

COLORADO
MOUNTAIN
PLAYGROUNDS



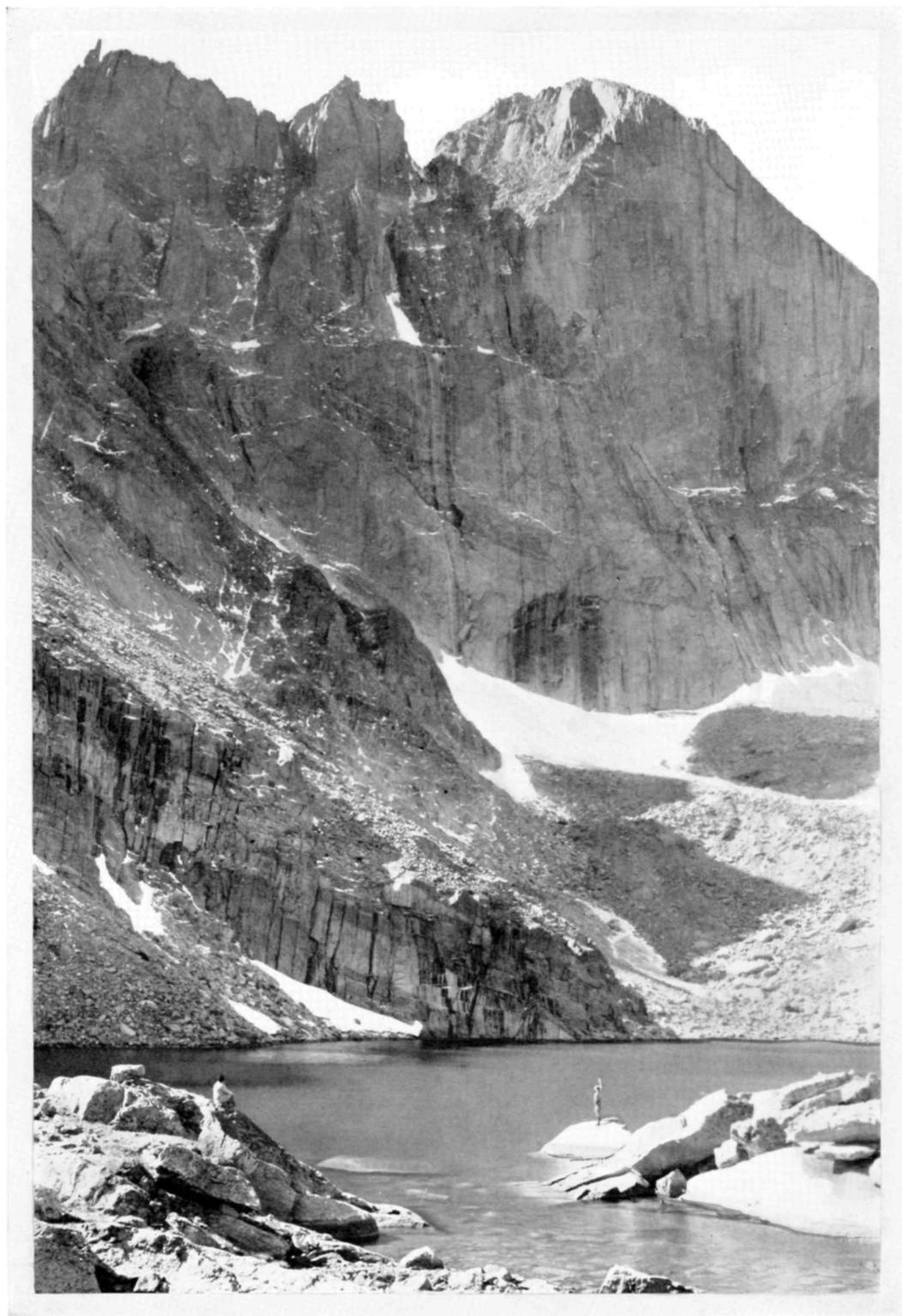
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COLORADO MOUNTAIN PLAYGROUNDS



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Longs Peak and Chasm Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park



The Continental Divide Across Denver's Civic Center

COLORADO

COLORADO, notwithstanding its high rank as a mining and agricultural state, owes its widest fame to those unsurpassed recreational qualifications and scenic splendors which annually attract many thousands of visitors to its wonderful mountain playgrounds. The irresistible appeal of this state is not difficult to analyze. The high and varied character of its scenic grandeur, the majestic snowy peaks, rugged canyons, musical mountain streams, sparkling cascades, romantic lakes, living, gleaming glaciers and exquisite wild-flower gardens of astonishing variety and profusion brightening mountainside, grove and glade, are some of the important natural elements which produce it.

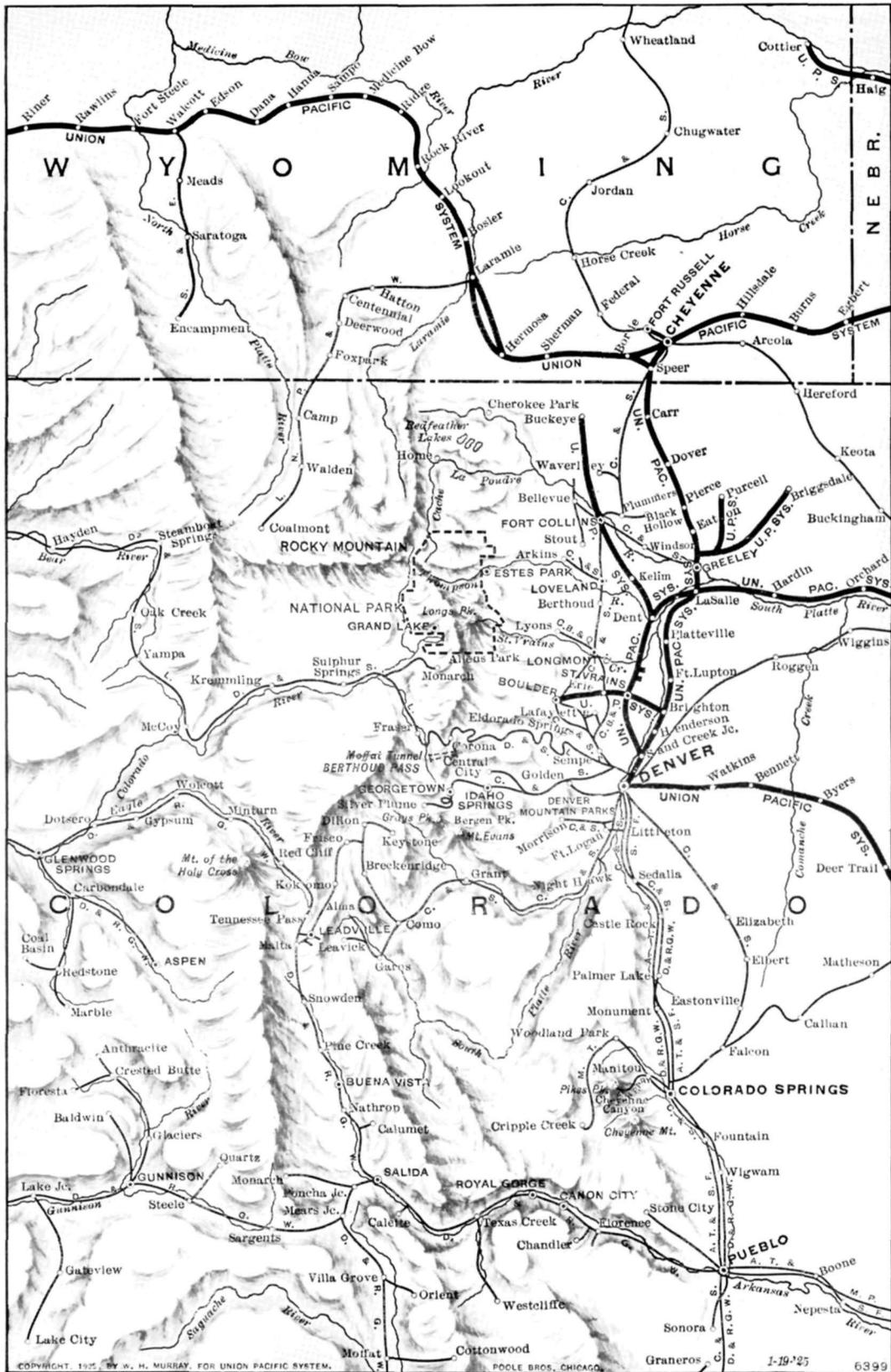
The primeval formations that became the Rocky Mountain System and built North America's mighty watershed were long ages in the making. The profound canyons of this region were carved and hollowed by glaciers and rivers during periods that we can measure only by guesswork. Today we have an upland playground without like on earth. Mile upon mile of excellent roads and trails

offer unbounded opportunity for recreation amid healthful surroundings. Highways and pathways lead to its loftiest peaks and through its deepest chasms. Cool, dewless summer nights and dry, clear, sunny days make it a favorite holiday-home among America's ever-growing tourist family.

Mountain valleys of amazing beauty lie between the giant ranges, the celebrated natural "parks," where resorts rustic and luxurious care for sight-seer, fisherman, hunter, mountaineer, hiker, horseman and naturalist. During midsummer perpetual snow and ice may be reached in a few hours from populous cities. Yet scarcely more than a generation ago this highland pleasure-ground, planted and terraced before mankind appeared on earth, was practically unknown.

Of Colorado's vast area at least two-thirds ranges from 6,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level, giving the state a higher average elevation than any other; it has 1,029 named peaks over 10,000 feet high, and contains 46 out of the 59 peaks in the United States that exceed 14,000 feet.

An outstanding feature of Colorado's



Colorado Mountain Playgrounds



Echo Lake, on the Mt. Evans Highway

great mountains is their friendliness and easy accessibility. Motor ways or safe trails lead to the summits of many of them. Two towns of early-day mining fame, picturesque Leadville and Cripple Creek, are at altitudes of approximately 10,000 feet. This is in striking contrast to conditions in the Alps where real danger often attends an ascent to that elevation.

This state, without a rival in the magnificence and extent of its wonderland scenery, lies just west of the geographical center of the nation and is to the greater part of the population of the United States the most easily accessible of the nation's playgrounds. The fast on-time trains of the Union Pacific System from Chicago and Omaha and from St. Louis and Kansas City to Denver carry the latest type of all-steel equipment and the journey requires but one night spent in the sleeping car.

The number of visitors has been annually increasing until Colorado has become the greatest of American outdoor recreation regions, where the vacationist finds all of the conditions for an ideal mountain outing.

Climate, Season, Recreations

The climate of Colorado is noted for freedom from sudden changes. During

the summer months sparkling sunshine, never oppressive, is the usual order of the day, and the nights are cool, restful and invigorating. The average summer temperature throughout the state is approximately 60 degrees.

The sojourner in the mountains finds that each hour transforms the aspects of the lofty snow-capped ranges. Dawn brushes the cloud-kissed summits with rose and lavender and at midday grays and blues predominate. Then, occasionally, a drab snow cloud clings about some peak which emerges, later on, white with fresh-fallen snow. A brief shower may descend in a distant canyon, but the normal day is overspread by a sky of clearest blue, with every object bathed in brilliant sunlight. Evening brings lengthening purple shadows, which add to the peaks an indefinable perspective of greater beauty and the day ends with a sunset of such splendor as only the Rockies can present.

While there are official summer seasons at the parks and resorts, most of the regions are accessible throughout the year. Many visitors remain to enjoy the glory of autumn's tints upon the aspens; and in winter, tobogganing, skiing, skating and snowshoe trips attract numbers whose love of active outdoor life does not depend upon the seasons.



A Beaver and His House, Rocky Mountain National Park

Some form of outdoor activity usually tempts even the most indolent sojourner. There are miles of excellent motor roads and many of the finest scenes may be viewed from the cushions of an automobile. The Fall River Road in Rocky Mountain National Park has opened the scenic regions west of the Continental Divide to the motorist. A number of the hotels and resorts have tennis and croquet courts. Several of the country clubs have golf courses which are open to the public, and some of the resort hotels have private courses.

