

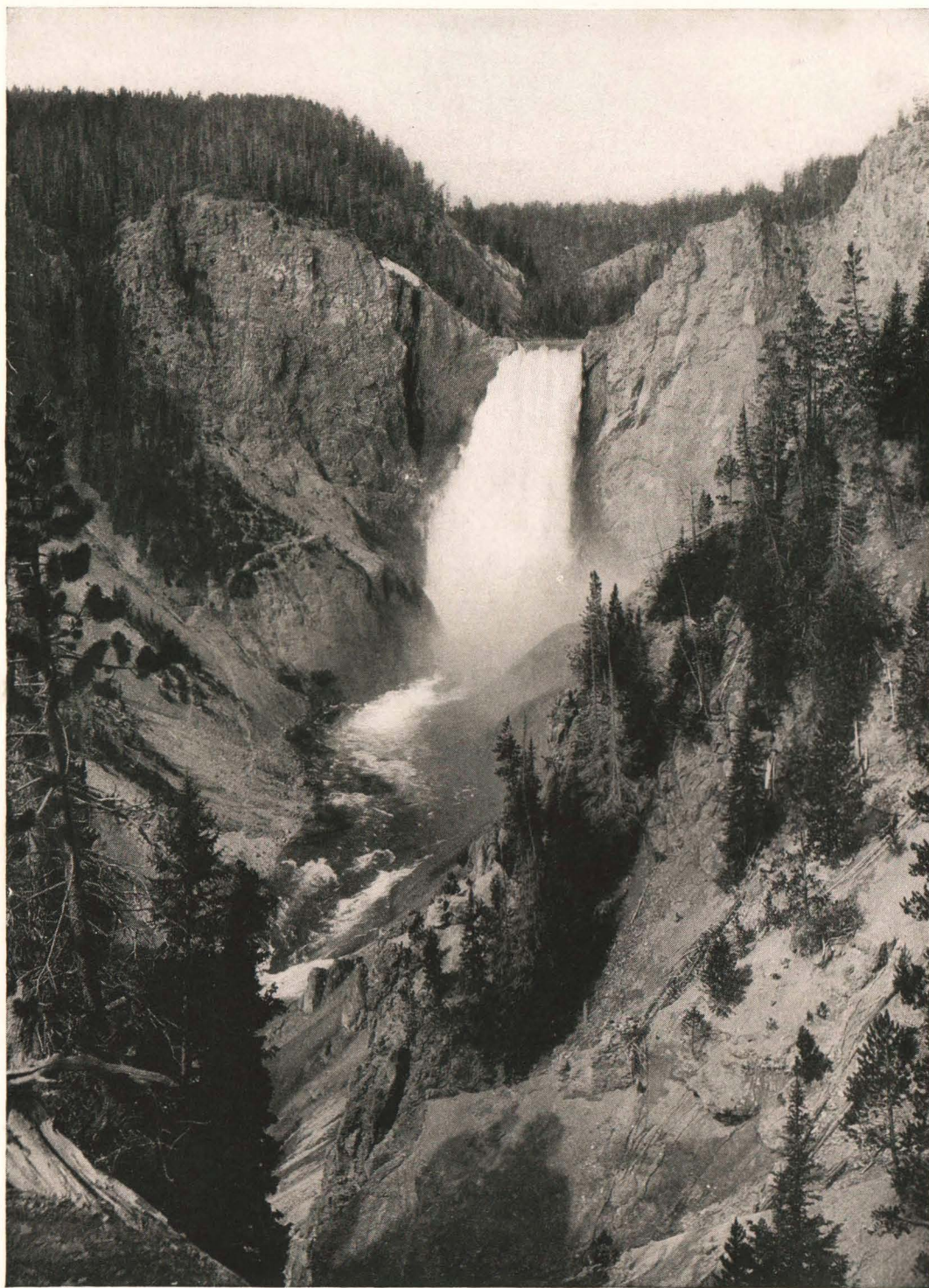
The
AMERICAN WONDERLAND
The Pacific Northwest

The
American Wonderland

The Pacific Northwest



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Earth Holds Few More Inspiring Spectacles than the Grand Canyon and Great Fall of the Yellowstone

The Perennial Adventure

AND WHY, after all, do we take vacations? Is it merely to escape for a little time from tasks that irk? Or to seek replenishment of ebbing energy? Or to fly from the boredom and eternal sameness of our individual worlds?

For some of us, perhaps. And yet—

There are those of us for whom our work is play, for whom life is a thing of ever fresh and vivid interest. We seek respite from neither. Still, we take vacations—

We take them because we have a need for contact with the strange and beautiful things of the earth. We take them because we have what Joseph Conrad calls the "capacity for wonder and delight."

For us our few free summer weeks are a time of high adventure. A time when we journey forth "for to see and for to admire the wonders of the world so wide." A time that must return to us the satisfaction and the thrill that comes from contemplation of great beauty and strange, new sights, and unique experiences—or else is counted lost.

From such of us are made up the thousands that return year after year to the Pacific Northwest. For here, we know, are *more* of these things—a more gorgeous profusion of scenic

beauty and a richer vacation experience than is offered by any other place on earth.

Somewhere in the world there may be mountain grandeur equal to that of Glacier or Rainier. Somewhere may be the mystery of Yellowstone or Crater Lake. Perhaps, from the corners of the scattered continents might be gathered together a second American Wonderland.

But nowhere in any *one* region of the earth, we are certain, are such variety and grandeur of natural beauty, so many thrills and diversified vacation pleasures, as await you in our own country, within the borders of five American states—Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Of some of these we shall speak briefly and, of course, all inadequately in this little volume. To attempt even to touch upon *all* the things that the American Wonderland holds for you is quite impossible here. We shall, therefore, try to make this book, first of all, practical. We shall confine ourselves to the major points of interest—those places which are preëminently popular with vacationists, those which should receive first consideration in your plans for a Pacific Northwest vacation. A list of publications describing various features in more detail will be found on Page 32. Any will be sent to you free upon request.



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The Beauty of the Pacific Northwest's Mountain Lakes Defies Description

The Great American Summerland

THIS book is not intended as an eulogy. Its purpose is merely to give you accurate and reliable information about the Pacific Northwest—to tell you about the things that you, as one contemplating a vacation, will be interested in knowing.

The region of which we are going to treat is so vast and so crowded with things to see and do that, at first sight, the profusion of its riches is bewildering. Let us, however, begin with an attempt to look at it in the large, to simply name the big, outstanding things that have made this region a peerless Summer Playland.

What, then, is the lure that every year draws thousands thither and, sea-

son after season, swells the happy pilgrimage of tourists and vacationists? We think, first, that it is the strong and subtle spell of beauty—a spell that emanates from the immortal mountains, from the symphonic loveliness of lakes and streams and waterfalls, from the cool cathedral depths of great forests, from the sparkling sky beneath which the days pass like a gorgeous pageant.

Here is beauty *everywhere*. It passes like a round of dreams by the windows of your railway coach. It follows you on every highway. You meet with it in rose-embowered cities and in mountain solitudes. To escape from the world of work-a-day and lose oneself for a few brief weeks amid this loveliness of Nature is all that many ask. It is a great and beautiful adventure.

All the world can offer nothing that so satisfies the soul.

To climb aboard a train in the dull, prosaic world of every-day and then step off into this wonderland of scenic beauty is *one* unforgettable vacation experience. To leave behind the heat and dust of sweltering summer days and then drink in your first deep breath of clean, cool mountain air is another. For, with its natural grandeur, the Pacific Northwest combines a summer climate truly delightful.

To the coast states, especially, thousands come for those clear sunshiny days and crystalline nights in which the salt tang of the ocean is blended with the breath of the mountains. Days are never hot and at night you seek the rough friendliness of blankets. Morning after morning, throughout the delightful Summer, the rose-tinted peaks of the Rockies, the Cascades or the Olympics, perhaps a hundred miles away, gleam through the lucid atmosphere. At once you feel the tonic effects of this wonderful climate. You have a feeling that "nothing is so important as the thing you are doing, and no time so good to do it as the present." And this feeling lasts all day and every day that you remain.

Here you will play harder, with more zest and enjoyment, than you have since the "days of real sport." Outdoor sports there are of every kind. You may loll upon the sunny ocean beach in the morning and climb a great mountain in the afternoon. You will find golf a greater game than ever upon the Pacific Northwest's famous links. Horseback riding, motoring, mountain climbing, yachting, fishing, hiking . . . each new spot has its own particular lure of glorious sport. You'll not have to coax yourself to

get out into the open and play. You'll do it because you can't help but do it. *Everybody* does out here!

