

# PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND ALASKA



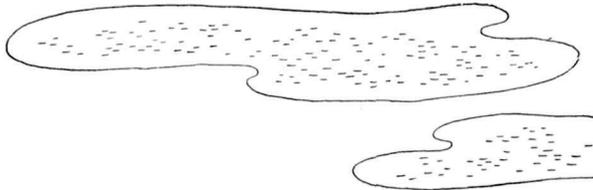
*The*  
**PACIFIC  
NORTHWEST**  
*and*  
**ALASKA**



**ISSUED BY THE  
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**







## THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

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

Probably when you finished shattering and remolding you would be surprised to find your “heart’s desire” land very much like that section of our country known as *The Pacific Northwest*.

If you were designing a “heart’s desire” land you would probably start out with a thought about climate and would choose a temperate type. You would want genial balmy days and cool nights, with winters and summers free from extremes of heat and cold . . . and yet there should be enough variety in your weather to provide stimulation. That’s the way most of us like it.

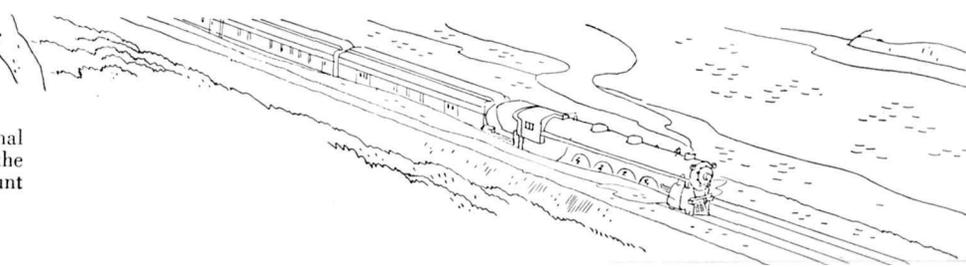
When it came to picking out your scenic settings you would want several types, for, regardless of your preference for mountains, or rolling prairie, ocean beaches, inland lakes, pine forests or sagebrush lands, you will admit it is even better to have a touch of them all, and have them all within easy reach if possible. Such a diversified landscape would mean that you could enjoy quite a variety of outdoor sports—and enjoy them in ideal surroundings for a good part of the year.

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

Such are the broad outlines of the “ideal” land most of us would construct . . . and such also are the broad outlines of The Pacific Northwest. When you see it for yourself you will find this is so, and you may even discover that there are things here that are greener, lovelier, grander and vastly more exciting than even in that land you fashioned in your dreams.



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



## IDAHO—"THE GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Imagine you are at the portals of the great Pacific Northwest—Idaho, "the gem of the mountains." You feel the same thrill that Lewis and Clark must have more than one hundred years ago when they first beheld the sweeping vistas of plain and mountain as you enter the great "Oregon Country." The thrill is the same but the mode of transportation is vastly different. You swing in through Pocatello along the famous Oregon Trail, which traced its hazardous path northwestward along the tributaries of the Snake River, across the Sawtooth Mountains and then along the mighty Columbia to the sea in an air-conditioned train, enjoying comforts of which they never even dreamed.

## SUN VALLEY—AMERICA'S FOREMOST SPORTS CENTER

Tucked away in a hollow of the Sawtooth Mountains lies Sun Valley, famous year 'round sports resort. It is about one and a half miles northeast of Ketchum, Idaho, which is directly north of Shoshone. (See Map on Page 45.)

Sun Valley offers a perfect skiing terrain. Timber-free slopes are covered with dry "powder" snow from December until late spring. And strange as it may seem, the sun's rays are so brilliant that you may acquire a summer-tan in a few days. In addition to skiing, you may enjoy skating, sleighing, dog sledging, ski-joring, and swimming in a warm-water outdoor pool, sheltered by a glass wall.

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

Golf, tennis, badminton, swimming and horseback riding are among the various forms of outdoor recreation.





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

There are gentle ponies for children and a completely equipped playground. In fact, Sun Valley is an ideal vacation spot for all members of the family. During sunlit days and cool evenings there is always something to do. Every moment is thoroughly enjoyable.

The Sun Valley Rodeo is staged each summer in the Sun Valley Arena — most modern rodeo arena in America. The country's leading performers participate in breath-taking events. It is one of the greatest shows of its kind in the West.

All the conveniences and comforts of a metropolitan hotel are available to Sun Valley guests. Both the Lodge and recently-completed Challenger Inn offer a variety of fine accommodations — European plan. The Inn resembles a quaint and colorful "mountain village" and features surprisingly low rates. . . . You'll find the atmosphere of the "Old West" in this fascinating Idaho wonderland.



And on either side as you travel through the wide Snake River Valley lie vast irrigation systems which have reclaimed hundreds of thousands of acres of farming land, where grains, fruits, hay, vegetables and live stock abound. Near by is Boise, the state capital, now a great metropolis, but once only a tiny trading post. The city is famed for its beautiful flower gardens and the surrounding territory for its great orchards, of which you will see many from your train window as you glide along. There are hundreds of places of scenic interest that invite you to linger in Idaho. There are also numerous hot springs and several fresh water lakes where bathing is excellent. Not far from Minidoka are great cataracts, the Blue Lakes Sunken Farm and the thrilling Snake River Gorge. Near Shoshone Falls is the famed Hansen highway suspension bridge, the highest of its kind in America, 345 feet above the river. Moving westward you travel along the tortuous Snake River to the Oregon Boundary, and then you reach Pendleton. Here is held the great annual Round-Up, each September, when 50,000 people gather to witness feats of skill performed by cowboy champions from all parts of the West.

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





This splendid view of the Columbia River Gorge overlooks Vista House on Crown Point, 700 feet above the River.

## COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

From the luxurious comfort of a Union Pacific observation car you will now view some 200 miles of majestic river scenery — the Columbia River Gorge, hewn out ages ago, as the mighty river — once an inland lake — fought its way through the Cascade Range. Mile after mile, your train threads along the river, now in the shadows of soaring cliffs and crags, now past fairy islands, frothing cataracts and dainty waterfalls, while always in the distances are the mighty peaks of the Cascades, standing guard over the rich plains that spread at their feet. One moment you skirt the foot of sheer walls of stone; the next the vast breast of the river lies before you, mile on mile.

## COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY

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

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

The smooth, hard pavement of the Columbia River Highway hugs the river's side, curves at the base of cliffs and sometimes creeps over or through the cliffs by way of great tunnels. It is a remarkable feat of engineering, and foremost in mind at all times during its construction, was the scenery to be viewed.

## THE DALLES

Here you see the Columbia River Gorge in some of its wildest and most charming aspects. The river is forced into a narrow channel—French Voyageurs applying the name "Dalles," meaning a trough through the flat plates of rock. The rushing waters are churned into furious pools and rapids. Seen together with the great white cones of Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams, and wide sweeps of rolling prairie and hollowed hills, the scenery about The Dalles, a thriving city, is noble and inspiring. It was a favored spot in pioneer days, and was a camp site for Lewis and Clark on their epic expedition in 1805-6.

## GUARDIAN PEAKS

As you proceed onward there suddenly looms in mid-channel a desolate islet of basalt, known as Memaloose Island. It was one of the most noted of the burial places of Indians, and thus used for many centuries. Ever in the distance are the snowy peaks of the Cascades. Westward the highway climbs to Mitchell Point Tunnel. Here it passes through solid rock and from five windows hewn in the sides you obtain wonderful vistas of river, hill and forest—one of the loveliest views on the entire trip. Lofty crags appear on either side, their turrets, spires and castles forming strange, weird pictures.

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



## BONNEVILLE DAM

One of the very interesting sights as you proceed down the Columbia is that at Bonneville, where the United States government is spending \$52,000,000 on the Bonneville Dam, a tremendous power and navigation project. Passengers on the Union Pacific trains or motor coaches have an opportunity to glimpse this mighty dam, where thousands of men are engaged in harnessing one of the greatest rivers on the American continent.

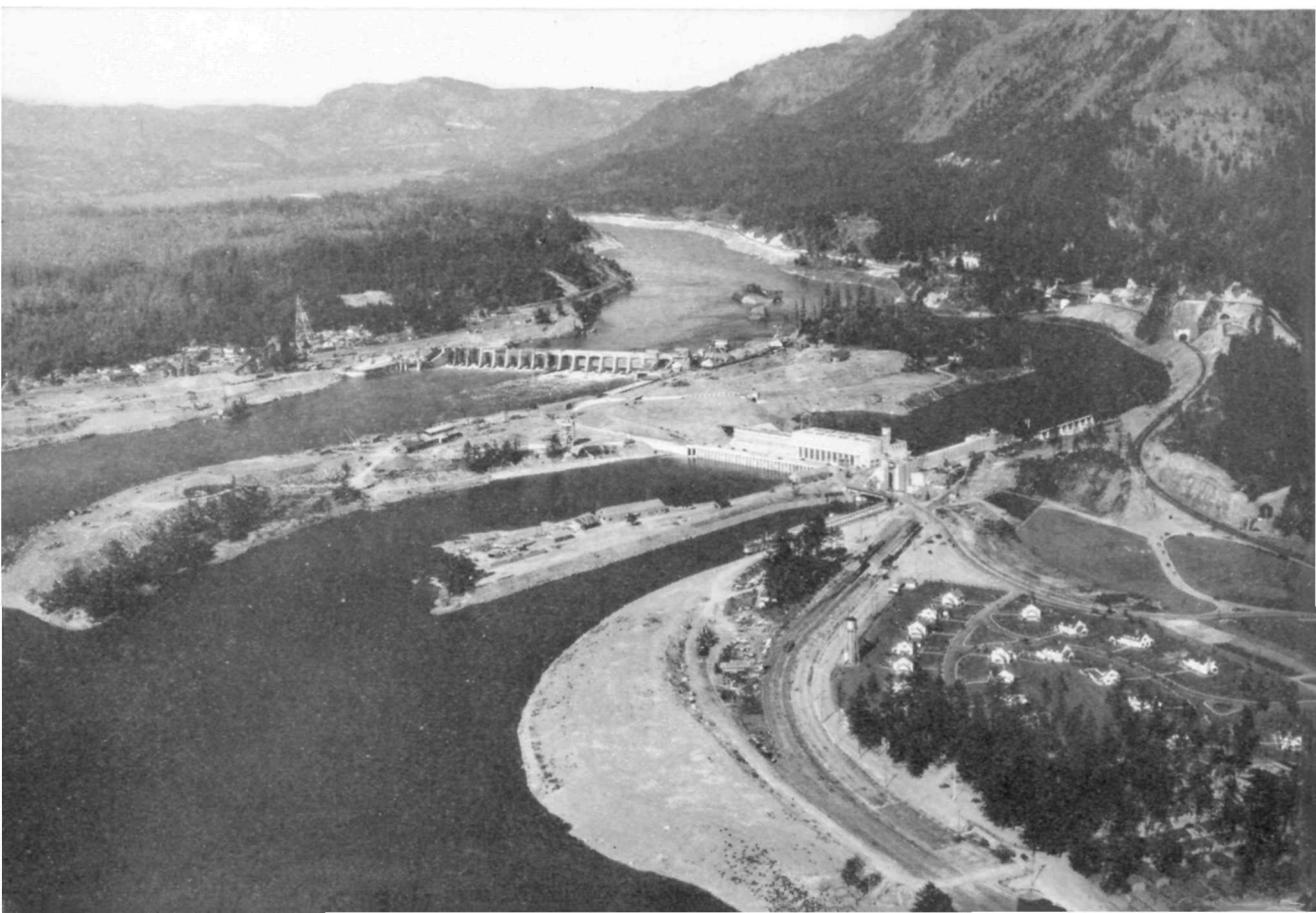
The dam is scheduled for completion in 1938 when the first two power units to be installed will produce 120,000 horse-power. Foundations have been laid for ten power units, to be installed as the need arises.