The angler will find lively sport in practically all of the mountain regions, as rainbow, brook and native trout are caught in most of the lakes and streams.

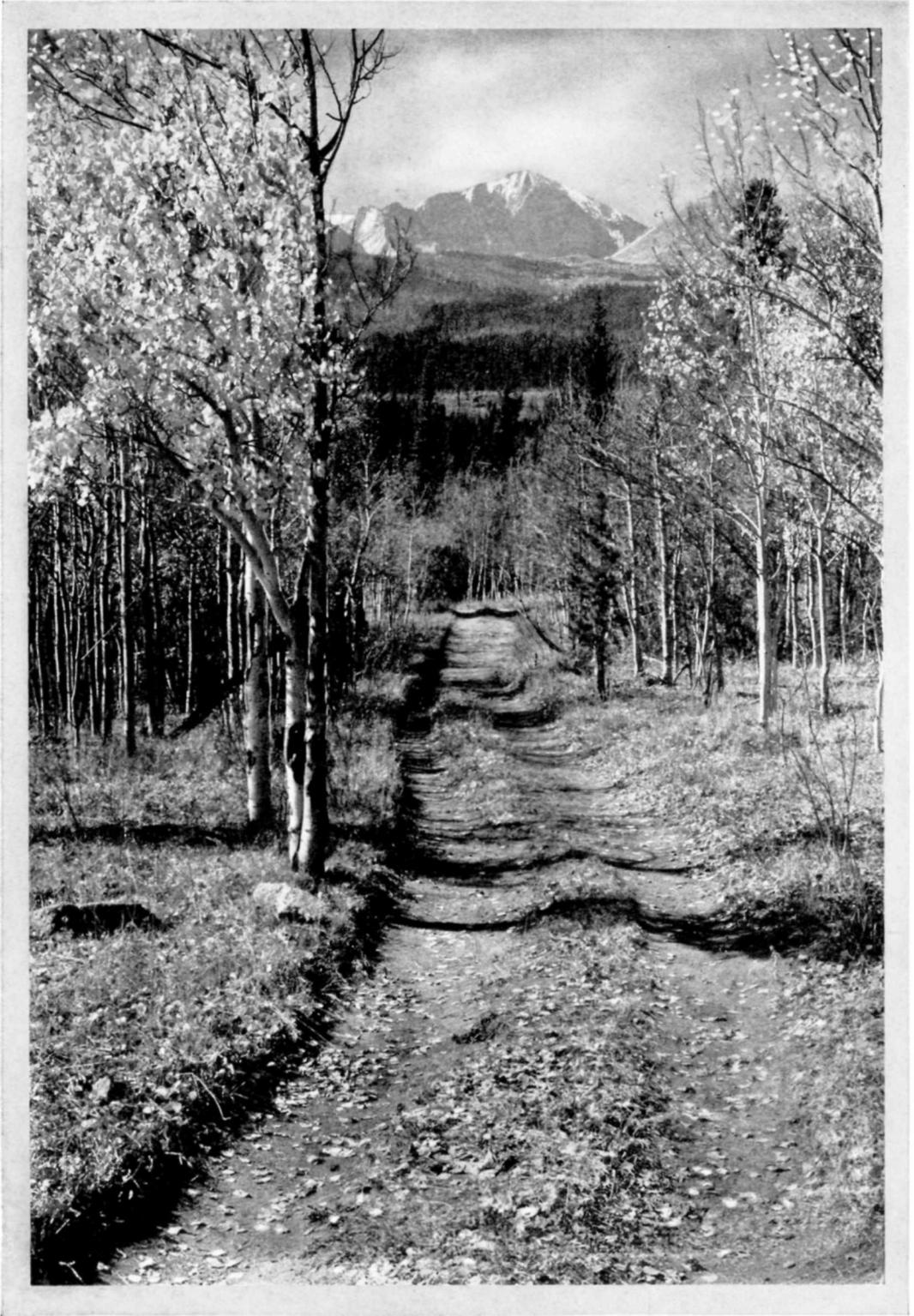
The most popular diversions, however, are hiking, mountain climbing and horseback riding. Choose the most convenient hotel or resort and make excursions to the adjacent scenic regions. Enchanting lakes, lovely wild-flower gardens and impressive glaciers may, in most localities, be reached with but little effort in a one-day trip. In the evening those who enjoy dancing find opportunities for this pastime at most of the hotels and resorts. And one who wishes to loaf in the midst of scenic grandeur will find his desires no less than one who wishes to fish, climb mountains or

explore glaciers. Geologist, botanist, zoölogist and ornithologist will find subjects to tempt them.

A visit to this great playground requires no elaborate special preparation. There is such a variety of outdoor amusements that any inclination can be satisfied. Practically any vacation equipment or clothing that one may require and may have overlooked can be obtained at the larger towns or cities on his itinerary. Be sure to bring your camera.

Wild Flowers

The primeval wildernesses of the state are softened by the profusion and beauty of the wild flowers, which are, perhaps, next to the magnificent scenery, Colorado's chief attraction. The wide range of altitude gives a great diversity of climate which in turn produces a varied and extensive flora. The aggregate for the state is more than 3,000 species, at least two-thirds of which are found in the foothills and high mountains. Many have fragrance as well as beauty. Among those to be seen will be found the familiar lily, rose, gentian, gilia, yucca, phlox, lupine, violet, honeysuckle, bluebell, larkspur, geranium, iris, orchid, pink; and their species include buttercups, sunflowers, goldenrod, anemones, marigolds, larkspur, wallflowers,



Aspen Trail to Longs Peak



Greek Theatre, Denver Civic Center

asters, daisies, wild peas, mountain laurel, shooting stars, chiming bells, clover, dandelions, twinflowers, harebells, spring-beauties and water lilies. The Indian paint-brush splashes the flower beds with pink, old rose and scarlet. The classic mariposa lily, the queenly silver-and-blue columbine, Colorado's state flower, and the wee, scented forget-me-not probably rank among the highest in popular favor.

Wild Life

Forests and streams have many inhabitants which are, in the national parks, now safe from trapper and hunter. The beaver has countless dome-shaped tenements in the streams, where he may be seen by patient watching. The foremost mountain climber on the globe, the bighorn sheep, roams the precipices of the highest peaks. A sight of this spectacular animal is well worth a trip along secluded trails to his lofty haunts. Deer are often encountered; bears, mountain lions, bob-cats, elk and antelope are rarely seen; marmots, woodchucks, rabbits and conies are common.

Colorado has also a greater wealth of bird life than any other inland state. 405 species and more than 50 subspecies have been identified. Many of them are

well-known species found generally throughout the country and may be seen in and around Denver and on the plains below the foothills; more than half of them inhabit the hills and the higher elevations in the mountains. Strange as it may seem, a few very interesting birds make their homes in that barren and windswept region above timberline. The more conspicuous and less timid species may be seen along the roadsides, but to enjoy a real wide acquaintance with Colorado's feathered inhabitants it is necessary to leave the noisy highways and seek the seclusion of the more quiet places.

Characteristic birds are the robin, Rocky Mountain jay, spurred towhee, hairy woodpecker, chickadee, nuthatch, pipit, rosy finch, water ouzel, ptarmigan, white-crowned sparrow, solitaire, dusky grouse and other game birds, and some very interesting owls and hawks.

Timberline Scenes

All of the loftier mountains have a timberline or limit of tree growth. This usually occurs at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. There the struggle of the trees with wind, frost and snow is particularly striking. At this point the arbooreal pioneers have been halted and become



Wildcat Point, Denver Mountain Parks

scarred, twisted and deformed by the irresistible forces that oppose them. Trees that lift stately plumes more than 150 feet on the hospitable slopes lower down, creep, like immense vines, upon the ground. Others are bent into fantastic, agonized shapes by wind and snow. Upon many, branches grow only to leeward, giving the trees the appearance of fleeing with frantic outstretched arms from the persistent punishment of the wind. The greater number, however, are merely stunted. Some ma-

ture and perfectly symmetrical specimens, although 100 years old, are but a few inches high.

Accommodations for the Tourist

The accommodations in Colorado's various cities, parks and resorts range from the luxurious service found in metropolitan hotels to rustic lodges, log cabins and tent-cottages. All tastes may be suited, as well as all purses.

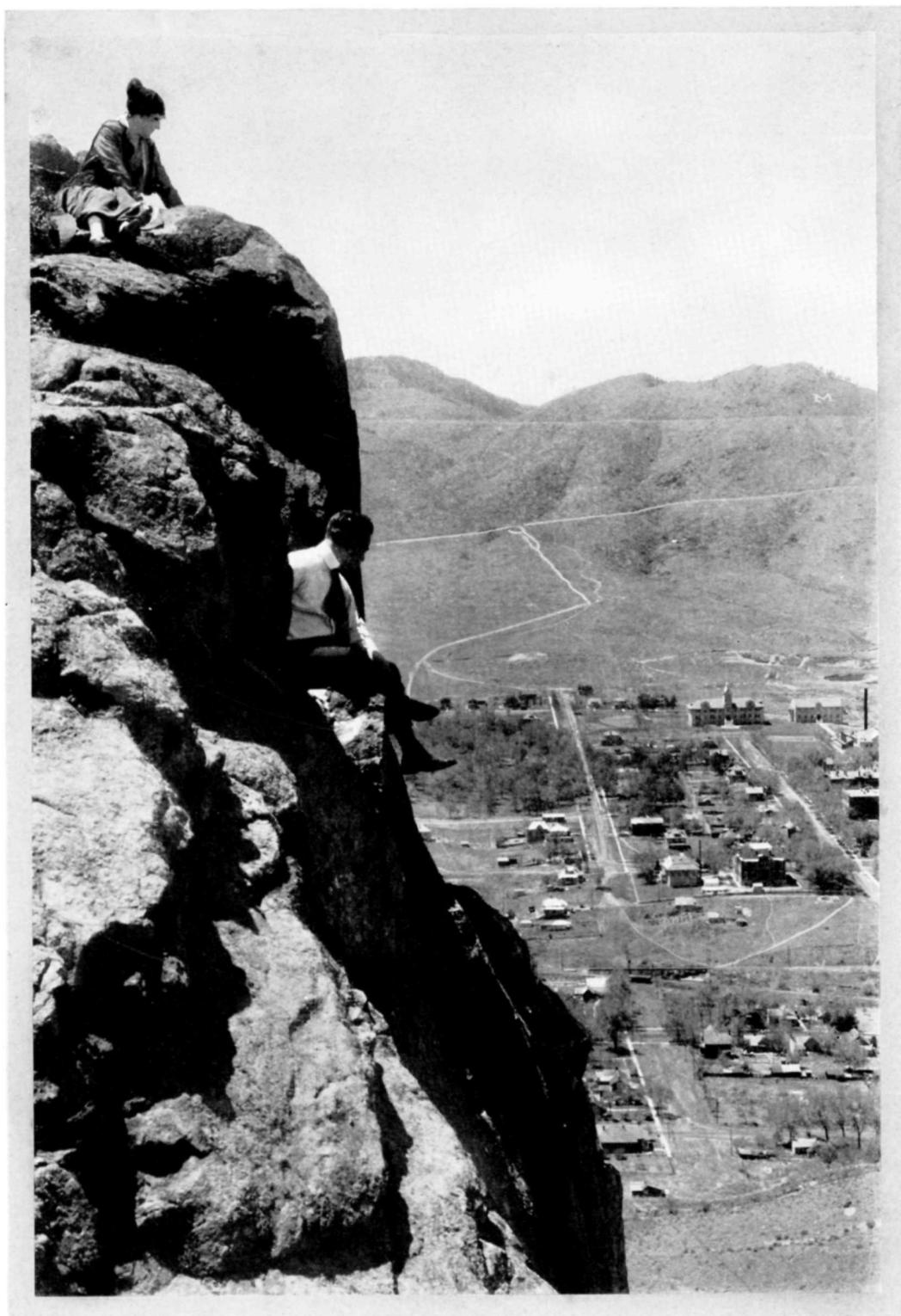
Denver, the Gateway

Denver, the handsome capital and commercial center of Colorado, is the natural gateway to the vast mountain wonderland. Situated 15 miles from the eastern base of the Rockies, it is the starting point for dozens of sight-seeing trips—by train, trolley and motor—all of them of absorbing interest; while most of them, if time be limited, may be made in one day or even less, few persons will voluntarily be content with such fleeting glimpses of the picturesque scenes they include.

