

WESTERN WONDERLANDS

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WESTERN WONDERLANDS

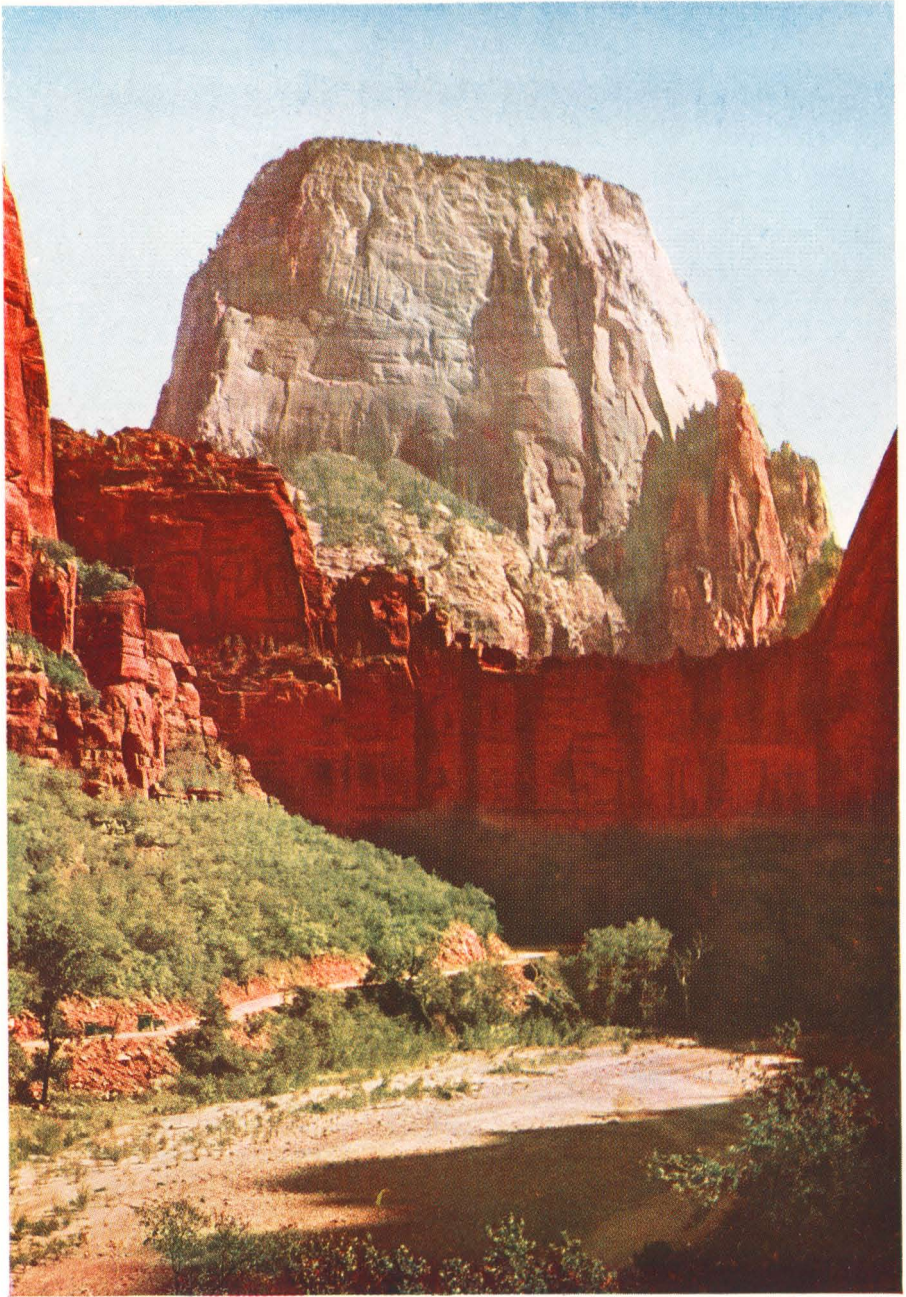
ONCE a year, or oftener, some member of every family raises the question, "Where are we going for our vacation this summer?" From then until the vacation begins there is usually a period of discussion and argument.

"Western Wonderlands" was written to be used on just such an occasion. It does not pretend to be complete; it gives series of brief summaries of some of the most interesting vacation lands of the West. Its information is sufficiently complete that anyone can make preliminary selection from it. Then it is an easy matter to send in the coupon on page 22, which will bring larger, more detailed books on the regions only briefly described here.

Modern methods have invaded the realm of vacations just as they have entered every other field of human activity. It is not necessary to devote a lot of time to charting a course, looking up costs, fussing with tickets. After you have decided where you want to go, ask the nearest Union Pacific representative, or J. P. CUMMINS, G. P. A. at Omaha, (see p. 23) to give you what information is necessary. The answer will include all the details of routing, costs, side trips, et cetera. If your mind is not quite made up, you may have the benefit of a travel expert's long experience in planning vacations and suggestions as to the kind of place that will most appeal to you.

Incidentally, he is a wise traveler these days who knows the value of a journey by rail. Train travel is vacation insurance. Not only does one get the benefit of expert advice before starting, but traveling by train adds several days to the length of a vacation and relieves one of many cares and responsibilities—in the final analysis the vacation costs about the same as, or less than, one taken in any other way.