One of the strongest lures of the Pacific Northwest is the call of the "PARKS." For, to all its prodigality of natural beauty the Pacific Northwest adds four of America's greatest national playgrounds—wonder-spots so intensely interesting, so sublimely beautiful that our government has set them aside forever for the enjoyment of the people. Yellowstone, with its hurtling geysers and thousands of strange and fascinating phenomena! Glacier, where the Rockies rear their cloud-swept crests in a wildest confusion of mountain grandeur. Rainier, queen of all America's mountains, flower-wreathed and glacier-clothed—the most majestic single scenic feature of our land. Crater Lake, "the shell hole of a war of worlds," mysterious, beautiful with a strange unearthly beauty. Stripped of all else, the Pacific Northwest, with these alone, would still be the American Wonderland, would still possess a treasure of natural wonders that the world could not surpass.

Lest you form a mental picture of this great vacation playland as a vast and lovely wilderness—but still a wilderness, there are the cities. Charming cities you will find them—large, modern, clean and hospitable with the fine hospitality of the West. Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Spokane—these and others have become among the most important tourist centers of America. To the visitor they offer every accommodation. They, in themselves, amply fulfill the vacation expectations of many who are content to remain and enjoy the never-tiring entertainment they afford their guests.

How, now, you may ask, does one choose from among this vast array of

vacation attractions? How does one plan a Pacific Northwest vacation?

That depends, in large degree, upon your natural inclinations, the time you have to spend, and the size of your vacation allowance. Here, for instance, are a few different ways of taking a Pacific Northwest vacation:

Many people select one objective—such as one of the great national parks—spend their vacation there, with perhaps a few days in the Colorado Rockies on the way out or back, and then return. Two weeks is ample time for such a vacation and the cost is surprisingly low. Often vacationists include two parks, Glacier and Yellowstone for instance, going or returning by way of Colorado. A fortnight is time enough for this too. Transportation to two parks costs but little more than to just one, while the routing via Colorado costs not a cent extra if your ticket reads "*Burlington.*"

Those with more time at their disposal often take a grand circle tour of the Pacific Northwest, including either Yellowstone Park or Glacier Park en route. These people stop off at a number of cities, visit many places of interest, and return home by an entirely different route from which they

came. Thousands return by way of Colorado. Many pay a little more and return through California.

Some, again, prefer to go to one of the Pacific Northwest's cities—such as Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland or Vancouver—and make it a temporary home. Often they rent cottages or apartments. From these cities they take long and short excursions, including the thrilling Alaskan tour.


It is obvious that almost any combination of these ways of spending a Pacific Northwest vacation may be worked out. You can plan your vacation to suit your own desires. You can spend little money or as much as you wish. You can take a two-week vacation or one lasting several months. You can choose the sights that interest you and the things you like to do. The Travel Bureau will be glad to help you plan.

And, however you choose, you can be assured that from the moment you board your train to the day you return revitalized and filled with new energy for the work ahead, you will have enjoyed the vacation of your lifetime—a vacation crowded with golden days and rich in happy memories.



Glacier National Park

Season June 15th to September 15th

ITHIN the 1,500 square miles of Glacier National Park is crowded an array of mountain scenery amazingly beautiful and spectacular beyond words. In ruggedness and sheer grandeur Glacier probably surpasses the Alps. It is sharply different from any other mountain scenery or any other national park in America. To vacation in Glacier is an experience that is unique; one that cannot be duplicated in all the world.

The Birth of Glacier

To understand Glacier one must go back over an immeasurable distance of time—to a remote age when there occurred a great upheaval of nature.

Uncounted eons ago, we learn from geologists, the crust of the earth lifted, emerged from the limitless seas, and hardened into rock. Then, for millions of years, a terrific pressure was exerted upon this rock crust from the interior of the earth. At last it gave way. The continent was rent. And one edge of the great crack or crevice was thrust upward and over the other. This sheer overlapping edge was thousands of feet thick. It formed the mountains of what is now Glacier National Park.

After this terrific upheaval the enormous rocks were carved and cut into

a million fantastic shapes by countless centuries of rain, frost and glacial action.

And the result of all this is the Glacier National Park that greets you today—a mighty turmoil of monster peaks, tremendous gulfs and enormous hollowed cirques; with scores of living glaciers, innumerable lakes of unbelievable charm, roaring rivers of icy water and plunging torrents; with magnificent rock colorings varying from pastel shades of light blue to the deepest purple, from brilliant reds to the faintest rose; and over it all the vast eternal silence of the Rockies.

The Land of Shining Mountains

Through Glacier extends the main range of the Rockies, the Continental Divide cutting the park into halves. Within the park there are 83 named mountains having an altitude of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet, and four exceeding 10,000 feet. From the summit of Swiftcurrent Mountain can be counted over 40 of these majestic peaks from one viewpoint!

But Glacier gives you more than the Rockies at their mightiest. Here the mountains have a grandeur unsurpassed in all North America. It is not a matter of degree only—it is one of complete *difference* from all other mountain scenery on the continent.



Many-Glacier Hotel in the Heart of the Mountain World—Glacier National Park

There are no foothills. The mountains rise with amazing abruptness from the level floor of valley or shore of lake. You are *close* to them. You can, in a manner of speaking, walk up and touch the side of a mountain which rises like the sheer wall of an edifice. Here one comes into intimate contact with the most awesome of all of God's creations.

Glaciers and Lakes

One of Glacier Park's outstanding attractions is, of course, the glaciers after which the park is named. They cling by scores to the rugged sides of the mountains.

In all, there are some three score of these fascinating remnants of the great ice sheets that millions of years ago shaped Glacier Park for tourists today. Upon them one may snowball in mid-summer. Wild flowers in profusion fringe their edges. They are at once survivals of a time when earth was young and places where January and July meet strangely.

Next to the glaciers, perhaps, the lakes are the most popular feature of the park. There is an amazing variety and number of them. The United States Geological Survey has mapped more than 250 and many have not yet been named.

Chief among these mountain waters are Lake St. Mary, about a mile above sea level, and Lake McDonald. Both are long, narrow and very deep, with mountains rising sheer from their shores. You may cruise them in comfortable launches. Of all the beautiful smaller lakes which lie scattered like gems among the peaks, Iceberg Lake is the most unusual and interesting. Iceberg Glacier projects into its clear waters and, during the Summer, hun-

dreds of miniature icebergs float upon its turquoise surface. Flowers and foliage grow along its shores.

No account of Glacier National Park can omit mention of the gorgeous profusion of wild flowers—hundreds of varieties—that lend to its rugged grandeur a note of haunting lyric beauty. Or of the wild creatures—bear, Rocky Mountain goats, bighorn sheep, deer, elk and a host of smaller animals including the whistling marmot, rock squirrels and chipmunks that one meets everywhere in his rambles through the park.

In "Wildest America"— Luxury

Glacier National Park remains today as wild and unspoiled as in the days when it was the summer playground of the Blackfeet Indians alone. Yet here, amid primal wildness, one may enjoy solid comfort and every convenience of modern life.

Attractive rustic hotels, electrically lighted, steam-heated, with running water, private baths, plunges, showers, music rooms, and service and cuisine of high order are in readiness for you. Glacier Park Hotel at Glacier Park station is an imposing structure built of massive logs of Douglas Fir and immense cedars. It accommodates 400 guests. Many-Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott has equipment and service of the same high standard and can take care of more than 500 guests.

Many enjoy accommodations at the chalet groups—small hotels with a central dining room and lounging structure. They are located from 10 to 18 miles distant from one another and provide simple but comfortable

accommodations for the park-trail tourists. There are also hotels and camps on the west side of the park. The best known of these is Lewis' (Glacier) Hotel on Lake McDonald.

A Glacier Park Vacation

What to do in Glacier? People of all ages and all inclinations visit this great playground—and all enjoy themselves in their own particular way. Horseback riding is the most popular recreation. Some spend almost all of every happy day riding over the beautiful forest and mountain trails. Many prefer to walk, to climb the mountains, or explore the glaciers. For those who would combine walking and riding, excellent launch and automobile service is available.

Fishermen find Glacier National Park a "Happy Fishing Grounds." The lakes and streams are kept well stocked with rainbow and cut-throat

trout, and the extremely cold, clear waters produce a large, quick-striking, hard-fighting species of game fish. No license is required to fish within the park.

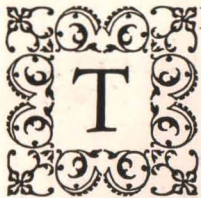
So varied and numerous are the forms of outdoor recreation offered you in Glacier Park that there is hardly a limit to the time you might spend here and enjoy every hour of every day. Many remain a month or more. Ten days to two weeks, however, is ample time for a glorious vacation. For shorter visits, there are definite tours with all details planned in advance, ranging in cost from \$15.50 for a one-day trip embracing several features of unusual interest to \$78.50 for a comprehensive seven-day tour. The cost includes meals, lodging, transportation—in fact, all items of necessary expense and may be paid either at the time you purchase your original railroad ticket or after arrival at Glacier Park.