Denver's elevation is one mile above sea level and its summer climate is notable for bright, clear days and cool, refreshing nights. The winter climate is mild and

sunny, inviting many outdoor activities.

Denver is a cosmopolitan city, with a population, estimated in 1925, of 293,891. It has many fine public buildings, including the State Capitol, the Federal Building, United States Mint, Public Library, Municipal Auditorium, Stock-show Stadium, two museums and many attractive theaters. The Colorado Museum of Natural History in the City Park contains a million-dollar exhibit of fauna, minerals, fossils and other specimens of surpassing interest. Denver's Civic Center is a magnificent example of municipal foresight. In the Municipal Auditorium, which seats 12,000 persons, free organ recitals are



Golden from Castle Rock, Denver Mountain Parks



Camp at Mirror Lake, Mt. Evans Trail

given at noon during the summer. Denver has 40 parks. City Park contains a well-stocked zoölogical garden and an electric fountain; free concerts are given there during the summer. From Cheesman Park, on a clear day, the front range of the Rockies from Pikes to Longs Peaks, and northward toward Wyoming, may be seen.

Denver has more than 200 hotels, with accommodations for 50,000 persons daily; for those who wish accommodations at lower rates, there are approximately 1,000 rooming houses. In addition to the hotel dining rooms and cafes, there are numerous restaurants. A bureau of information is maintained at the Union Station for assisting visitors to find suitable lodgings; useful suggestions are given there to those who wish to keep down expenses, and also to those whose time for sight-seeing is limited.

The varied attractions of Denver may be seen most quickly and conveniently by sight-seeing automobiles or trolley cars, which operate on regular schedules that include the principal places of interest. The sight-seeing automobiles of the Denver Cab Company traverse the beautiful residential section, boulevards and parks, making the trip in one and one-half hours, at cost of \$1.00, and calling at the

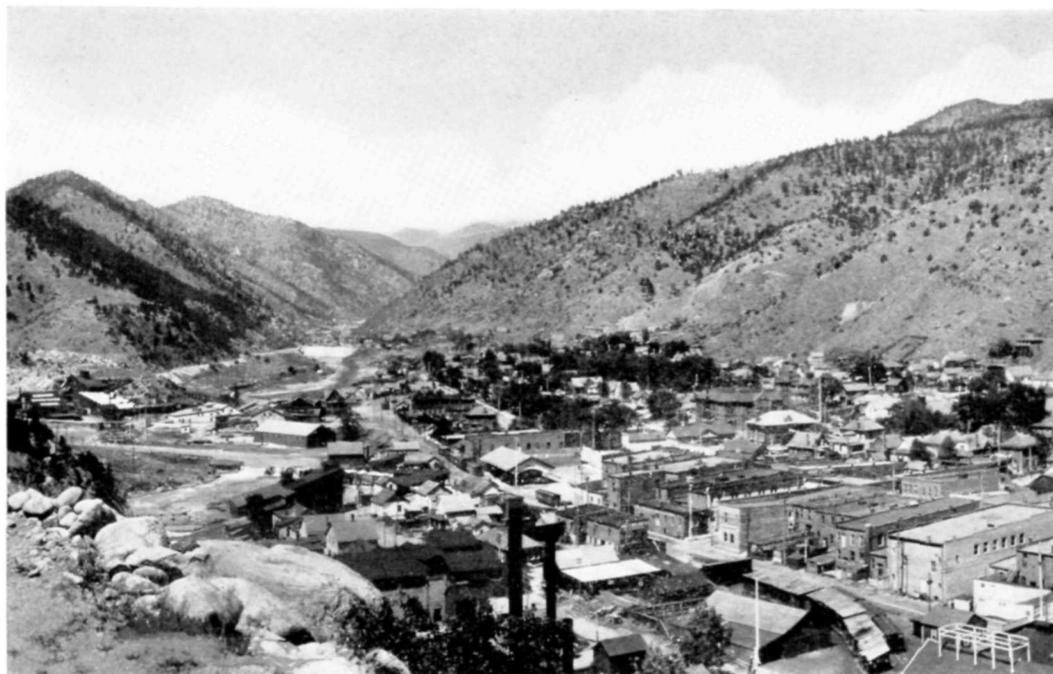
leading hotels for passengers. The street car service, which is more economical, reaches most points of interest.

"The Twilight Trip" made in the large passenger automobiles of the Denver Cab Company, which calls at the leading hotels for passengers, covers 15 miles over the splendid boulevards of the city; this trip starts at 7.00 p.m., lasts two and one-half hours and costs \$1.00.

Denver has a number of sporty, well-kept golf courses and each summer there is held an Annual Invitation Golf Tournament sponsored by the Denver Golf Tournament Association.

Denver Mountain Parks

In the Rocky Mountains, within 35 miles of its corporate limits, Denver owns parks comprising 7,380 acres, between 7,000 and 12,800 feet in elevation, connected with the city by 100 miles of fine roadways; these parks contain camp sites, open-air ovens, shelter houses and rustic lodges. In one of them, Genesee Park, 800 acres have been set aside and fenced in for a game preserve. The area confines buffalo, mountain sheep, elk and deer and is of surpassing interest to those concerned with the preservation of our native wild life.



Idaho Springs, a Famous Hot Springs Resort

A very recent addition to the Denver Mountain Parks system is Summit Lake and surrounding land on the northern shoulder of lofty Mt. Evans.

The Denver Cab Company takes visitors to the Denver Mountain Parks by a 65-mile motor trip that includes all of the principal points of interest, and by shorter trips to specific localities.

Golden and Vicinity

Historic Golden, former capital of the state and the seat of the Colorado School of Mines, is 15 miles west of Denver, on the road to Lookout Mountain, and may be reached by automobile or trolley. Trolley fare, 58 cents.

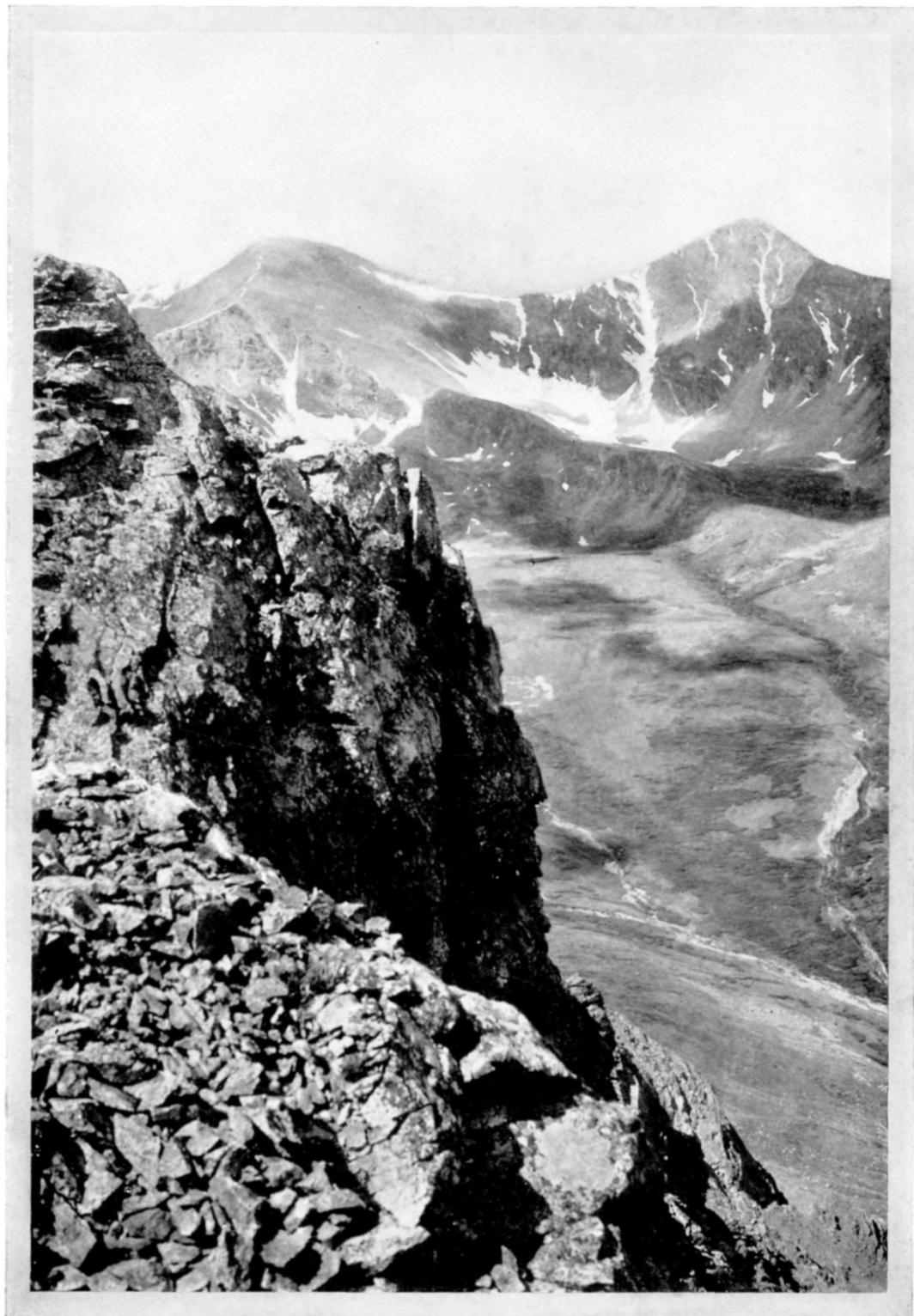
Lookout Mountain

A most comprehensive tour of the Mountain Parks and one that affords fine views of the lofty peaks of the Rockies, the deep canyons, forests and wild-flower gardens is the 65-mile automobile trip including Golden, Lookout Mountain, Wildcat Point, Col. W. F. Cody's (Buffalo Bill's) grave, Bergen Park, Genesee Park, Evergreen, Bear Creek Canyon, the Park of the Red Rocks and Morrison. Near the summit of Lookout Mountain, 7,342

feet high, is the Cody Museum, conducted by Johnny Baker, formerly Cody's crack marksman. Among many historic relics and curios the tourist is shown Cody's famous breech-loading rifle, "Lucretia Borgia," with which he killed more than 4,000 buffalo for the construction gangs employed on the railroad that became the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific System. The cost is \$4.00 per passenger.

Echo Lake—Mt. Evans Region

Another tour covers 105 miles through a variety of mountain scenery that includes nearly every type. It is known as the Echo Lake-Mt. Evans Tour, and is completed between nine in the morning and five in the afternoon, lunch being taken at Echo Lake. The route is over the shoulders of Squaw Mountain and Chief Mountain to Echo Lake, reaches a height of 11,000 feet, and presents views of most of the highest Colorado peaks from Pikes to Longs. This trip, via Denver Cab Co., costs \$8.00. An automobile highway to the summit of Mt. Evans, elevation 14,260 feet, is nearing completion, and will soon give ready access to further panoramas of high grandeur.