Natural Color Photograph

Most Majestic of the Colossal Rock Temples in Zion National Park is the Great White Throne. It is here viewed through the Vermilion Gap between Angels Landing and the Great Organ.



The New Grand Canyon Lodge, Grand Canyon National Park

Colorful Canyons of Scenic Splendor

Southwestward by an overnight Pullman ride from Salt Lake City, just off the Los Angeles line of the Union Pacific System, lies the Mormon town of Cedar City, Utah. Once just another of Utah's thriving villages, lacking even railroad service, today Cedar City recalls pleasant memories to thousands of people in both hemispheres. It was the starting-place for them of five days or more among Nature's masterpieces: Zion, Grand Canyon and Bryce Canyon National Parks, the Cedar Breaks, Kaibab National Forest, fittingly called "America's Greatest Combination Scenic Tour."

These five regions are truly frontier vacation-lands. In 1919 Zion and Grand Canyon were made National Parks. In 1925 the Union Pacific completed its fine lodges at Zion and Bryce. In 1928 its building program was climaxed by the completion of beautiful Grand Canyon Lodge; the same year, Bryce Canyon became our newest National Park.

One word, *colorful*, is the common adjective describing these regions; there is color in a bewildering

*Cedar City, Utah,
One of America's
Latest Vacation
Capitals*

*Three of Our
Newest
National Parks*

*Zion
National Park*

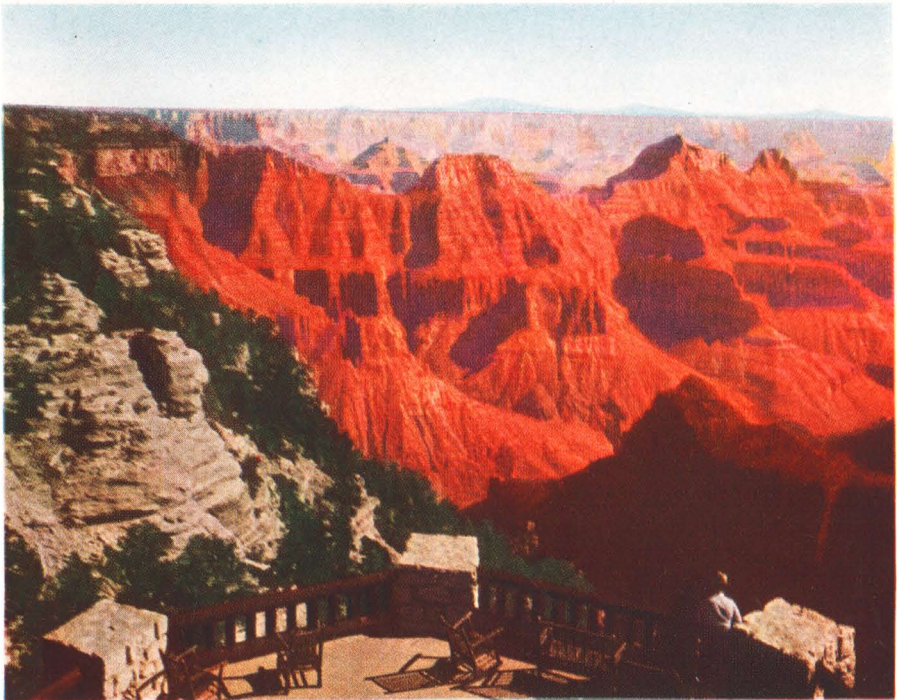
ing variety of shades, tints and combinations, overlaid on colossal buttes, rock temples and chasms of breath-taking grandeur.

A five-day tour includes all five regions. One day is spent en route Cedar City to Zion, and in the Park itself. Zion Canyon, the principal spectacle of Zion National Park, is a narrow and extremely deep gorge, flanked on either side by majestic rock temples, towering walls and stupendous buttes. From Zion Lodge, within the canyon, motor-bus trips may be made to The Narrows; excursions on horseback to the rims provide the visitor with tremendous panoramas of the red and white towers and temples of Zion.

*Across the Mesas to
Grand Canyon*

Another day is occupied in the 124-mile trip from Zion, via the new Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway, across the Prismatic Plains, through the verdant Kaibab Forest to Grand Canyon. The new highway, first opened for travel in 1930, is a remarkable feat of highway engineering. A short distance from Zion the road enters a tunnel more than a mile long. Six great windows are cut from the tunnel highway, disclosing scenes of tremendous majesty. Next to

The Grand Canyon from Grand Canyon Lodge



Natural Color Photograph



Natural Color Photograph

Bryce Canyon from Comanche Trail, Bryce Canyon National Park

the first glimpse of Grand Canyon, the chief event of the day is the ride through the Kaibab. Without question the most beautiful virgin forest in America, its grassy, open "parks" and avenues of fir, spruce and pine are alive with thousands of blacktail deer.

Grand Canyon defies the efforts of writers and artists to adequately record its beauties. The twelve-mile width of its chasm, the vast, sunken mountains that lie in its mile of depth, are so stupendous as to be almost beyond understanding. Add to this the sea of flaming, changing colors that overlies its rock temples and penetrates its depths, and you have some inkling of the elements that make it one of the world's greatest scenic spectacles. Beautiful Grand Canyon Lodge, built of native stone and of logs, blends into its surroundings as though it had stood there through the ages.