And not far from there you will note how the Columbia Gorge reaches its most majestic heights of wild splendor in all its marvelous course, beginning with the fabled "Bridge of the Gods."

## MULTNOMAH FALLS

Now in rapid succession you will see petrified trees, St. Peter's Dome, Beacon Rock, a Lewis and Clark landmark, Oneonta Gorge, Shepperd's

Construction work is in full progress on the great Bonneville Dam, Columbia River. It can be seen from Union Pacific car windows.





Timberline Lodge — dedicated by President Roosevelt when visiting Oregon in 1937 — is located at 6,000 feet elevation on Mt. Hood.

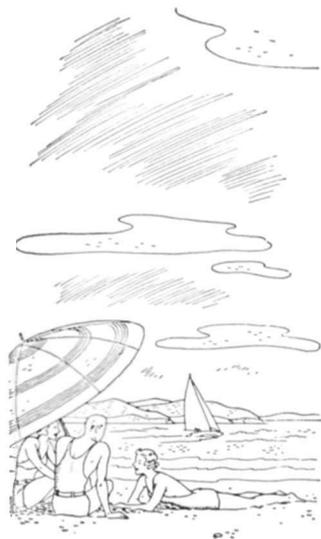
Dell, and then Multnomah Falls. Dropping from an overhanging cliff, the water leaps daintily for a total of more than 600 feet and is a beautiful veil of spray when it reaches the pool at the base of the cliff. You get a perfect view of this charming waterfall, as Union Pacific trains and motor coaches pass directly in front of it.

Between Beacon Rock and Crown Point are nearly a dozen waterfalls of exquisite beauty and national renown. Among them are Horsetail, Wahkeena, Bridal Veil, Mist and Latourell.

Surrounding these matchless falls, and affording a striking background, are the encircling mountains, deeply indented and crowned with rows of fir and cottonwood trees.

## MT. HOOD SIDE TRIP

Union Pacific travelers may wish to stop at the city of Hood River to make a side trip to lofty Mt. Hood. Although more than 11,000 feet high,



and sheathed by nine great glaciers, it may be climbed with comparative ease. At snowline on the north side of the mountain is a hotel. On the south side the new Timberline Lodge, representing a million dollar investment, offers the finest accommodations for winter and summer visitors. There are other lodges and inns at Government Camp and Rhododendron. Here are toboggan slides and ski runs where tournaments are held during the season. These resorts are easily reached from Hood River on the Columbia River Highway, or from Portland via the Mt. Hood Loop road. Guides and equipment for the thrilling four-mile climb to the summit are available at each resort. One of the finest points in the vicinity of Hood River, buried amid the forests, is Lost Lake. From there you may obtain a fine view of Mt. Hood.

## PORTLAND

“The Rose City,” with a population of 326,687 (1937 estimate) is the metropolis of the Columbia and one of the most interesting and attractive of American cities. You will be impressed by the stately beauty of the setting for Portland, the city occupying both sides of the Willamette River. The hills to the west rise to nearly 800 feet, where many fine homes are located and where car lines cross the hills in many directions. It is the center of a great shipping trade and you will find a fascination in wandering about the extensive system of municipal docks and terminals. Here you may watch great liners bound for the Orient filling their holds with fragrant lumber, product of the chief industry of Portland. Textiles, wheat, wool, apples, flour, livestock—in the export of these commodities Portland is either first or near the top among the nation’s ports.

Portland has won the name of “The Rose City,” and after a circuit of its residential district you will quickly realize why. Almost every yard boasts its roses and from almost every porch the scarlet rambler or a similar climber casts its rich petals. Soil and climate here produce the finest grades of roses and in honor of this universally beloved flower the great Rose Festival is held every June and draws great throngs. Union Pacific paid tribute to the city and its lovely flower when it named one of its finest transcontinental trains the “Portland Rose.” Union Pacific further honored Portland in 1935 when its first lightweight streamlined transcontinental train was named “The Streamliner, City of Portland,” which makes the run between Chicago and Portland in 39¾ hours.

While you are in Portland you will see Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams and Mt.

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



SPERRY  
HALL

JOHN BROWN BLDG

MEIER & FRANK

WALDEN

St. Helens and many lesser peaks gleaming in the distance. Adding to the scenic setting of the city, is the island studded Willamette, sweeping through the heart of the city to join the Columbia. From Council Crest, 1,100 feet high, the whole city lies at your feet like a lovely far-off garden. Splendid buildings, thousands of beautiful homes, winding boulevards, thousands of acres of parks and playgrounds, the alluring harbors—all these sights tempt you to linger in Portland. Added to it all is a climate celebrated for its cool summers and mild winters, enjoyable at any time of the year.

## ASTORIA AND PACIFIC BEACHES

Beautiful old Astoria, first city in the American Northwest, is easily reached from Portland. It lies about nine miles from the mouth of the Columbia and was founded in 1811 by fur traders. Today it is a prosperous city with a large maritime commerce. Its site is singularly noble and commanding. From a plateau 300 feet high is a view of imposing

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



grandeur, river in front, and the blue saddle and pinnacled horn of Saddle Mountain to the rear and the mighty ocean to the west. Near by at Seaside is a salt cairn, which marks a camping site of Lewis and Clark in 1805. Astoria is the gateway to all Pacific Coast beaches near the mouth of the Columbia, both in Oregon and Washington.

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

For lively fishing and interesting sightseeing, you may visit other cities of western Oregon on and near such rivers as the McKenzie, Rogue and Umpqua. Among them are Salem, the state capital, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene, Marshfield, Roseburg, Medford, and Grants Pass, as well as Ashland, where you'll find a noted mineral spring.

## SKYLINE TRAIL

From Mt. Hood to Mt. Jefferson and all over the peaks of the Cascade Range running south to Crater Lake and Klamath Lake, winds the lofty Skyline Trail—a thrilling experience for the camper or woodsman in search of great sport. For 240 miles your sure-footed mountain horse "follows the leader" through a country rich in lakes, peaks, glaciers, forests and fishing streams.

Just east of the majestic Three Sisters in scenic Central Oregon lies the city of Bend, reached by rail from north and south and by modern highways from all directions. There one may enjoy an infinite variety of recreations. There is angling in the tumultuous Deschutes, or in lakes like East and Paulina; lava caves to explore, desert flowers to study, fossils to be sought, forest trails to follow, mountains to scale, or relaxation to be had in lovely scenic settings. You'll find the Deschutes an especially beautiful stream, broad, clear, swift, and so shallow in places that mossy boulders are clearly visible through the waters dashing over them.

## CRATER LAKE

High in the midst of Oregon's southern Cascade Mountains is Crater Lake National Park—one spot you must visit to know the heights of beauty Oregon reaches. Exquisite Crater Lake is hailed by many as one of the seven wonders of the world. It rests deep in the crater of an extinct volcano, its perfect blue 6,000 feet above the waters of the ocean. Ages ago, Mt. Mazama, a lofty volcano, ranked with Shasta and Rainier among the highest Pacific Coast mountains. Extreme activity culminated in a violent eruption, during which the crest collapsed into its hollow base.

Rains and snows of many centuries accumulated in the crater, forming a lake five miles across and two thousand feet deep. Thus created, Crater Lake is deeper, bluer than any lake you perhaps will ever see. Dip up its water and you find it crystal clear—so clear that a dinner plate is plainly visible at a depth of 1,500 feet. There is no outlet to Crater Lake and in the evening an atmosphere of mystery broods over its placid surface, where two islands seem to float in dreamy enchantment. One of these, Wizard Island, is a crater within a crater and boasts a lakelet of its own in its cone. Indian legend has it that Wizard Island was once the head of a demon who held sway here for centuries, but who was finally overpowered and torn to shreds by another demon who disputed the domain. Phantom Ship is another rocky island, which seems to drift

Crater Lake, an exquisite jewel of deep sapphire blue rests in the crater of an extinct volcano in Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.