Grays and Torreys Peaks, in Pike National Forest, West of Denver



Continental Divide, Arapaho Glacier Region

Resorts Near Denver

Idaho Springs and Berthoud Pass

Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek Valley, 37 miles from Denver, may be visited by automobile over Lookout Mountain and Floyd Hill, or via the Colorado & Southern Ry. It is a stopover point on the return trip of the motor tour of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. to Rocky Mountain National Park and back to Denver via Grand Lake and Berthoud Pass. The hot radio-active springs which gave the town its name have been very effective in treating cases of stomach and kidney trouble, rheumatism and gout. Mineral-cave baths may be taken at Hot Springs Hotel, and there are several other comfortable inns. Near Idaho Springs are mines producing gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper and it was from the ores of this vicinity that the dynamic energy of radium was first extracted. At the roadside close to the town, a memorial stone marks the spot where George A. Jackson made the first of his sensational discoveries of gold, on January 7, 1859. Prospectors almost immediately became so numerous in this district that special State legislation was found necessary to

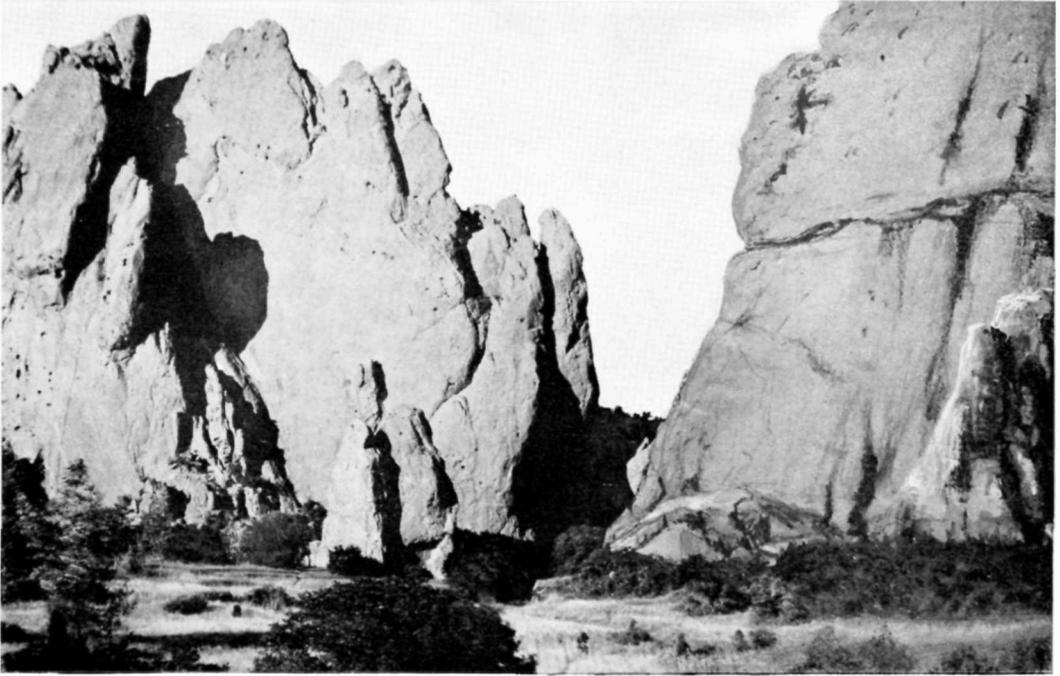
regulate the industry. Only one other important gold discovery had been made in Colorado, in the previous year—on Cherry Creek, where Denver now stands. It was in these “boom” days that George M. Pullman, inventor of the sleeping car, built his log cabin which may be seen close at hand, in Russell Gulch.

Georgetown Loop

Georgetown, farther up Clear Creek Canyon and 50 miles from Denver, at an elevation of 8,476 feet, stands in the center of a famous mining district; a little higher in the mountains is Silver Plume, the railway terminus, also surrounded by rich mines. Between the two towns, the railroad forms the noted Georgetown Loop. Mt. McClellan and Grays and Torreys Peaks are near by. These picturesque towns may be reached in one-day trips by the C. & S. Ry.

Platte Canyon

Platte Canyon, a highly picturesque gorge southwest of Denver, has 26 rustic



Gateway to the Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs

resorts between its entrance and Grant, 66 miles from Denver. Excellent fishing may be enjoyed, and there are many inviting trails for horseback riding and mountain climbing. The C. & S. Ry. serves the Platte Canyon resorts.

Corona, the "Top o' the World"

Corona, the "Top o' the World," located on the crest of the Continental Divide, 11,660 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest point in the United States reached by a standard-gauge railroad. This one-day trip in a standard-gauge train of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad (Moffat Road) takes the traveler into the midst of the great peaks of the Rockies where the snow banks remain all summer and the mountain panoramas are bewildering in extent and grandeur. In addition to the trip to Corona, there are many other interesting scenic features along this line.

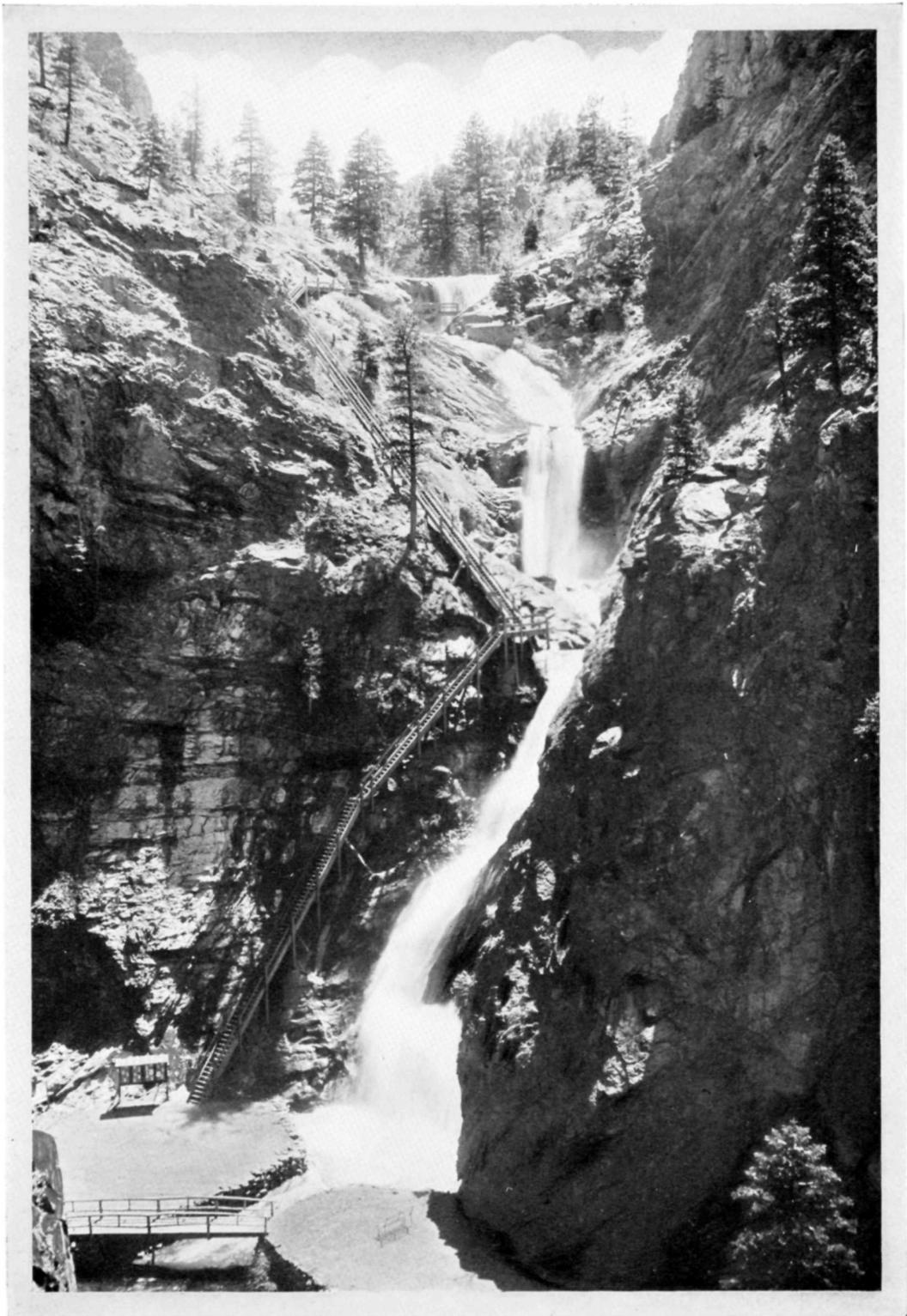
Boulder and Vicinity

Boulder, 29 miles northwest from Denver, is the seat of the University of Colorado, and the Colorado Chautauqua is held there annually in June, July and August. Boulder is a populous city with

many fine residences and good hotels and is an excellent starting point for many interesting trips into the high mountains and the glacier region near by. A number of small cottages on the Chautauqua grounds may be rented during the season, and meals at reasonable rates may be had on the cafeteria plan at the Chautauqua dining hall. Blue Bird Cottage, Blue Bird-Gold Hill Lodge and Mapleton Lodge are the outing headquarters of the Chicago and Kansas City Holiday Association for young women in business, and at Camp Newaka, Gold Lake, Kimoho and Minnie Lake there are mountain camps for girls. Boulder is connected with Denver by the Union Pacific System, the C. & S. Ry., the Denver and Interurban R.R., and an excellent motor highway.

Eldorado Springs

Eldorado Springs, 29 miles northwest from Denver and 7 miles south of Boulder, lies near the entrance to South Boulder Canyon; there are hot and cold springs, a swimming pool, hotel and summer cottages. Trails and automobile roads lead into the mountains. The town may be conveniently reached by Denver and Interurban electric cars or by automobile from either Denver or Boulder.



Seven Falls, in South Cheyenne Canyon, near Colorado Springs



Cog Railway Train Ascending Pikes Peak

Colorado Springs and Pikes Peak Region

One of the famous scenic regions of the West is that which lies adjacent to Colorado Springs, with Pikes Peak as its dominating feature. Colorado Springs is 75 miles south of Denver and may be reached by rail or automobile in two and one-half hours. It is a modern city with good hotels of all classes and a number of comfortable boarding houses, 2,700 acres of public parks, excellent schools and a great area of mountain playground on its outskirts. The climate is sunny, cool and dry. Dozens of trips of a day or longer may be made from Colorado Springs into the Rockies by rail or motor. The Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce maintains a free information bureau to assist strangers in securing accommodations.

Manitou and Environs

Manitou, a noted watering place on the lower slopes of Pikes Peak, is a six-mile ride by trolley or automobile from Colorado Springs. The springs contain chiefly soda, iron and magnesia, but lithia, lime, sulphur and potash also appear in the analyses of their waters. They have a beneficial effect in cases of rheumatism, and blood, stomach and kidney disorders.

Long before the picturesque little city grew up about them the curative properties of the springs were known to the Indians. A handsome, thoroughly modern bath house has recently been completed at Manitou.

The Manitou Scenic Incline Railway (a cable road) ascends from Manitou to the top of Mt. Manitou, one of the spurs of Pikes Peak, and affords splendid views of the surrounding mountains and canyons. Mt. Manitou Park, 1,000 acres in extent, surrounds the summit.

Pikes Peak

Pikes Peak (14,109 feet) may be ascended from Manitou by rail (The Cog Road), by automobile over the highest motor highway in the world, on horseback or on foot. Each ascent is a thrilling one, and the grand display of Colorado's high peaks visible from the crest, is a magnificent spectacle. Historic Pikes Peak is one of the loftiest mountains in the State, its head often thrust high above the clouds.

Garden of the Gods

The Garden of the Gods adjoins Colorado Springs on the northwest and forms



Skyline Drive, Cañon City

a part of its park system. It is a region of fantastic formations of red sandstone, assuming in many cases the shapes of animals and familiar objects. It may be seen on foot (trolley from Colorado Springs), on horseback or by automobile.