After two nights and a day at Grand Canyon, visitors proceed northward to Bryce Canyon. Along in the afternoon, the highway swings into Red Canyon, whose rich, colorful turrets and towers are a fitting prelude to the greater glories of Bryce.

Bryce Canyon National Park presents another

*Grand Canyon, One
of the Greatest
Scenic Wonders of
the World*

*Bryce Abounds in
Colorful Fantasies
in Filigreed Stone*

*A Splendid Tour,
Splendidly Planned
in Every Detail*

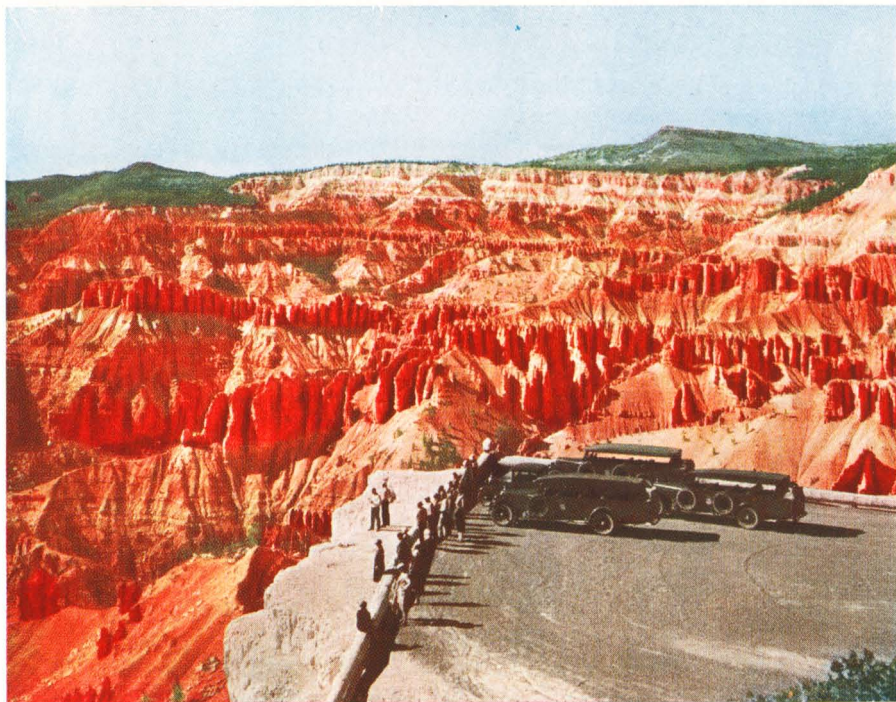
phase of these strange, colorful vacationlands. Rather than a canyon, it is a vast amphitheatre, a thousand feet deep from the rim on which stands Bryce Canyon Lodge. From its depths, filled with architectural forms, rise myriads of bizarre figures, weird, almost unearthly in their brilliant colorings. The canyon can be viewed from several vantage points on the rim; a number of easy trails, for horseback or hiking trips, lead into the canyon itself.

The final leg of the tour, from Bryce to Cedar City, is an afternoon's ride, with a half hour stop to view the colorful amphitheatres of the Cedar Breaks, and then a descent into rugged Cedar Canyon.

In the arrangement of this tour, the Union Pacific has provided the finest accommodations. Its motor-buses are of the most modern type. The lodges are fine examples of rustic beauty, built to hotel standards of comfort but without the conventional hotel atmosphere that would be so out of place here. The highways compare with the best in the Union.

Ask for a copy of the Zion "Red Book" describing this region in detail. It contains many natural color photograph reproductions.

The Cedar Breaks



Natural Color Photograph



Great Fall and Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

Natural Color Photograph

Yellowstone Weird *and* Magnificent

Oldest, largest and probably the most famous of our National Parks, Yellowstone is associated with the colorful early history of the Union Pacific. E. H. Harriman himself took a keen interest in the building of the line which has become the most popular way to Yellowstone, terminating at West Yellowstone station, directly on the park boundary.

Parts of Yellowstone may well be called a manifestation of Nature in her lighter moods. There is a weird, almost "circus" quality to its hissing geysers, its steaming hot springs and to the churning, roaring, harmless mud volcanoes.

But this is only one of its aspects. Flung for more than half a hundred miles each way across the Rockies of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, its natural wonders stand in a setting of mountain grandeur and forest loveliness.