Glacier's Mountains Rise from Their Bases Clear and Sharp as the Pyramids

Yellowstone National Park

Season June 20th to September 20th



THE largest and, in many ways, the most wonderful of all America's national parks is Yellowstone.

The appeal of Yellowstone is an appeal to our sense of wonder. It is a land of weird, fantastic and startling sights. To visit it is like visiting a strange planet. Yellowstone Park has been called "Nature's Circus Park." The name is a misnomer. For there is more here than a mere miscellany of natural curiosities; there is an astounding reversal of Nature's usual procedure; there is an awesome feeling that, under one's feet, in hidden caverns, gigantic beings are fashioning tremendous surprises; there is an overpowering realization that here one stands in the world as it existed millions of years ago.

The first men who reported the wonders of Yellowstone were considered colossal liars. Their probity has since been vindicated, but still Yellowstone remains all but a matter of "seeing is believing."

Where the Geysers Play

To see Old Faithful hurl a million and a half gallons of boiling water 170 feet into the air is alone worth a trip to Yellowstone. Yet Old Faithful is but one of dozens of geysers which play in Yellowstone.

The Giant, greatest of all the park's geysers, plays for a full hour and throws its tremendous column of steam and water 250 feet into the air. The Giantess plays from 12 to 36 hours and reaches a height of 200 feet.

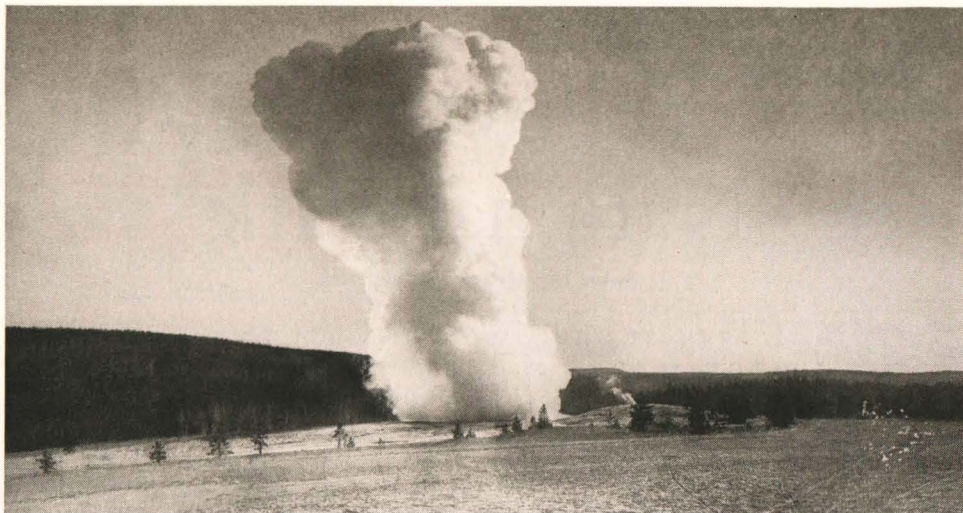
No place in the world has these amazing hot water phenomena in such variety or profusion as Yellowstone. To hear their mighty roar, to see their gigantic columns shoot skyward, is an experience that comes but once in a lifetime. It is an experience never afterwards forgotten.

Signs and Wonders

Nor has Yellowstone Park only these strange phenomena to sustain its reputation as a wonderland. Here everything is topsy-turvy. Here everything is the unexpected. One surprise follows upon another, thrill crowds upon thrill.

To describe the marvels of this land of wonder would require volumes. Let the mere names of some of them suggest their weird and fascinating nature: Mammoth Hot Springs, the Frying Pan, Roaring Mountain (a hillside of a thousand steam vents), Obsidian Cliff (a mountain of volcanic glass), Cupid's Cave, the White Elephant, Orange Geyser, Firehole Lake, Surprise Pool, the White Dome, the Mammoth Paint Pots. . . .

The Fossil Forests perhaps deserve special attention. Here one may see side by side "the living and



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In the Topsy-Turvy Land of Eternal Wonder—Old Faithful Geyser—Yellowstone National Park

the dead, the little conifers of present growth and the gigantic trunks of unknown species that flourished eons ago." The trees are preserved in their original condition, even to the leaves and wormholes.

And so throughout the park. One becomes bewildered at the vast array of almost unbelievable sights that follow one another in rapid succession. Truly, if ever there was a wonderland, this is it!

The Grand Canyon

Let us turn from the strange and the fantastic to the sublime. Let us visit the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. To attempt to describe it is to attempt the impossible. Yet, perhaps, Rudyard Kipling has come nearest to achieving what no pen or brush can ever hope adequately to do:

"All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fishhawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild

welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermillion, lemon and silver-gray in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs—men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of its strife could reach us, the Yellowstone ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green."

This is the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, one of the grandest sights ever vouchsafed the eyes of man. To see it, to see its great lower fall, almost twice as high as Niagara, is to behold Nature in her most awe-inspiring splendor.

Wild Animal Life

Yellowstone Park is the world's greatest wild animal refuge. To many visitors there is no feature of the park more interesting than the numerous creatures of the wild which live here in their age-old, natural way. Carefully protected, they have become the

friends of man, always gentle and quite tame.

Here you may see the only buffalo herd in the country that still roams in its native freedom. There are many colonies of that interesting engineer, the beaver. There are elk, deer and many moose.

In the evenings and mornings Yellowstone Park vacationists derive delightful amusement from watching the friendly old bears and playful cubs that visit the hotels in search of food. From the highways they often see antelope, mule deer and mountain sheep. And there are birds of every description—bluebirds, blackbirds, ravens, eagles, hawks, jays, geese, ducks, pelicans, and more than a hundred other species.

Hotels and Camps

Yellowstone is famous for its fine hotels. Spacious, comfortable, modern to the last detail, they rank with the best of their kind and, in many ways, are in a class by themselves.

Old Faithful Inn, at the Upper Geyser Basin, is the great original "log cabin" hotel. It is a massive structure of logs and boulders, its lobby 75 feet square and 92 feet from the floor to the peak of the roof. It is delightfully furnished in keeping with its style of architecture, and will accommodate about 600 guests. Equally with Old Faithful Inn the following hotels administer to every comfort and convenience of their guests: Lake Hotel, the New Grand Canyon Hotel and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

For those who want life in the open, without any of its discomforts, the permanent camps offer highly desirable accommodations at low cost. These permanent camps are really lit-

tle villages of private cottages—many of all-wood construction, others of wood with canvas peak and with dining halls, assembly halls and recreation pavilions.

Complete tours are made from the several gateways by means of comfortable 12-passenger touring cars operating on a regular schedule and serving both hotel and camp guests.

Thrilling Cody Road

Those who have had the experience will tell you this: *You don't see Yellowstone Park if you don't see the Cody Road.*

The ideal tour of the park is: One way via the northern entrance at Gardiner, Montana (reached by the Northern Pacific Railway), and the other way via the famous Cody Road (connecting with the Burlington Route at Cody, Wyoming). This not only affords the most enjoyable way of seeing the park itself, but also of seeing the wonderful surrounding territory. The approach to Gardiner via the enchanting Paradise Valley, the railroad paralleling the picturesque Yellowstone River, is a journey replete with scenic thrills.

The 90-mile motor ride over the Cody Road is an experience more thrilling than any to be had in the park itself—save, perhaps, the visit to the Grand Canyon.

Illustrating the eastbound trip over the Cody Road: Winding, at first, through forests of lodge-pole pine, the highway twists and turns, its tortuous windings carrying one higher and higher into scenery that becomes constantly wilder. Beautiful waterfalls and lakes of great charm are frequently encountered. Deer, elk and other wild game are numerous and often sighted.

Up and up climbs the Cody Road. Sylvan Lake is reached—a gem of pur-

est blue nestling in the bosom of the lofty mountains. Ahead towers the mighty Absaroka Range, a seemingly impassable barrier. The ascent grows constantly steeper. Finally the summit, a colossal cleft in the very top of the Absaroka Range, is reached. This is Sylvan Pass.

Now begins the descent through country even wilder but as softly picturesque as ever. At Sylvan Pass Lodge luncheon is served. The journey is then resumed, taking one now through great forests of lodge-pole pine and Engelmann spruce wherein are located many of Wyoming's famous dude ranches. Then into a strange and weird country where the red sandstone of the surrounding ridges assumes fantastic shapes. Dead Indian, Hole-in-the-Wall, Clock Tower, Holy City, Chimney Rock and many other curious formations are passed.