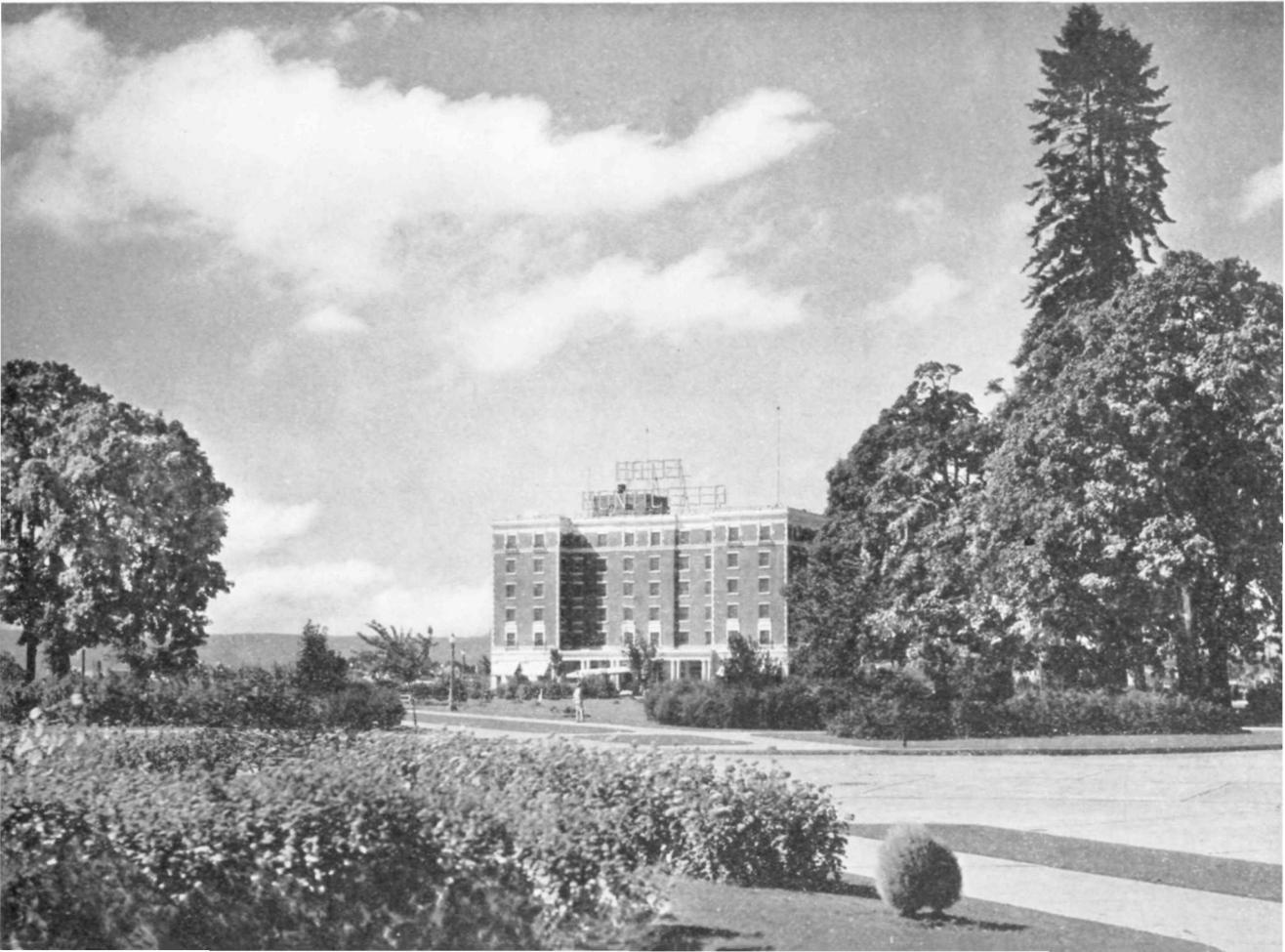
near the eastern shore. Tinted cliff walls form the sides of Crater Lake, and beautiful rainbow trout dart through the mysterious waters.

Rowboats, launches and guides for mountain trails surrounding the lake may be hired at the Park's big, comfortable lodge on the southern rim. Many of the mountain peaks in the vicinity may be scaled on mule-back over safe and fairly easy trails. On these rides you may view a host of interesting and beautiful natural phenomena besides the lake itself. Medford, Oregon, is the western gateway to Crater Lake National Park; Chiloquin and Klamath Falls are the stations for eastern approach. Auto stages operate daily from each of these gateways. The season is July 1 to September 30. Tent and camp accommodations supplement the comforts of the park lodge.

## OREGON CAVES

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

Longview, Washington, is a new and model city in the Northwest. Here is a view of its Jefferson Square with Hotel Monticello in background.





State Capital, Olympia,  
Washington.

large rooms and scores of fantastic formations, which will give you many a scenic thrill. There is one column in the cave estimated to be 80,000 years old, a joining of stalagmite and stalactite. There is a fine new lodge and comfortable guest cabins.

## **LONGVIEW**

Leaving the beauties of Oregon behind you, you may board the train and speed on into Washington, and to a city that did not begin as other cities. Longview, Washington, was built from a model almost over-night. After its site had been selected in 1922 by the Long Bell Lumber Company, the city was planned and laid out as a unit. In the short period of its existence it has grown to several times the population of the original city. The 1930 census recorded 10,637 people in this carefully planned community. Longview's natural deep water harbor on the Columbia is but 50 navigable miles from the open sea. Twelve miles of frontage on the Columbia and Cowlitz Rivers and four transcontinental railroads afford shipping facilities to the largest lumber manufacturing plants in the world and to numerous other industries.

## PUGET SOUND

Here is a great inland sea with more than 1,600 miles of beautiful shore line, studded with many cities and towns, among them Seattle, Tacoma, Bremerton, Everett, Port Townsend, Bellingham and Olympia. There are numerous boat trips available, and one that you should not miss is that to the San Juan Islands. There are 172 islands in this picturesque group. Whidby Island, northward from Everett, is the second largest island in the United States.

Among other delightful cruises there are those to the narrow, scenic fjord of the Hood canal, to the Bremerton Navy Yard and to Bainbridge and Vashon, two large islands adjacent to Seattle. Ferry service is available between the ports on opposite sides of the Sound.

With jagged Olympics on the west and the majestic Cascades on the east, Puget Sound has a marine beauty whose fame has traveled far. From Seattle, 150 miles northeast, and from Bellingham, 58 miles east, lies

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





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

Mt. Baker National Forest, where Mt. Baker (10,750 feet) and picturesque Mt. Shuksan (9,038 feet) lift their glacier laden crests. Between them, at an elevation of 4,200 feet, Mt. Baker Lodge invites you.

Here in Mt. Baker National Forest one finds almost indescribable beauty. There is a profound wilderness of stern and rugged mountains, narrow shoe-string valleys flanked by steep slopes, and glaciers almost without number. Around and through all this grandeur you will be delighted with little upland meadows, lakes, waterfalls and myriads of delicate wild flowers in a profusion of colors.

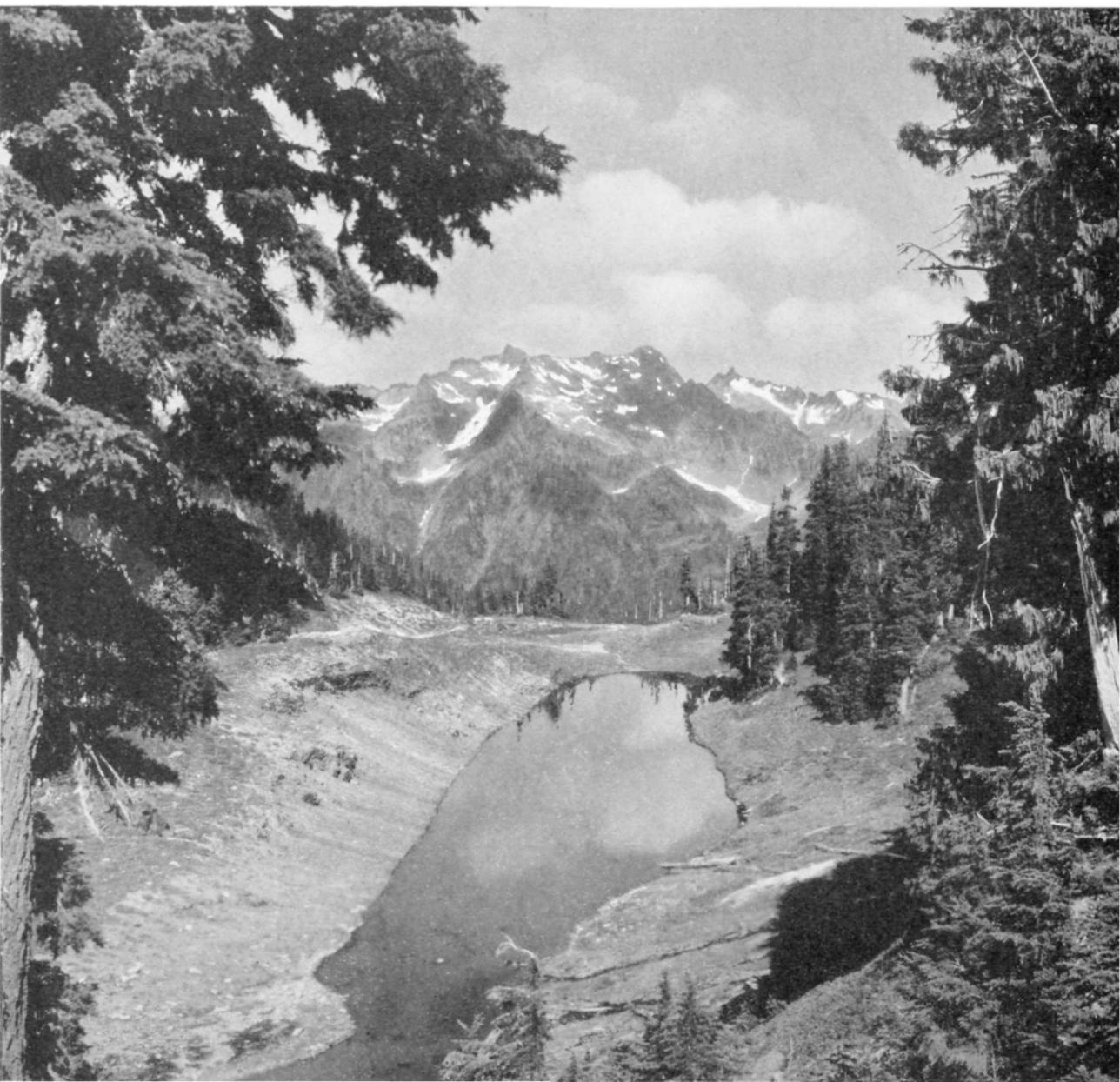
Nearly all are accessible by trail trips afoot or on horseback. A three-mile motor drive from the Lodge leads to Skyline Heights which commands a far flung panorama of forest and glacier shrouded peaks. Though recently built, Mt. Baker Lodge is nationally known. From Bellingham, on the north end of Puget Sound, Mt. Baker Highway leads through tall evergreen forests, following easy grades and unfolding a variety of marvelous alpine scenery, dominated by a jagged series of lofty peaks which extend northward to the Canadian boundary. Motor coach service is available twice daily from Bellingham and once daily from Seattle in season, June 30 to September 5.

A chain of splendid beaches and resorts extends along the shores of Puget Sound, with rocky and scenic capes, wooded back country, fishing streams and hiking trails. Your Pacific Northwest vacation won't be quite complete without a visit to one or more of the noted Puget Sound vacation spots.