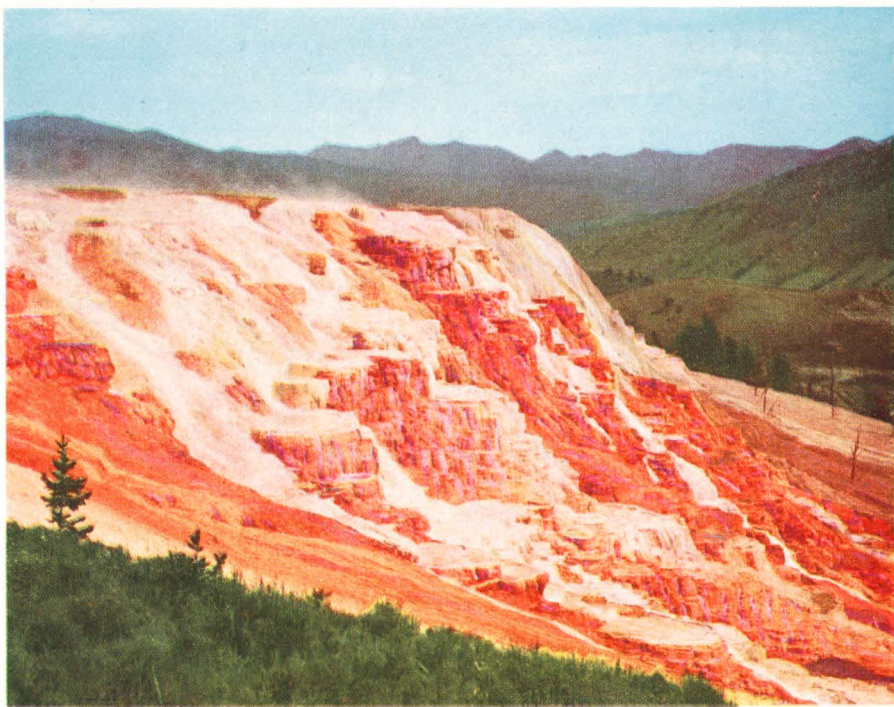
No less striking is the abundance of wild life. Deer, elk, antelope and bison are common. As for bears, Yellowstone is so well known for its frisky

*West Yellowstone,
the Most Popular
Entrance*

*One of the Greatest
Wild-Life Refuges
in the World*



First among the geysers of Yellowstone is Old Faithful, the most celebrated geyser in the world. Combining power, volume, beauty, and regularity, it approaches the geyser ideal, sending its graceful, spray-draped column skyward at intervals of from 60 to 80 minutes.



Natural Color Photograph

Jupiter Terrace at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park

Bruins that they need hardly be mentioned.

The 4½-day motor tours of the Park are so arranged that the traveler spends a night and a part of a day at each of the four principal points of interest—Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon and Mammoth Hot Springs. At each is a luxurious hotel and comfortable individual lodges.

At Old Faithful, the geysers are the chief attraction—and Old Faithful itself the center of interest. Almost clock-like in its regularity, every 60 to 80 minutes it sends skyward its powerful, graceful column of steam and water to a height of 150 feet and more. Several other great geysers in the near vicinity play at varying intervals.

Yellowstone Lake owes a part of its charm to its unique location. To the first-time visitor it comes as a distinct surprise to find here, at 8,000 feet elevation, one of the largest and loveliest lakes outside the Great Lakes basin.

For grandeur, majesty and color, no single spectacle in Yellowstone compares with Grand Canyon. Cleft 1,200 feet through a forested plateau, its precipitous sides are tinted in a welter of glowing col-

The Motor Tours of Yellowstone

*Grand Canyon and
Great Fall,
the Climax of
Yellowstone*

*Colorado and
Salt Lake City
on the Way*

ors and carved and fretted in a thousand curious formations. Toward the southern end is magnificent Great Fall, twice the height of Niagara.

Mammoth Hot Springs is famous for its terraced hot water springs. Laden with mineral, they have built up delicately sculptured cornices and basins that shimmer in a remarkable harmony of color.

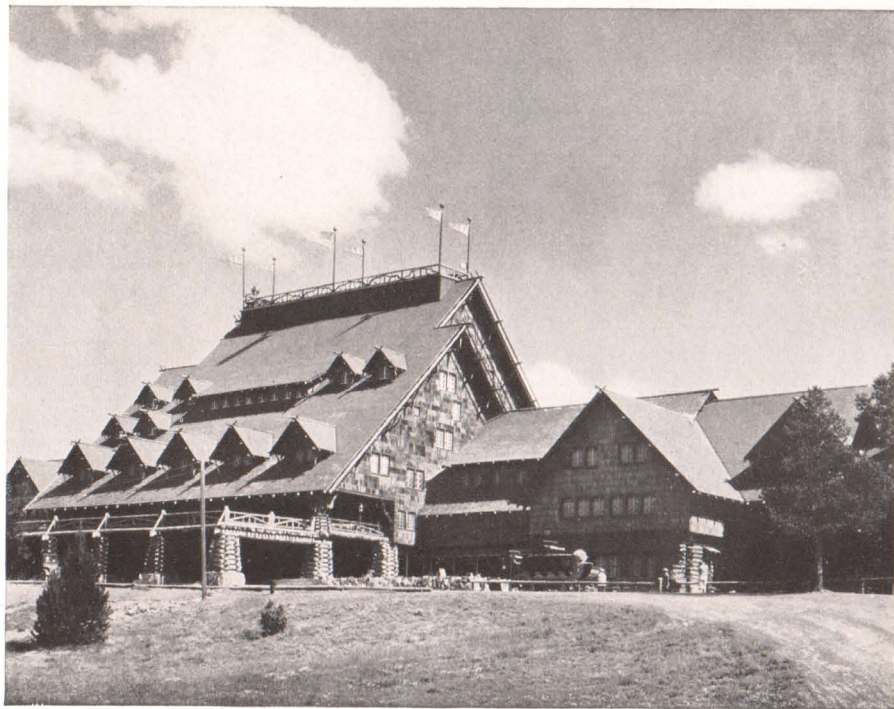
Employees of the hotels and lodges are recruited from colleges and universities; in the evenings they regale the guests with songs and "stunts" that leave a lasting memory of Yellowstone's hospitality.

