collins, General Passenger Traffic Manager, Union Pacific Building, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

UNION PACIFIC REPRESENTATIVES

ARE LOCATED AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN BELOW

Aberdeen, Wash.	3 Union Passenger Station, K and River Sts.	Omaha 2, Nebr.	City Ticket Office, 1614 Farnam Street
Alhambra, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 121 West Main Street	Omaha 2, Nebr.	City Ticket Office, Corner 15th and Dodge Streets
Atlanta 3, Ga.	1232 Healey Building	Pasadena 1, Calif.	Union Pacific Station, 205 W. Colorado St.
Bend, Ore.	112 Oregon Avenue	Philadelphia 2, Pa.	904 Girard Trust Bldg., Broad St. and So. Penn Square
Birmingham 3, Ala.	701 Brown-Marx Building	Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	1419 Oliver Bldg., Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue
Boise, Idaho	City Ticket Office, Idaho Bldg., 212 North 8th Street	Portland 5, Ore.	City Ticket Office, 701 S. W. Washington Street
Boston 8, Mass.	208 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St.	Reno, Nev.	200 Lyon Bldg., Second and Center Sts.
Butte, Mont.	609 Metals Bank Bldg., 8 West Park Street	Riverside, Calif.	Union Pacific Passenger Station
Cheyenne, Wyo.	City Ticket Office, 120 West 16th Street	St. Joseph 2, Mo.	City Ticket Office, 517 Francis Street
Chicago 3, Ill.	City Ticket Office, 1 S. LaSalle Street	St. Louis 1, Mo.	1223 Ambassador Bldg., 411 North 7th St.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	303 Dixie Terminal Building	Sacramento 14, Calif.	217 Forum Bldg., 1107 Ninth Street
Cleveland 13, Ohio	1407 Terminal Tower, 50 Public Square	Salt Lake City 1, Utah	City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah, Main and So. Temple Streets
Dallas 1, Texas	2108 Mercantile Bank Bldg.	San Diego 1, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 320 Broadway
Denver 2, Colo.	City Ticket Office, 535 Seventeenth Street	San Francisco 2, Calif.	City Ticket Office, at Geary and Powell Sts.
Des Moines 9, Ia.	407 Equitable Bldg., 6th and Locust Sts.	San Jose 7, Calif.	206 First National Bank Building
Detroit 26, Mich.	508 Transportation Bldg., 131 Lafayette Blvd., West	San Pedro, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 805 South Pacific Ave.
Fresno 1, Calif.	207 Rowell Bldg., Tulare Street and Van Ness Avenue	Santa Ana, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 305 North Main Street
Glendale 3, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 206 North Brand Blvd.	Santa Monica, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 307 Santa Monica Blvd.
Hollywood 28, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 6702 Hollywood Blvd.	Seattle 1, Wash.	City Ticket Office, 1300 Fourth Avenue
Kansas City 6, Mo.	City Ticket Office, 208 East Eleventh St.	Sioux City 9, Ia.	405 Commerce Building
Lewiston, Idaho	Room 7, Union Depot	Spokane 8, Wash.	City Ticket Office, 727 Sprague Avenue
Lincoln 8, Nebr.	City Ticket Office, 130 So. 13th Street	Stockton 6, Calif.	207 Don Burton Building, 11 South San Joaquin Street
Long Beach 2, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 144 Pine Avenue	Tacoma 2, Wash.	City Ticket Office, 114 So. Ninth Street
Los Angeles 14, Calif.	City Ticket Office, Union Pacific Building	Toronto, Ontario	210 Canadian Pacific Bldg., 69 Yonge St.
Memphis 3, Tenn.	1720 Sterick Building, 8 North Third St.	Tulsa 3, Okla.	823 Kennedy Bldg., 321 So. Boston Street
Milwaukee 3, Wis.	814 Warner Bldg., 212 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Walla Walla, Wash.	First National Bank Bldg., 2nd and Alder Streets
Minneapolis 2, Minn.	890 Northwestern Bank Bldg., 620 Marquette Avenue	Washington 5, D. C.	600 Shoreham Bldg., 15th and H Sts., N.W.
New Orleans 12, La.	504 Canal Bldg., 210 Baronne Street	Winston-Salem 3, N. C.	632 Reynolds Building
New York 20, N. Y.	626 Fifth Ave., Suite 350, Rockefeller Center	Yakima, Wash.	Union Pacific Bldg., 104 West Yakima Avenue
Oakland 12, Calif.	215 Central Bank Bldg., 436 14th Street		
Ogden, Utah	City Ticket Office, Ben Lomond Hotel Bldg., 25th & Washington Streets		