## OLYMPIA

Thirty-three miles southwest of Tacoma, at the head of the famous Puget Sound, lies Olympia, the charming capital of the state of Washington. Its state capitol building and grounds and its various industrial enterprises offer interesting hours for the sightseer. In the heart of the lumber

The Olympic Mountains on the peninsula across Puget Sound from Seattle, provide an unspoiled wilderness for hunter and camper.



country, Olympia has several large wood veneer and shingle factories. It is also noted for its oyster industry and cannery. Another of its industries is stone quarrying. A rich country surrounds the city, where diversified farming is practiced; dairying, poultry and berry raising being among the leading industries. The famous Olympic forests, where big game and fish abound, is easily reached from Olympia by highway and horseback trails. Mt. Olympus National Forest lies in this Olympic wilderness and is encircled by a new paved highway. This region is perhaps the least explored of any in the Northwest and offers great tracts of virgin forest and mountain for the enjoyment of the hiker or horseback rider. Quinault and Quilayute Indians inhabit the region and can be obtained as guides if you desire to make a trip in this very scenic region.

## TACOMA

Paralleling the Cascades as it takes you northward, your Union Pacific train swings nearer to them as it approaches Tacoma. You seem to reach the city and its towering background, the "King of the Cascades," simultaneously. Glorious Mt. Rainier (or Mt. Tacoma as many prefer to call it, keeping the Indian name) is about 40 miles from Tacoma, its regal snow-covered dome rising above the city like a giant guardian.

One of the fine residences along Yakima Avenue in the beautiful city of Tacoma, Washington.





Tacoma's high school and stadium commands a fine view of Puget Sound and the City's manufacturing district.

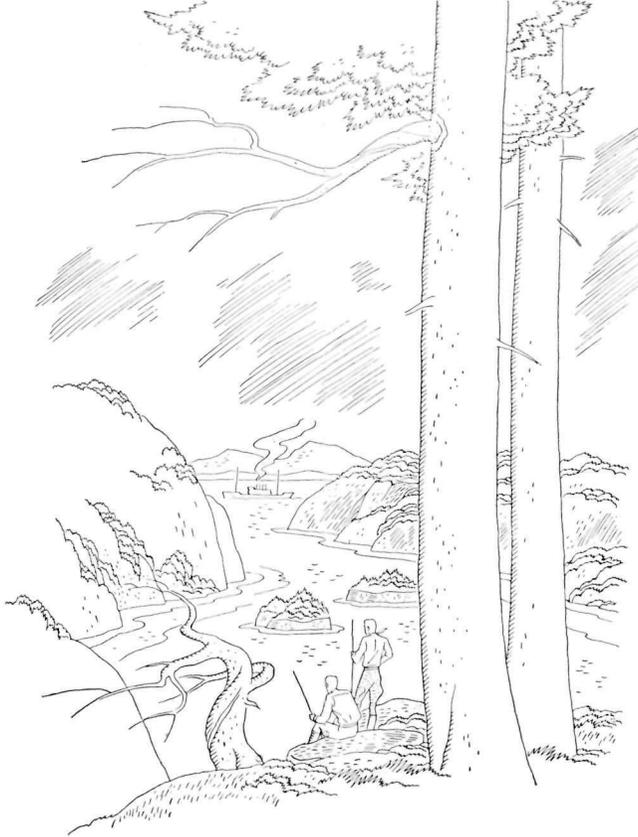
Tacoma is charmingly situated on rolling hills that slope down to Commencement Bay, one of the finest harbors in the world. Stretching back from the southern and western shores of Commencement Bay is the industrial section of Tacoma, whose mills, factories and smelters turn out finished products of representative Pacific Northwest industries, which include building materials, ores, food and clothing. Tacoma's public school system is widely known as being one of the most excellent in the West. The vacationist will see Tacoma primarily as a city of homes and parks, the wealth of its scenic attractions giving the city the appearance of a great lovely playground.

Many delightful yacht and speed boat pleasure excursions and salt water fishing trips may be taken from this end of Puget Sound. Tacoma is a natural starting point for countless auto trips into the Olympics and Cascades, Commencement Bay being ideally situated between these two great ranges.

## SEATTLE

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

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

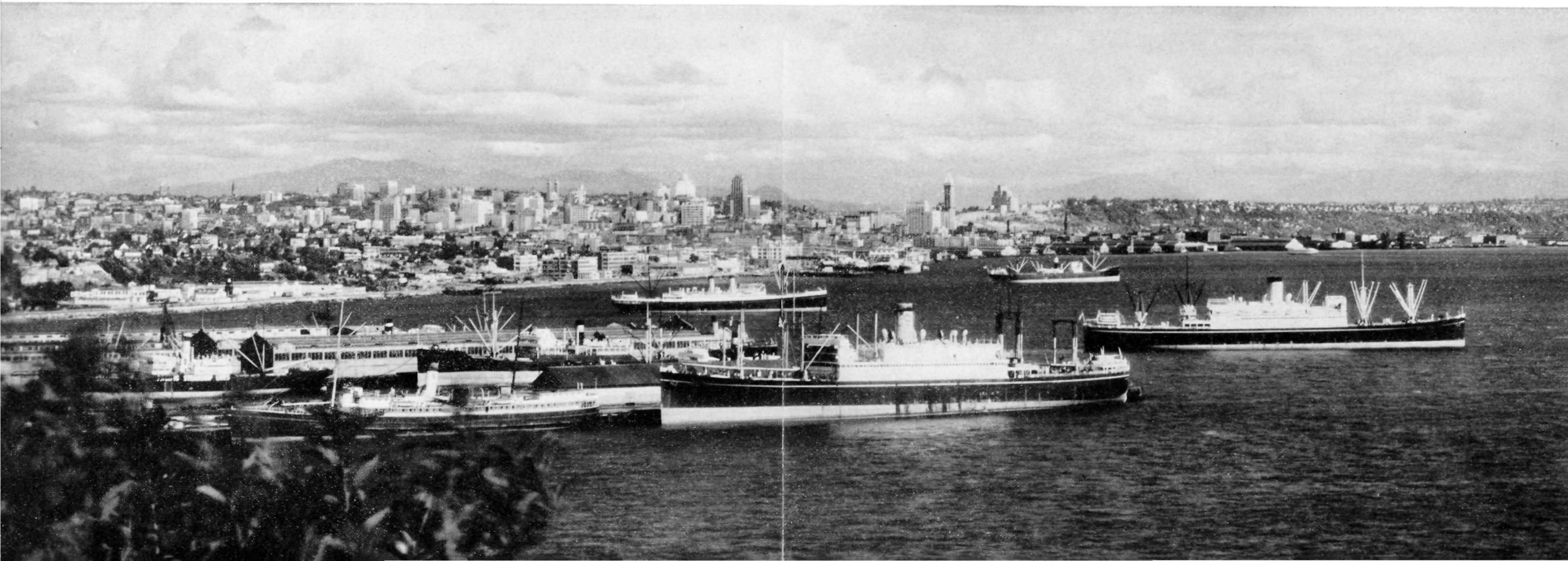


A visit to the industrial plants of the Northwest is always most interesting. You will find a number of things to fascinate you in this charmed land. Flour, lumber, pulp and paper mills, fisheries, canneries and factories of many kinds are worthy of your inspection. Hydro-electric projects, several of them larger than Muscle Shoals, will amaze you. Nearly all public utilities seem to be municipally owned and operated in Seattle. Water, electric light and power plants and the street railway system belong to the city.

Seattle has streets lined with buildings that range almost to the height of its 42-story Smith Tower Building. Its parks, playgrounds, golf courses, zoological gardens, boulevards and bathing beaches, schools, colleges and the beautiful state university are included in regular sight-seeing trips conducted throughout the city. You will find a constant delight in the mild, healthful climate of Seattle, surrounded by lovely flowers which bloom all year—lobelias, roses and rhododendrons are everywhere.

Seattle boasts of 46 fine parks, 36 playgrounds and 18 golf courses. Fort

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



Lawton is adjacent to the city and a United States Navy Yard is at Bremerton just across the bay.

Many are the scenic attractions of Washington to be reached from Seattle as a starting point. The San Juan Islands and British Columbia (boat cruises), Rainier National Park (90 miles distant), Snoqualmie Falls, Lake Keechelus, Mt. Baker and Mt. Baker National Forest, Lake Crescent in the Olympics, and Puget Sound Navy Yard are but a few of them. You may even enjoy good fishing within the city limits of Seattle.

Seattle is also a very popular point of departure for travelers who take Alaskan cruises as a part of their Pacific Northwest vacation. An Alaskan trip offers unrivalled travel experiences.

## MT. RAINIER

Mount Rainier is said to be one of the noblest mountains in the world, not because of its size, but because of its isolated beauty and the rich snow mantle which it wears with such an air of majesty. The great white peak was called "the Mountain that was God" by the Indians and very rightly so, for it dominates the whole Cascade range.

The impressive and modern business district of Seattle is typical of the progressive spirit of the Northwest.





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

Rainier National Park is easily reached from either Seattle or Tacoma. Regular auto-stages run from both cities daily to the borders of the Park and up to Paradise Valley on the timberline. There is a similar daily service from Tacoma and Yakima to Sunrise Lodge in Yakima Park, reached through Rainier's new northeastern entrance.

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



Capable guides escort trail-riders in Rainier National Park.