The popularity of West Yellowstone as the entrance to the Park is not difficult to understand. Going by Union Pacific, Yellowstone visitors can stop at Denver and Salt Lake City, on the way, without additional expense for railroad fare.

Grand Teton, one of the newest National Parks, lies just south of Yellowstone and may be visited conveniently in connection with a trip to Yellowstone. The Teton range with its alpine lakes affords some of America's finest mountain scenery.

A 48-page booklet that tells in detail about Yellowstone National Park may be had for the asking.

Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park





Along the Ocean Drive, La Jolla, California

Natural Color Photograph

California—*the* All-Year Paradise

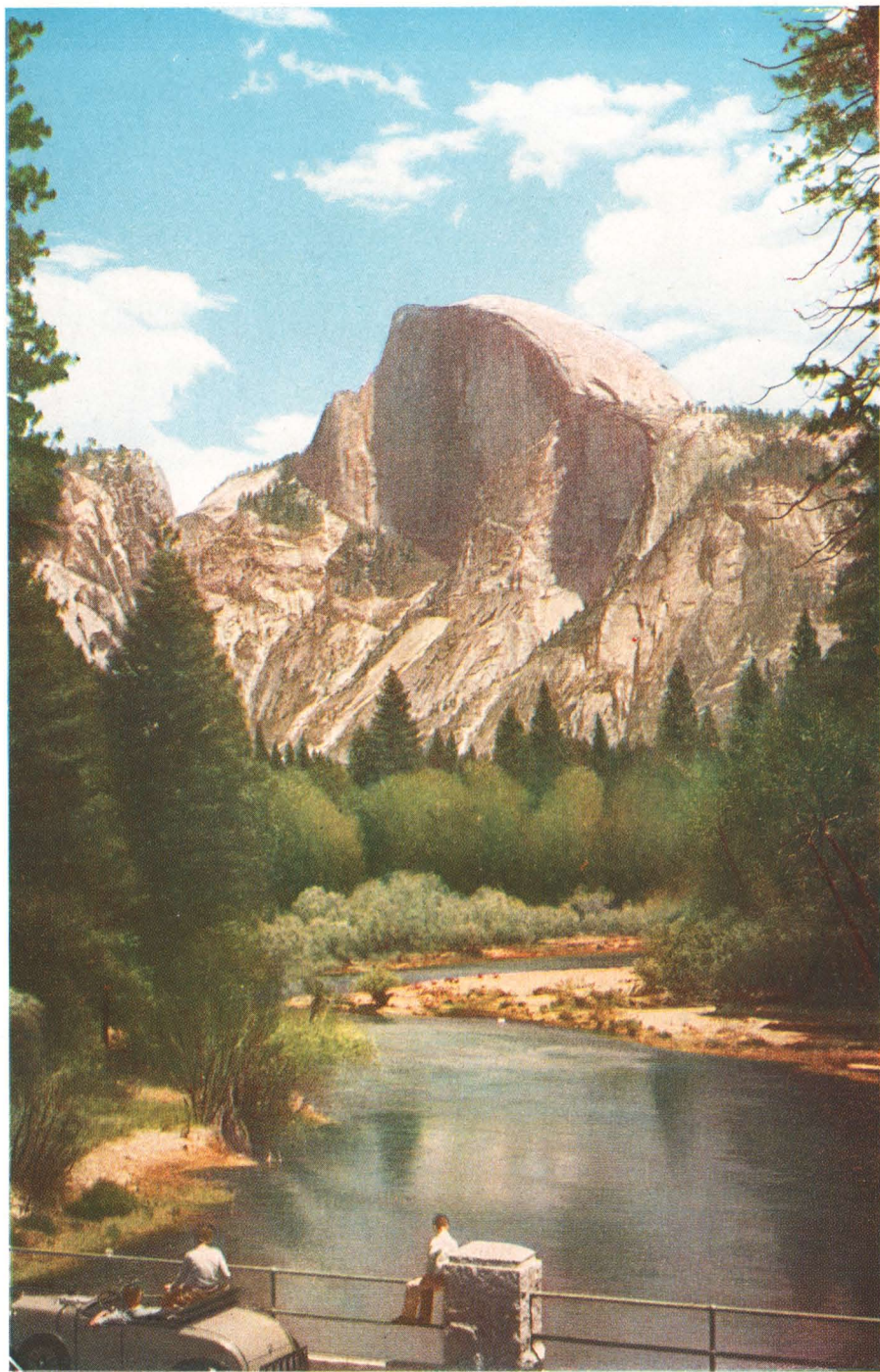
Seldom in our national history has a state sprung so quickly from pioneer obscurity to world wide fame. Almost everyone these days knows *something* about California. It is a fitting tribute that seven of the Union Pacific's finest trains are in California service: the Los Angeles Limited, San Francisco Limited, Overland Limited, Gold Coast Limited, Pacific Limited, Continental Limited and Pacific Coast Limited; splendid trains to a splendid state.