Presently through twin tunnels blasted through solid granite the famous highway enters the Shoshone Canyon and skirts the cliff-bound shore of a great lake formed by the water "backed-up" by the Shoshone Irrigation Dam—a colossal, wedge-shaped

obstacle of concrete, 328 feet in height thrown across the chasm at its narrowest point. For six more miles the road, hewed out of the almost perpendicular wall of Rattlesnake Mountain, winds a spectacular way through the gorge—now down near the edge of the raging Shoshone, now overlooking it from sheer, giddy heights, now and again through rock-hewn tunnels, until at last it emerges on a historic plateau which was the last battleground of the warring Crow and Blackfoot, with Cody—Buffalo Bill's home town—just ahead.

The town of Cody marks the eastern end of the Cody Road and the western terminus of the Burlington Route, and here this railroad has constructed a commodious and modern hotel for the convenience of Yellowstone travelers who are making the Yellowstone tour the Cody way—the best way. The hotel, which is operated by the Burlington's own commissary, serves meals and provides first-class overnight accommodations.


The Cody Road may form a part of any Yellowstone tour. Don't miss "the most thrilling 90 miles in America." It costs no more.



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The Cody Road Loops the Loop Below Sylvan Pass

Rainier National Park

F ALL the fire-mountains that once, like beacons, blazed along the Pacific Coast," wrote John Muir, "Mount Rainier is the noblest."

Mount Rainier no longer illuminates the night with its pillar of flame. Long ago its terrific rumblings died away. A mantle of glistening snow has covered it. Great ice sheets creep down its sides. Forests and flowers wreath its base. Mount Rainier has changed from a thing of terror to a thing of vast majesty and exquisite beauty.

Today, from either Tacoma or Seattle, you may see this queen of all America's mountains. It dwarfs the mountains at its base. Its shining white mass appears to rise directly from sea level. To say that it is nearly three miles high and covers 100 square miles of territory is to tell you nothing. Words and figures convey no impression of the bigness and grandeur of this colossus among mountains.

The United States Government has made Mount Rainier the center of a national park. The park, itself, is a rectangle approximately 18 miles square. Within these 207,360 acres are to be found a variety and majesty of natural beauty that few spots on earth can equal. It is a paradise of flower-flooded parks, sunny moun-

tain slopes, woods, waterfalls, tumbling rivers and living glaciers.

Thousands of vacationists visit Rainier National Park every Summer. With them, climbing the glaciers is a favorite sport. One of the largest glacier systems in the world radiating from a single peak is situated on this mountain. Twenty-eight glaciers, great and small, clothe Rainier. "Tin pants" parties toboggan down their slippery sides. There are marvelous ice caves to explore. There are slopes that test the skill and courage of the most expert climber.

In glowing contrast to the astonishing spectacle of ice are the gardens of wild flowers surrounding the glaciers. Acres and acres of gorgeous Alpine meadows blaze with an unparalleled glory of blossoms. What a playground for the little tots!

A popular trip within the park requires two days and includes an over-night stop in lovely Paradise Valley. One might easily remain a month, however, climbing the mountain, fishing the streams, riding the forest trails, and enjoying the exhilaration of Rainier's beauty. Mountain hotels of high standard, together with camps, provide for the comfort of visitors, whether for a day or a month.

Access to the park is from Seattle or Tacoma. For more complete information about this wonderful play-

ground, write for the book listed on Page 32; to the Rainier National Park Company, Tacoma, Wash.; the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce,

Tacoma, Wash.; the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.



Winter and Summer Meet in Lovely Paradise Valley—Rainier National Park

Crater Lake National Park



RELIC of dead ages . . . an echo of tremendous happenings in days when the earth was young . . . a thing of strange and mysterious beauty . . .

This is Crater Lake—one of the most unusual and exquisitely lovely bodies of water in the world. To look into this "Sea of Silence," to move amid its ghostly palisades and headlands, is an experience that years cannot erase.

Here one stands upon the spot where, ages ago, Mount Mazama thrust its smoking peak almost to the height of Mount Rainier, 300 miles to the north. Mount Rainier remains, but Mount Mazama has vanished in the mists of the ages. Long before human eye could have beheld it, this giant mountain, victim of some titanic cataclysm, was shattered and collapsed within itself. A vast, yawning chasm remained.

Here, today, lies Crater Lake, nobody knows how deep—the bluest and deepest fresh water lake in the world. Its coloring is amazing. Wonderful blues, from the faintest turquoise to the deepest Prussian blue, merge and change magically while one watches.

"It lies 2,000 feet under your feet," wrote Joaquin Miller, "and as it reflects its walls so perfectly that you cannot tell the wall from the reflection

in the intensely blue water, you have a continuous unbroken circular wall of 24 miles to contemplate at a glance. . . . Yet, so intensely blue is the lake that it seems at times, from some points of view, to lift right in your face."

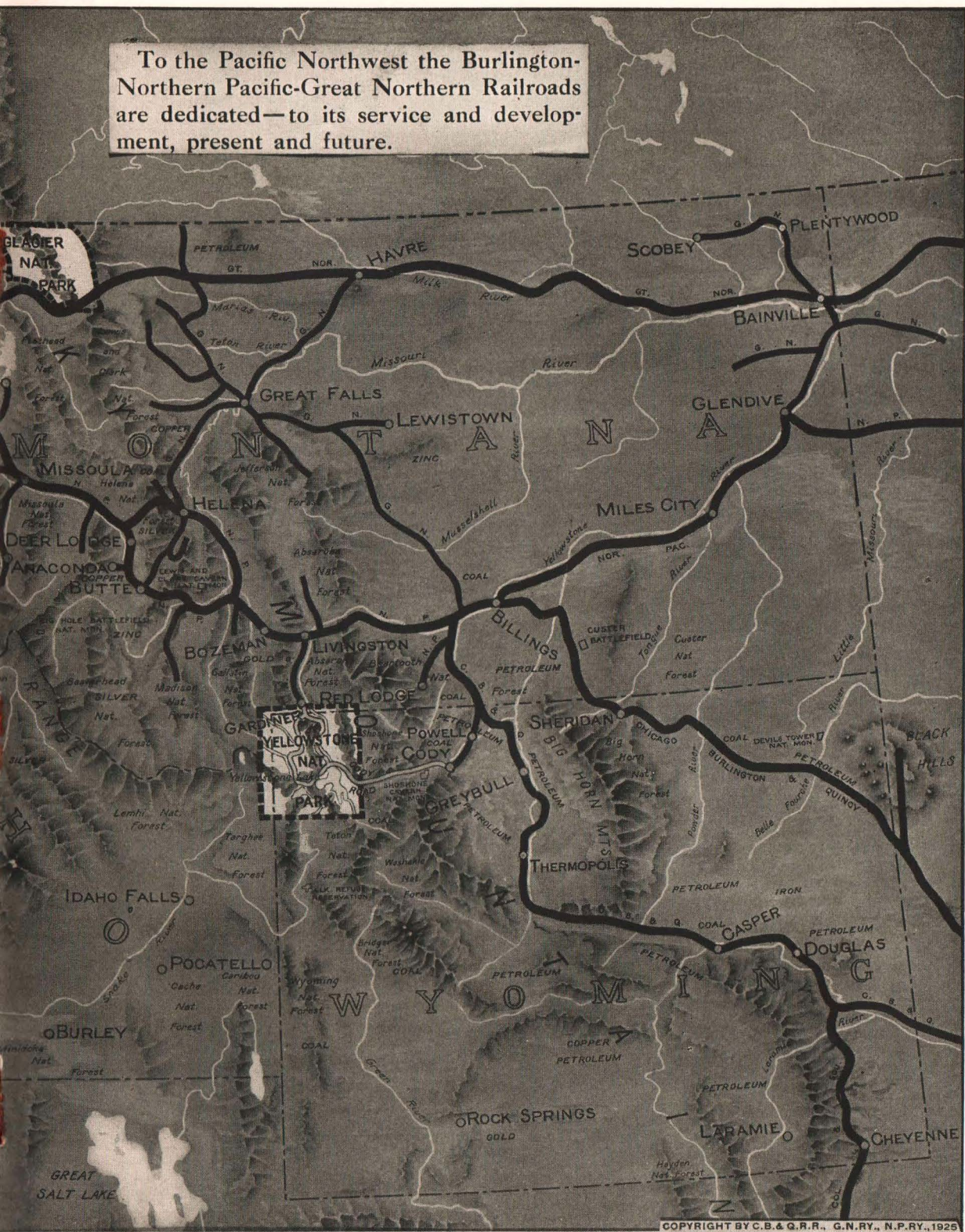
As one cruises the inner rim of the lake, twisted and contorted lava formations rear their weird forms. The Phantom Ship is sighted—a mass of curiously carved lava suggesting a ship under full sail; suddenly, mysteriously it disappears. Dusk comes, then moonlight and strange shapes seem to move along the shores.

