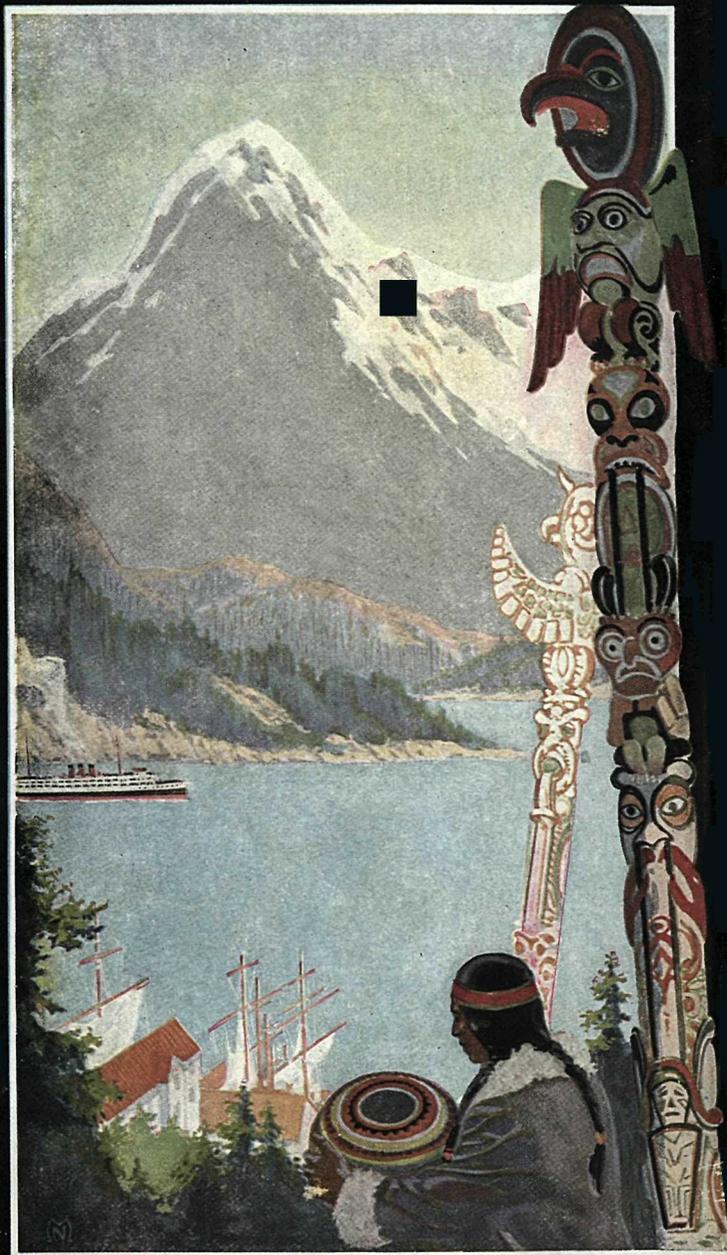
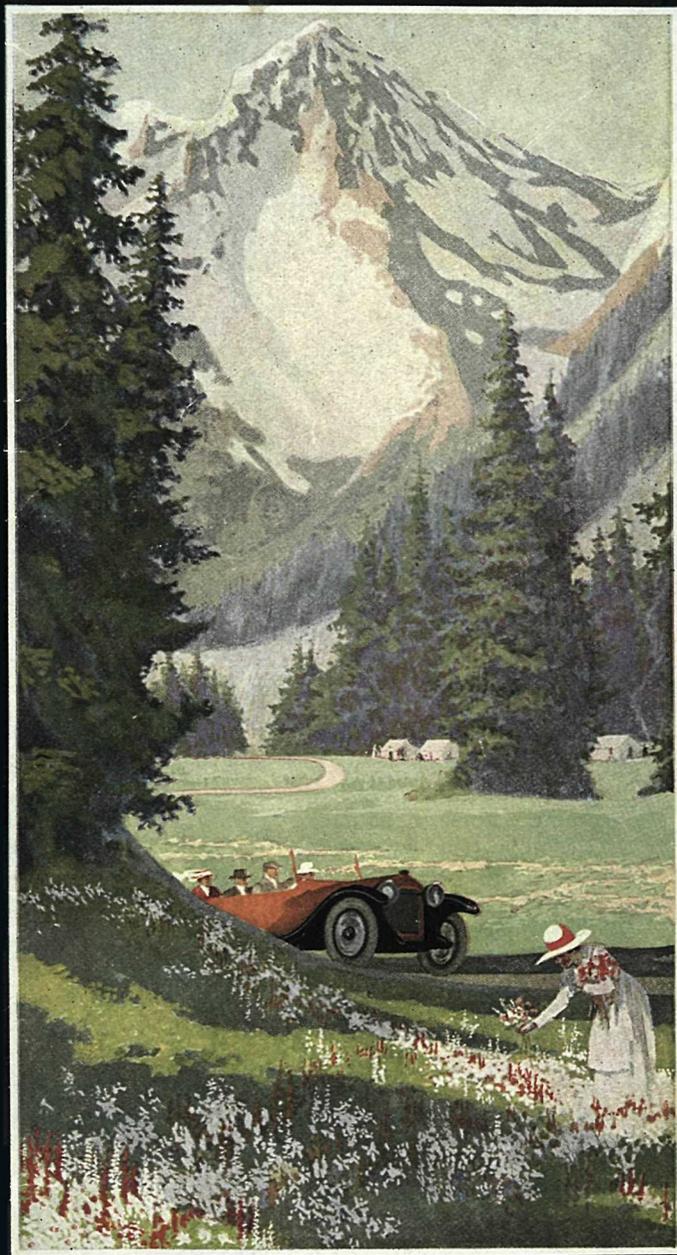


Pacific Northwest *and* Alaska



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

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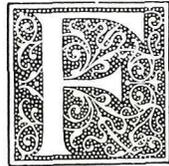
UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

An Appreciation of The Pacific Northwest and Alaska

By HAMLIN GARLAND

Author of

"A Son of the Middle Border," "Money Magic," "Hesper," and other stories of the Mountain West
Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



FOR many years—ever since 1892, in fact—I have constituted myself an unofficial Eastern Agent of Western Emigration, with intent to induce the intellectuals of New York and New England to visit the mountain parks of the West. By way of after-dinner speeches, poems, lantern slides and novels I have celebrated the majestic reaches of the High Country, in the conviction that only in this way could a resident of the Atlantic Coast acquire a true conception of what these United States really are.

For twenty-five years I made annual pilgrimages to some part of the Northwest, not merely for new material, but for the joy I took in camping where germless water runs white with speed. In this way I have seen much of the country which is now included in our National Forests, and have watched some of its development into National Parks.

When I first visited the new Glacier Park, in the early nineties, it was not even a forest reservation, and on my return from Alaska I slept in my camp bed on the floor of the steamer's smoking room.

My friends say, and I hope they are right, that I have been the means of sending many visitors to the wild Northwest, and I am still a missionary. The High Country is the other and complementary half of American physiography. Without it a man is only half informed concerning the grandeur of his native land.

To know the Columbia River, the Olympic Mountains, and breathe the air of Paradise Valley, is to be a greater and more loyal American. Fortunately, a trip to the Northwest is, now, an unalloyed pleasure—one which even the aged and the inexperienced can easily share. When I went into the Saint Mary's Lake Country the first time, there was only one cabin, a miner's cabin, on the lake. My tent was set just below the Dyke where (I am told) a lovely chalet now stands. Motor roads run where my horses wound their way up the slope toward Swift Current Lake. Signs, shelters, nicely graded trails—aids which I once despised, but for which I have come to have a sneaking regard—are everywhere in the parks which are under National supervision.

There is no longer any excuse for ignorance of these superb mountain vistas—at least no man or woman can rightly complain of hardships of "Camping Thru." According to reports, Mount Rainier Park is almost too luxurious—soon it will be as commodious as Switzerland! To reach Alaska now is as easy as to go to Norway. One can sail by steamer to the foot of vast glaciers and hunt Kodiak bears by means of gasoline launches.

As an old trailer I am jealous of these glorious wildernesses, hating to hear of their "improvement"; but as a citizen, a humanitarian, I desire that all my neighbors shall share in the beauty, the dignity, the inspiration of the peaks and the streams. To me the motor car is an impertinence in the shadow of Rainier, or Shasta, but to the hurried business man and the woman who also loves these lone valleys and their cascades, it is a blessed messenger. For me the horse is the only appropriate carrier in the mountains, the pack train the only means of freighting. To me the only fitting lodge in the high park, the only allowable roof beside the lone lake, is a hunter's cabin or a yellowed tepee.

At my best I rejoice in the good roads and ignore the snorting motor boats and automobiles—for I grant that they have brought the solitudes of Crater Lake and the splendors of the Cascade Range into the lives of many thousands who would not otherwise have tasted them. As the great plains country fills up, as the last acre of valley land is fenced, as the rivers of the lower country become merely sewers of noisome odor, the value of the National Playgrounds will increase. They will become the great open air schools of hardihood and nature study. They will be a vitally needed corrective of the city throng, a needed reinvigoration of the plain.

So far as an old trailer and mountain lover can yield his camping places to intrusive feet and alien voices, I here point the way to the Klickitat, the White River Plateau and Blizzard Basin. I make this concession the more readily, for the reason that when next I visit these regions I shall probably avail myself of the gasoline car and sleep at a chalet inn, like all the other pampered sons of privilege.

Hamlin Garland



AN IDAHO MOUNTAIN LAKE
There are hundreds of these beautiful lakes in the Pacific Northwest

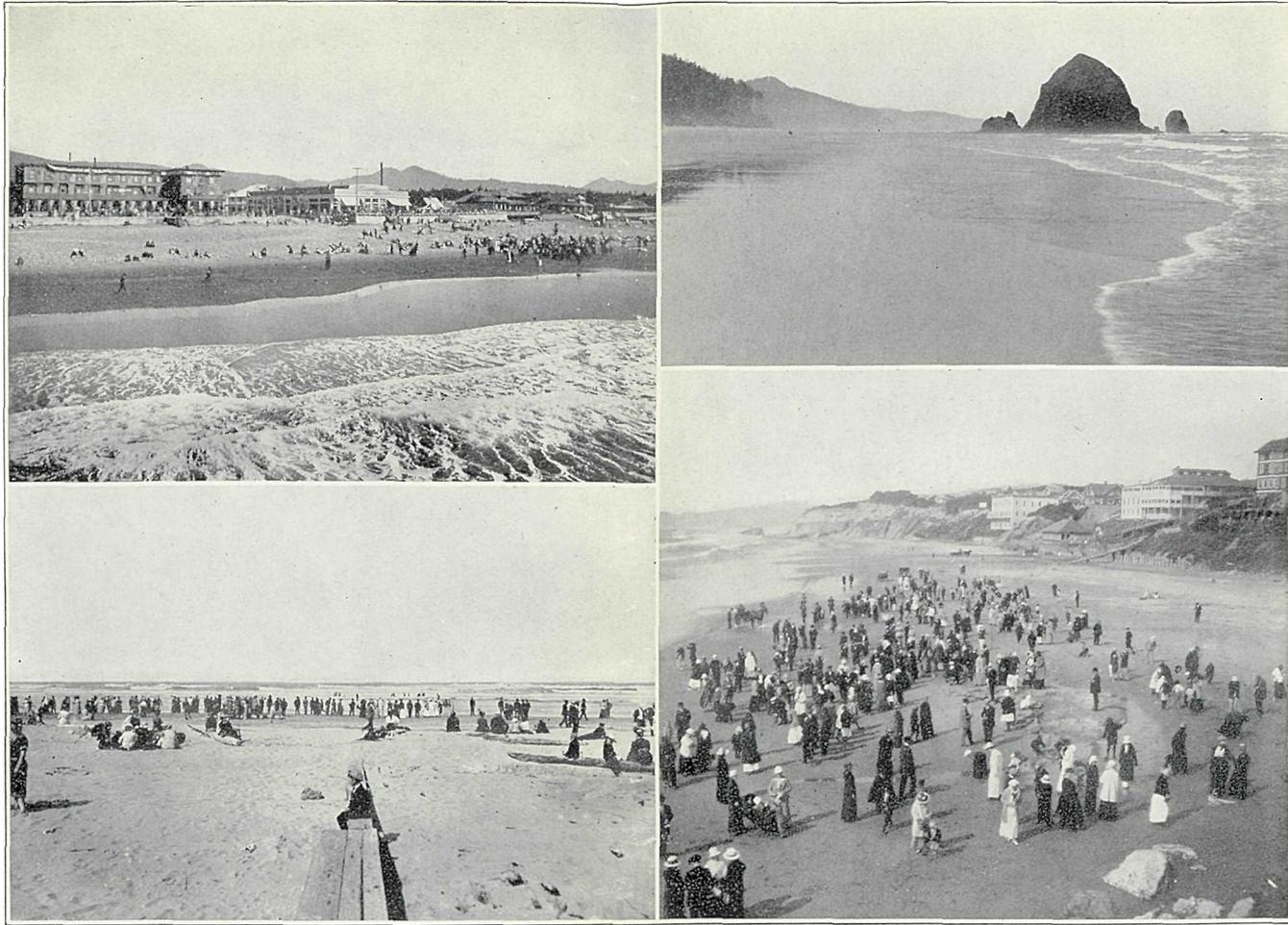
The Pacific Northwest and Alaska

THE Pacific Northwest, including Alaska and British Columbia, makes a strong and convincing appeal to every visitor. Within its boundaries are grouped majestic mountains, lakes, rivers, cataracts, canyons, primeval forests, fjords, inviting glens, and picturesque resorts without number. It is a land of scenic glories. It is caressed by a genial climate. The winters are mild and the summers are cool.

It is accessible and easy to reach from any point in the United States or Canada.

Amid this inspiring environment, its people are building a mighty empire.

They have harnessed the streams for power, are wresting from the earth its hidden treasure, and are converting its forests into forms of beauty and usefulness. They are building cities, factories, schools, universities, libraries, and churches. They are providing



The beach resorts of Oregon and Washington attract thousands of out-door enthusiasts

huge hostleries for the entertainment of a multitude of visitors.

The Pacific Northwest has been highly endowed by Nature. It enjoys a solidarity of sentiment and community interest that welds it into a harmonious commonwealth, bound together in a common interest and destiny.

The historical achievements in relation to it date back to early in the eighteenth century and reflect the high courage of its navigators and others of various nations. Of particular importance were Bering, a Russian; Captain George Vancouver of the British Admiralty; the noted Captain Cook, and Captains Kendrick and Gray, Yankee skippers. Gray discovered and navigated the Columbia River in 1792, much to the surprise of Vancouver who ridiculed the possibility of such a stream. This discovery was an

event of tremendous importance to our country, and the crossing of the Columbia River bar near Astoria was then a proceeding of great danger.

Gray's accomplishment was succeeded by the Lewis and Clark overland exploration in 1804-6, and by Astor's founding of Astoria, in 1811. Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1805-6 near Astoria, and the old salt cairn, or furnace, that they constructed on the shore of the ocean at Seaside, for boiling sea water to procure a supply of salt, still stands and is now owned and preserved by Oregon. Astor's venture eventually proved a commercial failure, but it was an important factor, in connection with the achievements of Lewis and Clark and Gray, in preventing the Columbia River from being made the boundary between the United States and Canada.

The industrial life of the Pacific Northwest is of amazing variety. It can build great ships, of either

od or steel, and provide the necessary materials, except steel, largely from its own back yard. It can supply lumber and grain, meats, fruits, and fabrics in most unlimited quantities and of quality unsurpassed.