One does not have to look long for reasons for California's fame; it has everything that contributes to the renown of any famous region of the West: large cities, beautiful mountain and seacoast scenery, every form of outdoor recreation.

"Pshaw," you may say, "these are found anywhere west of the Rockies." But wait; you have heard only half the story. Where else can you find the giant sequoias and redwoods? . . . the glamorous atmosphere of Spanish missions? . . . the dream-tissue cities of the movie lots? . . . a year-round sub-tropical climate? . . . the weird beauty of the desert?—all in one state.

*California's Charms
Are World-Famous*

*Her Chief Glories
Are Unlike Those of
Any Other Region*



Glacier-Carved Half Dome, Yosemite National Park
Page Twelve

Natural Color Photograph



Natural Color Photograph

Beautiful Avalon Bay, Santa Catalina Island, California

The traveler to California over the Union Pacific has a choice of two ways of entering the state: by the southern route, through Salt Lake City, down across Utah and a tip of Nevada, stopping, if desired, for a side trip to Zion, Bryce Canyon and Grand Canyon, or at Las Vegas, Nevada, for a short side trip to the site of Boulder Dam, an engineering project that will be second in size only to the Panama Canal, and on to Los Angeles; by the central route, across an arm of Great Salt Lake, through the high Sierra, and down to San Francisco.

Los Angeles, forty years ago a small town, is the largest city in the West. In its vicinity are a thousand diversions for the tourist. Adjoining it is famous Hollywood, where one may see the nation's movies in the making. To the south, across rolling hills and through miles of citrus groves, is San Diego, city and harbor. Just across the border is the festive Mexican town of Tijuana and the new, fashionable tourist resort Agua Caliente, often called "the Monte Carlo of America." Off the coast from Los Angeles is lovely Catalina Island which invites a day's outing by steamer. Southern Cali-

*A Choice of Two
Routes by Which to
Enter the State*

*Los Angeles and the
Attractions of
Southern California*

*Yosemite, the
Big Trees and the
Cities of
Northern California*

*Hawaii, "Paradise
of the Pacific"*

fornia beaches are among the finest on the Pacific.

Northward from Los Angeles are numerous thriving cities and beach towns, all the way to San Francisco; rocky headlands and sheltered coves, broad beaches and wide bays have as a background the mountains and hills that parallel the coast.

Famed for its romantic history, San Francisco is no less famous as a beautiful and cosmopolitan city. The races and nationalities of the world contribute to the brilliance of its polyglot population.

Northern California contributes lavishly to the visitor's enjoyment. Northward, toward Oregon, stretches the great belt of redwoods. Inland lies Yosemite with its granite domes and feathery falls and its magnificent Big Trees. South of San Francisco are the groves of twisted cypress and the charming resort towns of the Monterey Peninsula. East, across the Bay, are Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

At either San Francisco or Los Angeles the visitor can board ship for a trip to that sun-drenched land of tropic loveliness, Hawaii.

Union Pacific illustrated booklets on California and Hawaii describe these places in detail.

Beach Scene at Santa Monica, California





Natural Color Photograph

Horseshoe Park on the Fall River Road, Rocky Mountain National Park

Colorado—Nearest *of the* Rockies

One of Colorado's distinctive characteristics is that more of it is tipped on end than lies flat. Several states have mountains as high, few so large a number and none so large a mountain area as easily explored. Railroads, highways, horseback and foot trails criss-cross the state in every direction.

In Colorado, the distance a vacationist puts between himself and the rest of the world is limited only by his inclinations and the time at his disposal.

Denver is the most popular destination for Colorado visitors. A city of over 325,000 people, it is the natural gateway to the Colorado Rockies. Her mile-high location, her unique system of mountain parks and her cosmopolitan air, make Denver one of the most attractive cities of the West. It is one of the principal terminals of the Union Pacific and thousands of people, annually, take advantage of their privilege of visiting Denver, without extra rail fare, on their way over the Union Pacific to the Pacific Northwest, Yellowstone, California or Zion,

*Denver,
the Metropolis of
the Rockies*

*Rocky Mountain
National Park*

Grand Canyon and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

Of all the thousands of miles of vacation trips in every direction from Denver, probably the most popular is the tour of Rocky Mountain National Park. Fifty miles on an airline from Denver, the Park includes 397 square miles of some of the noblest mountain scenery in the Rockies—or, for that matter, in the world. Every morning, during the summer, powerful motor-buses make their scheduled rounds of Denver hotels, picking up passengers for two, three or four-day tours of the Park. The Union Pacific also serves directly the towns of Greeley, Boulder and Ft. Collins, from which there is regular motor-bus service into the Park.

There are two principal ways of best seeing Colorado. One may come to Denver and spend a vacation, taking the numerous trips that start from the city, returning at the end of each day or every few days. Or, one may go to one of the hundreds of resort centers that are scattered through the mountains, and from there explore the surrounding country.

For one who loves the tranquil grandeur of the mountains and life out-of-doors, Colorado is a

Pike's Peak through Gateway to Garden of the Gods, Colorado





Natural Color Photograph

Grand Lake, Colorado, from Grand Lake Lodge

veritable paradise. The easy trails over and among the glacier-capped Rockies are a silent invitation to the hiker, the horseman. The trout-filled lakes and streams have tempted many an angler to forget home and business. Summer nights are cool and dry; summer days are warm and sunny. Mountain-sides and valleys are carpeted with wild flowers, one of which, the columbine, Colorado's state flower, has provided a fitting name for the Union Pacific's finest train between Chicago and Denver.