Go to Crater Lake expecting beauty and mystery—but take along your fishing tackle! Since 1888, when trout were placed in Crater Lake, their numbers have increased with remarkable rapidity. Experienced anglers say that the rainbow trout taken from these cold deep waters are the hardest-fighting of their species.

Crater Lake, itself, is surrounded by Crater Lake National Park, declared by visitors to be one of the most beautiful spots in America. Convenient accommodations are provided for visitors. The park may be reached from Medford, Bend or Klamath Falls, Oregon.

For further information about Crater Lake, apply to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

To the Pacific Northwest the Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern Railroads are dedicated—to its service and development, present and future.




Riches of soil, of forest, of mine, of commerce, of climate here yield their fruits abundantly today and await the destiny of a greater tomorrow



A Typical Bit of Scenery in the Cascade Range

The Charmed Land

EATTLE and Tacoma, the principal cities of the Puget Sound country, have taken their place among the most important tourist centers of America. Fascinating in themselves, these cities are surrounded by a vacationland of such loveliness and variety that its pseudonym, "The Charmed Land," is becoming known around the world.

A beautiful inland sea is Puget Sound, a long and sinuous arm of the Pacific reaching into interior Washington. More than 2,000 miles of shoreline—every foot of it alluring—are mirrored in its placid waters. Here snowy mountain peaks glisten against the blue horizon; virgin forests stretch for long, unbroken miles; shimmering white beaches rim the water's edge. Thousands of islands lie like emeralds on the turquoise surface of this serene and lovely sea.

Small wonder America loves to throng this paradise of woods and water every Summer! One might spend a lifetime cruising the waters of the Sound itself, the Hood Canal, and the Inside Passage to Alaska, and never tire of the ever new, ever thrilling beauty of this "Mediterranean of America."

No less interesting is the country surrounding the Sound—a land of splendid cities, mountain retreats of

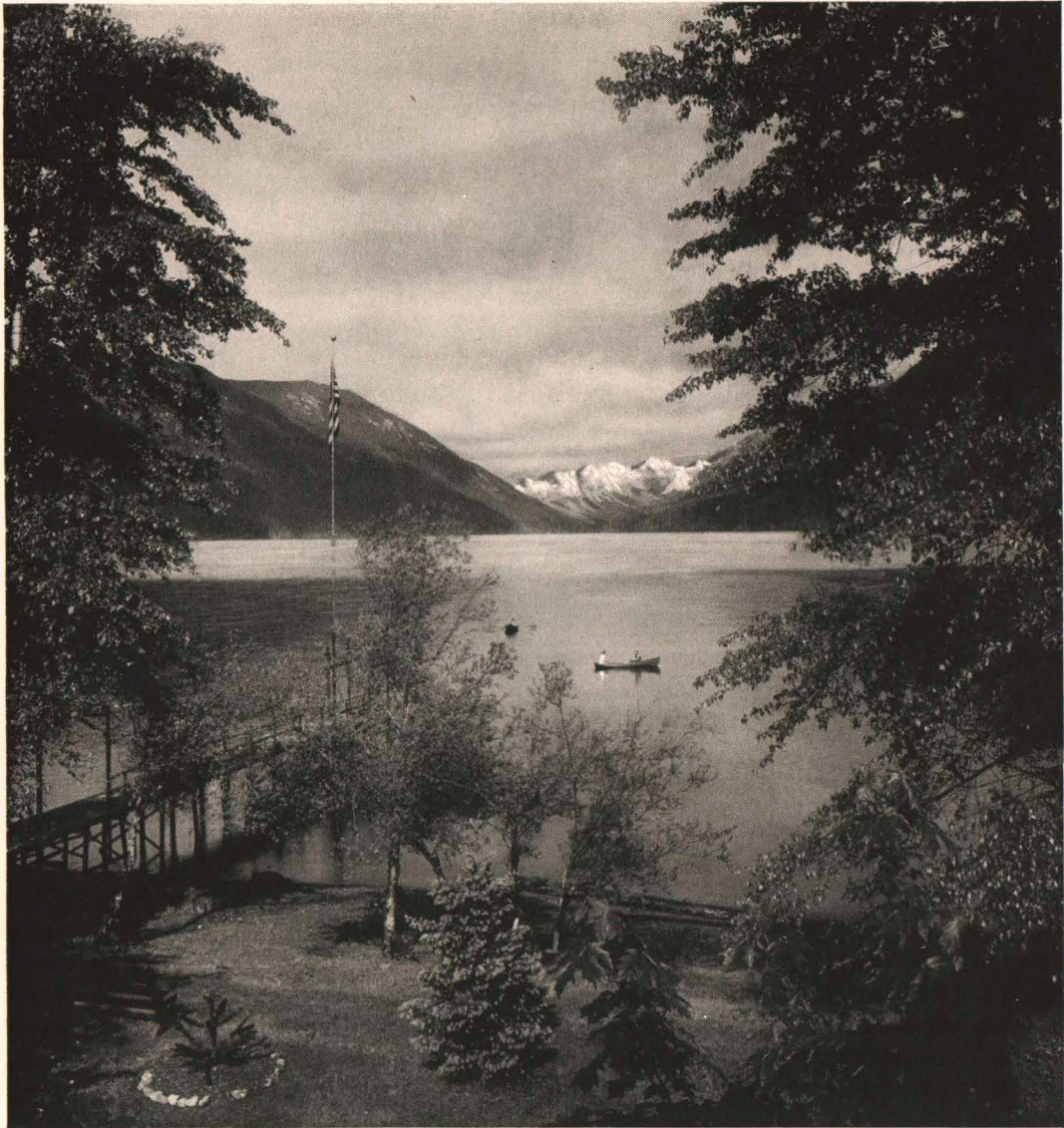
haunting charm, towering snow-capped peaks, gem-like lakes, seaside resorts, boulevards and magnificent highways.

Glorious sport there is of every kind on land and water. Puget Sound is yachtsman's paradise—one of the finest cruising grounds for small craft in the world. There are splendid mountain roads to tour, wonderful boat trips to take, hundreds of lakes and streams to fish. There is splendid golf, tennis, surf bathing, mountain climbing, hiking, horseback riding. Wherever you go you will find things that you like to do—and plenty of good company to enjoy them with you.

Thousands of people every Summer come to the cities of Puget Sound, rent a cottage or apartment, and spend glorious weeks making excursions into the surrounding territory. Here, in a perfect summerland, they enjoy the finest summer climate in America—days that are sunshiny and cool, nights that call for blankets. They vacation at their leisure, rest when they desire, roam about as they please, and return home with a new stock of energy and eagerness for the work ahead.

Seattle

Seattle, metropolis of the Pacific Northwest, with a population of 315,685, is a city that has kept itself beautiful while growing industrially powerful. Picturesquely situated upon



Lake Crescent in the Olympic Mountains—Across Puget Sound from Seattle and Tacoma

terraced hills, it has within its limits three beautiful fresh-water lakes, 2,000 acres of parks, miles of boulevards. Behind rises a glorious skyline of mountains. At its doorway is the water playground of Puget Sound.

Here the tourist finds all that the most fastidious traveler could ask: New and fine hotels have recently been added to Seattle's big list of excellent

hostelries; shops and stores ranking with the best of any American cities; transportation to every surrounding point of interest; playgrounds for the children. Everything is modern, up-to-date, and the cleanliness of Seattle is proverbial. And here one finds also a true spirit of hospitality that makes one's stay in Seattle a most delightful experience.

Within the limits of Seattle, itself, there is plenty to occupy days of the tourist's time. Among the many points of interest easily reached from the city are: Mount Rainier; Sol Duc, the "Carlsbad of America;" Lake Crescent; Snoqualmie Falls; Hood Canal; San Juan Islands; Bremerton, the largest drydock in the United States; Mount Baker and the marvelous mountain wilderness of the Olympic Peninsula.

Tacoma

"The City with a Mountain in its Dooryard," Tacoma calls itself—and, indeed, its right is clear to this unique title. Behind this charming city of 103,093 people rises Mount Rainier (or Mount Tacoma). To live, if only for a little time, at the foot of this majestic ice-armored peak—this towering "Mountain that was God," is a wholly unusual and refreshing experience that no visitor to the Pacific Northwest should miss.