Its waterways are mighty avenues of commerce that communicate with the marts of the world. Its glacial mountain peaks are the most dignified, picturesque, and easily accessible of any on the continent. Its forest fastnesses are deep, mysterious and oftentimes breathless. Its valleys, particularly on the ocean side of the Cascade Range, are charming visions of green and purple and gold, set in frames of Nature's rugged handiwork, revealing fertile farms and other phases of western rural life. Its leading cities rank in commercial importance and civic pride with the big cities of the nation, and possess that peculiar type of frontier vigor which keeps them fully abreast of the great march of progress. The architecture of their splendid business blocks is up-to-date, and their hotels easily compare with the best anywhere for imposing and unique design and luxurious equipment.

A Glorious Summer Playground

Geographically the Pacific Northwest is divided into two distinct sections by the Cascade Range, which extends north and south entirely across Oregon and Washington. West thereof to the shores of the ocean, comprising about one-third of the entire domain, the atmosphere is warm, soft, and moisture-laden, the result of the warm ocean winds striking against the cold mountain barrier and being thrown back in condensed form. The inevitable result is a phenomenally clear and pure atmosphere and all nature clothed in rich, unchanging green. The western section is divided into the Puget Sound Region and the Columbia River Region.

Its delightful spring-summer season, which begins, say, in April and ends in October, may have a temperature fluctuating between 60 and 85 degrees. For forty or fifty days during July and August there is almost no rainfall, yet occasional fogs and dews completely dispel any tendency to drouth.

And its summer climate is the climax of its lure. Every hour in the twenty-four is pleasant, comfortable, and refreshing. The supreme glory of living in the Pacific Northwest is to be out in the open, when every breath brings new life and renewed vigor. It is a most glorious summer playground.

East of the mountains, in what is locally termed the Inland Empire, the air is much dryer and the rainfall is less frequent.

Here the rainfall is sufficient for general agriculture. Intensive farming, and particularly horticulture, require the additional aid of irrigation which has developed large areas.

The Inland Empire possesses a warm alluring climate, with a lack of fog in summer and clear bracing days in fall and winter. It is known far and wide for its healthfulness.

All in all, there is limitless variety to choose from. It is the boast of some parts of the West that oranges and snowballs may be gathered by one person within the period of an hour or two. One would hardly hazard such a boast in the Northwest; nevertheless it is true, that many of the delights of winter pastimes may be enjoyed by simply taking the brief time necessary to clamber into nearby mountain nooks, even though it be in midsummer.

The Mountains of Oregon and Washington

Those enamored of life in the open find in the mountains of Washington and Oregon the realization of their dreams.

From Crater Lake northward, the rugged Cascade Range becomes, at least superficially, the continuance of the Sierra Nevada, and unites in a colossal chain the conspicuous peaks of Mount McLoughlin, Mount Thielsen, Diamond Peak, the Three Sisters, Mount Washington, Three Fingered Jack, Mount Jefferson, and Mount Hood. North of Mount Hood the Columbia River cuts squarely through the mountain barricade. The Washington section of the chain includes the well-known peaks of Mounts Adams, St. Helen's, Rainier, Stuart, Glacier, Baker, and Shuksan. Hundreds of lesser peaks, from 5,000 to 9,000 feet high, are likewise linked together.

The Cascade Mountains separate the vast grain fields and beautiful orchards of Eastern Oregon and Washington from the lumbering, manufacturing, fishing, and other commercial portions of the more densely populated west side.

Near the Pacific Ocean, extending north and south, is the lower Oregon Coast Range. A range of greater height is the Olympic Range between the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound, in Washington, paralleling the Strait of Fuca. The Blue and Willowa mountains are in the eastern part of Oregon, while the Siskiyou lift their jagged peaks in the Southwest.

At the higher elevations occur glaciers, vast snow fields, and stretches of barren rock. Below is the mountain-meadow region, dotted with thousands of lakes, whence issue the streams which contribute to



Crater Lake National Park—once an active volcano, the crater is now filled with water of an indigo hue to a depth of 2,000 feet

the navigable rivers of the valleys. In nearly all parts of the Cascade and Coast mountains pure drinking water is always at hand.

Below the mountain meadows and sub-alpine parks are found the vast forests of fir, spruce, cedar, and pine which make the Northwest the wonderful timber-producing center of the world.

The People's Heritage

Exceptional views may be obtained from the higher peaks of the Cascades. A sunrise and a sunset from any of them produces a lifelong impression. The far-flung stretches of ice, snow, rock, meadows, and timber, once seen never can be forgotten. The glades, covered with mountain flowers; the crystal-clear lakes, reflecting the frowning mountain cliffs which protect them; the brooks, hastening seaward; and the cataracts

plunging from them—convey their lessons of beauty and spirituality.

The mountains of this entire region belong to the people, for their use and enjoyment. Crater Lake National Park and Rainier National Park have been set aside exclusively for recreation purposes.

The remaining high mountains of the two states are parts of the national forests, managed by the Government with an idea of using them as playgrounds for the people.

Some idea of the vastness of this forest reserve may be fathomed by expressing it statistically.

Within the Coast, Cascade, Siskiyou, Blue, and Willowa mountain ranges in Oregon there are 15,440,860 acres of forest reserve. In Washington there are, in the Olympic, Cascade, Kettle Falls, and Blue Mountain Ranges, 11,624,374 acres. Idaho has 19,140,438



Mount Rainier National Park—Flowers and glaciers meet on the ice-clad slopes of Mount Rainier

acres dispersed among the Salmon River, Lemhi, Lost River, Rocky, Bitter Root, Coeur d'Alene, and Cabinet ranges. This makes a total of 46,205,672 acres of forest reserve within the mountain confines of these three states.

Government forest rangers maintain 8,500 miles of mountain trails in Oregon and Washington, opening them each season and keeping them properly marked, so the public can use them. Five thousand miles of telephone line, much of it in the wildest part of the mountains, afford communication with the outside world when necessary. Originally most of these trails and telephone lines were built for fire protective purposes.

Camp Sites Free to All

During the vacation season forestry men may be frequently met on these trails and they give information and assistance to mountain travelers. On some extreme summits substantial fire-lookout stations,

equipped with telephone instruments, fire-finders, and housekeeping utensils, will be found, and, often, in charge of a keen-eyed lookout woman.

Travelers may camp where they will in the national forests, and in places camp sites have been made ready for public use. The only restrictions are a reasonable care with fire, camp sanitation, and observance of the state game laws.

More definite information about trips to the mountains and lakes of Oregon and Washington may be secured by writing to the District Forester, at Portland, Ore.

Mountain Climbing is Wonderful Sport

To the mountain climber in search of rare adventure among glaciers, crags, and snow fields, no part of the West affords such bristling challenges. To scale Rainier's lofty summit, nearly three miles high, is the

glorious feat of a lifetime, and yet if one is physically fit it is not a hazardous ordeal. Other peaks not lacking in zest and thrill are Hood, Adams, St. Helen's, Jefferson, and a half dozen more, all easily approachable from near-by cities or convenient rendezvous, while lofty Mount Baker is a peak difficult of ascent and likewise full of thrills.

Mountain Fastnesses Easy to Reach

The mountains and lakes of the Pacific Northwest are accessible from scores of cities and stations along the different railroads of the region.

The larger cities are the radiating centers, and their accommodations for the tourist and visitor are high-class and ample. Besides, there are many small resorts and health retreats along the beaches and in the mountains, which lack of space prevents mentioning specifically, where every comfort may be enjoyed, though not on so elaborate a scale.

The Sportsman's Paradise

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

Good Roads Enhance Delight of Sight-seeing

The passion for good roads has seized the people and wonderful progress is noted. The famous Columbia River Highway is unique among national highways, and has taken its place among similar world features. In like manner the roads leading to, and maintained in, Mount Rainier National Park, and others ramifying in every direction from all the large cities of the far Northwest, are models of hard surface construction, easy grades, and attractive settings. The devotee of the motor will find no lack of "spins" to his heart's delight.

Ocean Beaches of the Northwest

Vacation time to many means a sojourn at the seashore, a dip in the surf, and a sun bath on the strand where the waves break into foam.

The northwestern shore of the continent has many resorts where increased numbers go with each succeeding year. There is a "season" for beach trips during the heated term, but to many all seasons are summer, and permanent residences at resorts on the shore of the Pacific are common.

A Splash in the Grand Old Pacific

Among the more prominent ocean beaches are Cohasset, Moclips, Pacific, Westport, in Washington; North Beach, Gearhart, Seaside, Cannon Beach, Neah-kah-nie, Manzanita, Garibaldi, Bay Ocean, Betarts, Newport, Sunset, and Bandon, in Oregon. Other beaches attract multitudes of visitors.

These places afford the delights attendant upon a visit to the seashore. There is surf bathing for the grownups, shallow wading pools for the little folk, natatoriums where the salt water is heated, and private baths. The sun-baths and the warm sands appeal to many.

Other outdoor attractions are boating, fishing, hunting and hiking, journeys by horseback or auto into the wilds of the surrounding country or along miles of level beach.

Modern hotels, lodging houses, family hotels, restaurants, private boarding houses, cottages, and tents cater to visitors.

In the way of sports and amusements there are the board walks and concessions, bowling alleys, tennis courts, dancing pavilions, roller skating rinks, and moving picture shows. Assemblages of friends and acquaintances engage in clam digging and clam bakes, and enjoy at nightfall huge bonfires of driftwood.

The beaches enumerated are easy of access and are served by train and boat. During the season special trains are frequently operated. The trip to the mouth of the Columbia may, in part, consist of a 100-mile voyage by steamer from Portland to Astoria. These points are also served by frequent trains.

Forest reserves, tree-covered mountains, and fresh water bodies provide for pleasure jaunts, angling, or hunting. The lighthouses, life-saving stations, logging, lumber manufacturing, and the salmon fisheries are worth seeing.

Some of the most inviting beaches of the continent are available to travelers here. From the car window or the river vessel there is a panorama of ever-changing beauty. Snow-capped mountains, towering forests, green meadows are flashed before the traveler. Any trip to the Northwest should include a visit to where the roar of the Pacific surf is heard.

British Columbia and Alberta

Vast in extent, Alberta and British Columbia, the two far-western provinces of Canada, are noted for their varied resources and their wonderful scenery. British Columbia has an area of 355,850 square miles, while Alberta has 255,285 square miles. The Canadian government has set apart in this region great tracts of land as national parks where the tourist, served by three trans-continental railways, may see the scenic



Mount Hood, one of several impressive snow-capped peaks in Oregon

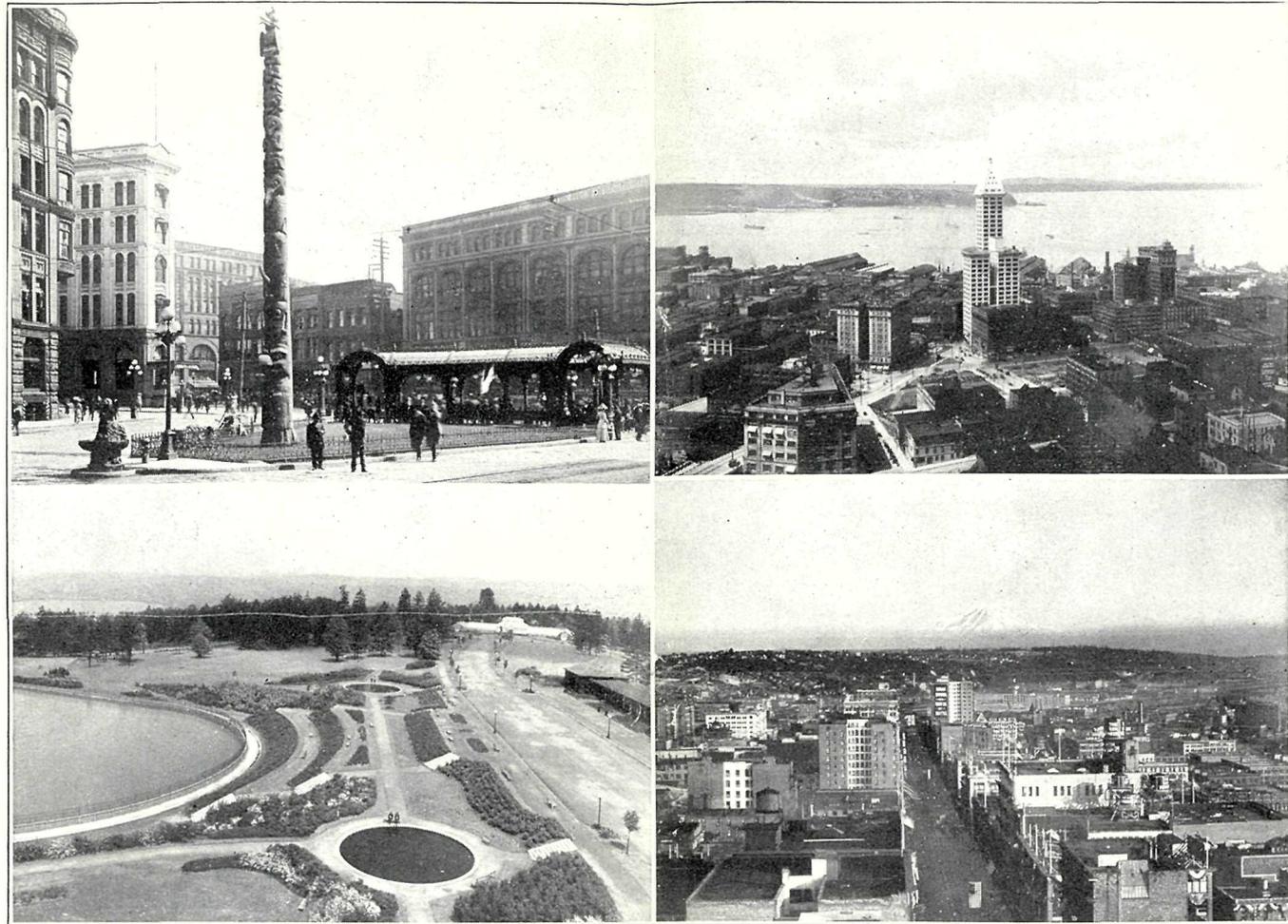
beauties of the Canadian Rockies. These six national playgrounds are Canada's Rocky Mountain Park, the capital of which is Banff; Yoho Park, near Field; Jasper National Park and Robson Park, both reached from Jasper; Canada's Glacier Park in the Selkirks; and Revelstoke Park, near Revelstoke, B. C. Among the attractions of these parks are majestic mountains, glaciers of enormous area, waterfalls, cascades, and lakes of rare beauty. There is excellent fishing and hunting in season, and guides, horses, and equipment for the camper, hunter, and fisherman are at the service of the traveler.

Alberta, famed for its vast wheat fields and its cattle industry, was a potent factor in the winning of the great world war. Alberta is more than twice as

large as Great Britain and Ireland, and has an area greater than either France, Germany, or Austria-Hungary; few persons realize how great the distances are in the Northwest country. Fishing and mining are two of British Columbia's leading industries, and agriculture is now performing a great part in the development of this Province. Vancouver and Victoria have a mild climate the year round, owing to the warmth of the Japanese Current.

Alaska, the Great Northland

And after the Pacific Northwest comes Alaska and the Yukon—the land of gold—the midnight sun and northern lights—the home of glaciers hundreds of feet high, miles wide, and many miles long—mountains



GLIMPSES OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Alaskan Totem Pole in Pioneer Square
Formal Gardens in Volunteer Park

The tallest office building overlooks Puget Sound
Mount Rainier, from the business district

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rising sheer out of the water, their everlasting snow-crowned peaks piercing the clouds—lakes of wondrous beauty nestling in the mountains. It is a land of flowers and sunshine, of ideal summer weather—mighty rivers and tumbling cascades, rushing torrents, rapids and canyons—a land whose shores are indented by fjords rivaling the famed ones of Norway, and whose streams teem with salmon, greyling, and trout. It is the home of the big game—moose, caribou, bear, mountain sheep and mountain goat. And, too, it is the home of the totem pole, the Indian, and the Eskimo.