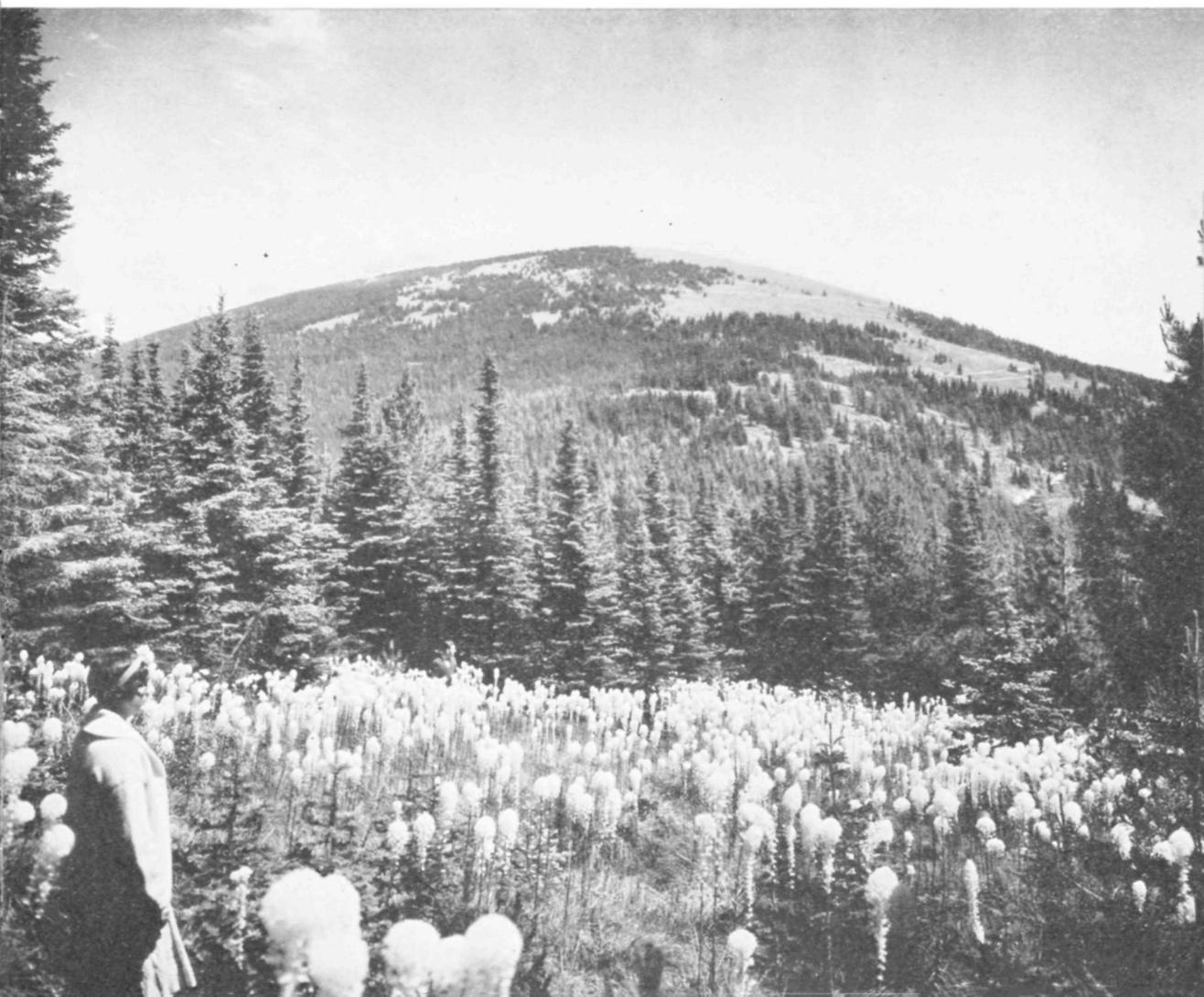
internal fires smoldering in the old peak, attested by jets of steam which issue from crevasses in the ice and snow that mantle the summits of its shattered cone. There are areas on its flanks where snows melt and at its base are hot springs.

Another characteristic of Mount Rainier is the girdle of extraordinary forests at its base. Towering Douglas firs predominate, covering the lower slopes, and lead up to the glistening white of the upper half of the peak. Between the pines and the ice is a belt of alpine meadow, covered with wild flowers of every color from the snowy Alpine lily to the scarlet Indian paint brush. Often you will see them blooming in the midst of snow banks. And through it all you hear the musical tinkle of streams as they sing their way down from the mighty glaciers.

One writer has said it is doubtful "whether anywhere else on earth is to be found so extensive and luxuriant growth of such brightly colored flowers amid such supreme wildness and grandeur" as in Rainier Park. The entire mountain is circled by a flower belt estimated to be fifty miles long. There are great masses of vivid color just above the limits of tree growth. Everyone who sees this magnificent display of mountain flowers never forgets it; you'll go away, too, remembering it always. Botanists have found 365 varieties of wild flowers here, among them the Indian paint brush, monkey flowers, red heather, valerian, saxifrage, avalanche lilies, lupine, mertensia, violets, buttercups, gentians, phlox and asters.

National Park Inn at Longmire Springs in the forest and Paradise Inn and Lodge at the foot of the glaciers, in the midst of flowered meadows, offer hospitality and comfort. Sunrise Housekeeping Cabins lie in the

Wild flowers grow in profusion, making the Northwest a veritable garden of color and natural beauty.



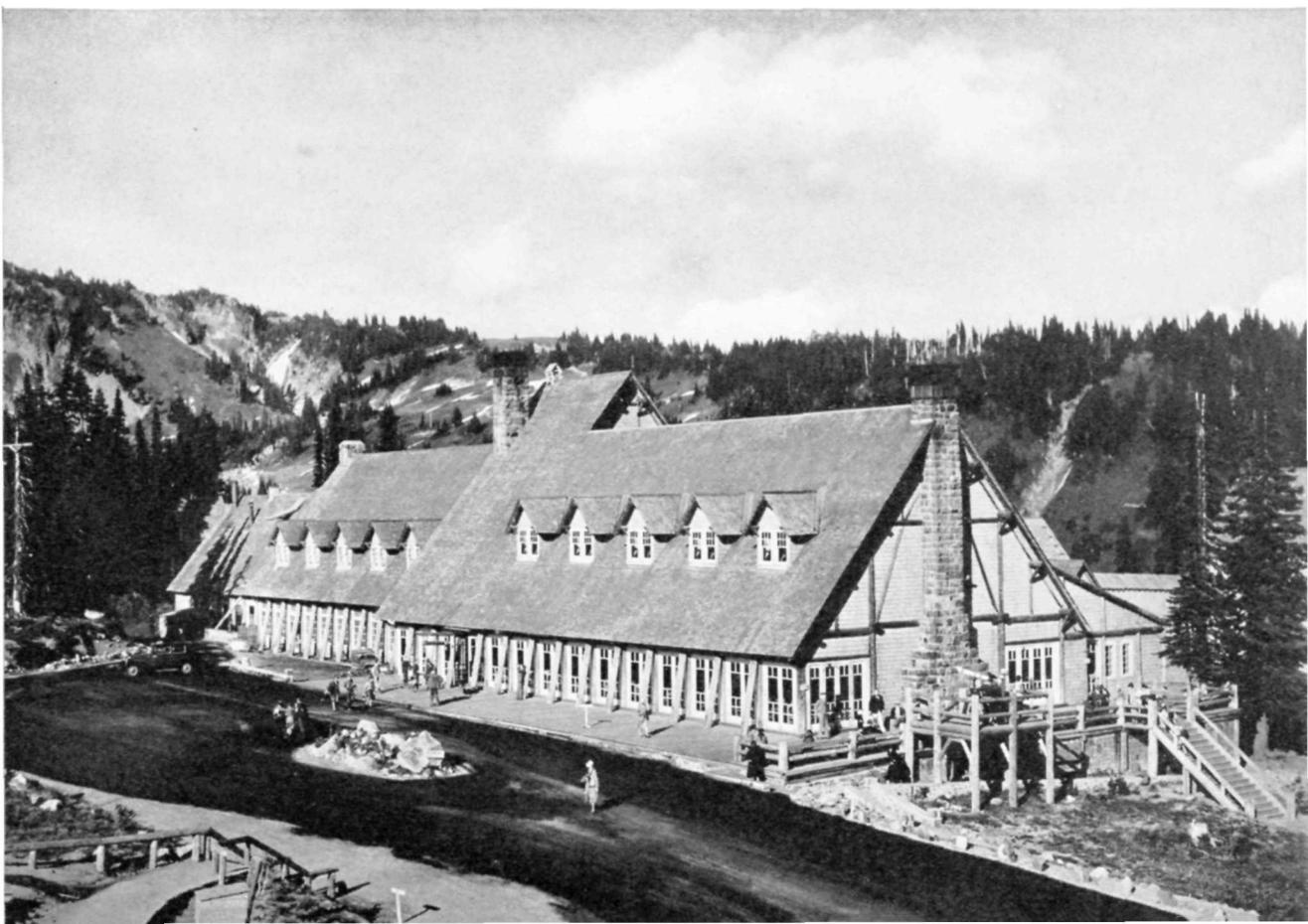
northeastern part of the park. At these government regulated places you may have all the fun that is found in all national park hotels and camps—entertainments, log fires at night, dances and pleasant companionship. And a host of icy streams offer trout fishing.

Paradise Inn is unusually well located. On one side rises the mighty ice-clad peak of Mount Rainier, so close that a short walk will bring you to one of its glaciers. There are several glaciers of great size that may be traced from their beginnings just below the summit until their lower reaches are lost in the foreground slopes. Near by on the opposite side is a range of mountains most unusual in their outlines, affording a most charming view. This is the Tatoosh Range.

The supreme adventure in Rainier National Park is the ascent to the summit of the mountain, with experienced guides. Easier trips are taken daily to the glaciers and up the lesser peaks in the jagged Tatoosh Range. Horseback trips are extremely popular and you can enjoy winter sports in summer. The season at Rainier Park is from June 15 to September 30, but National Park Inn and Paradise Lodge in Paradise Valley are open the year 'round.

Paradise Inn nestles at the foot of the great glacier-clad mountain, central feature of Rainier National Park, Washington.

“Nature Sliding,”  
Rainier National Park.







This skier climbs a steep hill by herringbone movement in Paradise Valley, Rainier National Park. Tatoosh Range is on the skyline.

You will find Rainier National Park not only one of America's most gorgeous and captivating spectacles, but also most unique in the world of scenery. Snow-capped peaks, glaciers, wild flower belts, great forests, streams, gorges and gulches—a variety of scenery that is well worth a long visit.

## **GRAYS HARBOR—OLYMPIC PENINSULA**

Following the Washington ocean coast north of the Columbia River are Willapa and Grays Harbor. The first mentioned was known by the old settlers as Shoalwater, and is renowned for its oysters and forest products. Grays Harbor is a seaport community composed of three cities—Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis, and is served by the Union Pacific and two other transcontinental railroads. With specialized agricultural production,

due to mild climate; important wood-working industries, producing rayon pulp, veneers, plywood, and other wooden articles, Grays Harbor has a diversity of interests. These products are shipped to national and foreign markets and help make Grays Harbor famous. The modern cities of Grays Harbor have a combined population of approximately 40,000 and provide unusual opportunities for business and pleasure.

## INLAND EMPIRE—SPOKANE

The famous Inland Empire is that great mountain locked tract of land lying in eastern Washington between the Cascades, the Blue Mountains and the Bitterroot Rockies.