Tacoma, itself, beautifully situated on Commencement Bay, is a city of great attractiveness. With its 1,120 acres of parks, playgrounds and boulevards, it offers its visitors a full measure of enjoyment, while it omits nothing that will contribute to their comfort. Clean, modern, with fine hotels—some just new—Tacoma extends to tourists the honest, sincere handclasp of true Western hospitality—and none leaves it without regret.

A few among the many trips that may be taken from Tacoma are the following: Rainier National Park, Camp Lewis; Olympia, Grays Harbor, Hood Canal, Lake Cushman and the Olympic Mountains; summer resorts and beaches on the southern outskirts of the city.

From Seattle and Tacoma a number of other cities, each with its own particular lure for the tourist, may be easily, quickly and pleasantly reached.

You will find thousands of people taking delightful short trips to Bremerton, Everett, Bellingham, Olympia, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Anacortes. Fascinating places you will find these smaller cities.

And this perhaps is, after all, one of the most charming things about this charming American Wonderland. One can so delightfully "gad about." There are so many little trips, each in itself a joy—and such rich rewards at each journey's end! It would require, indeed, a large number of lifetimes to see *all* that this vacation wonderland offers. But there is a decided satisfaction in knowing that one has such a wealth of riches from which to choose as one may please.

Any Railroad Representative listed herein or the Chambers of Commerce of Puget Sound cities will be glad to send you literature containing more complete information about the Puget Sound country.





Multnomah Fall Is But One of Many Wonderful Cataracts to Be Seen Along the Columbia River Highway

"For You a Rose in Portland Grows"



OUTH of Puget Sound lies another world-famous vacation region. Portland, "The City of Roses," is its mecca.

Look at the little picture on the next page. It is a reproduction of an actual photograph taken in Portland in June when the charming "rose city" of the Pacific Northwest is a gorgeous riot of roses, and other gay flowers which flourish with tropical extravagance under the influence of Oregon's smiling skies and radiant sunshine.

Western Oregon is an all-year vacation country. Autumn, Winter and Spring are pleasant, but Summer turns this region into a land of enchantment. Every day brings perfect vacation weather—cool, sunshiny, invigorating. Nights are always refreshing. Here, if anywhere, is an ideal summerland!

Portland, with its fine hotels, shops and stores, parks and boulevards is a delightful place to linger. One might spend a whole vacation in the city itself, and enjoy every hour of it. Portland however is but a single delightful feature of a great and equally delightful vacationland.

One uses Portland as a base of operations, as it were, in visiting the surrounding points of interest. And they are almost without number! Trips ranging from a couple of hours to

several days take one to majestic mountain peaks, busy ocean beaches, quaint historic cities, charming mountain resorts, trout streams and lakes—to almost any kind of vacation enjoyment one may desire. There is splendid golf in Portland and at many other points in the Western Oregon summerland. There is surf bathing, horseback riding, motoring, boating, mountain climbing—glorious sport of every type. And how the climate does invite one out to play!

Columbia River Highway

The most popular of the trips out of Portland is, without doubt, the magnificent drive over the famous Columbia River Highway. Paved like a fine city street, this road winds for 200 miles through some of the most thrilling and interesting scenery to be seen anywhere in the world.

East from Portland the highway skirts the mighty Columbia River for 92 miles. Piercing the great gorge of the river, it climbs through a land of great cliffs and tumbling waters until it is hundreds of feet above the water. At Crown Point the river is 700 feet below and one can see 35 miles in either direction.

From here the highway spirals down into a region that has given it the title of "The Road of Falling Waters." Within 10 miles of travel one sees eleven wonderful falls. The

greatest of the group is Multnomah Fall, the second highest in the United States. On the highway goes, now through tunnels of solid rock, now over great bridges of steel and concrete, through scenes of thrilling grandeur. Now the sunken forests of the Columbia are reached, now the petrified forests with their 200-foot trees. Finally the Hood River Valley is reached and one is within striking distance of the great snow-capped peak itself. Journey's end.

West of Portland the highway runs 105 miles to the busy city of Astoria. The trip is through a region of picturesque diked bottom lands, much like the fascinating country that lies behind the great sea walls of Holland. Then the road winds in and out among the low hills that border America's second largest river, affording an ever-changing vista of scenic splendor. Reaching Astoria, it turns south and skirts the ocean until the popular resort of Seaside is reached.

Ocean Resorts

Dotting the coast of Oregon is a group of beaches easily ranking with the most attractive to be found any-

where. Within easy reach of Portland, they are visited by thousands.

Here, on the long stretches of fine white sand, charming resorts offer one delightful amusements of the seaside. There is ideal surf bathing, natatorium bathing, board walks, drives and bridle paths.

Clatsop Beach extends 20 miles along the shore from the mouth of the Columbia River, one unbroken stretch of white sand and splendid surf. To the south are the two attractive beach resorts, Gearhart and Seaside, with a number of fine all-year hotels. At Gearhart, Seaside and Astoria there are excellent golf courses close to the sea. Farther south are a number of other resorts, including Cannon Beach, Tillamook and Newport.

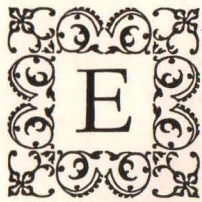
Along the coast, just to the north of the Columbia River, are a number of other well-known beaches and summer resort places—Seaview, Long Beach, Breakers and others.

The Oregon State Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore., will be glad to send you literature giving more detailed information about the Western Oregon vacationland.



Perhaps Not Everybody Along the North Coast Could Have the Bungalow, But the Roses—Yes

The Spokane Country



AST of the Cascades, in the heart of the Inland Empire, lies a vacation realm of ever-increasing popularity. Its center is the beautiful city of

Spokane

The lure of lakes, the "pull" of friendly little streams, the charm of waterfalls, the majesty of mighty rivers—nowhere are these delights of Nature found in greater profusion than in the fascinating Spokane country.

Within a radius of 50 miles of Spokane are 76 beautiful lakes and close at hand—a matter of minutes by motor car, electric line or railroad—many attractive summer resorts nestle in the foothills. The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has listed a few of the beauty spots surrounding the city. Note how near they are: Lake Coeur D'Alene, 32 miles; the shadowy St. Joe River, 70 miles; Lake Pend O'Reille, 50 miles; Mount Spokane, 34 miles; Hayden Lake, 40 miles. Many of these are names famous throughout the country.

Indeed, one of the reasons for the popularity of Spokane's outdoor is its accessibility. Special outfits are unnecessary; the services of trained guides are superfluous. It is possible to spend the evenings in modern hotels and the days in the great mountain-land out-of-doors.

Spokane, itself, is a city in which it is a joy to linger. The beauties of Nature have crowded through the city limits and one finds, for instance, a rushing mountain cascade tumbling in the shadow of a city skyscraper. Fishing trips in the city itself, as well as in the lakes and streams back in the mountains, are suggested!

A most unusual and interesting city is Spokane. It boasts the largest per capita acreage of parks in the United States. It has miles of beautiful boulevards and drives. It has a splendid metropolitan business section, with excellent hotels and shopping districts. Its wonderful climate is one of its most precious assets.

Lake Chelan

Room must be made here for mention of famous Lake Chelan, lying midway between Spokane and the Coast. Located in the Chelan National Forest, Lake Chelan extends for more than 50 miles through the heart of the east slope of the Cascade Range. High mountains clothed with scores of glaciers surround it. The canyon containing the lake is deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The wildest fjord in Norway and the most beautiful lake in Switzerland—this is Lake Chelan. Europe has nothing surpassing it.

At Lake Chelan the tourist will find ample accommodations. A number of

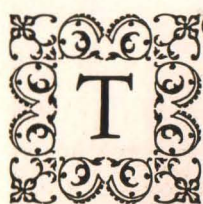
good hotels are located on the lake, as well as public camp grounds at desirable points. Lake Chelan is reached from Wenatchee and the town of Chelan. Express boats make regular trips the entire length of the lake in three and a half hours.

Further information about the Spo-

kane country will be gladly supplied by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce upon request. For further information on Lake Chelan, see list of booklets on Page 32, or write for Government circular, "The Land of Beautiful Water," United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



The Alaskan Tour

O ALASKA, Land of the Midnight Sun! The start of our voyage is at Seattle. North of us is the famous Inside Passage. A thousand miles beyond lie the thrilling wonders of the silent and mysterious land itself.

Our boat at first noses its way through narrow waterways with steep, timbered shores. It threads its way through a maze of islands. Now and again one catches a glimpse down a long inlet with rock walls towering five or six thousand feet out of the water, far up into the regions of eternal snow. Mile after mile a gorgeous panorama unrolls—wooded ranges, snow-covered peaks, glistening glaciers, waterfalls and winding waters.