Cave of the Winds

Williams Canyon and the Cave of the Winds, remarkable for the crystalline decorations of its sixteen chambers, may be visited from Manitou on foot, by carriage or automobile; distance to the Cave of the Winds, two miles.

Cliff Dwellings

A replica of the ancient cliff dwellings of Southwestern Colorado, with a museum of prehistoric relics, is within easy walking distance of Manitou, in Phantom Cliff Canyon. Near the dwellings is the home of a few Pueblo Indian dancers and pottery makers, reputed to be lineal descendants of the ancient cliff dwellers.

Crystal Park

Crystal Park, a beautiful mountain playground, is at the end of a remarkable motor highway that ascends 3,000 feet in

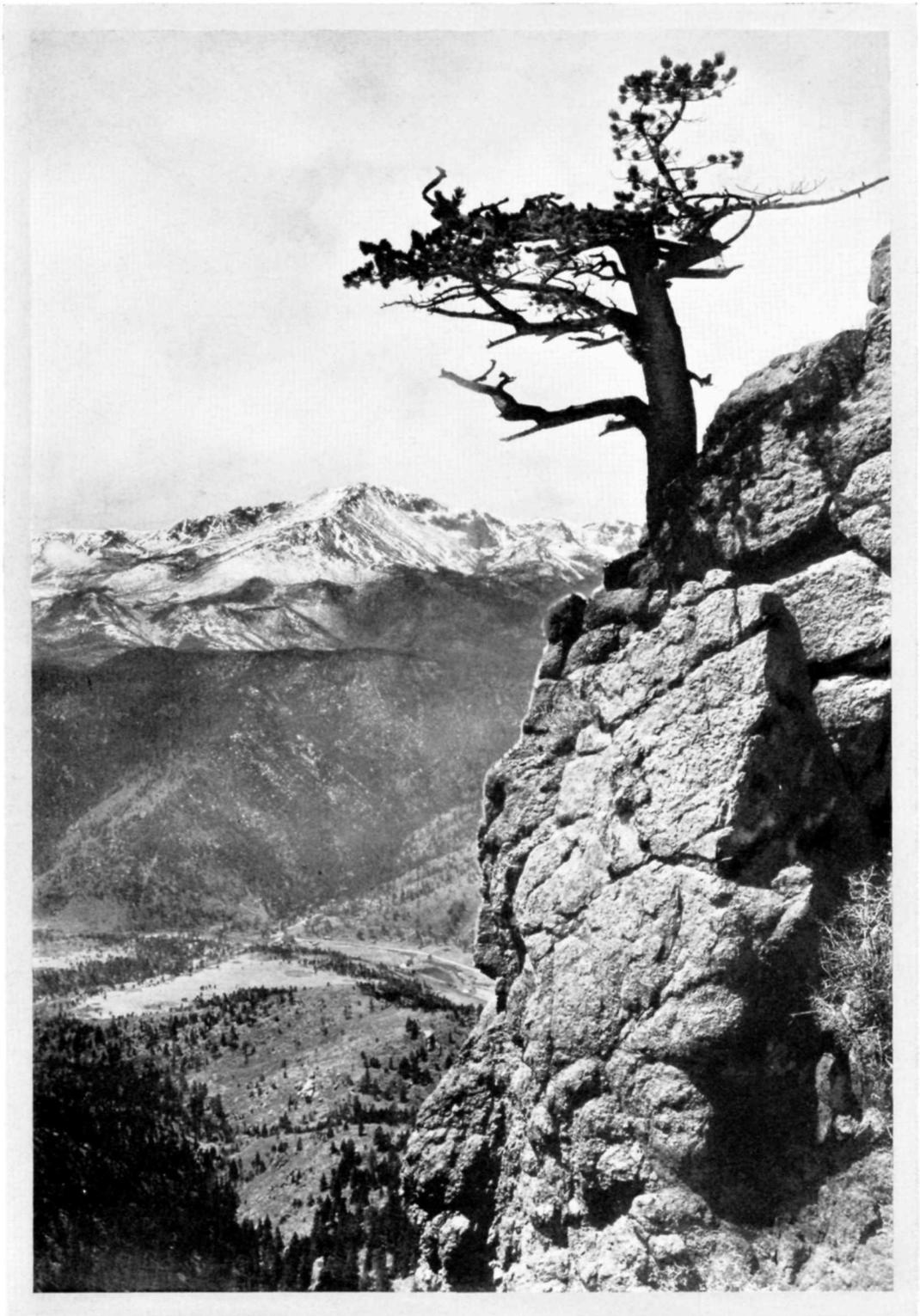
amazing loops, switchbacks and bow-knots. Its twisting course unfolds impressive panoramas of peaks and plains.

Stratton Park

Stratton Park and Broadmoor, south of Colorado Springs, are reached by trolley or automobile. Near by are North Cheyenne Canyon, a rugged gorge, and South Cheyenne Canyon, with towering walls of massive granite, beautiful Seven Falls, and, a mile farther, the grave of Helen Hunt Jackson. From Broadmoor, elevation 6,215 feet, the new Broadmoor-Cheyenne Highway of intense scenic interest has been completed up the precipitous, pine-clad cliffs of Cheyenne Mountain, terminating at an elevation of 9,200 feet.

Cripple Creek

Cripple Creek, once the greatest gold-mining camp in the world, is connected with Colorado Springs and Manitou by the Midland Terminal Ry., via Ute Pass and Woodland Park. This route passes around the north and west slopes of Pikes Peak and brings into view vast stretches of spectacular mountain scenery. The town is also reached by motor via the new Corley Scenic Highway. Upon the sur-



Pikes Peak and Ute Pass



Arapaho Glacier, Colorado National Forest, Near Boulder

face, the former activity at Cripple Creek is indicated mainly by little brown hills of rock removed from the miles of shafts and tunnels that extend in every direction beneath the town. Its industry, diminished in late years, is now reviving.

Pueblo, "The Pittsburgh of the West"

Pueblo, with its immense smelters and steel plants, is sometimes called "The Pittsburgh of the West." It is 44 miles south of Colorado Springs and 119 miles from Denver; rail and automobile service

may be had. Pueblo is a progressive city, with good hotels and 19 parks.

Cañon City

Cañon City, 52 miles northwest of Pueblo, is picturesquely situated in the upper Arkansas River Valley. It is best known for its hot and cold mineral springs, apple orchards and scenic drives. Among the latter are the famous Skyline Drive, Tunnel Drive and Phantom Canyon Highway. Cañon City is the gateway to the Royal Gorge, from the summit of which it is a sheer drop of half a mile to the river.

Mesa Verde National Park

Within a small area on the Mesa Verde in Southwestern Colorado is a group of the largest, best preserved and most picturesquely situated of all the ancient cliff dwellings found in this country. This area has been made a National Park, the only one yet created for the preservation of antiquities. The ruins are in most cases far up the sides of the canyons of the mesa (table-land) under overhanging cliffs. Many of the tools, implements and weapons of the vanished race which inhabited these prehistoric dwellings have been

found, so that we may understand much regarding their primitive culture. The visitor, however, finds great fascination in following the ancient trails, viewing the handiwork of this people and contemplating their origin, how long they remained, and what may have been their fate.

During the summer season a camp for tourists is maintained in the Park in the vicinity of the most important cliff dwellings. Those who use Denver as the gateway for their vacation trips will find facilities available, either by auto or rail, for a visit to this interesting region.



Highway Between Boulder and Ward

Colorado National Forests

The best hunting and fishing in Colorado is found within the State's National Forests. Their most picturesque parts can all be reached on foot or on horseback by well-marked trails; nearly all Colorado's 46 peaks, above 14,000 feet high, lie within their boundaries, and there are several hundred miles of motor roads.

Locations for permanent summer homes can be rented for small sums, and camping is very popular. Proper camp sanitation, care with fire and observance of the State fish and game laws are the only requirements prescribed by the Forest Service whose rangers and other officers gladly furnish advice regarding routes, camping grounds, fishing and other matters. The Service's telephone lines can be used in emergencies and its registry system simplifies the delivery of important messages. The district office is in the new Federal Building, Denver.

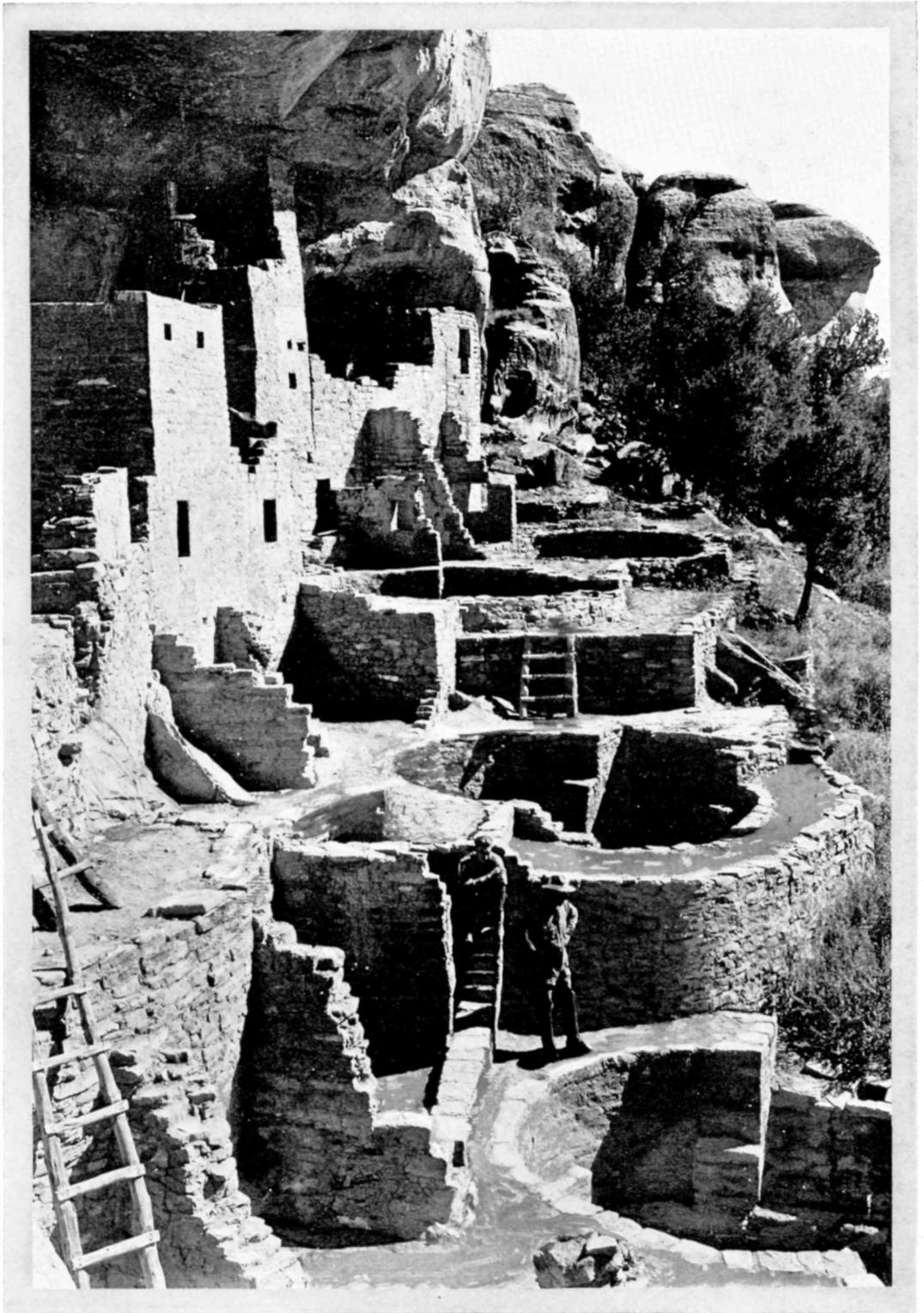
The Colorado Forest, one of the three National Forests nearest to Denver, lies to the northeast, east and south of Rocky Mountain National Park, and contains the James, Arapaho and Clarks Peaks—also the Arapaho Glacier, the largest in Colorado.