Robert Service in his poem "The Spell of the Yukon" thus aptly describes this northland:

"It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace."

And now one may visit not only the shores, but much of the interior of this land and enjoy all the comforts of modern travel. Tours to this wonderland are described in the succeeding chapter, and they are tours of more than ordinary interest—tours that have a charm and fascination of their own. And no matter where you have been, Alaska, Atlin, and the Yukon offer something different and yet intensely worth while.

The Puget Sound Region

The Puget Sound territory embraces the extreme north-western corner of the United States (leaving Alaska out of the question) and the extreme southwestern corner of Canada. It confines itself to the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia. It can be traveled easily from end to end within the space of twenty-four hours; the more leisurely tourist can spend an entire season with it and not exhaust its wonders.

The mountain section of Puget Sound may justly claim, in somewhat different fashion, however, to equal the Swiss Alpine scenery. Mount Rainier and Mount Baker, the Cascade and Olympic ranges, are in a class by themselves.

Puget Sound itself is a rather unusual and mysterious body of water. It is of the ocean and yet not a part of it. From the ocean, at Cape Flattery, the strait of Juan de Fuca extends well in toward the mainland and there joins the large body of water composed of innumerable bays, arms and channels that Captain George Vancouver discovered, named and mapped late in the eighteenth century. Vancouver, however, gave the name Puget Sound, after one of his lieutenants, only to the estuary in the neighborhood of Olympia and Tacoma. It is now generally applied to the entire body of water from the vicinity of Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., to its extreme southern shore.

Climate and Scenery. Now, as it were, take a bird's-eye view of the climate of this country. It is farther north than Quebec; it is almost as far north as Labrador. In winter the average temperature in the Puget Sound district is 40° above, Fahrenheit; probably half a dozen times a year the mercury will register, for a few hours, as far down as the freezing point. It is warm in winter, cool in summer. There is not much rain; the days are cloudless, sunny. The temperature in midday rarely gets to 85°; a day as warm as that is considered hot. The nights are cool, the mornings fresh and springlike. The air is balmy. This is the climate for frazzled nerves. And this is the country for summer travel. Mosquitoes and insect pests are almost unknown.

The region is accessible. And it flaunts its charms in full view of the main highways, the big cities, and where the common people see it. Kipling once wrote a monograph on the wonders he could see from his hotel window in Victoria. One can stand on top of any hill in the city of Seattle and feast his eyes upon snow-white Mount Baker in the north, Mount Rainier and its glaciers to the southeast, the snow-dappled Cascade Range of mountains on the east, and the white-crested Olympics on the west—and this also is largely true of Tacoma. And between the Cascades and Olympics lies Puget Sound, with its myriad islands.

Here scenery almost strikes people in the face. It thrusts itself upon them. There are nooks and crannies, forest alcoves, waterfalls, rippling streams, bays, and pools where the trout hide. And there are rewards a plenty for a hard day's climb. Without stirring from trains, local or through, excursion boats, or motor cars, the tourist may see nearly all the glories of the North Coast country, landscapes or waterscapes, from Vancouver and Victoria to Portland and the south, without diverging from the beaten line of travel.

There are no more perpetually snow-clad mountain peaks in plain sight in any other section of America than here. There is water everywhere. Aside from the long fingers of the Sound that thrust themselves in and out, here and there, the whole countryside is shot through with lakes—lakes by the hundreds, waterfalls galore. They have n't been commercialized; they're just as they always were—wild, grand, sublime. And trees by the billion, big ones. The hugest of huge firs, spruces and cedars, can be found, even within the city limits of any city on the Sound. For ships or airplanes, for war or peace, there are a trillion feet of standing timber in this country waiting for the ax and saw.

Puget Sound is only an arm of the ocean. But it is well enough to mention that the Pacific is readily accessible by both train and auto. From Olympia, due west, by auto across the Olympic Peninsula over first-class roads, the ocean lies about seventy miles away. Here are broad beaches—Moclips and Pacific—hotels, and bathing. Another route to the ocean, and much longer, runs from Olympia, northwest, skirting the eastern and northern edges of the Olympic Peninsula, over fine roads, ending 150 miles or more away, at Moro on the sea.

The trains from Puget Sound cities to the ocean at Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor, wind through a region of tremendous interest.

In this region, in truth, the Pacific and the Sound are component parts of a gigantic scenic symphony, so to speak. The resplendent Olympics and Mount Rainier; the Sound, with its islands and its inlets; the streams and fields and forests; Lakes Sutherland and Crescent up near the Juan de Fuca Strait; Hood Canal, (which, by the way, is n't a canal at all, but a long, rather narrow, reposeful arm of the Sound)—all are of absorbing interest to the traveler. But the ocean—is always the ocean!

The Olympic Peninsula is just wild, rough and bewildering. Parts of it never have been explored. Big game lurks in its fastnesses. Indian life is observable here and there. If Puget Sound had nothing else to show, a trip around this great peninsula would quite suffice. The Olympic Range is a short range of mountains, comparatively, but with its streams, its game, its forests and snow-white peaks of sharp angularity, it is intensely picturesque.

There are cities here—Port Angeles and Port Townsend. Port Townsend is interestingly situated where the strait of Fuca joins the Sound, and is an important Government Station, well protected by massive forts. Port Angeles, on the south shore of the strait of Fuca, has a fine harbor.

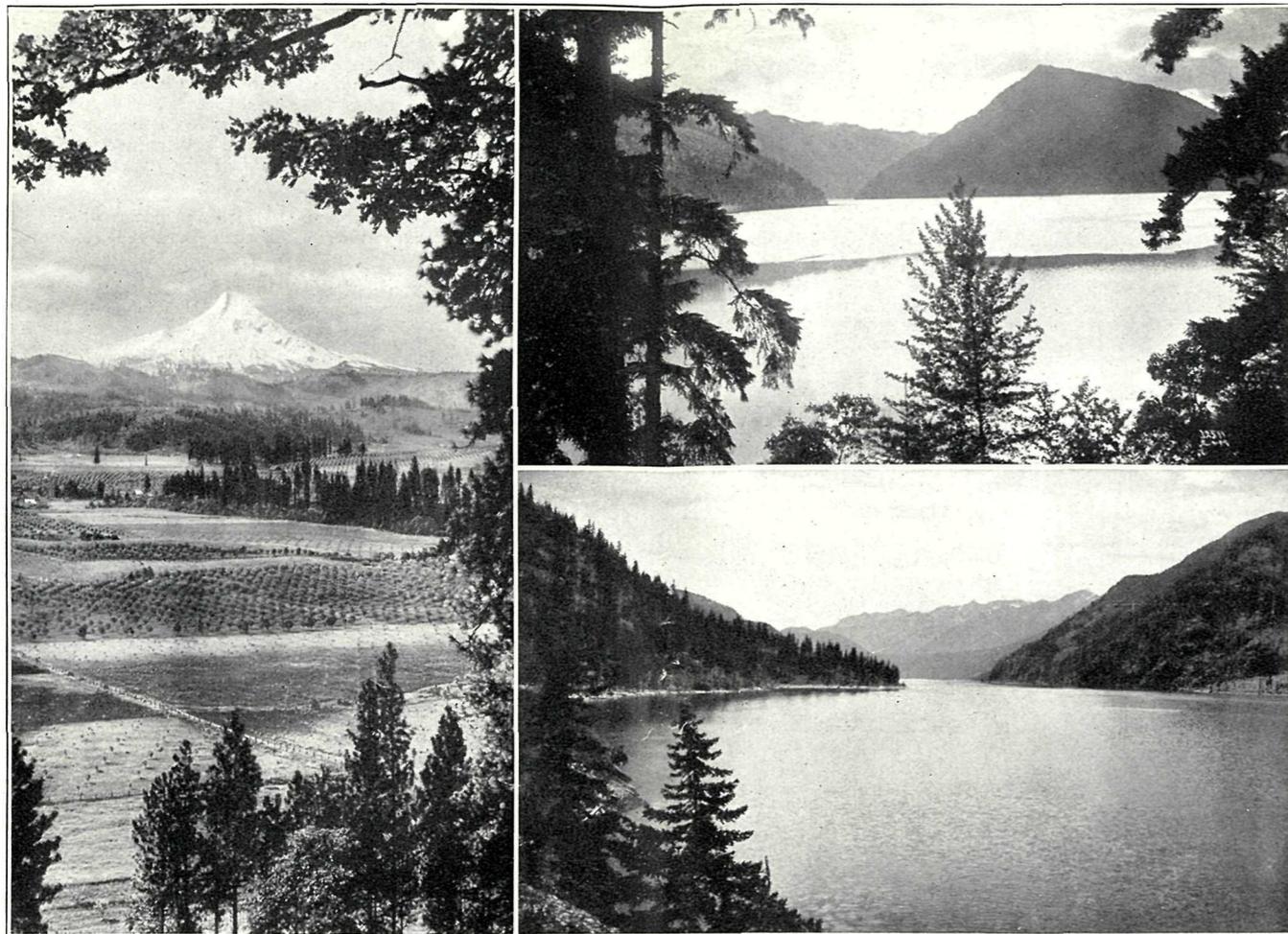
A Thousand Miles of Good Roads. Owing to the fact that there is an absence of frost it has been possible to build and maintain here, at small cost, permanent, smooth-surfaced roadways of the most approved kind. Prominent among these is the Pacific Highway. In the Puget Sound territory concrete and other smooth-surfaced roads radiate in all directions. Where they end, "hard-surfaced" roads succeed them. These, too, are smooth. Travel of all kinds here is smooth and easy, whether by railroad, suburban trolley, motor-stage or private motor-car.

Between Tacoma and Vancouver. Every Puget Sound city constitutes a pivotal point from which short side trips can be made. From Seattle steamers run daily and nightly to Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, consuming about ten hours each way, including a stop at Victoria of about two hours or more. These cities are described elsewhere in this booklet. Between Tacoma, Seattle, and Vancouver there is adequate railroad train service. The scenic delights of this railway trip are very great, including the Sound, mountains, forests, streams, and valleys, and being withal decidedly educative.

Seattle. A spectacular town is Seattle. Named after an old Indian chief, it is barely half a century old. Its development up to its present status of a city of three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, has taken place within twenty-five years.

The war has given Seattle tremendous impetus and prosperity. The workmen in her shipbuilding plants earned five million dollars a month, sixty millions a year, while her shipyards struggled with a quarter of a billion of shipbuilding contracts. At the close of the war, her port trade, including imports and exports, was very large.

Seattle is a city of green hills and waterways, with a fine harbor in Elliot Bay. In size it seems as large as Boston. It has a flatiron building; a sky-scraper forty-two stories high;



Looking across the valley at Mount Hood Photo by Gifford

Lake Crescent, Wash., in Olympic Mountains
Lake Chelan, Wash., in the Cascade Mountains

and a real Alaskan totem pole. The spirit of the pioneer and the frontiersman is still upon it. Well defined and well traveled as are all the trails that lead from Seattle, along each trail is the spirit of adventure new and strange. Unlike any other city in the world, Seattle is Seattle—that's enough.

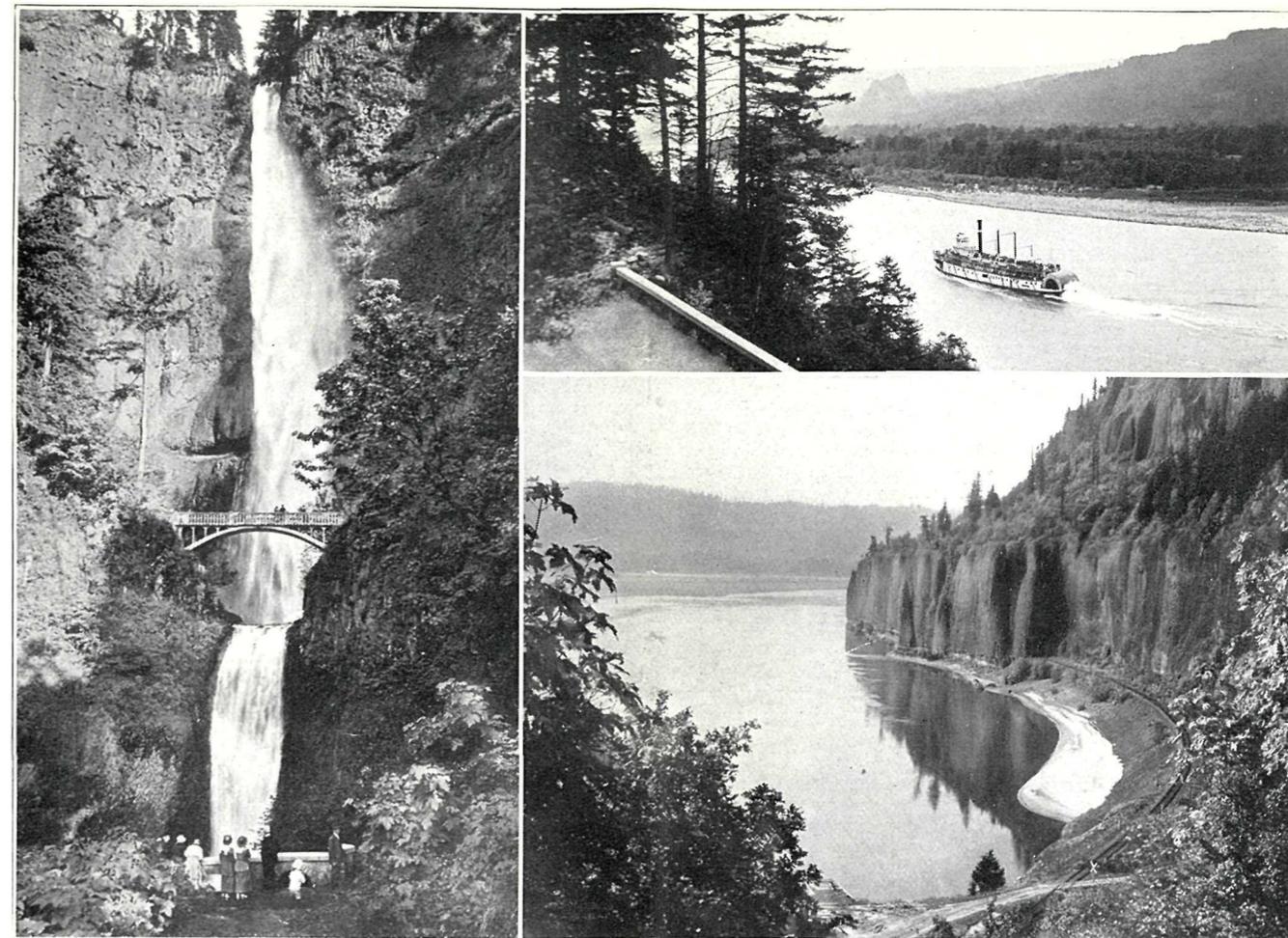
Tacoma. Tacoma is north of Olympia, and is about forty miles south of Seattle. Tacoma is a big, lively Sound port, with a population of one hundred and twelve thousand, and it has large ship yards. It is built upon high hills rising sheer from the lapping waters of the Sound, and enjoys the unique distinction of being a city of parks set in a vast natural park. America's most noted mountain is in its immediate foreground, apparently in its front yard, and the rugged wall of the Olympic Range on the Olympic Peninsula is in the background. To miss seeing Tacoma would mean missing the Venice of America. Tacoma has a remarkably fine harbor—deep, sheltered, and world famous. Its high school is one of the noted educational buildings of the West. Originally projected for a mammoth hotel, it was transformed into a most progressive school on a bluff of the Sound. Its Stadium of Grecian architecture has a capacity of 30,000 and adds greatly to the value and reputation of the school. The city has enormous wheat warehouses in

its big water front, modern docks, many parks, and manufactures.