We cross Queen Charlotte Sound and glimpse the main body of the Pacific. Then through Granville Channel, a dreamland of green waters, with tumbling cascades that gleam and glisten here and there along the coast. So broken is the shoreline, so winding the channels, that we are puzzled as to where and how our ship can finally emerge. But on it goes, passing into United States waters and the entirely new and unique scenery of Alaska. On either side rise magnificent mountains, their snow peaks colored with the wonderful purple that only Alaskan sunsets can paint.

We pass through Wrangell Narrows and dark blue ice floes go floating by. Two immense glaciers are sighted, shining and wonderfully colored. From here on, the voyage is gorgeous and thrilling beyond description. Lofty, rocky mountains capped with white and glistening snow; giant, radiant glaciers and silver waterfalls; canyons great and small pass us like a wonderful dream-pageant.

Then Alaska itself—and to the lover of beautiful scenery, it is a fairyland. In daytime its snow-clad mountains reflect in golden brilliance the incomparable Alaskan sunlight. Towards evening they assume a soft, mellow glow, colored by the setting sun. Hidden among the trees are lakes of rarest blue. Rivers and waterfalls hurtle down the mountainsides.

But Alaska has still more to offer us than her thrilling scenery. Scattered along the coast are quaint and picturesque cities; modern and progressive they are, yet there clings to them the flavor of the romantic past—of the days of Russian dominion, of pioneer times. The Eskimo and Indian tribes of Alaska, still treasuring their ancient ways of living, are a source of never-ending interest.

From May well into September Alaskan excursions are made from Seattle and regular steamer service is provided the year around. The Alaska Steamship Company, the Pacific Steamship Company (Admiral Line),



Alaskan Scenery—So Beautiful As To Make the Heart Ache

and the Alaskan-Siberian Navigation Company send their steamers forth and back by the placid, island-protected passage. All voyages offer delightful opportunities for inland excursions and side trips from the interesting cities at which the steamers touch.

Steamship lines in the Alaskan service have called attention to a rather general but erroneous impression that the only worthwhile months for an Alaskan tour are July and August, and it is unfortunate that this impression

should have gained such wide circulation and credence.

From a weather standpoint, May, June and September are equally as attractive as July and August, and since, on account of this other notion, the boats are crowded in those two months and accommodations thus hard to get, we take this opportunity to acquaint you with the correct situation.

For additional information on the famous Alaskan tour, write for the booklet listed on Page 32.

WE HOPE that, in reading this booklet, you will have come to a realization of the fact that in the Pacific Northwest you can have just about any sort of vacation experience you may desire. We hope, too, you will have discovered that, in addition to just about every sort of vacation activity offered anywhere else, the Pacific Northwest offers some which are unique and peculiar to this region alone.

We'd like to tell you a little more about one such which, as far as we know, is peculiar to Wyoming, Montana and Northern Idaho.

The Dude Ranch

DON'T be alarmed about that word "dude." It doesn't imply stand-up collars, "boiled" shirts, neatly creased trousers and a stove-pipe hat. Quite the contrary. It is a legitimate, hundred-per-cent American term in Western nomenclature and means any visitor from "outside" just as "savage" means the rancher, his cowboys and all the rest of his business associates—which is to say his "outfit."

In the Rockies of Montana, Northern Wyoming and Northern Idaho are "dude" ranches, camps, lodges, hot

spring hotels, cabin and cottage resorts where folks go to find real outdoor fun in the summertime.

You'll never be the same again, after a summer vacation in the Rockies at one of these cordial Western resorts. Such a vacation does something to you—and the change is permanent! City routine may rob you of your mountain appetite. The wind-and-sun tan may fade. But you'll still be a different person after a real adventure in the Rockies—different for life!

For instance, there will be a long-ing you have never known before for jagged skylines, tumultuous streams, glorious hours of physical exertion,



Work for the Cowboys—Entertainment for the Guests—On Eaton's Ranch Near Sheridan, Wyo.

the everlasting presence of the mountains, snowy clouds drifting across a Western sky!

You'll want different things, you'll like different people, demand different kinds of fun! You'll be a freer, surer, more interesting person—who enjoys life more intensely than before.

There are in the Rockies, roughly, eleven regions where you may choose one of many "dude" ranches, camps, lodges or hot-spring resorts for your vacation. No matter which you choose, it will become a second home

to you—a place of which to tell your friends and to return to again and again.

These divisions include the most beautiful national forests of the Rocky Mountain region, rugged ranges, famous fishing streams, lakes and rivers, glaciers and the haunts of wild game. They are the greater Yellowstone country (Yellowstone Park, the Absaroka, Beartooth, Shoshone and Teton National Forests), the Big Horn-Custer country (the Big Horn and Custer National Forests), the Gallatin-Madison coun-



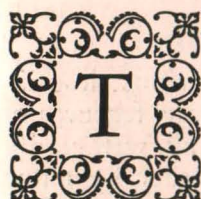
Approaching Thermopolis, Wyo., Through the Famous Wind River Canyon—Burlington's Inter-Mountain Route between Denver, Yellowstone and Glacier

try (the Gallatin, Madison and Targhee National Forests), the Helena country (the Helena and Jefferson National Forests and the Lincoln Resort Region), the Beaverhead country (the Beaverhead, Salmon and Lemhi National Forests), the Missoula-Deer Lodge country (the Missoula and Deer Lodge National Forests), the Bitter Root country (the LoLo, Bitter Root, Selway, Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests), the Flathead Lake country (the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Lewis and Clark National Forests),

the Glacier National Park region, the Inland Empire country (the Pend Oreille, Kootenai, Coeur d'Alene, Cabinet and St. Joe National Forests), the Lake Chelan and Methow Valleys.

Horseback riding, fishing, hunting, camping and pack trips, mountain climbing—these are all a part of your Rocky Mountain resort vacation. No matter how long you stay, you never get accustomed to the startling scenery, the cordial, whole-hearted Western atmosphere, the vigor and joy of life as a Rocky Mountain "dude" lives it!

Trains, Tours and Tickets

HE Burlington Route, Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways take a just pride in the excellence of their through train service to the Pacific Northwest, feeling that they have provided a standard of transportation worthy of the great country which they serve. We believe that the trip through the American Wonderland has been made the most enjoyable tour in all America, a trip far more comfortable than travel abroad, and nowhere excelled in scenery.

Visitors to the United States from foreign countries, no matter from what country they come, never fail to remark on the incomparable travel convenience and service in America. The comfortable transcontinental trains, with their steel sleeping cars, inviting dining cars, luxurious observation-club or lounge cars, libraries and other appointments, are a new experience to the traveler from the Old World accustomed to less comfortable and less private conditions.

There are through trains from Chi-

cago to the Pacific Northwest daily, both via the Burlington-Northern Pacific and the Burlington-Great Northern through St. Paul and Minneapolis. In addition, there is through train service daily from Kansas City, St. Joseph and Lincoln via Billings, with connections from St. Louis, Omaha and Denver, both via the Burlington-Great Northern and the Burlington-Northern Pacific. From all these points the traveler may enjoy the privilege of using the Burlington-Northern Pacific on the going trip and the Burlington-Great Northern on the return trip; or he may make the trip in the reverse direction as he prefers.

A free side trip from Seattle to Vancouver and return for all holders of Summer Tourist tickets to the Pacific Northwest makes this trip to the metropolis of the Canadian Northwest a popular one.

Three days are required to make a continuous tour from either Chicago or St. Louis to Puget Sound points or Portland. Many and varied are the routes available for the return trip. One may come home via the Great Northern or the Northern Pacific

through Minneapolis and St. Paul stopping off at Glacier Park or Yellowstone; or via either of these routes to Billings, Montana, thence by way of the Burlington's line through Thermopolis Hot Springs, the Wind River Canyon, Casper and Cheyenne—right past the gateways to Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park and Denver. *No extra cost* for this desirable routing which permits of a visit in the mighty Colorado Rockies. More! You may have for the mere asking, a free side trip from Denver to the Colorado Springs-Pikes Peak region and return. For only a little more you may make the return trip through sunny California, Salt Lake City, the Royal Gorge, Denver and the Burlington, or through California, then by way of the Grand Canyon, Denver and the Burlington.

Although reduced round-trip fares are in effect the year around, during the vacation season (usually from May 15th to September 30th) *especially reduced* round-trip summer-tourist tickets are on sale daily at rates which are in many cases but little higher than the regular one-way fare. These tickets permit a choice of routes, allow stop-over privileges at all points en route, going or returning, and are good for return until October 31st. The low cost of this trip will surprise you. One can spend many weeks most profitably in the American Wonderland, but if his time be limited, he may tour the principal sections in from two to three weeks.