With almost everyone, at one time or another, Pike's Peak has been a synonym for height and majestic grandeur, and the Colorado Springs region, with Pike's Peak as its dominant figure, is one of the most popular parts of Colorado.

The traveler has a wide choice of accommodations. Among Denver's 250 hotels one can always find the desired lodging. Colorado's resorts range from luxurious hotels with private golf courses, to tent and cabin camps tucked away in mountain valleys, whence the hardier visitors hie themselves.

"Colorado Mountain Playgrounds," a descriptive booklet richly illustrated with natural color photograph reproductions, gives complete information.

*There's Always
Something to Do
in Colorado*



Natural Color Photograph

Along the Mighty Columbia River, Pacific Northwest

The Vast, Evergreen Pacific Northwest

*Canada and the
United States Share
the Pacific Northwest*

*Through Columbia's
Rugged Gorge by
Union Pacific*

Walled from north to south by the rugged Cascades, penetrated by the waters of Puget Sound, and by the mighty Columbia River, the Pacific Northwest comprises two states: Oregon, Washington—part of a third: Idaho—and one Canadian province: British Columbia.

But state and national boundaries mean little to the visitor. There are really only two parts to the Pacific Northwest—the coastal and inland sections, with the Cascades forming the division. Midway between north and south, the Columbia River cleaves a marvelous gorge through the mountains to the sea. It is through this gorge that travelers journey on the Portland Rose and other fine Union Pacific trains to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

This whole vast region is a playground, and "playtime" in the Pacific Northwest is from one year's end to the next. Even from such large cities as Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Victoria, and Vancouver, the limitless evergreen forests, the

lakes and streams teeming with fish, and the Pacific beaches are but a short distance away. To the resident, recreation is as important as business; the business man is never too busy to lock his desk and spend a day or two with the visitor in prideful display of the natural wonders of his country.

Two national parks have been set aside: Rainier, its noble 14,408-foot summit rising 11,000 feet above forests and glaciers, and Crater Lake, an extinct volcanic crater within which is a lake of deepest blue; the former in the Cascades of Washington, the latter in the same range in Oregon.

First in attractiveness among the many scenic roads is the Columbia River Highway. It begins at Astoria, on the coast, extends eastward to Portland and on, through and beyond the Cascades; 337 miles of such scenery as is hardly found along any other highway in the world. It loops about high observation points, past innumerable spectacular waterfalls, through tunnels in the rock and on past the miles of wild beauty of the Columbia River Gorge. Below, above or alongside run the tracks of the Union Pacific, while handsome Union Pacific

*Hospitality Is
Freely Given*

*A Scenic Highway
Parallels the
Columbia*

A Secluded Inlet of the Pacific Northwest





Mighty Mount Rainier, Rainier National Park

Natural Color Photograph

*Spokane Is the
Capital of the
"Inland Empire"*

*Pacific Northwest
Ports are Gateways
to Alaska*

motor-buses operate along the splendid Highway.

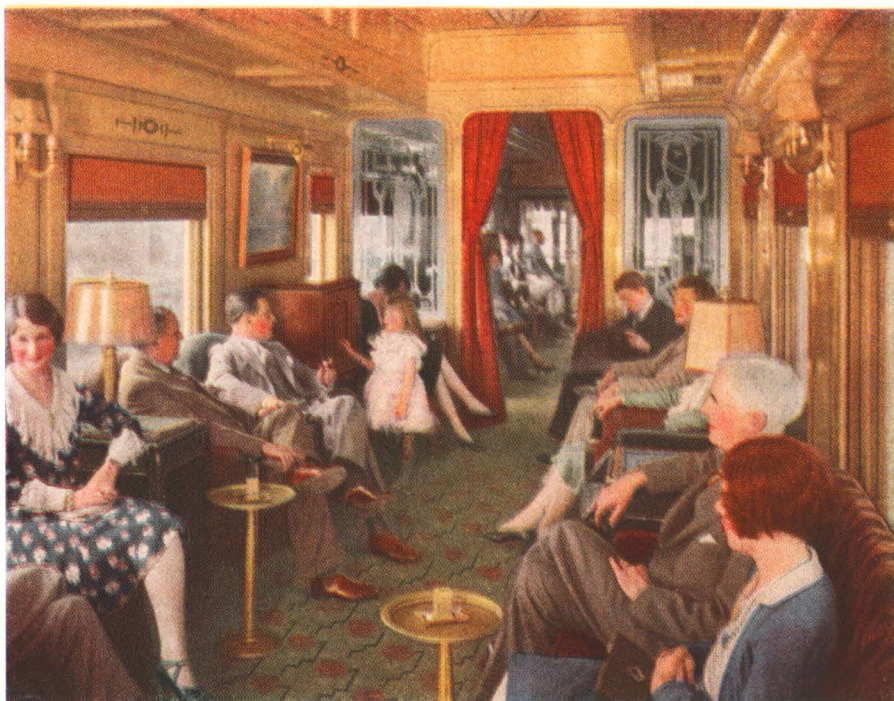
The Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest, with Spokane as its center, contains some of the most fertile grain land on earth. The visitor, however, is more interested in the beautiful mountain lakes it offers for his recreation.