In the heart of this region lies Spokane, a wealthy city of more than 116,000 people, rich in warmth of hospitality, in natural resources, industries, homes, and, above all, beautiful scenery. Its hotels and restaurants are famous. Its parkways, golf courses and drives are alluring. A series of mighty falls upon the Spokane River provide the city's electricity. Power houses are covered with the white spray of these falls within the city's business district, and the tremendous electric power comes from the waters of the rushing river. From Spokane you may visit any number of scenic places.

Golf takes on added interest in the Pacific Northwest because of scenic settings like this.



Seventy-six mountain lakes lie within a radius of fifty miles from Spokane, with good roads leading to all of them—Liberty, Hayden, Priest, Spirit, Pend Oreille, Couer d'Alene and Twin Lakes. You will find exciting fishing here, fine camping and glorious mountain backgrounds.

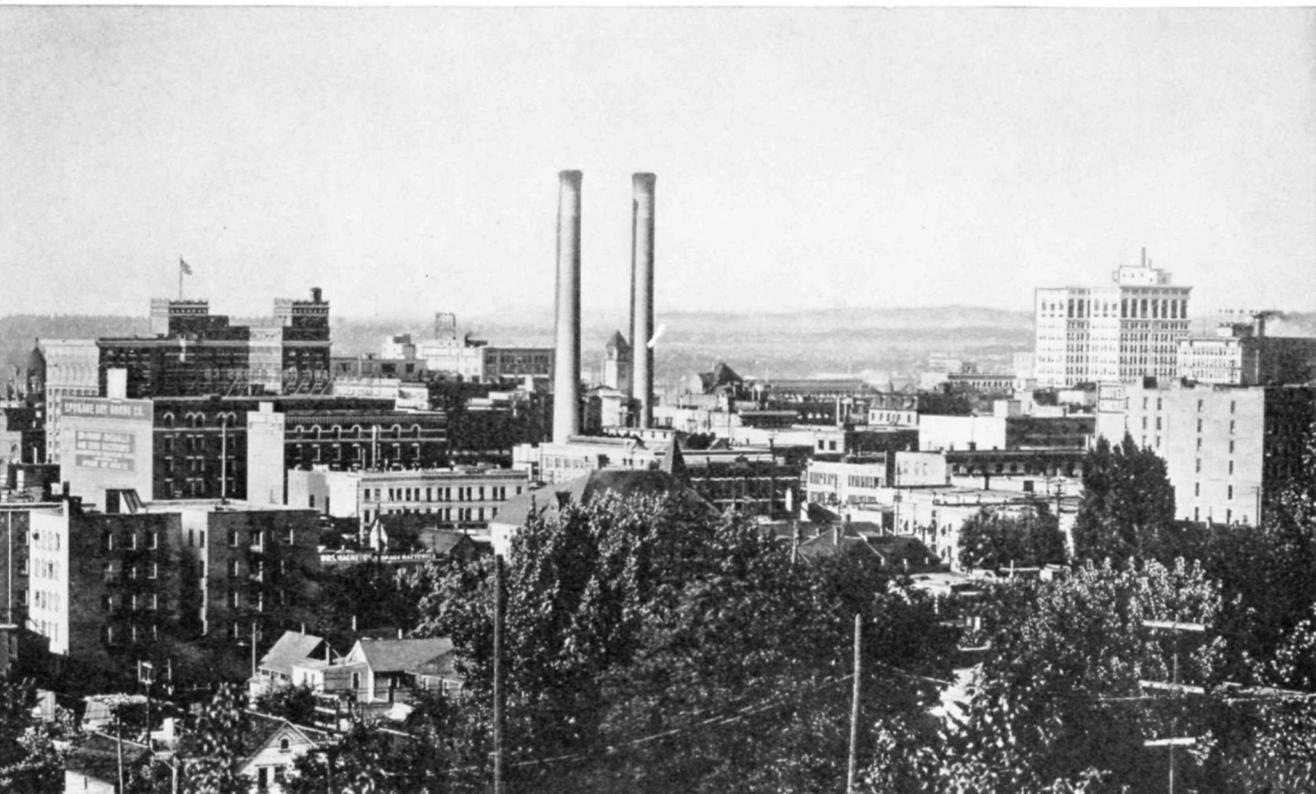
Two hours' drive from your Spokane hotel and you may stand upon the top of Mt. Spokane, highest peak in eastern Washington, and gaze out over the Inland Empire into the Canadian Rockies. Another two-hour drive through the lovely Spokane Valley around Couer d'Alene Lake and over Fourth of July Canyon brings you to historic Cataldo Mission, the oldest Indian Mission in the Rockies.

## GRAND COULEE DAM

Another short drive over a splendid United States Highway and you come to Grand Coulee on the Columbia River, site of the Grand Coulee Dam. Here is a gigantic gash in the earth's crust, more than thirty miles long, with the fossil Dry Falls of the Columbia as its climax, which will later be used as a storage basin when the high dam is completed. Here the federal government is building the largest single hydro-electric project on the North American continent.

Out of Spokane you may also enter the heart of the great Couer d'Alene mining region at Kellogg, Wardner and Burke. Near the Union Pacific

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





Site of Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia River, central eastern Washington, where a huge irrigation and power development project is under way.

line between Spokane and Ayer is Palouse Falls, with a greater drop than Niagara and one of the Northwest's finest cataracts.

## YAKIMA VALLEY

Yakima, in the beautiful Yakima Valley (home of 100,000 people), is served by Union Pacific. All through this valley you see the wonders wrought by irrigation. Acres of fruit trees bloom on what once was desert land; vegetables attain record size and succulence. With the opening of the spectacular Naches highway, Yakima became the eastern gateway to Rainier National Park.

## WALLA WALLA VALLEY

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

The production of fruits, vegetables and grains in the Walla Walla Valley approximate \$10,000,000 annually. Within a radius of fifty miles of Walla Walla seven canneries are in operation.



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

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

To the north, across the international boundary stretches British Columbia; and while you are up in this corner of our country it would be a great pity not to cross the border for a neighborly visit into Canada. You will be well rewarded. Some of the most entrancingly beautiful scenery on the globe is to be found and some of the most exciting sport as well.

You can come by train, or by motor, but the trip by boat is generally considered the nicest way of all. There are regular daily and nightly sailings from Seattle out across Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Victoria, on the southern tip of Vancouver Island. It's a four-hour trip and one of the most delightful imaginable, with its ever-changing panoramas of green wooded shores and white-capped mountains in the distance.

Victoria is an intensely interesting city. It is the capital of the Province and has many splendid public buildings and spacious, gracefully landscaped estates. Possibly because of its mild climate and the greenness of its vegetation, or possibly because of its rather old worldish architecture, Victoria has been called the most English city in the new world. You'll find it charming.

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

## ALASKA

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

Back in 1866, Secretary of State Seward bought Alaska from the Russians for a song. For a good thirty years after its purchase this seemingly inhospitable and barren country was called "Seward's Folly" and the \$7,000,000 he paid for it was considered a dead loss. Then one bright day someone stumbled onto a deposit of gold in the sands of the Yukon River up near the Arctic Circle. Soon afterward a ship came into Seattle's harbor with a ton of gold and men began to change their minds about Alaska.

Gold was the primary object in the minds of the horde who swarmed north in '97 and '98, but many other things were discovered incidentally. Aside from gold it was found that Alaska had great potential resources in her forests and fields and her rivers and seas. Since then many times the original \$7,000,000 has been taken out of the salmon fisheries of the territory alone, not to mention fur trading, lumber and agriculture.

Agriculture is the most surprising industry of all. One would think that because Alaska is so far north it must be possible to raise only a few crops. Just the opposite is true. Because Alaska is in the "Land of the Midnight Sun," its crops get more continuous hours of sunlight and have a longer growing season than crops in lands farther south. Consequently, it is possible to raise a great variety of vegetables and fruits to a size and sweetness that is perhaps unequalled anywhere. Strawberries grow to the size of ordinary apples and cabbages to the size of watermelons.

That sounds like a "tall" story and indeed many things about Alaska sound like "tall" stories. It is a country where everything is cast in a gigantic mold, with many unique wonders and glories.

You can get a taste of Alaska's glory on a voyage as short as a week or you can spend the whole summer there. If you are interested in hunting or fishing, you will find it there in its most rewarding form. There are all sorts of cruises starting from Seattle and Vancouver and mostly they are by way of the sheltered Inside Passage between the mountainous, heavily forested mainland and a chain of tiny mountainous islands.





Mt. McKinley, 20,404 feet, highest peak on the North American continent.

It is the most delightful kind of sailing you've ever experienced. It is like being on a peaceful river rather than the great ocean. Two or three days out of Seattle or Vancouver you begin looking for glaciers. What a thrill they are! At Juneau you come to the great Taku Glacier, a solid wall of ice nearly three hundred feet high. Farther north are Childs' Glacier and Columbia Glacier.

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

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

The luxurious and comfortable vessels of the Alaska Steamship Co. carry thousands of vacationists to and from Alaska.



## UNION PACIFIC—FIRST WITH THE FINEST

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

Union Pacific was the first railroad to the Pacific Coast and the present line was the first transcontinental railroad into Portland. Never willing to rest on past laurels, Union Pacific is still pioneering in transportation improvements. The beautiful *Streamliner, City of Portland*, was the first transcontinental streamline train and the first train of this type with sleeping car accommodations. Thousands of people have ridden it and enthusiastically praised its easy riding comfort, its luxurious appointments, its speed which saves them a full day over all former train schedules between Chicago and Portland. It makes five round trip sailings each month.

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

When you visit the Northwest, go Union Pacific. It is the comfortable, interesting and economical way to go. You'll enjoy every minute of your trip.

Interior of the smart diner-lounge car on the *Streamliner, City of Portland*.