Other Cities on the Sound. Farther north there are the thriving and well known cities of Everett, Bremerton, the site of the Government's Puget Sound Navy Yard, and Bellingham, the gateway to Mount Baker, all in the State of Washington, and commercially important and growing.

About seventy miles to the south of Seattle lies Olympia, the state capital of Washington. It is the gateway to the Olympic Peninsula and the ocean and is situated at the southern extremity of Puget Sound. It is known as the Pearl of Puget Sound, and is an attractive city.

Camp Lewis. Camp Lewis, a national army cantonment, is not far from the city limits of Tacoma. To the east of a line that mathematically divides the United States into two parts there are at present a number of national army cantonments. To the west of that line there is but one, Camp Lewis, named after Capt. Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark. It is the largest national army cantonment. At times it has housed as many as 60,000 men. This camp drew its contingent of men from the entire West—Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana. Camp Lewis is a



Multnomah Falls from Columbia River Highway Photo by Gifford

Columbia River from the Highway
Cape Horn on the Columbia River Photo by Gifford

permanent fixture. It is strategically placed; the climate is of the healthiest; with warm winters, balmy summers, cool nights. Its troops can train at all seasons of the year. It is situated upon American Lake and is set in a veritable wilderness of huge evergreen Christmas trees. It is as scenically beautiful as it is important, and is reached from Tacoma and Seattle by daily trains.

Mount Rainier National Park

About fifty miles to the southeast of Tacoma—and less than one hundred miles from Seattle, in an air line,—lies Mount Rainier National Park and Mount Rainier, the latter named in 1792 by Capt. George Vancouver after a rear admiral of the British Admiralty. Mount Rainier (sometimes referred to as Mount Tahoma, Mount Tacoma and The Mountain) is the pride of Puget Sound. In 1918 Mount Rainier National Park had 44,000 visitors. The distance, by rail and auto from Tacoma to Longmire Springs, is 68 miles; from Seattle, 106 miles.

Mount Rainier is reached by train and auto. A smooth government maintained road extends to snow line and all

motor cars can ascend it. The summit of the mountain is 14,408 feet, and in summer this snow line is 6,000 feet above sea level. The motor road winds up the mountainside at a grade, usually, of 5, nowhere exceeding 8, per cent, which, as every motor owner knows, is an easy grade.

The hotels in the park are up to date, charge reasonable prices and furnish excellent accommodations. Also, furnished tents may be rented at a figure very much below the price of hotel rooms. At the snow line, at the terminus of the motor road in Paradise Valley, there is a new mountain hostelry constructed of the bleached timbers of Alaska cedar. This hotel is unique in form and structure, being built to withstand terrific snow pressure. After its completion, that same year, it was buried under seventy five feet of snow—a highly satisfactory test of strength.

Rainier rises a huge, bulky mountain, nearly 15,000 feet in all its pink and white glory, from the flat surface of the earth. It is isolated, dominates the landscape for hundreds of miles around, and has three terminal peaks. And, without any exertion on his own part, the traveler sits in his machine, 6,000 feet above sea level, warming himself in the sunshine, green parks

all about him, studded with millions of variegated mountain flowers such as the East has never seen—there are 365 varieties on the mountain—and the snow just beyond. Above him, the snow and ice-clad mountain, with its southside glacial system, Cowlitz, Stevens, and Nisqually, is in view.

Last year a hundred or more persons essayed the trip to the summit. There are milder forms of amusement. The hotel provides some snow equipment, shoes, hats, trousers, coats and goggles. The tourist dons these, walks about a mile through a floral park and strikes a ridge of ice and snow from which point he can trace Nisqually Glacier from its source at the summit of Rainier, to its terminal in a deep canyon some five thousand feet below.

Here is the ideal place to observe glacial formation and movement. In one morning the tourist can see and study three or more glaciers, travel across expansive snow fields, climb several hundred feet—and then find himself upon the brink of a steep, snowy precipice—much too steep for a toboggan. But if the tourist wears paraffined trousers he views the steep, smooth slopes for half a second, sits down and the slope does the rest! The sport is as exhilarating as it is safe, for there is nothing to see but snow, nothing to hit but snow, nowhere to go but into snow. And there are other experiences.

The Mount Rainier National Park season extends from June 15 to September 15.

The Columbia River Region

The Columbia River Region is a somewhat broad and comprehensive term. John Muir once wrote of the Columbia: "When viewed from the sea to the mountains it is like a rugged broad-topped oak, about six thousand miles long, and measured across the spread of its boughs, nearly a thousand miles wide."

The mighty Columbia, well called the Achilles of rivers, by Theodore Winthrop, embraces a tributary country of fully two hundred and fifty thousand square miles. From the tourist point of view that portion of the Northwest related most intimately to it extends from the Pacific Ocean inward two hundred miles or more. The river forms the boundary line between Oregon and Washington.

In the building of the marvelous West nature conceived a series of heroic designs. How well she succeeded let the world decide, as it wanders in awe and delight up and down her mighty cathedrals.

She has not often run great continental rivers directly across lofty mountain ranges; indeed, only twice has she done so. In equatorial Africa the Congo cuts through the Coast Range at right angles, and the Columbia River in the Oregon Country has cleaved the Cascade Range from top to bottom in much the same way. Scenes of inconceivable grandeur and beauty were produced in both instances, but while the former will probably remain largely unknown to civilized man, the gorge of the Columbia can be known and enjoyed in perfect comfort. It is, in reality, a mountain park through which a kingly river rolls majestically to the sea, and above which rise in rugged grandeur the ice-crowned giants of the West.

Portland. Portland is the center of the Columbia River Region. Within its range of vision is a combination of forest, stream, and mountain to delight one's soul. The Willamette River, dotted with tree-decked islands, sweeps gloriously through the heart of the city. Almost every street is shaded by trees. Nature's wild tangle of blossoming things of a generation since has given way to paved streets and homes, massive blocks of skyscrapers, churches, schools, libraries, the clang and whirr of industry, and the pulsations of 300,000 souls.

It is a conservative and wealthy metropolis, the Queen of the Oregon Country, whose fertile fields, tremendous forests, factories, shipyards, power plants, mills and quarries unnumbered, are yielding rich returns.

It is known world-wide as the Rose City. Samuel Blythe is authority for the legend that real roses were invented in Portland, and one can see finer specimens in a walk about the city than in any hot-house on earth. Nearly every avenue in the residence district is bordered by masses of blossoms, and porches and houses by the hundred are solid embankments of roses.

Portland's annual Rose Festival, usually the first week in June, has become an event of national renown, and proved that its roses must be seen; they cannot be described.

Though essentially a city of homes, Portland does not lack in abundance that fine spirit of hospitality which is so appealing to the stranger. Its splendid Auditorium and magnificent hotels and apartment houses are the admiration and marvel of the West, and more so of Easterners.

Good Roads. In this connection, it should be remembered that there are good roads hereabout, other than the Columbia Highway, and that the Oregon climate is in all respects similar to that of Washington.

The roads leading from Portland to other parts of the state are not only many but they are exceptionally good and well maintained. As a matter of fact, Oregon is at the forefront, with other states, in its schemes for modern road construction and contemplates immediate and large expenditures in further road building.

Columbia River Highway. Chief among all, is the Columbia River Highway, occupying undisputed supremacy in the nation's galaxy of scenic trails. This highway can now be traveled from the shores of the Pacific near Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, eastward to Portland, thence onward through the Cascade Range, a total distance of more than 200 miles. Its hard surface pavement, easy grades and curves protected by railings of stone and concrete, and its artistic bridges of concrete, the product of expert engineering, remove all sense of fear as one rides or drives around vertical cliffs, or across deep canyons, where it was necessary, when the engineers were making the surveys, to suspend them by ropes over rocky promontories in order to align the grades.

The Highway enters the gorge of the Columbia at the western portal high above the river. Crown Point, a huge monolith more than seven hundred feet high, around whose crest the highway runs in a majestic curve that describes three-fourths of a circle, is the pronounced feature of the landscape. On its summit a unique memorial structure of stone and concrete serves the public as a place for observation, shelter and comfort.

Many Beautiful Waterfalls. Within the next few miles, nearly a dozen waterfalls of national renown command the observer's admiration. Chief of these is secluded Multnomah, falling daintily nearly seven hundred feet and earning the proud distinction of being the second highest waterfall in the nation.

Onward through the gorge is found a wild profusion of beauty. Colors such as no artist can produce flash at every turn. The rocks are mantled with the moss of centuries, and the foliage and flora reflect the brilliance of Nature's masterful touch. Sheppard's Dell, Oneonta Gorge, Beacon Rock, Tanner Creek, Eagle Creek, the fabled Bridge of the Gods, and Mitchell's Point, through a five-windowed rock tunnel surpassing in odd design and engineering skill the famous Axenstrasse of Switzerland,—are among the conspicuous features of the Canyon.



In the heart of the retail district
Some of the modern business blocks

SCENES IN PORTLAND, OREGON



Portland Rose Festival
Mount Hood as seen from the city Photo by Gifford

Suddenly the way opens into Hood River Valley, forming a charming scene with the little city of Hood River nestling at its foot.

Mounts Hood, St. Helens, and Adams. One of the most noteworthy and captivating characteristics of the vicinage around Portland is the cyclorama of mountains that encircles the city. From almost any point in and about Portland the mountain-scape, so to speak, forms the predominating feature of the entire landscape, and numerous hills and embryo mountains are edged about the city.

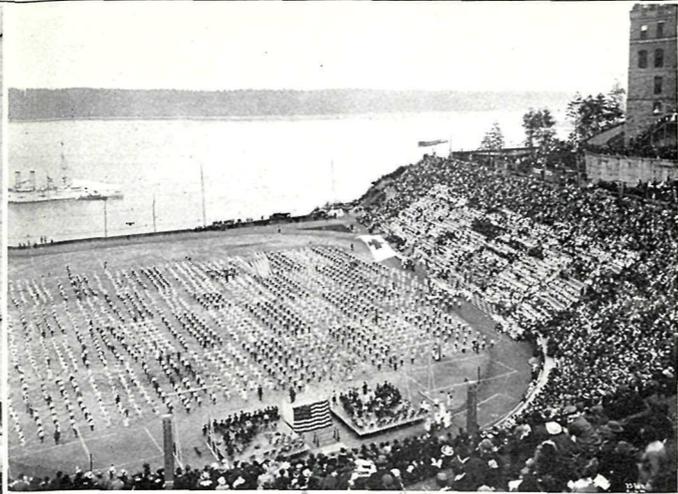
Just across the Columbia, in Washington, tower Mount St. Helens and Mount Adams. The first is of a sort of transcendent beauty, a perfect and purely white cone of nearly ten thousand feet altitude, that seems to be almost an artificial monument to some great Cyclops or God of the ancients. Adams is a more massive, solid piece of mountain structure, standing approximately twelve thousand five hundred feet above sea level; and whether seen from near Portland or from the Yakima Valley in the Inland Empire, appears as an immovable, immaculate, glistening projection of the earth's surface, dignified and ennobling.

Near Mount Adams is Trout Lake, a quiet mountain resort reached by road from White Salmon, also a resort on the Washington Bluffs, bordering the Columbia River. About Trout Lake and Mount Adams are glaciers, ice caves and mountain streams, and the mountain can easily be reached and climbed from Trout Lake.

This entire region, on both sides of the Columbia, can not be surpassed in this country in its scenic variety and grandeur. Roads and trails lead to alluring haunts—lakes, promontories, valleys, trout streams, parks and camping spots, and all are more or less conveniently near Portland and are reached by train, river steamer, or roadway.

At the head of the Hood River Valley and dominating every created thing, looms Mount Hood, the most noted of the galaxy of Oregon's crowned pinnacles. In actual miles of air line it is not very far away, but tourists are cautioned not to accept its challenge, as a before breakfast appetizer.

To cherish the high ambition, however, of its ascension, is natural and laudable, and the hundreds who achieve the coveted glory of its snowy crest every season testify that it is worth all



THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT
Mount Rainier is in plain view

The Stadium, seating 30,000 people
Overlooking Commonwealth Bay

it costs. The same is true of Mount Adams, Mount Jefferson and other neighboring peaks.

Mount Hood is declared by experienced mountain climbers to be one of the easiest to ascend of all the Nation's icy summits. Though not as high as Rainier by more than three thousand feet, it lacks nothing of mountaineering thrill and adventure.

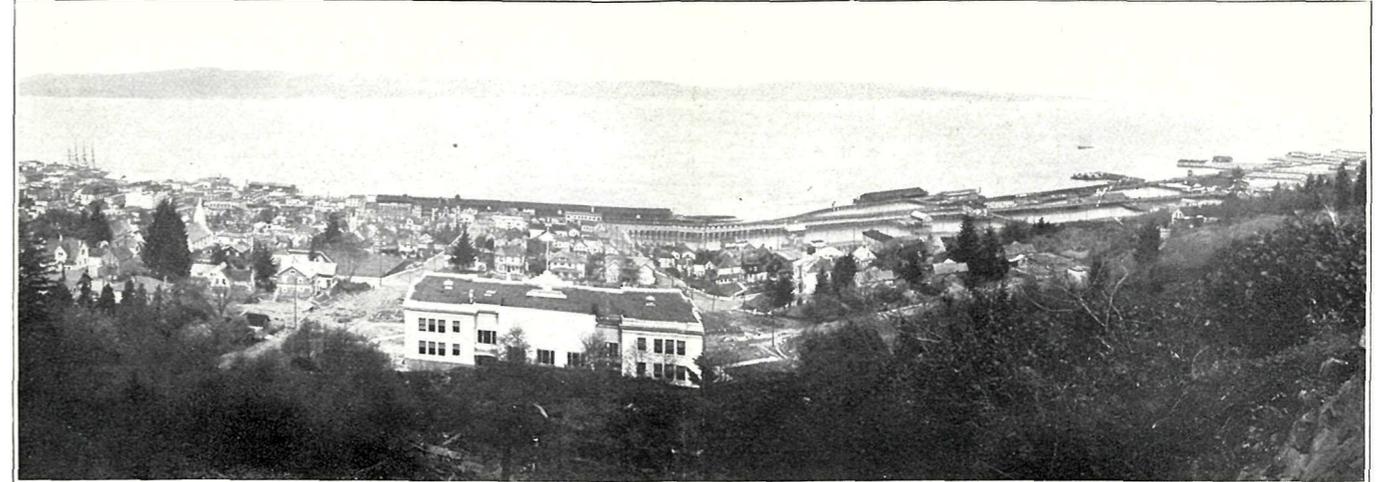
Convenient half-way rendezvous which break the severity of the trip are Cloud Cap Inn and Mount Hood Lodge, on the north side, and Government Camp on the south, all easily reached by auto from Portland in five or six hours. Of all the peaks of this immediate region, Hood is the most fascinating. It is seen from a wide extent of country and never grows stale.

East of the Cascade Range. There is not the same scenic glory east of the Cascade Range that so emphasizes that portion West of it, though it does not lack certain phases of industrial interest. Celilo Canal is a recent \$5,000,000 Government enterprise, which, in connection with the Cascade Locks, opens the Columbia River to commerce, around the Columbia Cascades and Celilo Falls, with points north of Pasco in the Yakima Valley and up the Snake River to Lewiston, Idaho.