Glaciers in the Colorado Forest

Among the most delightful one-day trips from Denver is that to the glaciers along the Continental Divide, in the Colorado National Forest. In this short drive there is time for a fairly comprehensive view of the Forest's manifold attractions; but a longer period should be spent in becoming more intimate with its lofty peaks, stupendous gorges, beautiful lakes, great forests, rich gardens of wild flowers and ponderous ice rivers.

This wonderful mountain region is but a three-hour journey from Denver. At the foot of the range, northwestward from Boulder, are dozens of inexpensive resorts whence scores of interesting trips may be made into the forests and snowy mountains, on foot or horseback.

There are eight living glaciers clinging to the soaring summits of the Rockies between Boulder and Rocky Mountain Park, immense ice areas from three-quarters of a mile to a mile in width and hundreds of feet deep. Among them are the Arapaho, the Isabelle, the Fair and the two St. Vrain Glaciers, all set deep in wild granite amphitheatres and moving



Ancient Cliff Dwellings, Mesa Verde National Park



Longs Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park

slowly down at 18 to 35 feet a year. The Arapaho is the southernmost living glacier in North America. They are accessible by trails built by the U. S. Forest Service.

An interesting one-day trip to this region is via the Denver and Interurban R. R. (electric trains or motor coaches) to Boulder, thence by motor busses through Boulder Canyon and over splendid highways paralleling the Continental Divide to Allens Park, returning to Boulder by a different route. It is about 150 miles long, includes many stop-overs and costs \$8.75. A special one-day trip to the Arapaho Glacier via Boulder, by trolley, automobile and horseback, costs \$15.00.

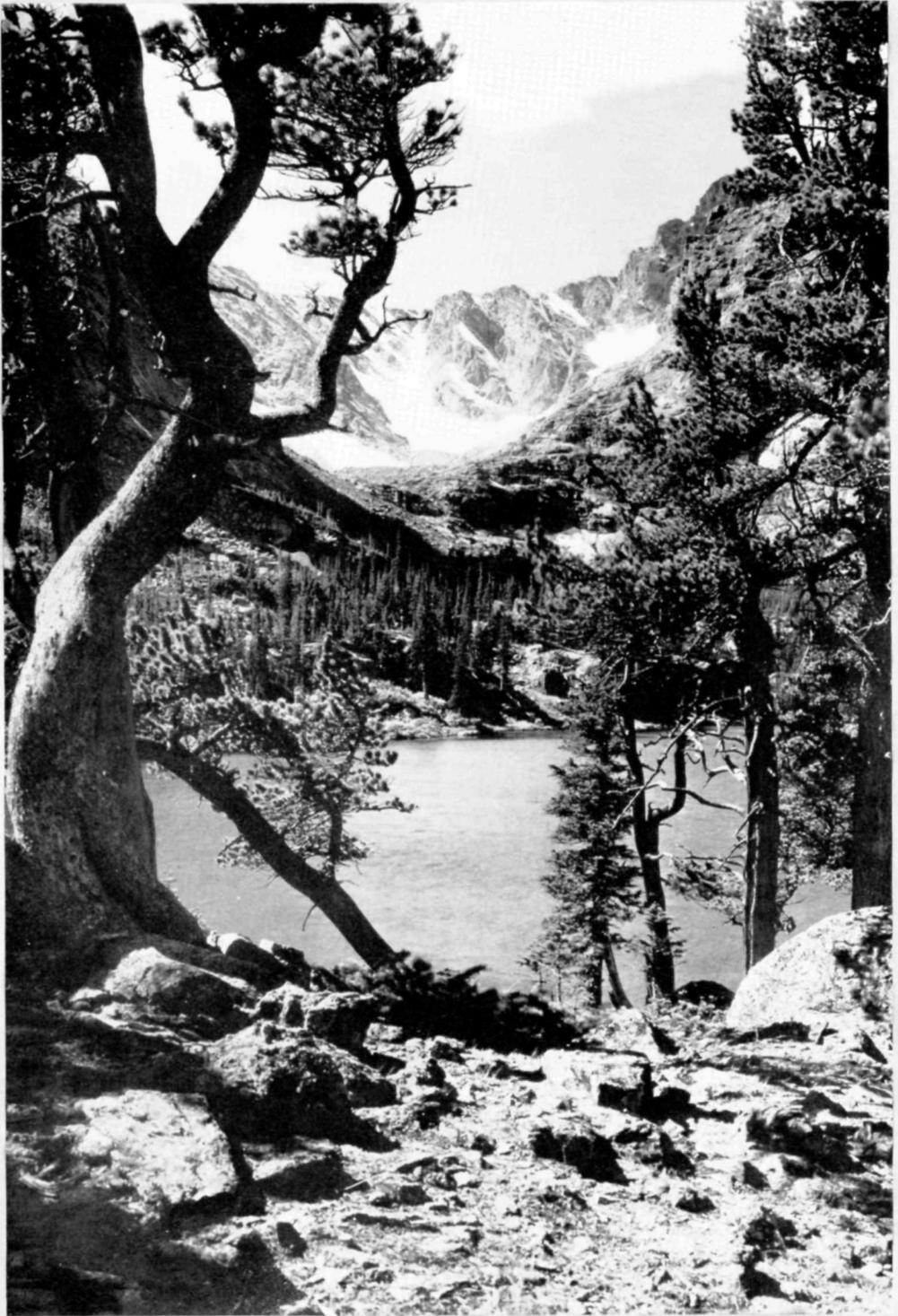
From June 1st to October 31st the D. & I. R. R. operates four-day tours daily from Denver through this district via Boulder and into Rocky Mountain Park, consisting of the following service: Denver to Boulder, round-trip transportation; Boulder to Estes Park or Longs Peak and return via the Glacier Automobile Co.; automobile and horseback trip to either the Arapaho, St. Vrain or Isabelle Glacier; four nights' lodging and twelve meals in Boulder or any of the resorts in the Forest. Cost of the four-day tour is \$42.70, Camping Way; or \$47.10, Hotel Way. Passengers are delivered to either Estes Park Village or Longs Peak. They also conduct an all-

expense three-day tour from Denver to the St. Vrain Glacier via Boulder and Allens Park at a cost of \$21.50

Arapaho Forest is west of Rocky Mountain National Park and is famous for its fishing and its scenery. Pike Forest, containing Pikes, Grays and Torreys Peaks, as well as Mount Evans, lies west and south of Denver. It abounds in fishing streams and lakes. San Isabel National Forest, to the southwest of Pueblo, includes magnificent mountain scenery and offers many attractive camp sites.

Medicine Bow National Forest

In the Medicine Bow National Forest, about nine miles west of Centennial, Wyo., are more than a score of beautiful lakes. Towering a thousand feet above them are the white quartzite battlements of the Snowy Range, culminating in Medicine Bow Peak. All of these lakes are abundantly stocked with trout. Brooklyn, best known of the lakes, may be reached by automobile from Laramie (40 miles), or by the L. N. P. & W. train service, Laramie to Centennial; thence by automobile or horseback. There is a comfortable hotel at Centennial and several of the adjacent ranches furnish accommodations for summer vacationists. While this region is in Wyoming, its mountains are continuations of the Colorado ranges.



Loch Vale, Rocky Mountain National Park



Estes Park and Thompson River from Mt. Olympus

Rocky Mountain National Park

The history of Rocky Mountain National Park began in Estes Park, a charming highland valley of almost "made-to-order" beauty, which is now largely included within the eastern boundary of the national playground. It is some 20 miles long and two miles wide. Rimmed by magnificent peaks, its green meadows stretch from the dashing Thompson River to the encircling mountains. Since 1865 Estes Park has been visited by those who enjoy the scenic splendor of lofty mountains, stately evergreen forests, exquisite wild-flower gardens, romantic lakes, laughing waterfalls, unfrightened wild life and a vast example of glacial history as plain as print. To preserve this region in its primal beauty it was set apart as a National Park in 1915. Estes Park remains the principal entrance, and in the vicinity of Estes Park village (75 miles from Denver and one mile from Rocky Mountain Park's eastern boundary) are to be found most of the hotels and resorts. The season is June 15 to October 1 although the Park is open and much of it accessible the year round.

Rocky Mountain National Park with its superb Alpine landscapes and towering granite peaks includes the finest grouping of mountain scenery in the

Colorado Rockies. Substantially all of its 397 square miles, 50 miles on an air-line northwest of Denver, rise above 9,000 feet, more than a mile and a half above sea level. Dominating the rectangular area of the Park stand the lofty peaks of the Continental Divide, summit after summit, each with an impressive individuality of contour and carving, dark evergreen forests sheathing the major part of their slopes, mosaics of perpetual ice and snow relieving the firm majesty of their precipitous crests.

A striking feature of the Park is the ease with which the deepest recesses and loftiest summits can be reached by highways, good roads and trails. One may ride horseback to the highest point on Flat-top Mountain and enjoy the inspiring, far-reaching panoramas between early breakfast and late luncheon. One may climb the cloud-wreathed crest of Longs Peak and return to his hotel in one day. He may, in one day, from hotel or resort, make the round trip to Hallett Glacier, or to Specimen Mountain. In fact, he may cross the Continental Divide, breakfasting at some hotel east of the range, and dining, the same day, at a resort on the shore of Grand Lake.



Odessa Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park

When the visitor is getting acquainted with the Park, the first ramble up the lower slopes usually creates a desire to reach the loftier regions, and this often leads to a determination to climb Longs Peak, where the whole of Colorado seems to lie at one's feet. In climbing any of the loftier peaks one should not forget the attractions by the way; and, when the broader panoramas come into view, a general knowledge of the Park's topography will add greatly to the appreciation of its beauty and rugged grandeur.

From the northwest corner to the middle of the southern boundary the white-capped giants of the Snowy Range, as this part of the Continental Divide is called, rear their towering crests in an irregular line. The central range thrusts off spurs and detached groups of peaks, some of them, like Longs Peak, exceeding the main range in height and splendor. The rivers of the Park, rising generally in icy basins beneath the peaks, have cut long, rugged canyons through the eastern slopes, and these often widen out into charming valleys and natural "parks." Upon the terraced floors of the canyons are more than one hundred lakes, some icebound and crag-encircled, some margined with wild flowers. In the northwest and the west other streams, bound for

the Pacific, have worn great gorges for their waters.

The region east of the Continental Divide is three times as great in extent as that to the west, and is much better known. With the completion of the Fall River Road over Mt. Chapin and Milner Pass to Grand Lake, the wild beauty of the western slopes has been made more easily accessible to the visitor.

To Rocky Mountain National Park the Union Pacific directly serves three gateways, Denver, Ft. Collins and Greeley. Park tickets routed via Union Pacific will be honored also via Lyons, Longmont or Loveland. From all of these gateways the through tickets include automobile service into the Park. From Denver the passenger may go by automobile all the way to the Park, or by rail to Ft. Collins, Lyons or Longmont, thence automobile, or may go via one route and return via another. The automobiles are operated on regular schedules during the summer season. These motor trips, four to five hours from Denver, northward across the fertile plains, thence along the outlying ranges of the Rockies, with the loftier peaks appearing and disappearing, are interesting overtures to the great scenic spectacle within the Park.



Thompson River, Above Estes Park Village

The Park in Detail

At the confluence of Fall River and the Thompson there has grown up the modern village of Estes Park; it is at the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountain National Park playground. This village has well-stocked stores, garages, saddle-horse liverys, schools, churches, a photoplay theater, swimming pool and other conveniences. There, cottages may be rented, camping trips arranged, horses hired, equipment bought and guides employed. It is usually the initial base of supply and operation for the traveler, although many, after a brief stay, proceed to the hotels and resorts farther in the mountains.