## ENROUTE TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

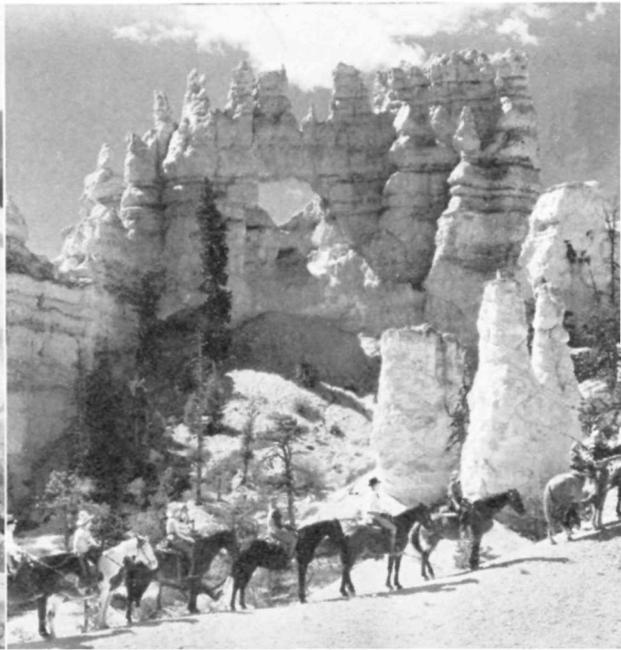
One of the advantages of going Union Pacific to the Pacific Northwest is that you can so easily stop over and see all the renowned scenic wonderlands of the West en route. Most of these scenic regions may be visited without costing you any extra rail fare.

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

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

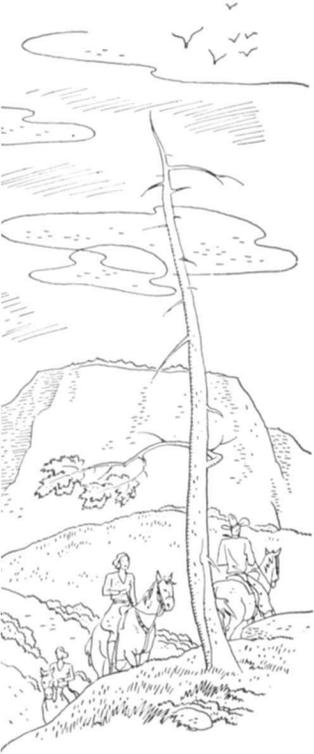
### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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



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

West Yellowstone, the popular gateway to the Park, is only a short distance from Pocatello, Idaho, on the main line of the Union Pacific to Portland. The Park may be conveniently seen on a 3½-day circle tour.

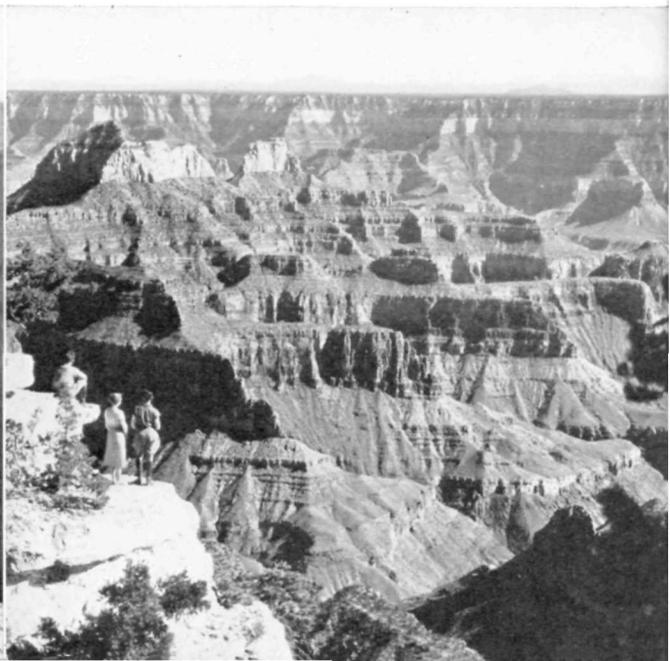


## ZION, BRYCE and GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

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

No region on the continent offers more in the way of scenic thrills than this country down on the southern border of Utah. Three of the nation's most spectacular National Parks are here, grouped within such easy distances of each other that they can be seen on a six-day motor tour. Each of the three parks is distinctly different and each is one of nature's sublime masterpieces.

In Zion National Park you find yourself in a mighty canyon with massive red sandstone cliffs towering above you. The walls of the canyon have a "desert varnish" that makes them shine in the sunlight and the shades of red vary enormously, making the most colorful pictures you will find anywhere. The grandeur and solemnity of the place is indicated by the awesome names the early Mormon pioneers gave the mountainous monoliths—the Great White Throne, the Altar of Sacrifice, the Mountain of the Sun, etc.



At Bryce Canyon and at Grand Canyon you are above, looking down into the depths of colorful chasms. Bryce Canyon is a mass of fantastically eroded rock formations that look like the ruins of a million palaces, temples, mosques, statues or whatever your fancy pictures. Grand Canyon is the most vast and mightiest spectacle known to man. Especially impressive is it when seen from the lofty North Rim on the edge of the lovely Kaibab Forest.

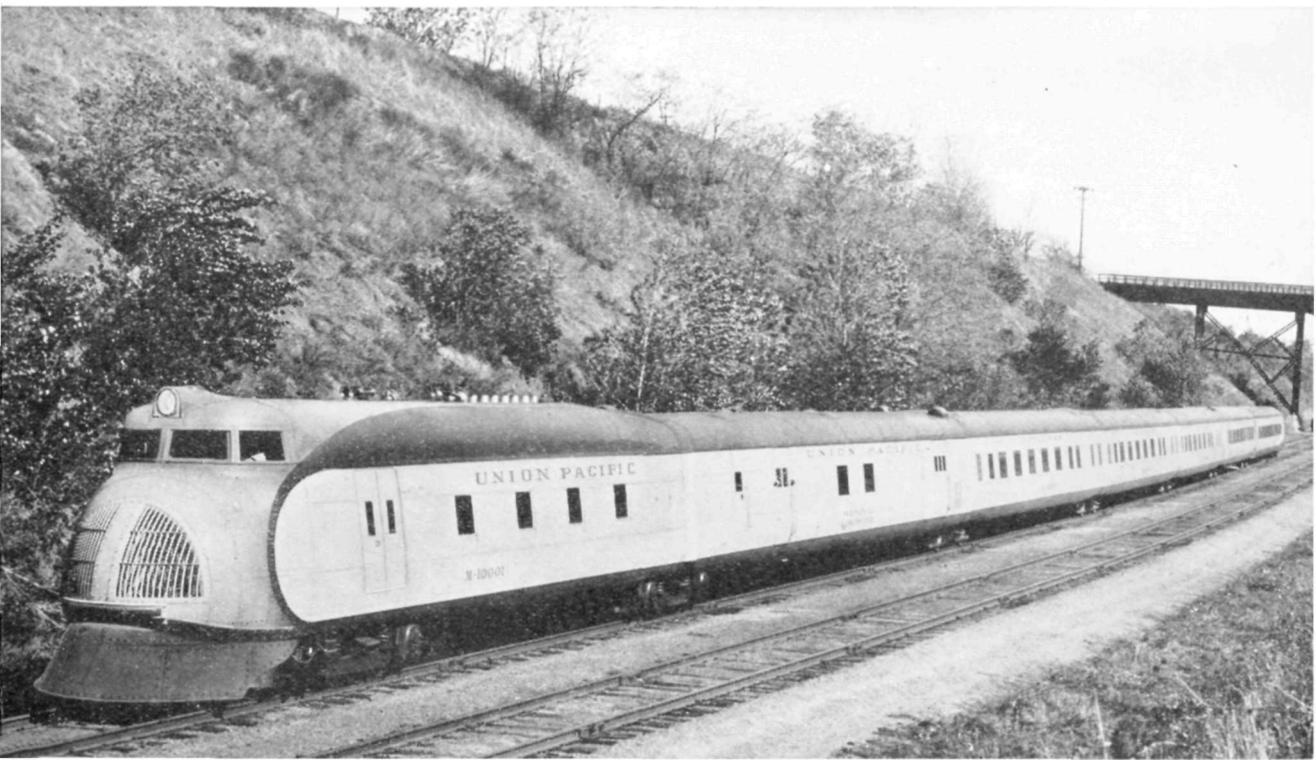
## ESCORTED ALL-EXPENSE TOURS

Those who wish the most enjoyable vacation possible, at the least expense, should join one of the conducted tour parties offered by our Department of Tours. They leave Chicago every week during the summer season. Pay in one moderate sum all expenses for the trip, and leave every detail of travel to a skilled travel expert. His knowledge of the country will add to your pleasure during the trip. You will enjoy the company of fellow travelers. This way you can see the regions of your choice—including, if you wish, a combination of several tours—without a care or a responsibility.

These tours are not to one region alone, but usually include one, two, or three National Parks or other vacation regions in the West. Thus you may select the particular trip that appeals most to you, among several that are offered.

For information write to JOHN C. POLLOCK, Manager, Department of Tours, 148 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Streamliner, City of Portland, 39¾ hours between Portland and Chicago. First Pullman-equipped streamliner train ever built.



# PLAN YOUR TRIP WITH EXPERT HELP . . .

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

If you so desire, one of our representatives will call at your home or office at your convenience, to assist you in every way possible. You may write to any of them fully and ask any questions on any phase of western travel. You are under no obligation in asking this — assisting with travel plans is just a part of the friendly service of the Union Pacific.

We issue booklets similar to this one on Colorado, California, Yellowstone-Grand Teton National Parks, Zion-Bryce Canyon-Grand Canyon National Parks and Dude Ranches. Telephone or write your nearest Union Pacific office or write direct to W. S. Basinger, P.T.M., Union Pacific Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.