The Deschutes River Canyon is parallel to, and eroded along the eastern edge of, the Cascade Range, forming a stupendous gorge to the junction of the stream with the Columbia River. It is a worth-while trip in all truth, particularly for lovers of fishing.

The Cascade Range, as viewed from the eastern side, is very different from the outlook at Portland. From about Madras, Redmond, Prineville and Bend it accentuates one's love of the mountains. And this eastern section,—a land of wide spaces, big and little ranches, irrigated areas, volcanic flows, timbered slopes, etc.—is one of deep interest aside from the scenic attractions of the Cascades.

Several prominent peaks are equally visible from both sides of the Cascade Range, including, besides the towns before named in the Deschutes Valley, Portland and other points on the west side. Mount Jefferson, about ten thousand feet in height, is only twenty miles by trail from Detroit; the Three Sisters are reached from Eugene via the McKenzie River. These mountains, with others equally attractive, are covered with ice and snow and are in the same category with Mounts Hood, Adams, etc.



The Capitol at Salem

Astoria, Ore., founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811

Indian Rapids—Celilo Falls, Columbia River

The McKenzie River is one of the finest trout streams in Oregon. There is a good road meandering along its banks, and ample accommodations are obtainable.

From Bend a good road extends through the timbered stretches along the eastern side of the mountain range, clear down to Crater Lake National Park, Klamath Lake and Klamath Falls, near the Oregon-California line. Klamath Falls is the eastern gateway to Crater Lake and its National park.

At Hot Lake is a large sanatorium built over a huge spring of boiling water that bursts out of the bowels of the mountain nine miles east of LaGrande, Oregon. Its temperature is 196 degrees, the hottest natural water on earth.

High up in the Powder River Mountains in Northeastern Oregon is Wallowa Lake, an exceptional scenic gem. Near its southern shore is a plateau shaded by mountain pines, in the midst of which is a pretty resort. Farther back are forests and cataracts and lakes and crags and peaks, where a whole summer may be spent exploring the wildest of rugged mountain haunts.

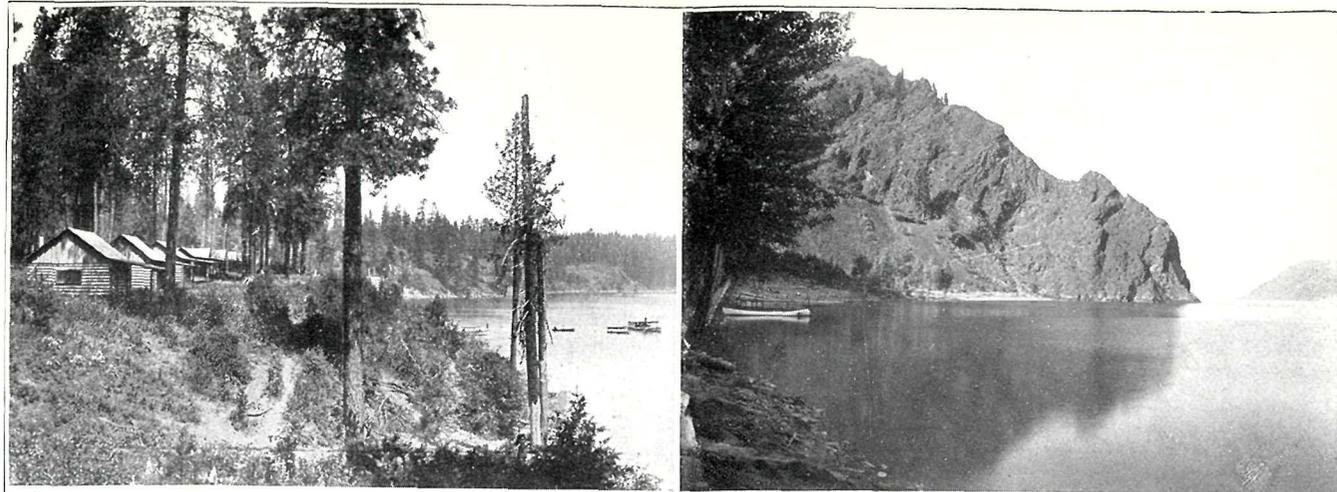
Western Oregon. Western Oregon's appeal to the tourist is a scenic one—through its mountains, forests, the ocean with

its fine beaches, its rivers and valleys. Its agricultural and industrial importance, likewise make it a homeseeker's paradise.

Western Oregon is all of that section of the State lying west of the Cascade Range. Its outstanding characteristics are the three valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue rivers. The first about equal in size to Connecticut, out-measures the other two combined, but all possess rare and peculiar charms.

This territory lies south of, and is primarily tributary to, Portland. Visits from that city to the Oregon beach resorts, Newport, Sunset, Coos Bay and Bandon, take one through the entire Willamette Valley, while a trip to Crater Lake or the Oregon Caves includes the other two. The thrifty inland cities constituting the chief urban life of these valleys are Salem, the State capital, Albany, Corvallis and Eugene in the Willamette; the two latter, respectively, seats of the Oregon Agricultural College and the State University. Roseburg is the metropolis of the Umpqua Valley, and Medford and Ashland share the honors in the Rogue River Valley. Ashland claims distinction as an American spa.

Grant's Pass is the gateway to the Josephine County Caves, a National Monument in the Siskiyou mountains, thirty-seven



IN AND AROUND SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Summer Cottages at Hayden Lake, Idaho
Business district from the heights

Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho
Concrete bridge across Spokane River

miles distant, and an interesting, very grotesque expression of Madame Nature.

In the Umpqua and Smith rivers and Winchester Bay, the angler and ordinary tourist will find unusual fishing and hotel accommodations are good.

Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake National Park should be seen by every traveler, for it is one of the odd creations of this old earth. It is attractive scenically as well as geologically.

Geologists agree that it is the extinct crater of a once unusually demonstrative volcano, and had its original formation of 16,000 feet been preserved, it would have exceeded all the others in height and glory, save only mighty Rainier, which, originally, was 16,500 feet in height.

When all of the great volcanic peaks along the Coast were blazing like beacons, as if trying to outdo each other, Mount

Mazama—its official name—gave one prolonged titanic blast and blew its head off. The remaining thin walls of its dome then collapsed and were swallowed up within the earth. Since then the accumulating snow and rain of untold centuries has been held in the bowl of the crater, forming a lake of turquoise and dark blue five miles across, two thousand feet deep and encircled by a rim extending that many feet perpendicularly above its surface. As there is no known inlet or outlet, and nothing to stain or contaminate the water in all the purity of its perfection, a marvelous color effect is produced which defies the skill of all artists to paint.

The Park may be approached either from Medford, its gateway on the west side, or Klamath Falls, on the east, and the auto stages operating daily reach the summit before dinner, where a warm welcome awaits visitors in the big Lodge occupying an imposing site near the edge of the rim on the south. The season extends from July 1 to September 30.

In addition to the Lodge, tent and camp accommodations are available and every comfort provided for visits of any duration.

The Inland Empire

When the pent-up waters of a vast inland sea burst their restraining barriers and forced their way to the ocean, there was left a great domain now known as the Inland Empire. Broad, rolling plains are bordered by foothills and mountains; lakes and rivers adorn and beautify it. The region impresses the onlooker as an ideal homeland, the place where life in the open is at its best.

The great mountain ranges, silhouetted against the sky, mean much to this Inland Empire for their scenic grandeur, and for their favorable influence on the climate and the lives of the people in the valleys below. They regulate the temperature and the rainfall and form great repositories for the waters that feed the streams, nourish the soil, and sustain life.

Spokane. The metropolis of the Inland Empire is the city of Spokane, of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand population. It is modern in construction, ideal in location. The Spokane River flows through the heart of the city, in a series of foaming cascades, an asset of beauty and of value. Spokane has the greatest park area of any city in the United States in proportion to population—1993 acres being dedicated to public parks and playgrounds; an acre for every 58 people.

The city of Spokane, rich in historic interest, is possessed of varied attractions both within the corporate limits, and in the surrounding country. The visitor may travel by steam train, auto or trolley to places where the beauties of nature and the pleasures of outdoor life are found. One may leave one's hotel in the morning and devote the day to sports, or engage in sight-seeing and return before nightfall. Vacation may be spent at some near-by lake resort where amusements rule, or at some remote place where rest is obtainable in the solitude of the forest, or in the groves, glens or parks in the mountains.

Mount Spokane, the highest peak in Eastern Washington, is thirty-five miles northeast of Spokane and a good highway leads to the summit. From this eminence one obtains a panoramic view of a part of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and the province of British Columbia.

Auto Drives In and Near Spokane. To the pretty homes of the South Hill, through Manitou Park, along the Indian Canyon Drive to Little Spokane River, to Down River Park, along the High Drive and Grand Boulevard, to the industrial district and the country of the South and bordering the Inland Empire Highway—all are trips of two hours duration, covering most of the drives and scenic attractions of the city. "Seeing Spokane" busses also may be used.

Power Plant at Long Lake. At Long Lake, thirty miles from Spokane, the channel of the Spokane River has been dammed, forming a lake twenty-three miles long. The power plant generates ninety thousand horsepower. The spillway dam is the highest in the world.

Inland Mountain Lakes. Nestling in the bosom of the mountains of the Northwest are hundreds of lakes which sparkle like gems, in the sunshine. Lake Chelan, largest and best-known of these, is an inland sea fifty miles long, three wide, deep and blue, and the most beautiful and wonderful lake in the entire northwest. It is well to the west of Spokane on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range and its waters flow into the Columbia River north of Wenatchee. Many tourists visit Chelan to enjoy the unanticipated grandeur of the mountains and ride over the water, which is of extreme depth and an unusual ultramarine blue. Immediately from the shore, the range,

magnificent here, rises 6,000 feet in the air, its slopes high, very steep, often precipitous. The lake is nearly reached from either Spokane or the Sound cities by rail. Still to the north is Okanogan Lake, next to Chelan, the best known of Inland Empire lakes in this locality.

Lakes Clea'um, Katchess and Keechelus are other delightful recreation spots near each other in the heart of the Cascade Range. They are not far from Yakima and Ellensburg, and the United States Reclamation Service utilizes them as reservoirs in its irrigation service in the Inland Empire.

Recreation Resorts Near Spokane. Newman Lake—Is among wooded hills, fourteen miles in circumference and twenty-six miles from the city. Bass, perch and trout, together with boating, bathing and good accommodations are found.

Hayden Lake—Here one finds the supreme attractiveness of the mountain wildwood, with modern accommodations. The lake is well stocked with trout and bass are plentiful. Wild game is found in the mountains adjacent.

Golf is one of the chief attractions at Hayden, on one of the prettiest and gamiest 18-hole courses to be found in the West. The greens vary from 175 to over 600 yards, and are bordered much of the way by tall trees. Tennis courts and croquet grounds are located on the lawns overlooking the lake.

Pend Oreille River and Box Canyon—At Newport, Washington, reached after passing through the orchards, gardens, and forests of Spokane Valley, and touching Twin Lakes and Spirit Lake. The road passes a village of Kalispell Indians, in most primitive state, and a network of creeks and mountain lakes that abound in trout.

Lake Pend Oreille—The lake is fifty miles east of Spokane, is fifty miles long, with a shore line of three hundred and seventy miles. It is one of the largest bodies of fresh water, exclusive of the Great Lakes, in the United States. The mountains rise abruptly on all sides of the lake. Large catches of trout and other fish are made.

The Shadow St. Joe—The St. Joe River is one of the highest navigable streams in the country. Almost currentless, the wonderful reflections have given birth to the title, "Forty Miles of Shadows." A trip of sixty miles by rail and steam to the head of Coeur d'Alene Lake and thence to St. Joe takes one to a hunter's and fisherman's paradise.

Lake Coeur d'Alene—Lake Coeur d'Alene and the city of the same name are enjoyable places to visit. Boating, bathing, hunting and fishing are among the attractions.

Priest Lake—This lake is in the heart of a great forest reserve. Reached by auto stage from Priest River, fifty-three miles from Spokane.

Twin Lakes—Twin Lakes, thirty-three miles from Spokane, are connected by a narrow strip of water. There is good fishing and boating.

Spirit Lake—"The Gem of the Mountain Lakes," an hour and a half ride from Spokane, is a popular resort. It touches the base of Mount Spokane.

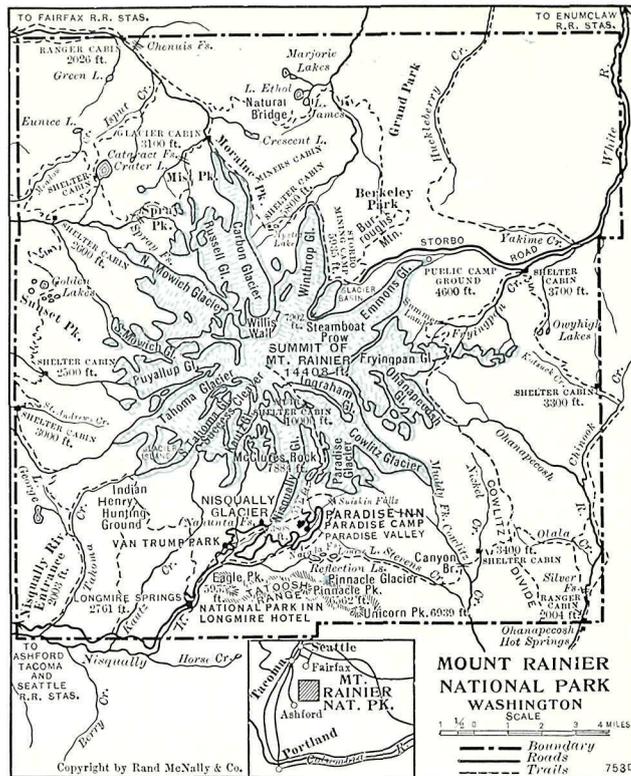
Liberty Lake—A popular resort of varied forms of entertainment and a fine sandy beach. Reached by rail in forty-five minutes from Spokane.

The places here enumerated do not include all places of interest in the Inland Empire. They refer only to recreational attractions. Other places not named—the noted Coeur d'Alene mining region, Walla Walla, Pendelton, are worth visiting.