To the Orient

Travelers going to the Orient should sail from Seattle or Portland. Private and Government-operated boats sail frequently. The Admiral Oriental Line operates five \$8,000,000 passenger and express liners from Seattle with a sailing every twelve days.

These ships make the run to Yokohama in ten days. The United States Shipping Board advertises the boats from Seattle as the "short-route" vessels. The advantage in trans-Pacific distance which the North Pacific Ports have over other Pacific ports is illustrated by the fact that 80 per cent of all trans-Pacific mail is handled through the Seattle post office and that 70 per cent of all silk imports—which require fast transportation—from the Orient last year moved through Seattle. Seattle also has excellent direct steamer service to Honolulu and is the only American port having direct, regular passenger sailings to Alaska.

Publications

The following publications, describing in more detail various features of the American Wonderland, will gladly be sent on request. Order by name and send your request to one of the following officials: P. S. Eustis, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Dickinson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.; A. B. Smith, Passenger Traffic Manager, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Yellowstone Park	Colorado and Utah
Directory of Rocky Mountain Resorts	The Land of Opportunity Now
The Storied Northwest	Rainier Leaflet
Rainier National Park	Alaska Leaflet
Rocky Mountain Vacations	Western Trips for Eastern People
Alaska	Spokane Leaflet
Occident to Orient	Seattle Leaflet
America via Pacific Northwest	Tacoma Leaflet
Pacific Northwest Vacations	Portland Leaflet
"Dude" Ranches, Big Horn Mountains	Vancouver Leaflet
"Dude" Ranches in the "Buffalo Bill" Country	Stop Off at Glacier National Park
Grasshopper Glacier Country	Fish and Fishing in Glacier National Park
Inland Empire Resorts	From the Car Window
"2,000 Miles of Startling Beauty"	The Call of the Mountains
North Coast Limited	Acroplane Map, Glacier National Park
Every Travel Refinement	The Scenic Northwest
Rocky Mountain National Park	Lake Chelan

Help in Planning

The better a trip is planned, the more satisfactory it will be. Travelers via Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern are accorded genuinely helpful assistance by experts in the planning of tours. Travel bureaus and information offices have been located

at convenient points for the accommodation of the traveling public. There is no charge for this service and, as it saves time and trouble of patrons, they are invited and expected to make use of it. Write, phone, or visit the nearest office in list that follows:

CITY	ADDRESS	REPRESENTATIVE AND TITLE	RAILROAD
Atchison, Kan.	Second and Main Sts.	E. L. Speer, Commercial Agent	Burlington Route
Atlanta, Ga.	822 Healey Bldg.	H. R. Todd, General Agent	Burlington Route
Boston, Mass.	294 Washington St.	Jonathan Story, Traveling Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
	294 Washington St.	J. H. Kenney, New England Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
	217 Old South Bldg.	C. E. Foster, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
Buffalo, N. Y.	644 Ellicott Sq.	C. W. Beardsell, Trav. Pass'r Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	683 Ellicott Sq.	Geo. Eighthy, Jr., Dist. Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
Burlington, Iowa	Burlington Bldg.	J. J. Teeter, Div. Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Chicago, Ill.	179 W. Jackson St.	J. R. Van Dyke, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Burlington Route
	73 East Jackson Blvd.	M. E. Harlan, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	113 S. Clark St.	E. H. Moot, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Great Nor. Ry.
Cincinnati, Ohio	104 W. Fourth St.	J. C. Boyer, General Agent	Burlington Route
	609 Traction Bldg.	J. H. Brinkman, General Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
	1001 Neave Bldg.	W. C. Hartnett, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
Cleveland, Ohio	408 Hippodrome Bldg.	E. H. Smith, General Agent	Burlington Route
	708 Hippodrome Bldg.	Willard Adamson, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	508 Hippodrome Bldg.	F. L. Cobb, City Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
Clinton, Iowa	404 Wilson Bldg.	Wm. Austin, Commercial Agent	Burlington Route
Council Bluffs, Iowa	25 Pearl St.	J. E. Swan, City Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Dallas, Texas	701 Kirby Bldg.	C. W. Andrews, General Agent	Burlington Route
	1013 Southwestern Life Bldg.	I. H. Turner, Southwestern Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
	1609 Kirby Bldg.	Chas. Sorg, Jr., Southwestern Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
Davenport, Iowa	Foot of Perry St.	M. H. Teed, Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Des Moines, Iowa	Sixth and Market Sts.	A. M. Hixson, Commercial Agent	Burlington Route
	216 Equitable Bldg.	R. H. McCurdy, Trav. Pass'r Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	305 Equitable Bldg.	W. M. Romine, District Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
Detroit, Mich.	708 Transportation Bldg.	F. C. Board, General Agent	Burlington Route
	619 Transportation Bldg.	E. B. Clark, General Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
	407 Transportation Bldg.	Geo. Barnes, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
Duluth, Minn.	428 W. Superior St.	W. A. Wilson, Dist. Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
	334 W. Superior St.	J. I. Thomas, Dist. Pass'r Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
Galesburg, Ill.	Burlington Station	C. I. Twyman, Div. Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Hannibal, Mo.	Third and Lyon Sts.	T. L. Lawrence, Div. Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Indianapolis, Ind.	910 Merchants Bank Bldg.	F. L. Gannaway, General Agent	Burlington Route
Jacksonville, Fla.	510 Graham Bldg.	T. H. Harrison, Trav. Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Kansas City, Mo.	Seventh and Walnut Sts.	H. S. Jones, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Burlington Route
	115 Railway Exchange	F. A. Acker, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	516 Railway Exchange	V. E. Jones, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Great Nor. Ry.
Keokuk, Iowa	Fifth and Johnson Sts.	A. C. Maxwell, Div. Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Leavenworth, Kan.	Fifth and Choctaw Sts.	S. E. Nirdlinger, Commercial Agent	Burlington Route
Lincoln, Neb.	120 N. Thirteenth St.	H. P. Kauffman, City Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
Milwaukee, Wis.	221 Grand Ave.	F. D. Hunter, General Agent	Burlington Route
	809 Majestic Bldg.	R. L. Kelly, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	810 Majestic Bldg.	E. A. Fradenburgh, General Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
Minneapolis, Minn.	50 So. Sixth Street	E. Lynn, City Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
	522 Second Ave., South	G. F. McNeill, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	524 Second Ave., South	R. C. Michkils, City Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
New Orleans, La.	708 Common St.	G. B. Magruder, General Agent	Burlington Route
New York City	421 Stewart Bldg.	W. S. Dewey, General Agent	Burlington Route
	280 Broadway	M. F. Mershon, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	516 Longacre Bldg.	M. M. Hubbard, Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
Omaha, Neb.	300 S. Sixteenth St.	J. W. Sharpe, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Burlington Route
Paducah, Ky.	1011 City Nat'l Bank Bldg.	E. E. Morris, Commercial Agent	Burlington Route
Peoria, Ill.	230 S. Jefferson Ave.	H. D. Page, General Agent	Burlington Route
Philadelphia, Pa.	1420 S. Penn Sq.	H. K. Miles, General Agent	Burlington Route
	401 Finance Bldg.	E. H. Whitlock, Trav. Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
	809 Finance Bldg.	B. M. Decker, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	504 Park Bldg.	W. V. Taffner, General Agent	Burlington Route
	518 Park Bldg.	W. H. Millard, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	214 Empire Bldg.	P. H. Yorke, General Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
Quincy, Ill.	513 Hampshire St.	G. A. Shields, Div. Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
St. Joseph, Mo.	110 S. Fifth St.	J. D. Baker, Div. Pass'r Agent	Burlington Route
St. Louis, Mo.	208 N. Broadway	C. B. Ogle, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Burlington Route
	203 Boatmens Bank	J. M. Sanford, General Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
	411 Olive St.	R. K. Cross, General Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
St. Paul, Minn.	228 Railroad Bldg.	B. W. Wilson, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.	Burlington Route
	Railroad Bldg.	M. R. Johnson, City Pass'r Agent	Nor. Pacific Ry.
	4th and Jackson Sts.	A. L. Johnston, City Pass'r Agent	Great Nor. Ry.
Sioux City, Iowa	516 Nebraska St.	P. J. Donohue, General Agent	Great Northern-Burlington
Superior, Wis.	Tower Ave. and 13th St.	R. F. Willcuts, Ticket Agent	Great Nor.-Nor. Pacific

A. J. DICKINSON
Passenger Traffic Manager
Great Northern Railway
St. Paul, Minn.

P. S. EUSTIS
Passenger Traffic Manager
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad
Chicago, Ill.

A. B. SMITH
Passenger Traffic Manager
Northern Pacific Railway
St. Paul, Minn.