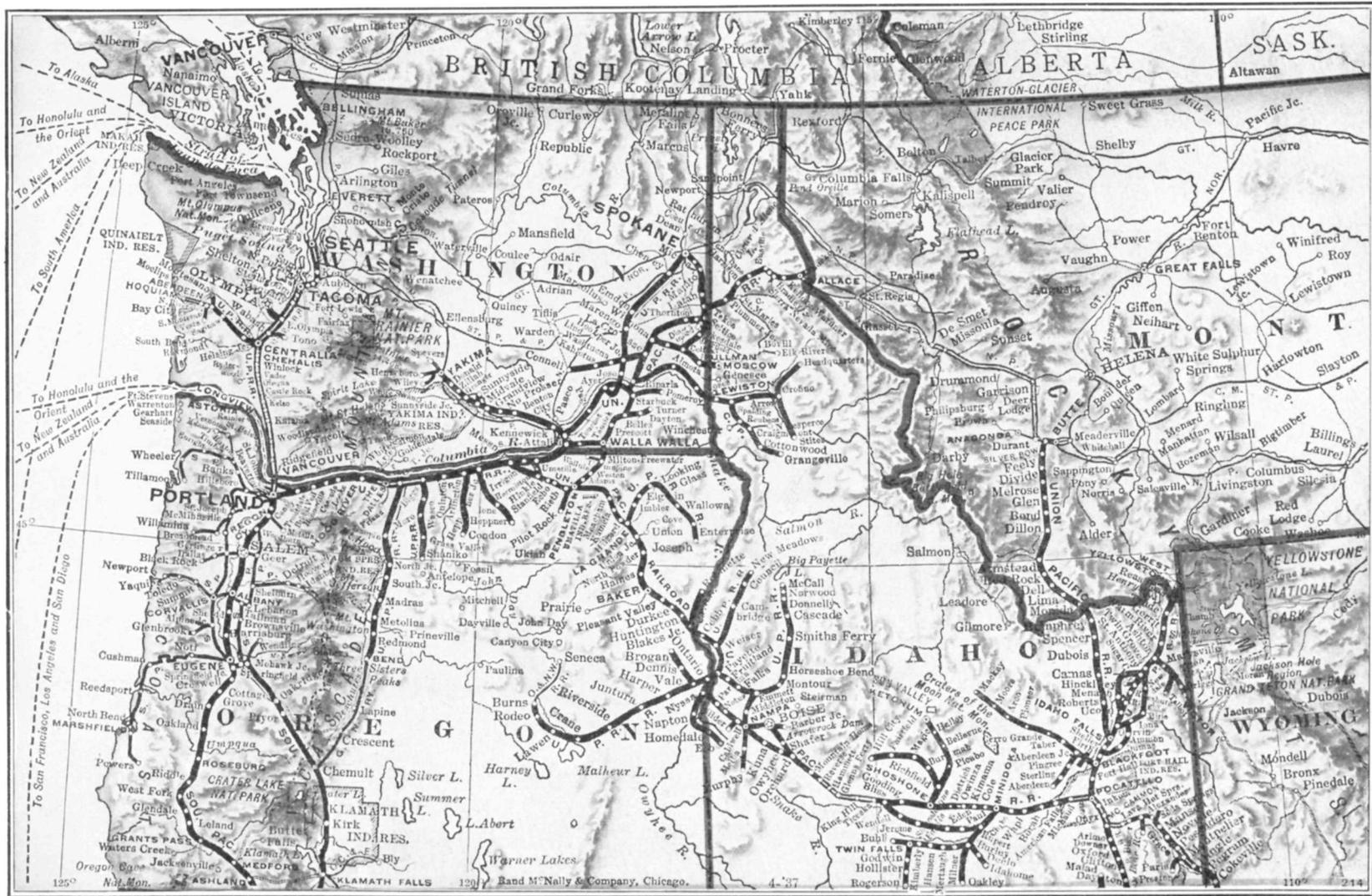
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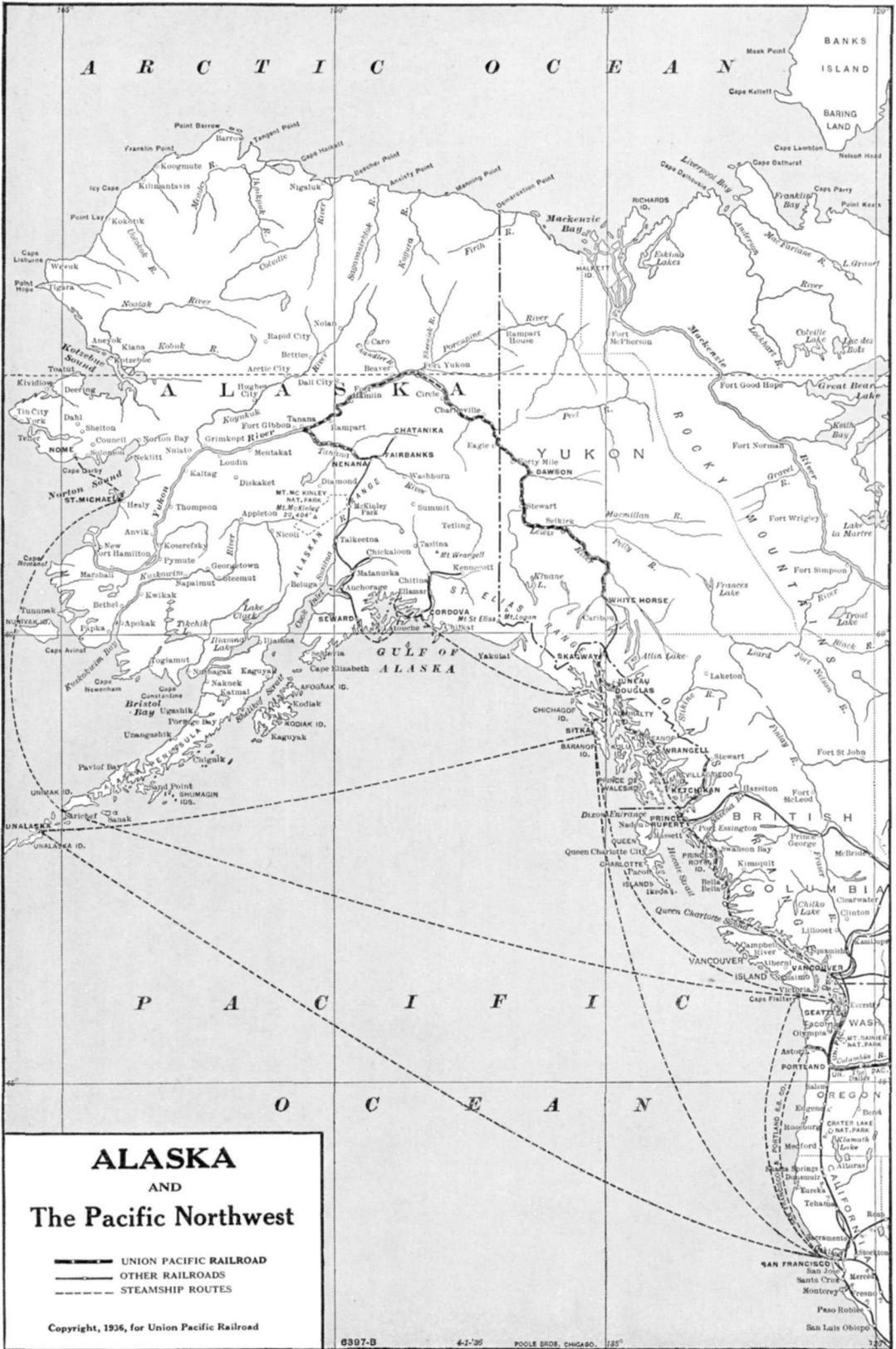
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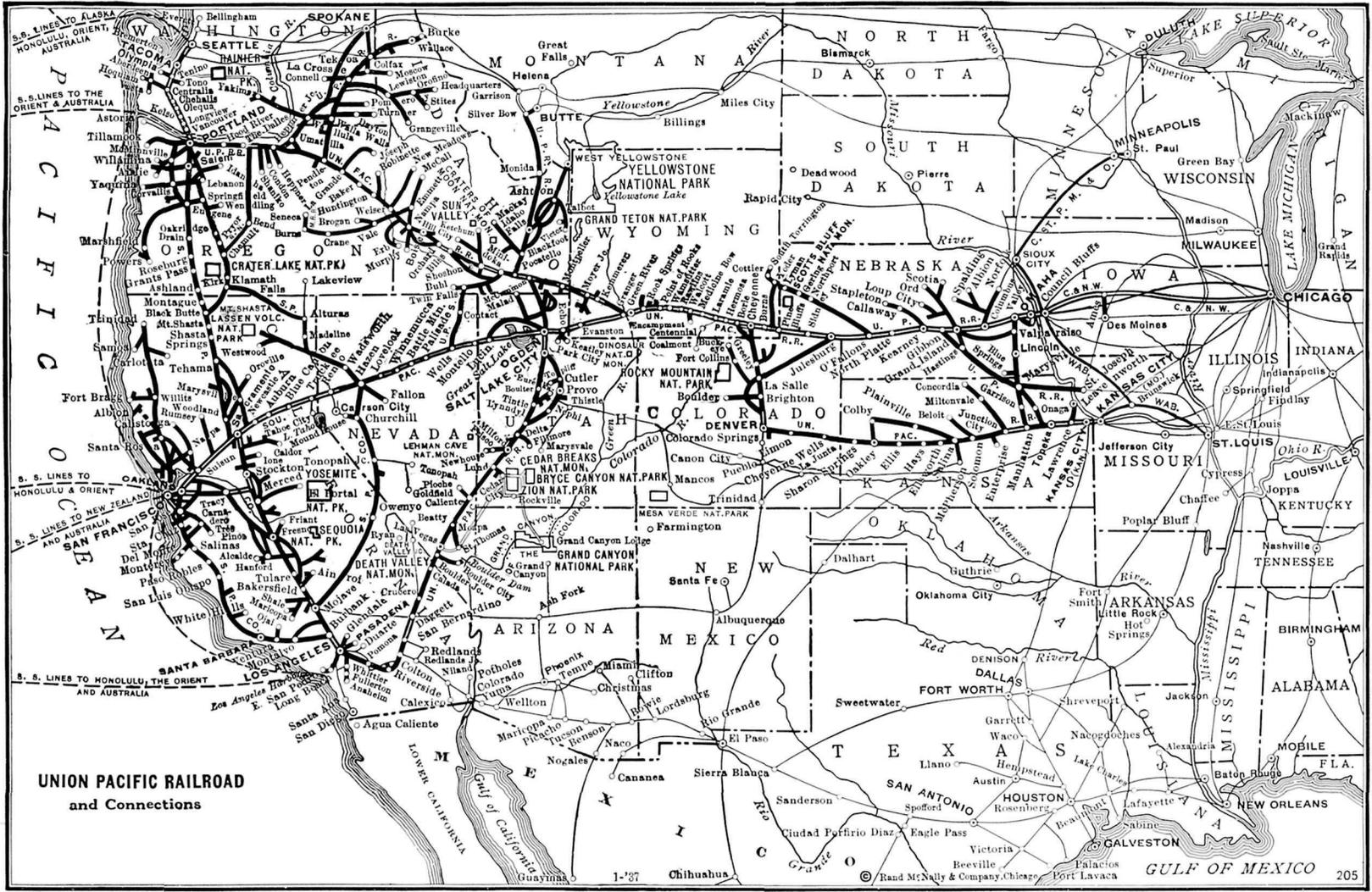
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