U. S. R. Administration Publications

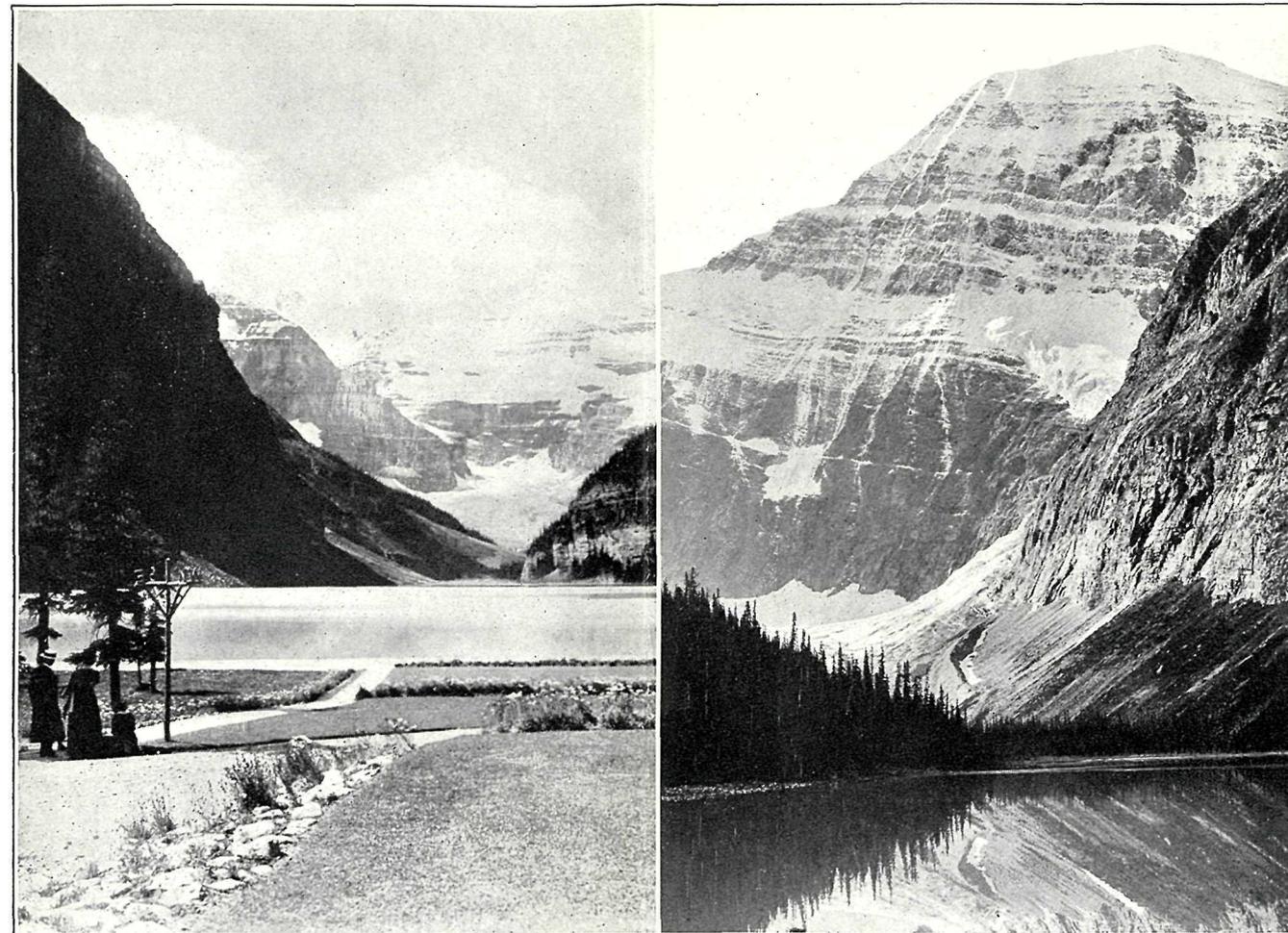
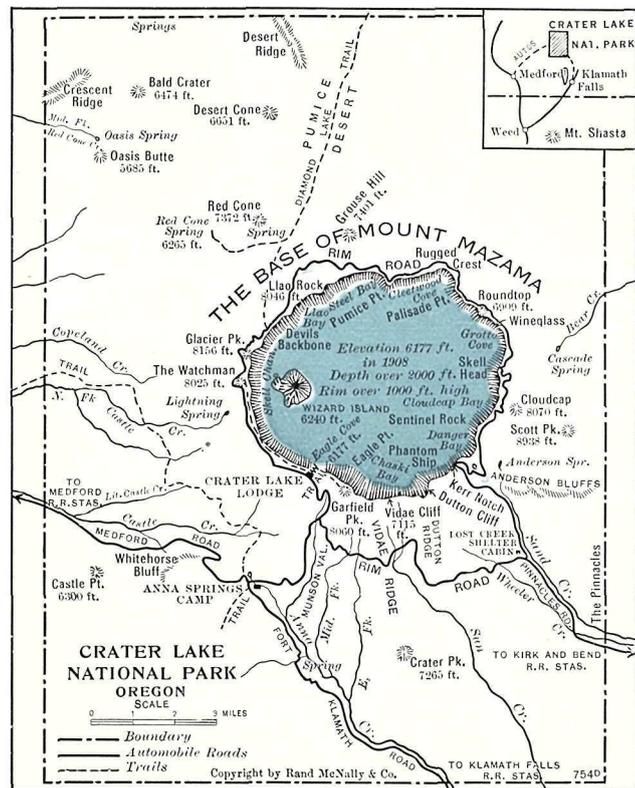
The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

- Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
- California for the Tourist
- Colorado and Utah Rockies
- Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
- Glacier National Park, Montana
- Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
- Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
- Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
- Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
- Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
- Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
- Pacific Northwest and Alaska
- Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
- Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
- Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
- Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
- Yosemite National Park, California
- Zion National Monument, Utah



"A Vacation in the National Forests." The National Forests of the Pacific Northwest offer exceptional inducements for the recreation-seeker. Here amidst the Bitter Root, Cascade, and Olympic mountains is a playground of 46,000,000 acres, in which are scenic attractions unsurpassed, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamy trout, attractive camp sites, and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. If you do not care to rough it, there are numerous hotels and resorts within and adjacent to the National Forests, of the Bitter Root, Cascade, and Olympic mountains.

For maps and information address U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.



Lake Louise

Mount Edith Cavell

British Columbia and Alberta

The vast region known as the Canadian Rockies has been described by a noted Alpinist, Edward Whymper, as fifty Switzerlands thrown into one. Transcontinental trains are twenty-four hours in passing through the Canadian Rockies. The Alps are crossed in but five hours. Snowy peaks, glaciers, rugged precipices, waterfalls, lakes like vast sapphires and amethysts set in pine-clad mountains—these have been flung together here on a scale unknown in Europe.

Many thousands of square miles of this mountain wonderland have been preserved by the Canadian Government in six national parks—Canada's Rocky Mountain Park, with headquarters at Banff; Yoho Park, reached from Field and Emerald Lake; Jasper National Park, with headquarters at Jasper; Robson Park, near Jasper; Canada's Glacier Park, on the slopes of the Selkirk Mountains; and Revelstoke Park, overlooking the Columbia Valley.

These national playgrounds are all reached by railroad; experienced guides and outfitters accompany tourists in their

trail-hitting and mountain-climbing, and luxurious hotels or well-conducted camps provide food and shelter. There are hundreds of miles of carriage roads, fine automobile roads, and pony trails innumerable by which points of interest may be reached.

The Canadian Rockies are not only of great scenic and scientific interest, but they are a favorite haunt of hunters and fishermen. Here in the wilderness, back from the railroad, roam the grizzly bear (one of the most coveted prizes bagged by a hunter), elk, moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, mountain goats, mountain sheep, caribou, marten, beaver, and land otter.

Lakes and mountain streams have been well-stocked by nature with game fish, including every known variety of trout. Among these are the cut-throat, lake, brook, Dolly Varden, and bull trout. Fly fishing, one of the favorite sports of the fisherman, is excellent. Another fine fish in this region is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. Farther down toward the Pacific, the Fraser and Skeena rivers are famous for their splendid salmon fishing.

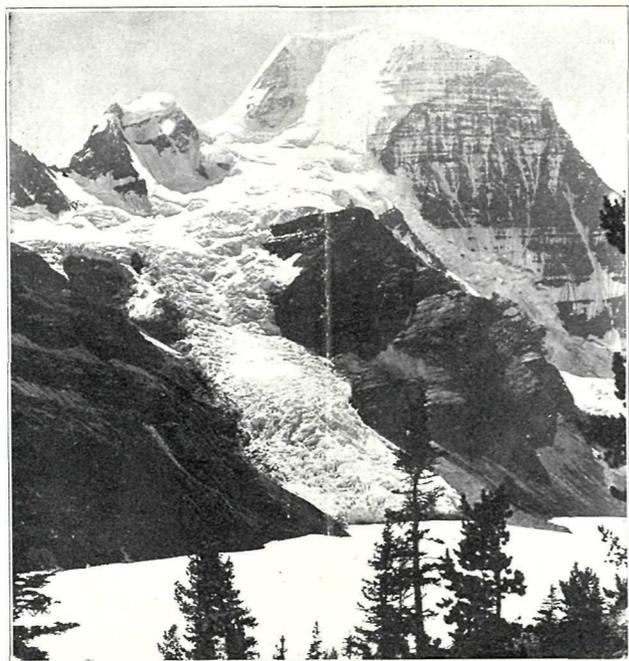
Lake Louise. Charming Lake Louise, Alberta, is frequently described as a "perfect bit of scenery." Like a turquoise mirror, it reflects towering Mount Lefroy, 11,220 feet, and Mount Victoria, 11,355 feet, famed for their hanging glaciers and their snow-crowned peaks. Lake Louise is 5,645 feet above the sea, and a well-constructed trail leads upwards over a thousand feet to the Lakes in the Clouds—Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes, the latter known as the "Goats' Looking Glass." Veteran Swiss guides are at Lake Louise, to aid mountain climbers and those who take pony trips over the mountains. The Chateau Lake Louise, open from June to October, is located on the shores of its namesake. Near-by are Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

Mount Edith Cavell. Seven miles from Jasper are Mount Edith Cavell and Cavell Lake, designated by Canada as memorials to the martyred British Red Cross nurse, who so heroically gave up her life in the Great Cause. Mount Edith Cavell, Nature's majestic monument, has a crown of glistening snow 11,033 feet above the sea. A glacier with arms extended in the form of a cross clings to its slope. A trail has been constructed to this spot, and within a distance of seven miles, river, mountain, glacier, and rocky peak appear in wonderful combination.

Mount Robson Park. The feature of Mount Robson Park is Mount Robson itself. It rises 13,068 feet above sea level and is the greatest peak in the Canadian Rockies. At its feet lies Berg Lake, into which the Tumbling Glacier periodically casts tremendous icebergs, while from its waters reaches out the Valley of a Thousand Falls. Robson Pass gives access to the great Coleman Glacier. The whole district is full of glaciers, whose size dwarfs that of most ice fields. It is a great region for mountain climbers, but its glories are not reserved alone for those who undertake such arduous work. A well-made trail gives access to a locality that is full of interest.

Mount Robson Park, maintained by the Province of British Columbia, is reached from Jasper and is just west of the continental divide. For the trip in from Mount Robson station arrangements should be made in advance. This may be done by telephone from Jasper. Merely to see Mount Robson is an event to remember. Glaciers hang on its sides and white sheets of glittering ice are draped upon it. Not only is the mountain majestic because of its vast bulk, but it is beautiful in form. To view the district from the observation platform, when a brief stop is made, is a treat in itself and gives an inkling of the wonders to be encountered in Mount Robson's vicinity.

Banff Springs in Rocky Mountain Park. Banff, on the Roof of the World, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, is one of earth's scenic jewels set amid towering mountains, and surrounded by 4,400 square miles of parks—Rocky Mountain Park, Yoho Park, and Glacier Park. Nearly a mile high, Banff lies at the junction of the Bow and Spray rivers. Bow Falls, Tunnel Mountain, Cascade, Sulphur, and Stoney Squaw mountains, Vermilion Lakes, and the Cave and Basin



Mount Robson and Tumbling Glacier

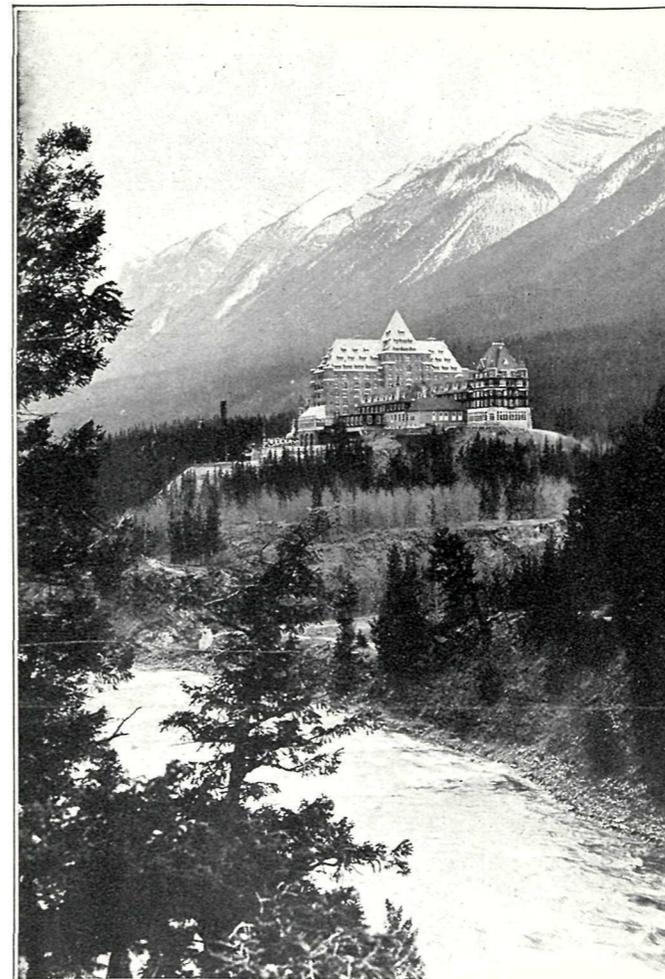
(an old crater from which gush hot sulphur springs, heated by Dame Nature herself and furnishing most delightful pools for swimming), are among a multitude of attractions in the vicinity of Banff Springs Hotel.

The Cave and Basin is one mile from the Bow River bridge and its famous baths were erected by the Canadian government at an expense of \$150,000. However, the warm sulphur water bathing is not confined to the Cave and Basin. The hot springs are at different elevations upon the eastern slope of Sulphur Mountain, the highest being 900 feet above the Bow River. In one locality the government has built a pool inside a dome-roofed cave, entered by an artificial tunnel; and adjacent, another spring forms an open basin of sulphurous water. If the tourist prefers a hot sulphur bath without having to climb for it, he may take a plunge in the big sheltered pool at the Banff Springs Hotel, which is supplied by the hot sulphur water piped direct from the springs on Sulphur Mountain at the rate of 1,165 gallons per hour, temperature 110° Fahrenheit. Next to the hot pool is a semi-circular cold water pool in which a plunge may be taken after the hot bath.

Golf, boating, fishing, mountain climbing, motoring, and pony rides give the visitor plenty of variety in the way of sport; and in the animal paddocks are buffalo, elk, moose, deer, and bear. Every summer the Stoney tribe of Indians hold their pow-wow and sports at Banff. The Banff Springs Hotel is a modern and luxurious hostelry. From its spacious verandas the tourist may view the beauties of the surrounding mountains and Bow Valley. Within easy reach are gentle climbs and gorgeous panoramas, the brilliantly colored terraces of the Hot Springs; together with stiff and challenging ascents like that of Mount Edith for the proved alpinist, who will doubtless make his headquarters with the Alpine Club of Canada, on the slopes of Sulphur Mountain.

The Banff Springs Golf Club, nearly a mile above sea level, is an attractive novelty to the tourist. Here he may indulge in his favorite sport on a links surrounded by gigantic mountains, while hard by are the glacier-fed waters of the picturesque Bow. The course is a good test of the royal and ancient game, and a professional is in attendance to help put the golfer who is "off his game" back on the game again.

There are over 300 miles of trail in Rocky Mountain Park, and many worth-while trips, from a day's to a fortnight's duration, can be had from Banff and Lake Louise. A particularly fine pony trip from Banff is that to Mount Assiniboine, the "Matterhorn of the Rockies." This can be reached via White Man's Pass and the Spray Lakes, in which some of the best trout-fishing in Canada may be had. Nine miles from Banff is Lake Minnewanka, the home of trout of large size. Wild sheep (the big horn) are occasionally to be seen on the neighboring heights, and mountain goats are among the other wild animals to be found in this spot. Few tourists fail to visit the Hoodoos near Banff. These are curious giant-like forms of glacial clay and gravel formed by the weathering of the rocks.