The buildings and the camp of the Young Men's Christian Association are situated on Wind River, at the eastern end of Bartholf Park, about five miles from Estes Park Village. There is a central dining hall with a seating capacity of 400, an assembly hall, a class room, gymnasium, numerous cottages and tents, tennis courts, a baseball field and provisions for other outdoor sports. Speakers of national reputation lecture during the annual conferences, June 18th to August 31st.

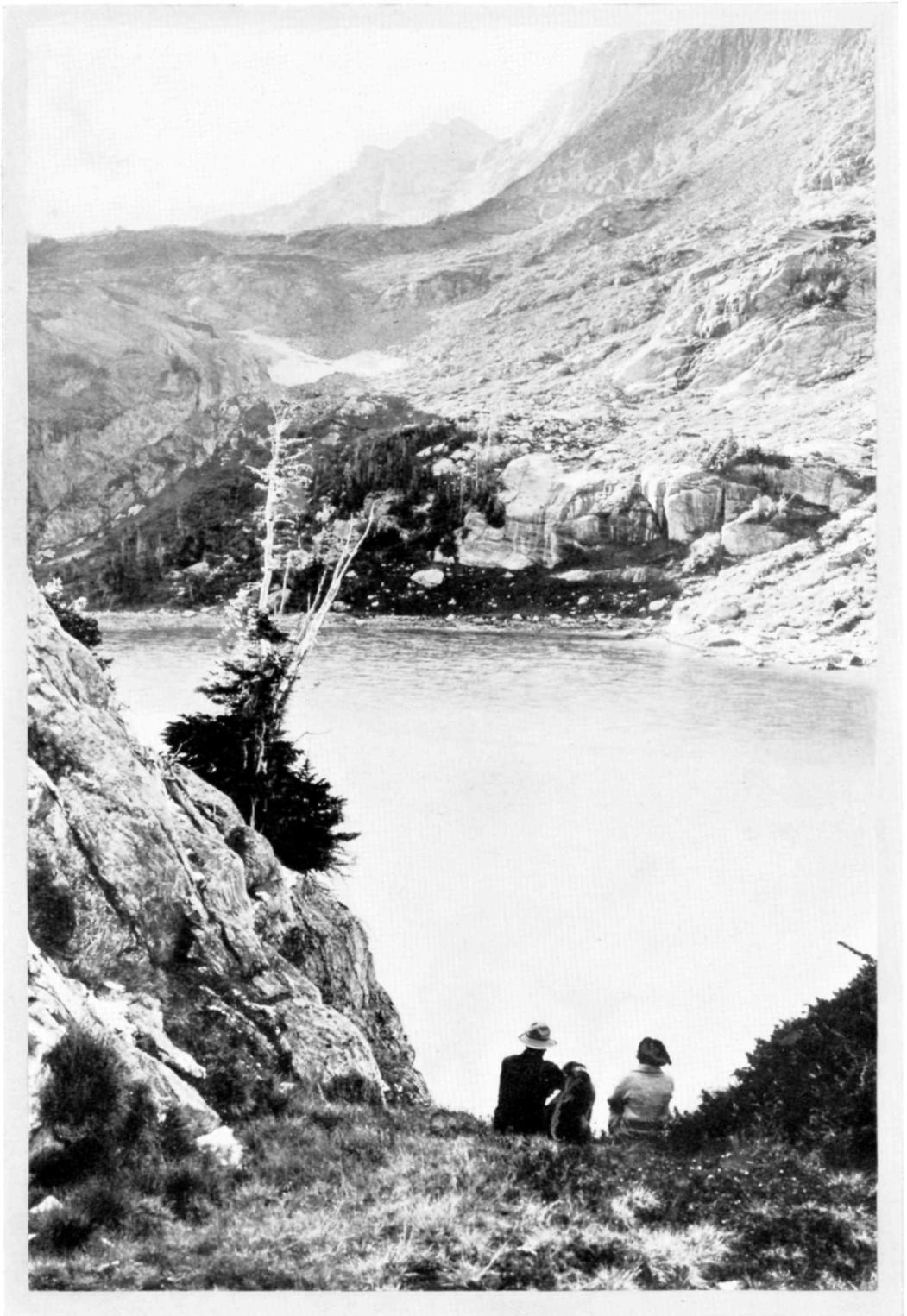
Seven miles from Estes Park Village, on the Fall River Road, is a charming mountain valley known as Horseshoe Park and enclosed by huge moraines and

towering peaks. Fall River Lodge and Horseshoe Inn provide excellent accommodations.

On the Fall River Road near Horseshoe Park and five miles out of Estes Park Village is Fall River Camp. It has furnished cottages and tent-houses and is conveniently located for many interesting trips deeper into the Park.

Lawn Lake, nearly 11,000 feet above the sea, fills a vast arena carved from Mt. Fairchild, Hagues Peak and Mummy Mountain, summits exceeding 13,000 feet in height. Situated at timberline and bordered with exquisite wild flowers, the lake is one of the beauty spots of the Park. A lodge is maintained on the shore for those who wish to linger.

Another striking spectacle in the northern part of the Park is Iceberg Lake. It occupies a picturesque chasm gouged from the shoulder of Trail Ridge, at the head of Fall River Canyon. The rounded brow of the mountain breaks down with startling abruptness and perpendicular precipices of pink porphyry fall 800 feet to the blue-green waters of a lake shaped like a clover leaf, in which huge cakes of green ice float. Here is a conspicuously clear record of glacier action; the vanished ice mass has gnawed into the mountain as a squirrel gnaws into a nut.



Blue Bird Lake, in Wild Basin, Rocky Mountain National Park



Yachting on Grand Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park

Specimen Mountain, reached from the Fall River Road across the Continental Divide, is unique among the peaks of the Park. While they are masses of gray granite and schist, it is composed of varicolored volcanic rock. On its western shoulder there is a deep, weird gulch, commonly called "the Crater," with long, broken slopes of ash and lava, overlooked by steep cliffs of pearl-gray, black, pink and red; fantastic spires and turrets of mottled conglomerate rise specter-like from walls and ridges. Jasper, agate, opal and onyx have been found there. Specimen Mountain is celebrated as the haunt of large flocks of bighorn sheep and the visitor is seldom disappointed in his desire to see and photograph those agile and dignified cliff dwellers.

The level floors and huge moraines of the region known as Moraine Park, which is about five miles up the Thompson River from Estes Park Village, were formed by a great glacier that once flowed down Forest Canyon. Excellent accommodations may be had at the three resorts maintained there: Moraine Lodge, the Brinwood Hotel and Stead's Hotel.

The finest one-day trip from Moraine Park is that to the hanging canyon that drops from Flattop's summit and holds two lakes of bewitching beauty—Fern and

Odessa. The rippling green waters of Fern Lake, girt closely by steep slopes of fragrant, musical pines, fill a glacial basin carved from a shelf in the canyon. Five hundred feet above, Odessa Lake gleams from a rock-rimmed bowl. Its setting is wilder; fewer trees cling to the granite spires and ramparts. Ascending the gorge, the grandeur of the scene increases. The stream from the snowbanks tumbles down a terrace at Grace Falls, spreads out into several lakelets, disappears beneath sheets of snow, and cascades over the formless footprints of the ancient glaciers. Among the pines, fifty feet above Fern Lake, stands Fern Lodge, a rustic building surrounded by cabins where comfortable quarters are found. Boats may be rented and the fishing is good.

From Fern Lodge may be visited the high peaks at the head of Spruce Canyon, the glacial lakes, Irene, Hourglass and Rainbow, and the Sprague Glacier.

The valley of Glacier Creek, seven miles from Estes Park Village and known as Bartholf Park, is a pleasing combination of meadow and forest areas, and the trails diverging from it lead to some of the grandest scenery in the Rockies. Sprague's Hotel furnishes comfortable accommodations, as does Bear Lake Lodge, deeper in the mountains. Bear Lodge is



Horseback Trails Lead Far from Traveled Ways

similar in its construction and accommodations to Fern Lodge. Both are well located for easy access to the points of greater interest in the Park. They are operated by the Front Range Lodges, Inc., which renders an excellent service at reasonable cost. At Bear Lake there is a summer woodcraft camp for boys.

Bear Lake, with its fishing and its wildly picturesque surroundings, is the most advanced starting point for the innermost recesses of the stupendous canyons on the south. Sharply eroded Hallett Peak rises above it, and Tyndall Glacier gleams at the head of the gorge that holds wild Dream Lake in its embrace. Bierstadt Lake, in a forest on top of a huge moraine, reflects a superb stretch of the Snowy Range in its somber waters.

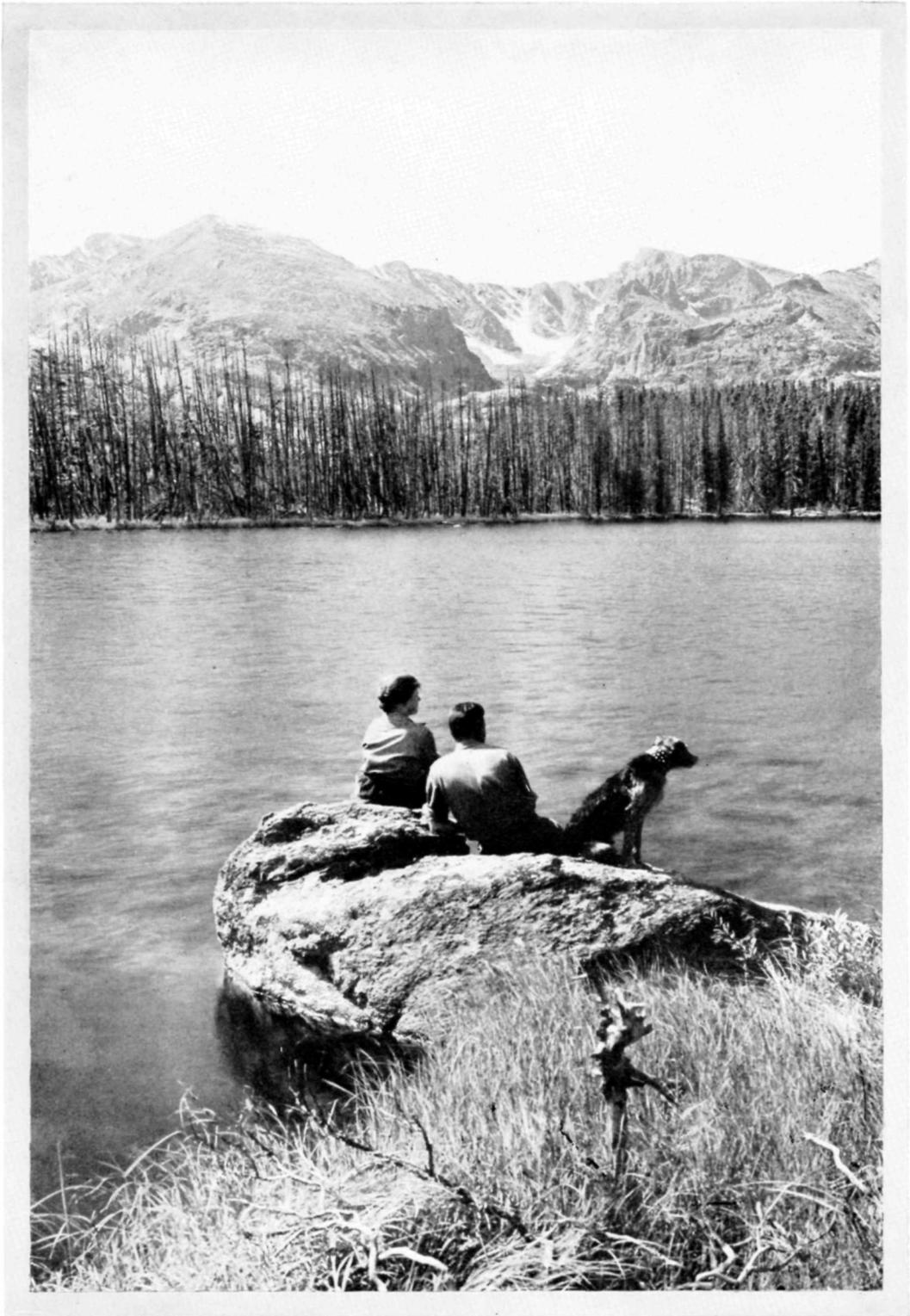
The glacial granite expanse that lies between Thatchtop, Otis and Hallett Peaks, known as Loch Vale, is one of the transcendent spectacles of the Park. Down its dark precipices waterfalls pour from the glaciers hanging above, the streams widening into exquisite tarns, such as the Lake of Glass, Lake Jewell and Sky Pond. In the lower reaches, the Loch, zoned with pines, ripples in its terrace bed, pouring a waterfall from its lower rim.