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Gen'l Passenger Traffic Manager
Omaha 2, Nebraska

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Assistant Vice President
Omaha 2, Nebraska

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Gen'l Freight Traffic Manager
Omaha 2, Nebraska



THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST and near by British Columbia

Within its boundaries are grouped majestic mountains, lakes, canyons, primeval forests and numerous picturesque resorts. It is a land of scenic glories, caressed by a genial climate, the winters mild and the summers cool.

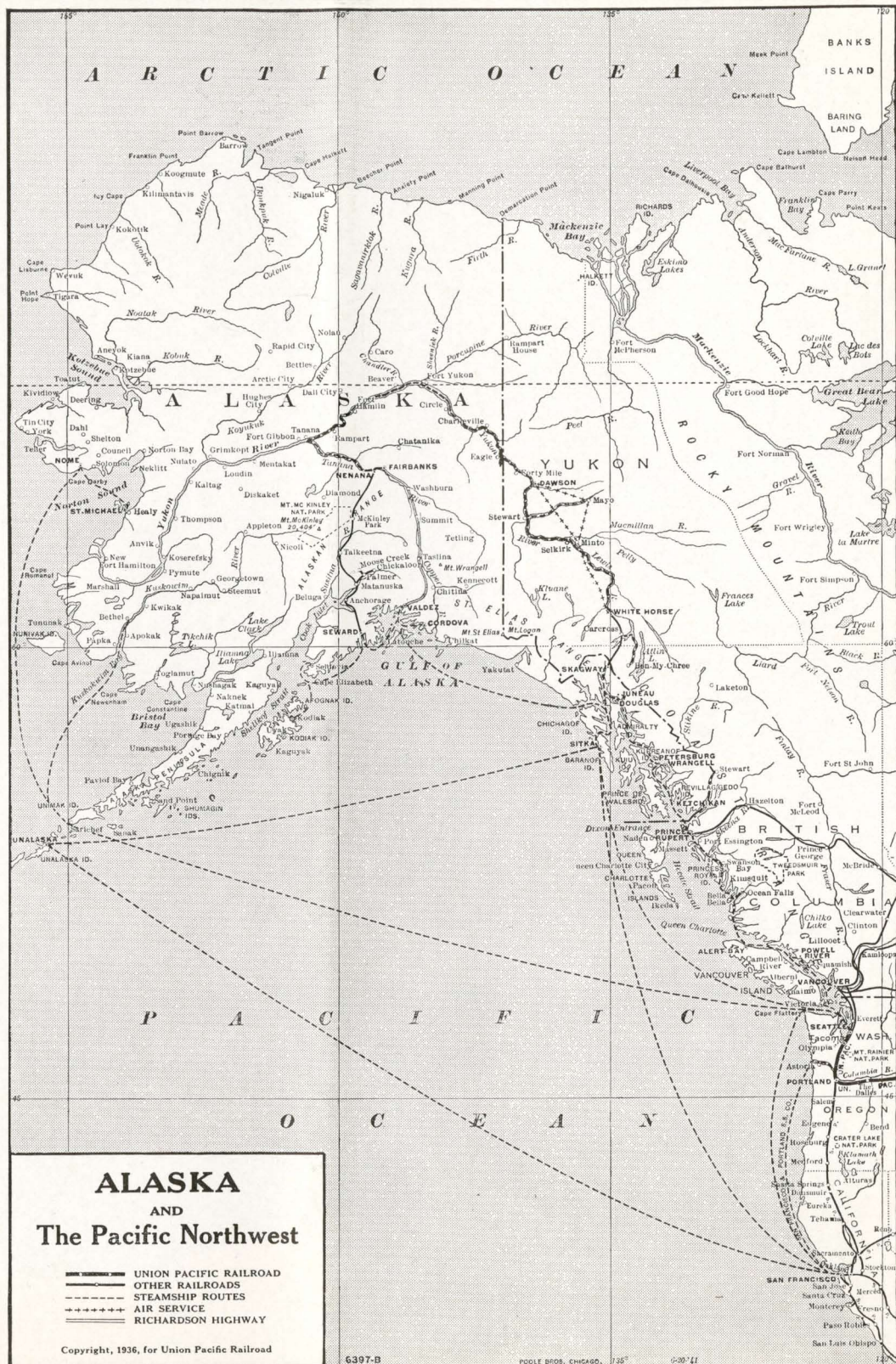
Amid this inspiring environment its thrifty people are building a mighty empire. They have harnessed the streams for power, are wresting from the earth its hidden treasure and are converting its forests into forms of beauty and usefulness. In its progressive cities and communities they have built great factories, fine educational institutions, libraries and churches and have provided splendid hostels and entertainment facilities.