The numerous ranges of the Pacific Northwest—the Cascades, the Blue Mountains, the Siskiyou, the Wallows, the Sawtooth and the wild Olympics—are heavily forested and the mountain valleys are carpeted with wild flowers. The mountain streams and lakes abound in game fish.

From any city on lovely Puget Sound, or inland, the visitor to the Pacific Northwest will find a score of alluring excursions. That is why so many people return, year after year, with renewed enthusiasm.

From Pacific Northwest ports, it is only a brief journey, by steamer, to the stupendous grandeur of Alaska. Several steamship lines offer convenient and frequent sailings from American and Canadian ports.

"The Pacific Northwest and Alaska" is a beautiful Union Pacific booklet illustrating and describing this region. It has many natural color photograph reproductions and is free for the asking.



Natural Color Photograph

Luxurious New Observation Cars Make Traveling a Delight on Union Pacific Trains

Escorted Tours *of the West*

The test of a service is the opinions of its users. Anyone who has ever seen the West with an escorted tour party will tell you that the company of a group of people bent on the same kind of carefree holiday, adds immeasurably to its fun.

For more than 31 years the Union Pacific, in cooperation with the Chicago & North Western Railway, has conducted parties of travelers through the West. Each member of these tours pays a fixed sum which covers all normal expenses. Every group is accompanied by an escort who handles all the troublesome details of the trip—reservations, tickets, baggage, sightseeing trips, et cetera.

Each member is free to devote the entire time to enjoyment of the trip. Seeing the West as a member of such a carefree group, is an experience long to be remembered.

For information about escorted tours, write any Union Pacific office, or to: J. L. BURGAR, MANAGER, 148 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

*A Carefree
Vacation*

Travel Comfort—*an* Important Item

Splendid Trains to the West

If your vacation is begun with a tiresome journey, if you return home feeling as though you needed to "rest up," half the pleasure has been missed. To assure every passenger a thoroughly comfortable journey has been the aim in planning Union Pacific trains. Each comes as near as is humanly possible to being a "home on flying wheels." Every train offers superlative dining car service; the lounges and observation cars have nearly all the facilities of a metropolitan club. The Los Angeles Limited, the San Francisco Limited, The Portland Rose, The Columbine and the extra-fare Overland Limited, are examples of unsurpassed train luxury. The Gold Coast Limited, Pacific Limited, Continental Limited, and Pacific Coast Limited are some of the other fine no-extra-fare trains.

During the summer vacation season, ten of these trains leave Chicago and Omaha daily for the West; from St. Louis and Kansas City, three trains daily—all bound for Union Pacific vacation territory, over a double track roadbed famous for its smoothness, and protected by automatic safety block signals.

Fill Out and Mail the Coupon Below:

MR. J. P. CUMMINS, *General Passenger Agent*
Union Pacific System
Omaha, Nebraska

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from.....

leaving about.....

Please write me fully about the cost and the service.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

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Spokane, Wash.	201 Union Station, 4th Ave. and Jackson St., W. H. OLIN, Ass't Gen'l Frt.-Pass'r Agt.
Tacoma, Wash.	City Ticket Office, 1403 Fourth Avenue, A. L. IVES, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Toronto, Ontario	727 Sprague Avenue, T. J. DOWD, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Tulsa, Okla.	114 South Ninth Street, G. L. LEONARD, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Walla Walla, Wash.	201 Canadian Pacific Bldg., 69 Yonge Street, GEO. W. VAUX, General Agent
West Los Angeles, Cal.	320 Kennedy Bldg., 319 South Boston Street, F. F. ROBINSON, General Agent
Whittier, Calif.	Baker Bldg., Main and Second Sts., J. H. CUNNINGHAM, District Frt. and Pass'r Agt.
Yakima, Wash.	1613 Sawtelle Boulevard, JOHN D. POST, Ticket Agent
	Union Pacific System Passenger Station, G. B. KENNARD, City Frt. and Pass'r Agt.
	Union Pacific Bldg., 104 W. Yakima Ave., H. M. WEST, District Frt. and Pass'r Agt.

DEPARTMENT OF TOURS (Union Pacific System-C. & N.W. Ry.)

J. L. BURGAR, Manager
148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

J. P. CUMMINS Gen'l Pass'r Agent OMAHA, NEBR.	D. S. SPENCER Gen'l Pass'r Agent SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	W. K. CUNDIFF Gen'l Pass'r Agent PORTLAND, ORE.	GEO. R. BIERMAN Gen'l Pass'r Agent LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
JOHN L. AMOS Ass't Traffic Manager Union Pacific Bldg. 10 South Main St. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	A. S. EDMONDS Ass't Traffic Manager Pittcock Block PORTLAND, ORE.	R. B. ROBERTSON Ass't Traffic Manager Pacific Electric Bldg. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	A. V. KIPP Ass't Traffic Manager 415 Monadnock Bldg. 681 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

C. J. COLLINS
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W. S. BASINGER
Passenger Traffic Manager, OMAHA, NEBR.