Banff Springs and Banff Springs Hotel

Emerald Lake and Glacier. Beyond Banff and Lake Louise is Field, gateway to the Yoho Valley, Twin Falls, Takakkaw Falls, and Emerald Lake. Takakkaw means "It is wonderful" and even the Indian who gave these falls their name was roused from his usual stoicism by their beauty, as they dash a thousand feet to the rocks below. Near Field is Mount Stephen, favorite of mountain climbers, with its fossil beds 2,000 feet in thickness at an altitude of 6,000 feet. Here, too, is Yoho Glacier, under scientific observation for twelve years by the Canadian Alpine Club. Emerald Lake, green as its name, nestles at the foot of glorious mountains.

Still farther west is Glacier station, in the heart of the Selkirks. Here are two remarkable glaciers, and, growing alongside and on them, more than one hundred varieties of alpine flowers. Illecillewaet Glacier, covering ten square miles, and Asulkan Glacier, reflecting rainbow hues like vast prisms, are two of nature's wonders. Near-by, too, are the famous Nakimu Caves in Mount Cheops. Then comes the picturesque ride to the Pacific and the great coast cities, Vancouver and Victoria.

Jasper National Park. Jasper station is an outfitting point for tourists, mountain climbers, and sportsmen. A feature of



Mount Warren

the summer season is the Tent City, providing both the comforts of a good hotel with the outdoor joys of camping at its best.

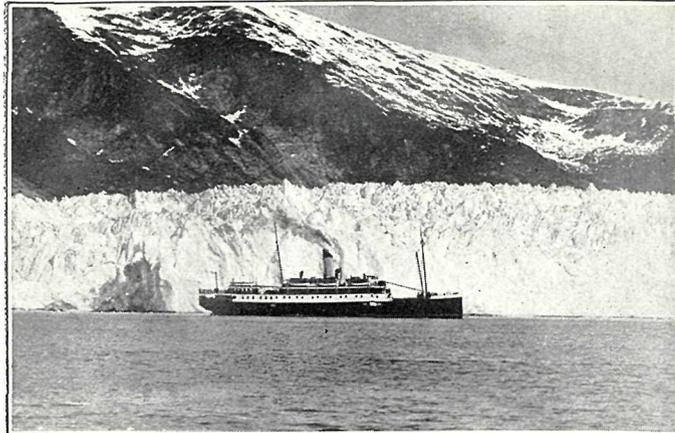
The site of the camp is in close proximity to many of the wonder features of the park; saddle-horses and experienced guides are at all times available, as well as driving conveyances for picnic parties, boats and canoes, and fishing tackle.

The view from the top of the Whistlers (8,085 feet above sea level) is one of the finest in the Canadian Northwest. The valley of the Athabaska lies open for a distance of eight miles below the mouth of Miette River. Range after range of mountains stretch out seemingly without end.

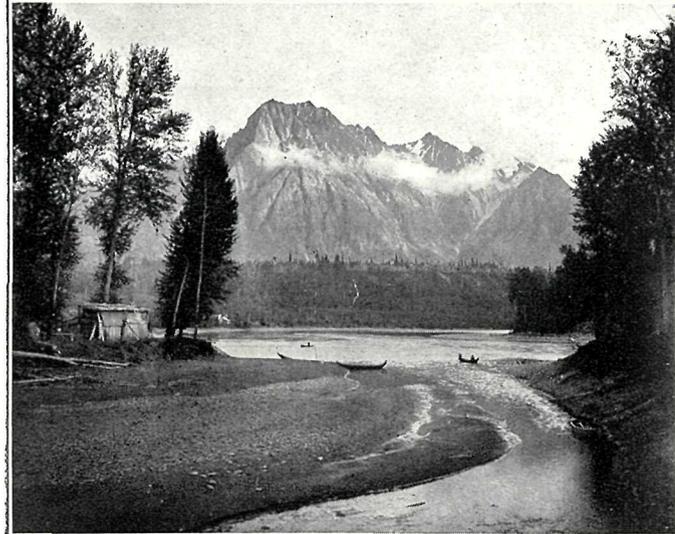
Mount Warren (10,500 feet above sea level), Maligne Gorge, and Maligne Lake are spots of great beauty. Throughout this entire country trails have been constructed by the Canadian Government, making all points of interest easily accessible to the tourist, on horseback or on foot.

Lake Helena—blue, unfathomable—mystifies and attracts the traveler seeking the unusual.

Mount Resplendent is well described by its name. It stands near the head of the Thompson River. From here the traveler



Taku Glacier, Alaska



Junction of Bulkley and Skeena Rivers, B. C.



Emerald Lake, B. C.



Lake Helena and Whitehorn Mountains, B. C.

may continue south to Vancouver, or turn west to Prince Rupert.

The tourist, following the transcontinental line to the south, passes Albreda Mountain, a 9,000-foot pinnacle piercing the sky. Grizzly and black bear make their home among its fastnesses and herds of deer pasture in its forest glades. Willow grouse lure the huntsman, and the Albreda and Canoe rivers, flashing mountain streams, swarm with trout and bass.

At Hope, the mountains dwindle and the canyon opens out into a region of rich agricultural valleys and timberlands. Through this beautiful stretch of open country with the blue waters of the Pacific widening into view, the tourist comes at last to Vancouver.

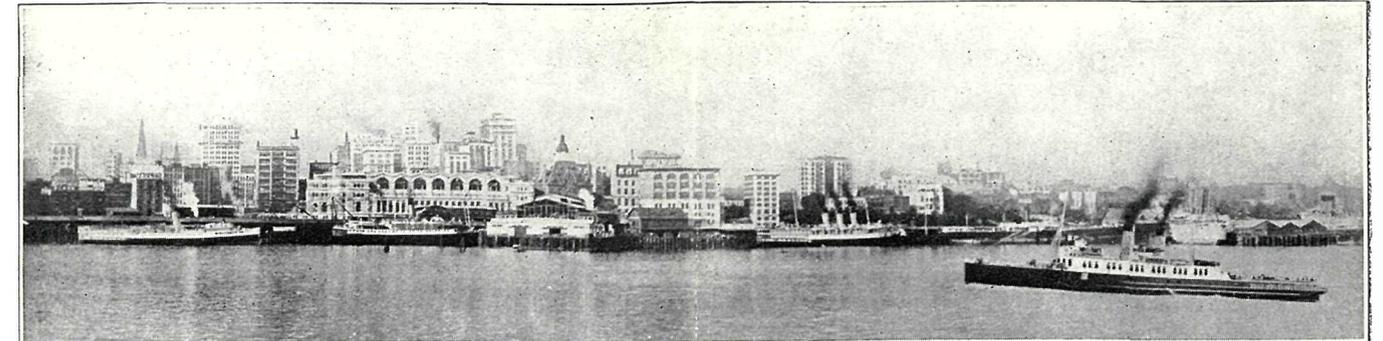
Along the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers. The line to Prince Rupert follows the valleys of the Fraser, Nechako, Bulkley, and Skeena rivers, through a varied country which is now being rapidly settled. Totem poles of the tribes are on view at several quaint Indian villages, and legends of the Indians weave historic interest about many famous landmarks. River and mountain scenes alternate their harmonies, while the human side of things throbs in an undercurrent of strong imaginative appeal. Along the Skeena River, on approaching Prince Rupert, salmon fishing

activities create innumerable picturesque scenes. Little boats lie clustered over the deep blue waters, and their sails seem vari-tinted in the changing lights.

Prince Rupert is the terminus of the transcontinental line. This city possesses a great natural harbor and an enormous drydock. It is the northernmost gateway to Alaska and Pacific Coast points. Steamships take the traveler northward to Anyox and Alaska through the Inside Passage, as well as southward to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and beyond.

From Prince Rupert, side trips are made to Anyox on the Portland Canal. Ninety-six miles north, the waters of the Portland Canal divide Alaska and Canada, so that the tourist enjoys the unique privilege of observing at one time those scenic wonders that have brought both the coasts of British Columbia and Alaska eternal renown.

Vancouver and Victoria. Vancouver and Victoria, twin jewels of the Pacific, are cities of rare charm and interest. Vancouver is the largest commercial center in British Columbia. Its excellent harbor, nearly land-locked and fully sheltered, was discovered by Captain Vancouver in 1792. The city is not



Vancouver, British Columbia, from the water front



In business district of Victoria, British Columbia

only a great mining, lumbering, farming, and shipping center, but is one of the most picturesque cities on the Pacific. It faces a majestic range of mountains, snow-tipped the year round. Two great peaks, resembling crouching lions, are silhouetted against the sky and have been termed "The Lions' Gate."

A mild climate the whole year gives opportunity for the enjoyment of all kinds of water sports. There are splendid automobile roads, and the golfer can enjoy his favorite sport every month of the twelve. There are no winter-killed greens in Vancouver and Victoria on the numerous first-class links adjacent to both cities.

Stanley Park, one of the largest natural parks in the world and threaded with perfect roads that wind through mammoth Douglas firs, is maintained by the city. This park, famous for its great trees, is 1,000 acres in extent and is located on a promontory at the harbor entrance.

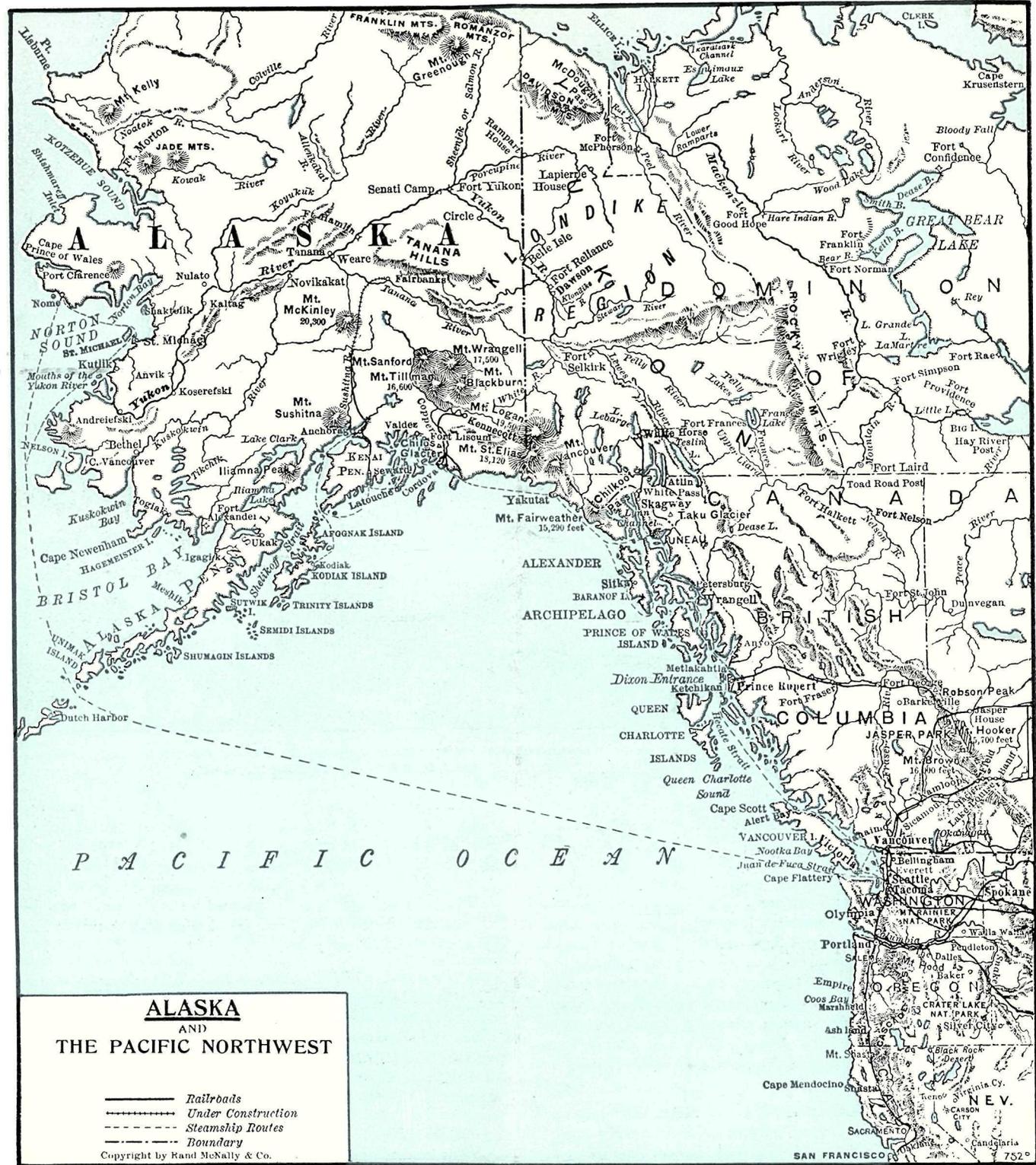
Victoria, capital of British Columbia, has such a wonderful climate that oftentimes roses are gathered and strawberries picked for the Christmas dinner. Situated on Vancouver Island and overlooking the picturesque straits of Juan de Fuca, Victoria is a city of rare beauty with fine roads and residential

sections, gardens, and parks. The parliament buildings of the Province rank among the handsomest in North America.

From both Victoria and Vancouver delightful excursions by steamer and rail may be made to points revealing the beauties of the interior of Vancouver Island. Both cities are ports of embarkation for Alaska, China, Japan, Australasia, and the Philippines, and other destinations across the Pacific Ocean; are the western terminals of two transcontinental railroads, and are connected by steamer to Prince Rupert with a third.

Vancouver and Victoria are served by two hotels of high reputation, the Hotel Vancouver in the former, and the Empress Hotel in the latter. From the roofs of both impressive views of the harbors and mountains may be obtained. Excellent hotels are to be found at Shawnigan Lake and Qualicum Beach and a delightful little chalet inn at Cameron Lake, all within easy reach of both cities.

The Campbell River, near-by, has a reputation for its fine fishing, and the mountain climber will find Mount Arrowsmith's ascent an interesting experience. The short trip through Puget Sound, between Vancouver and Victoria, is a pleasing one, revealing, as it does, many scenic beauties.





Alaskan totem poles

Alaska garden scene

Childs Glacier, 85 miles long and 3 miles wide

Alaska

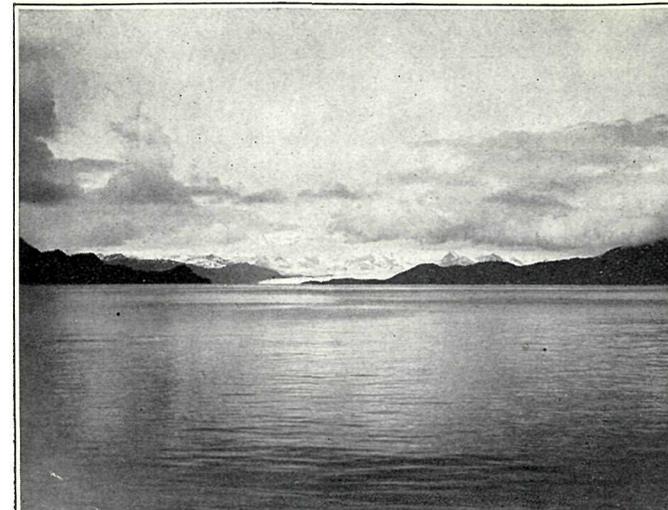
Atlin and the Yukon Territory. The glamour of romance clings to Alaska. Its absorbing history begins with Vitus Bering who, under the Russian flag, reached Alaska, or Russian America, in 1741. His explorations by sea were followed by many others, among them Captain Cook, Vancouver, and another Russian, Baranoff, whose names have been perpetuated by Bering Sea and Bering Straits, Baranoff island on which Sitka is located, Cook Inlet, Mount Cook and Mount Vancouver in the St. Elias Alps on the coast of Alaska, the city of Vancouver, and Vancouver Island.