The Union Pacific is proud to serve this great region with its fast, clean, modern air-conditioned trains.

Alaska and the famous Inside Passage thereto

The popular voyage to Alaska from Seattle, Victoria or Vancouver, B.C., is along the shores of British Columbia and Southeastern Alaska. It is a thrilling trip, as the spacious comfortable steamer winds through the narrow passages. Every mile is an ever-changing panorama of snow-capped peaks, green islands, immense glaciers, sparkling cascades, quaint villages, interesting busy towns, fjords and gorges of inexpressible beauty. Totem poles dot the shore and thousands of salmon may be seen going to the spawning grounds.

The Union Pacific provides splendid train service to Seattle—gateway to Alaska.

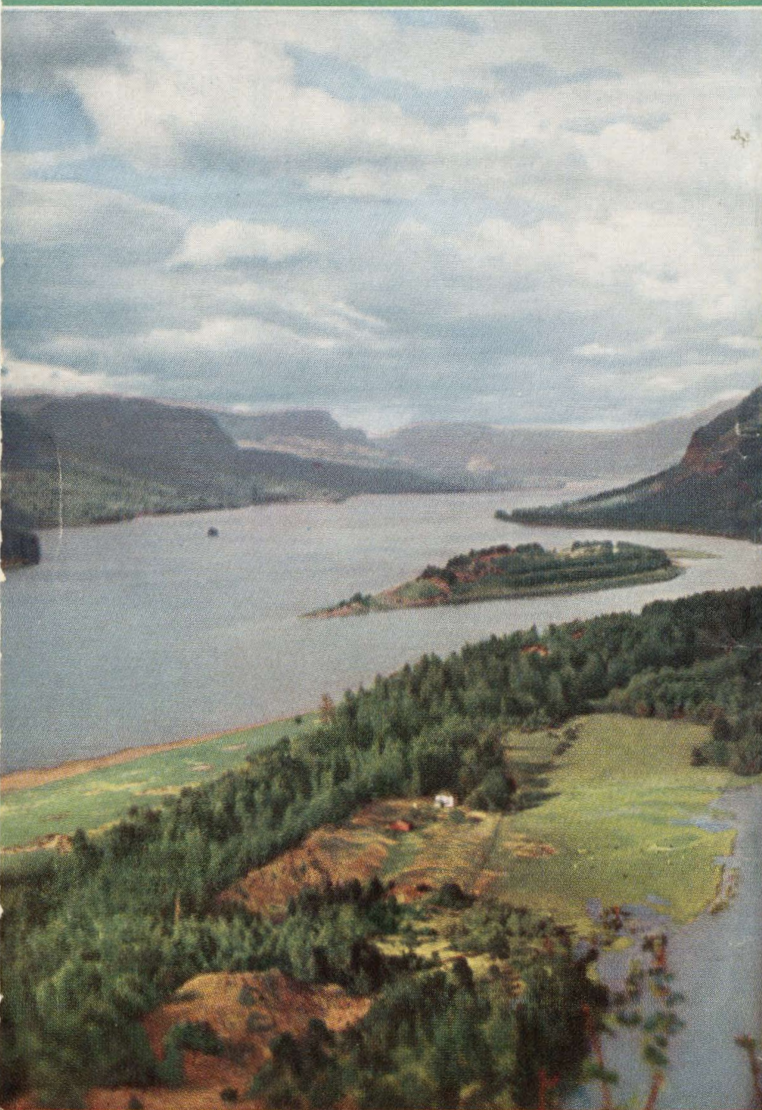




THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

—spans the scenic West, offering service to the vacation wonderlands: Colorado, Yellowstone, Utah-Arizona National Parks, Boulder Dam, California and the nation's popular year 'round sports center—Sun Valley, Idaho; any one or more of which may be combined in a trip to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST *and Alaska*



The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

PACIFIC NORTHWEST *and Alaska*



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