Then came the founding of Kodiak, Sitka, St. Michael, Wrangell, and other Russian American Fur Company settlements. In those days there was much warfare with the Indians.

The early navigators were followed by the intrepid explorers of the interior, including Dall and Lieutenant Schwatka, and then came the hardy prospectors.

In the summer of 1897 there arrived at Seattle the steamship "Portland," carrying returning miners with a million dollars of gold dust from the Klondike. The news was flashed over the wires and it reached the remotest corners of the world. In an incredibly short time there began the greatest gold rush probably ever known. From all over the world came fortune hunters, even from New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa.

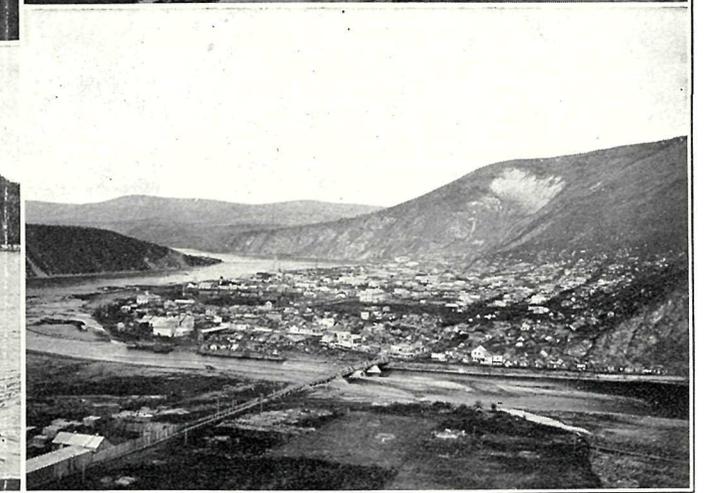
And so through the discovery of gold in the Klondike, Alaska became known as it would not have been for years.



Columbia Glacier near Valdez
On the Inside Passage



Sunset on the Yukon
The City of Dawson



The Klondike strike, followed by one in Atlin in Northern British Columbia, and, later, by greater strikes at Nome and at Fairbanks, both in Alaska, added additional knowledge and romance to this magical Northland.

Before the great rush to the Klondike was over, the engineers and workmen had begun, at Skagway, the construction of the first railway in Alaska, to connect the Pacific with the mighty Yukon River and make practicable travel by train and steamer from Skagway to St. Michael in the Bering Sea at the mouth of the Yukon.

Later there were three rail lines started on the southwest coast of Alaska—one at Seward, since taken over by the United States Government and now being completed to Fairbanks; the second from Anchorage, by the Government, connecting with the line from Seward; and the third line from Cordova to the famous Kennicott Copper Mines, 196 miles in the interior.

The Scenic Wonderland of the North. Alaska, and that portion of Canada adjoining it on the east and north, and necessarily passed through en route to the interior of Alaska, has an asset which to the traveler is far more appealing than its placer and quartz gold mines, its furs, and marvelous fisheries—and that is its wonderful scenery. Nowhere in the world is there scenery excelling it in grandeur. Much of it may be seen from the deck of the ocean and river steamer and from one's chair in the comfortable observation car. Even the creeks where the gold placer mining is carried on, and the fox farms, may be visited by automobile.

Nowhere else are there such vast glaciers as in this Northland, that may be readily seen either from the deck of the steamer or in a walk of an hour or two. And what will surprise many is the beautiful summer weather and bright sunshine, particularly in the interior, the wealth of flowers, and the luxuriousness

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

of verdure that is almost tropical. In fact, at the feet of her glaciers are found some of her fairest flowers.

The voyage to Alaska and the trip through the interior can be made in the utmost comfort. There are ocean steamers sailing from Seattle, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. The steamers of the American line sail to Skagway and the intermediate ports along the southeastern coast of Alaska, as well as to the southwestward, to Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, and Kodiak. If there are any who wish to make an all sea voyage to Nome, there are two comfortable steamers from Seattle, each making one trip a month.

Through the Landlocked "Inside" Passage. The popular voyage to Alaska is along the shores of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska to Skagway. Stops en route are made at Ketchikan, sometimes at Metlakatla, of Father Duncan fame, Wrangell, Petersburg, beautiful Taku Glacier a mile long and from 200 to 300 feet high, Juneau, the capital, the Treadwell Mine, and Fort Wm. H. Seward, and, on the return, at Sitka, by at least one of the boats. Some of these boats do not visit Taku Glacier.

The steamers of the Canadian line also call at Alert Bay and Prince Rupert in British Columbia.

From either Seattle or Vancouver it is a voyage occupying four days, and from Prince Rupert two days. The distance is 1,000 miles from Seattle, about 100 miles less from Vancouver, or 500 from Prince Rupert. And every mile is an everchanging panorama of snow-crowned peaks, green islands without number, here and there immense glaciers creeping down between the mountains and sparkling in the sun, with, occasionally, a cascade rushing down the mountain side into the sea.

At Alert Bay and Wrangell there are totem poles different from any others; at Ketchikan there is a most picturesque stream up which in season may be seen hundreds of thousands of salmon going to the spawning grounds. At Juneau, the capital, the houses are built on the mountain side, and Mount Juneau, at the base of which the town lies, rises out of the water 7,500 feet. Sitka, the former capital, has its old Greek Church and block house, totem poles, and the old Russian graveyard.

For practically the entire distance the boat winds through narrow passages, over water so smooth that one imagines one is on some great river walled in by mountains. At times these passages contract so that they appear more like gorges and they are all of inexpressible beauty.

Leaving Juneau, the ship enters Lynn Canal, and were it in Norway, it would be considered one of its most beautiful fjords. It is sometimes called Lynn Channel, and was named by Vancouver for Lynn, his home town in England. At the head of this fjord lies Skagway, the gateway to the interior.

It was at Skagway where the gold seekers began their wearisome climb over the narrow and rough trail leading across the summit of White Pass.

Some of its former glamour still clings to it, but it is no longer the Skagway of '98, when from a few tents it grew to a city of 15,000 people almost over night.

Skagway, the "flower city" of Alaska, has gardens of flowers growing with a luxuriance and to a size that is almost unbelievable.

The ship stops at each of the ports mentioned from one to several hours, sometimes longer. Other ports are sometimes visited by the steamers of the American lines between Seattle and Skagway.

At nearly all of these ports will be found the Indians, waiting for the tourists to exchange cash for baskets, moccasins, and

other curios of Indian handicraft. Then there are alluring curios shops containing articles of gold, silver, and ivory wrought and carved by the Indians and Eskimos.

The Voyage to the Southwestward. One who desires a longer voyage than to Skagway can steam from Seattle to Cordova, Seward, or Anchorage, through the "inside" passage via Juneau into the Gulf of Alaska and to Prince William Sound. Cordova is a railroad terminus, and by special train the Miles and Childs glaciers may be seen. The next step is at Valdez, and sometimes Latouche, and then Seward, at the head of Resurrection Bay, the terminus of the Government railroad projected to Fairbanks. Anchorage, in Cook Inlet, is the terminus of a branch of the new Government line.

The scenery in Prince William Sound, Resurrection Bay, and Cook Inlet is of inexpressible grandeur.

The trip to Anchorage and return to Seattle takes about twenty-four days.

Trips to the Interior by Railway and River Steamer. The interior of this great northland, with its many interesting side trips, is readily reached by modern trains and connecting river steamers.

From Skagway the tourist may go to Atlin and Dawson or down the Yukon to Fairbanks and St. Michael, thence by ocean steamer to Nome and return directly to Seattle by sea.]

Summary of Cost of Alaskan Trips. From Seattle or Vancouver to Skagway, round trip eight to ten days, fare \$80 to \$90.

From Seattle to Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, etc., twenty-one to twenty-four days, fare \$115 to \$124 to Cordova and return; \$145 to \$157 to Anchorage and return. Round-trip fares, subject to change, are first class and include meals and berth.

Excursion fares from Skagway to summit of White Pass and return, \$5.00; Lake Bennett and return, \$7.00; White Horse and return, \$22; West Taku Arm, Atlin, Dawson, Midnight Sun Trip, Nome, and Seattle, from \$35 to \$210.

Take some warm clothing, stout shoes, and a steamer rug. Take a camera; film may be procured at all the towns.

Hotels. There are good hotels at nearly all ports mentioned, also in the interior. Some rooms are with bath, and rates are \$2.00 a day and upward. Meals generally a la carte.

Books on Alaska. Those who wish to read up on Alaska and the Yukon Territory before taking the trip will find the following of much interest and in the nature of a handbook.

Alaska and the Klondike, by J. S. McLain.

Alaska and Empire in the Making, by John J. Underwood.

Alaska the Great Country, by Ella Higginson.

And, in addition, Robert Service's books of poems, "The Spell of the Yukon" and "Ballads of a Chechaco."

While voyaging or traveling into the interior you will hardly care to spend the time reading. There is so much to see and the daylight so long, you are apt to even begrudge the time necessary to eat, let alone the time for sleep.

An Ideal Vacation Trip. Whether your trip to Alaska be one of eight or ten days or three weeks or more, you will find it different from any you have ever taken before.

Railroad Tickets and Stop-over Privileges

Throughout the year round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the Middle West, East, and South to the Pacific Northwest. During summer season the fares are lower than in the winter months. The round-trip tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

Mount Rainier National Park is open to visitors during the period June 15th to September 15th. Crater Lake National Park is open to visitors during the period July 1st to September 30th.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

Mount Rainier and Its Glaciers, by F. E. Matthes, 48 pages, 25 illustrations 15 cents.
Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park, by J. B. Flett. 48 pages, 40 illustrations. 25 cents.
Forests of Mount Rainier National Park, by G. F. Allen, 32 pages, 27 illustrations. 20 cents.
Panoramic View of Mount Rainier National Park, 19x20 inches. 25 cents.
National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.
Geological History of Crater Lake, by J. S. Diller, 32 pages, 28 illustrations. 10 cents.
Forests of Crater Lake National Park, by J. F. Pernot. 40 pages, 26 illustrations. 20 cents.
Panoramic view of Crater Lake National Park; 16½ by 18 inches. 25 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Map of Mount Rainier National Park; 22 x 23 inches. 10 cents.
Map of Crater Lake National Park; 19 x 22 inches. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park.

Circular of general information regarding Mount Rainier National Park. Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
Circular of General Information Regarding Crater Lake National Park.
Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

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Consolidated Ticket Offices

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash., 224 Front St.
Butte, Mont., 2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo., 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex., 112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo., 601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa, 403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn., 334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex., Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex., 702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal., J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex., 21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont., 58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex., 904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo., Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb., 104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark., 202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal., L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal., 215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis., 99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St., South
Oakland, Cal., 13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal., 160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla., 131 W. Grand Ave.

Omaha, Neb., 1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill., Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz., Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo., 401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo., 505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo., 318-328 N. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn., 4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal., 801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas, 315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal., 300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal., Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash., 714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa, 510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash., Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash., 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas, 6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal., L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man., 226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md., 54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J., 1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md., B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass., 67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y., 336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio, 1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio, 70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio, 19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich., 13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind., L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block

Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y., 64 Broadway
New York, N. Y., 57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y., 31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y., 114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Arcade Building
Reading, Pa., 16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y., 20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y., 355 So. Warren St.
Toledo, Ohio, 320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C., 1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa., 4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del., 905 Market St.

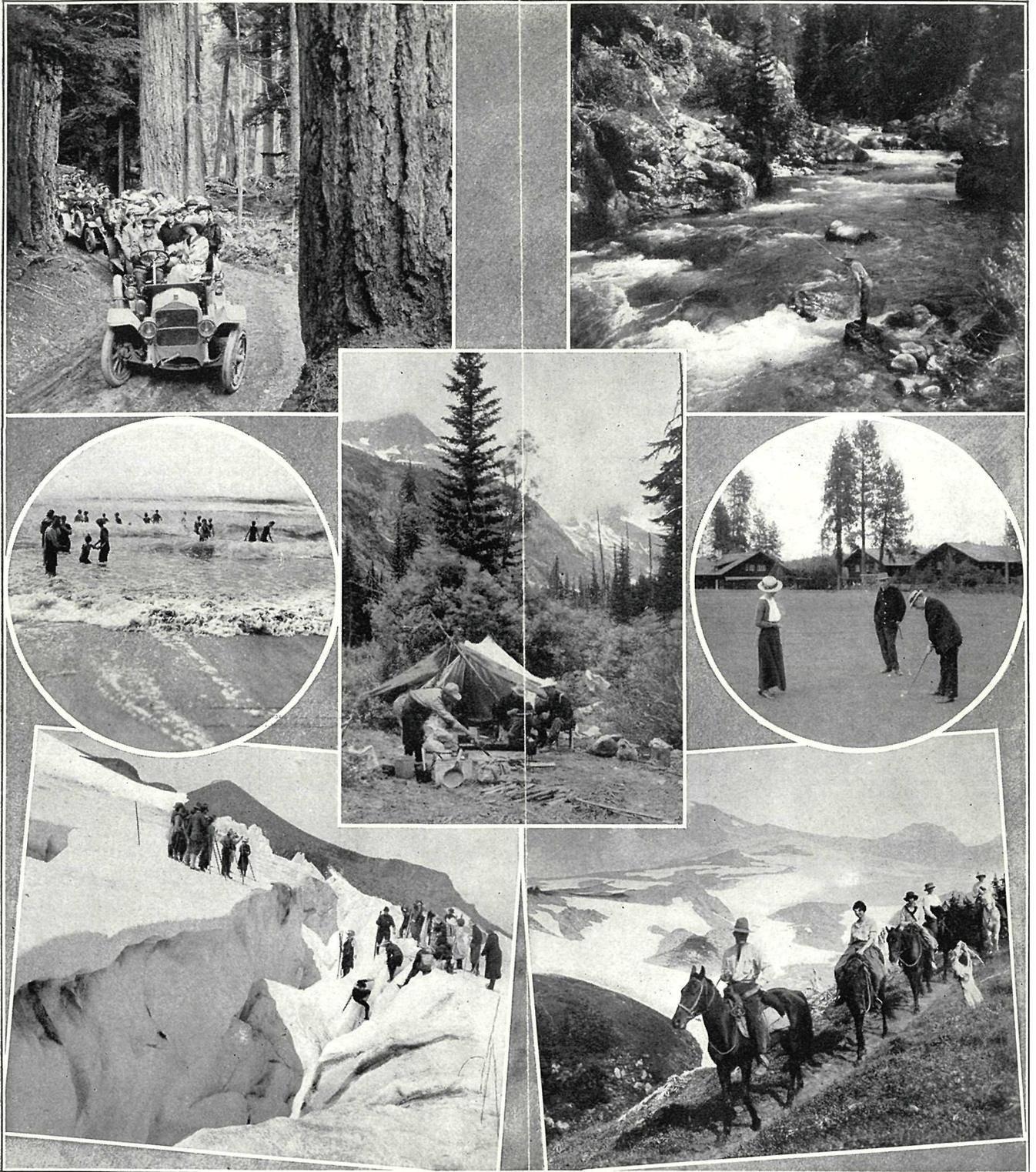
South

Asheville, N. C., 14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga., 74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga., 811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala., 2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C., 22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C., Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla., 38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn., 600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky., Union Station
Louisville, Ky., 4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va., 722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn., 60 N. Main St.

Mobile, Ala., 51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala., Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn., Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La., St. Charles Hotel
Norfolk, Va., Monticello Hotel
Paducah, Ky., 430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla., San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C., 305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va., 830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga., 37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala., Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla., Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss., 1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C., 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago.

SUMMER SEASON, 1919



Outing joys in the Pacific Northwest are varied and attractive