Glacier Gorge is probably the most savage of the profound chasms that the an-

cient ice rivers have plowed into the Continental Divide. The abysmal declivities of Longs Peak form its eastern walls; its upper recesses lie beneath frowning Chiefs Head and Pagoda. From Lake Mills, on its shelving floor, to the highest pinnacles of its serrate rim cliffs rise more than 4,000 feet. Down this arctic desolation rushes a foaming central stream direct from fields of snow and mad streamlets break from half-frozen pocket lakes and riot in cascades over dusky terraces. Ten lofty peaks rise from the vicinity of Glacier Gorge from which Tyndall and Taylor glaciers may be reached, and even Longs Peak may be scaled from its sunken floor.

Flattop Mountain, a broad, gently sloping plain, 12,500 feet in elevation, lies on the Continental Divide. Of the rains that fall and the snows that melt upon its meadows, bright with anemones, primroses, buttercups and columbines, part goes to the Pacific, part to the Atlantic Ocean. Horses may be ridden over the summit, past innumerable splendid panoramas of glaciers, lakes and majestic peaks.

Tahosa, an Indian word meaning "dwellers in the mountain tops," is the name of a picturesque "park," nine miles south of Estes Park Village. It is enclosed by some of the mightiest masses in the Rockies, culminating in imperial Longs Peak.



Bierstadt Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park



Longs Peak from Flat Top Mountain, Rocky Mountain National Park

From Twin Sisters Mountain, on the east, may be had the finest views of Longs Peak and its companions, Mts. Meeker and Lady Washington.

Longs Peak Inn, the Columbines, and the Hewes-Kirkwood Hotel in Tahosa Valley, are the most convenient starting points for timberline, the Chasm and the ascent of Longs Peak; from these the start may also be made for Wild Basin.

Longs Peak

Longs Peak, 14,255 feet high, is one of the most impressive mountains in the United States. Its great height and majesty, its striking contour, and the stupendous precipice upon its eastern front make it a spectacle imperishable in memory.

Horses may be ridden along a trail decked with wild flowers, past the timberline, where a shelter and refreshment cabin is maintained, to Boulder Field. From Timberline Cabin, a short detour to the southward affords an excellent view of the Mills and Meeker Moraines, with the immense trough between. From timberline also may be visited the Chasm where a romantic lake, fed by the melting snow of glacial remnants, lies at the foot of the mighty precipice that rises more than 2,300 feet heavenward. From Boul-

der Field the ascent must be made on foot. The trail crosses the vast area of angular granite fragments, passes through the Keyhole, ascends the precipitous Trough and clings to the gaunt precipices of the Homestretch until the summit is reached. The variety, the extent and the sublimity of the panoramas disclosed from the crest are matchless. Glacial gorges and valleys, lakes, streams, forests and a wild profusion of wintry peaks stretching southward more than 100 miles to Pikes Peak and northward far into Wyoming, succeed one another until the mountain landscape blends into the distant horizon. The ascent of Longs Peak, while arduous, is perfectly safe when accompanied by a guide. It may be made in one day from Tahosa Valley.

Wild Basin

Wild Basin is a beautiful labyrinth of glacial valleys, drained by the tributaries of the North St. Vrain River. The lower slopes are clothed with pine forests; the upper parts are lofty peaks, steep gray amphitheatres, white waterfalls, flower-spangled meadows and immense snow fields. Seen from the Continental Divide, Wild Basin forms a vast picture in silver-gray and snow-white, touched here and there with indigo and meadow green.



Winter's Lingering Snows, Wild Basin, Rocky Mountain National Park

Grand Lake

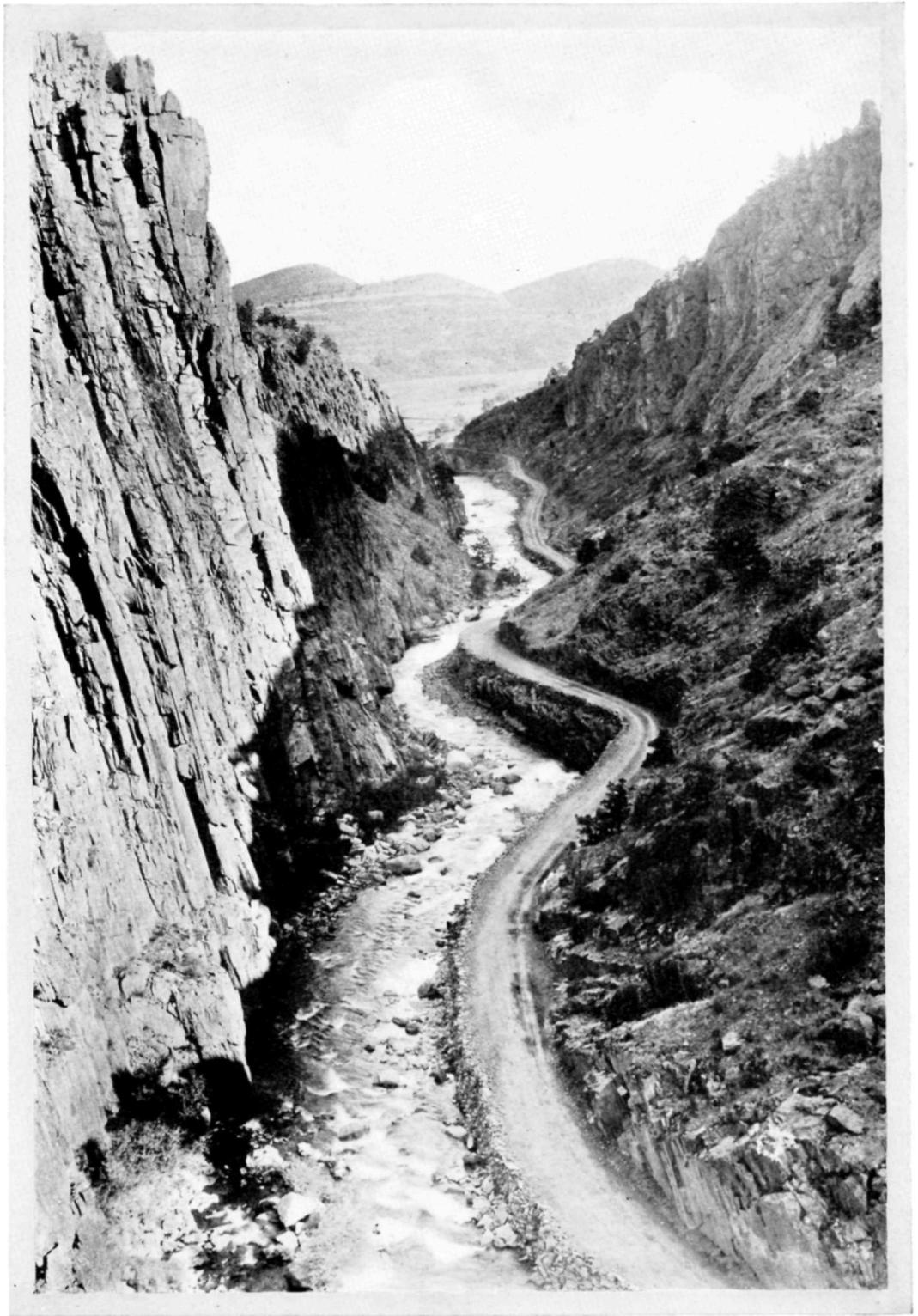
Grand Lake, called Spirit Lake by the Indians, just outside the southwestern boundary of the Park, is one of the largest natural bodies of water in Colorado. It is about one and one-half miles long and one mile broad, and its elevation is 8,369 feet. Forested slopes rise above the shifting reflections in its lovely blue waters, girt by granite shores. Green Shadow Mountain, its southern sentinel, looms in the sky and wavers in its mysterious depths. In the east yawns the dusky gorge of the East Inlet, and the immense sunless canyon of the North Inlet descends from the northeast. Turbulent streams, breaking into mad, spray-crested cascades, rush down these magnificent channels.

The village of Grand Lake is situated on the northern shore. Within or adjacent to the town are four hotels—Grand Lake Lodge, Rapids Lodge, Wiswall Tavern and the Kauffman House; also many private summer cottages. The Grand Lake Yacht Club is the social center of the community. Every year, in August, its members compete in a regatta for which Sir Thomas Lipton has furnished the trophy.

Grand Lake is the western entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park. It may be reached by auto-stage from Granby, and is on the Fall River Road crossing the Continental Divide to Estes Park Village.

Routes to Rocky Mountain National Park

The best way to the Park is via the Union Pacific to Denver, whence the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company maintains excellent automobile service via three routes—Big Thompson Canyon, North St. Vrain and South St. Vrain. The Union Pacific also directly serves two other gateways, Greeley and Ft. Collins, from which there is regular automobile service via the Big Thompson Canyon, this Canyon being generally considered as the most scenic approach to the Park. Park tickets routed via Union Pacific will be honored also from Denver either by automobile all the way, or by rail to Ft. Collins, Lyons, Longmont or Loveland, thence automobile, or passenger may go via one route and return via another. These varied routings afford the Union Pacific passenger a trip of never-



Scene Along Highway in Thompson Canyon



The Fall River Road, Rocky Mountain National Park

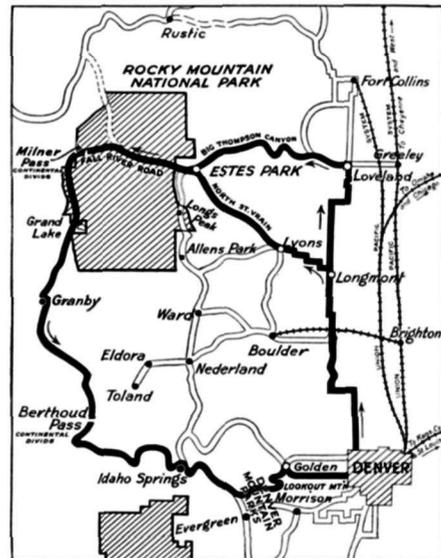
ending interest to and from the Park. One may eat breakfast in Denver and lunch at one of the hotels, resorts or cottages in the Park; or he may leave

Denver after lunch and reach his destination in time for dinner. The automobiles are operated on regular, dependable schedules during the summer season.

Rocky Mountain National Park Circle Tour

The Fall River Road through Rocky Mountain National Park admits the traveler to a beautiful region on the western slope of the Continental Divide, and affords a wonderful two-day tour from Denver, 240 miles in length, costing \$25.50; this is one of the finest mountain motor tours in the United States. Automobiles of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co., operating on regular schedules, enter the Park through the Big Thompson Canyon, a highly spectacular gorge with lofty castellated walls and splendidly varied scenic features.

The route from Estes Park Village follows Fall River westward past the fish hatchery to the charming valley between the huge moraines in Horseshoe Park and thence into the mountains where the river plunges down its channel in a number of picturesque falls, the most noted of which is Chasm Falls. Here the highway, in a series of switchbacks, climbs the craggy side of Mt. Chapin, a peak of the Mummy



The two-day automobile tour from Denver
240 miles of mountain motoring for
\$25.50. Stop-overs if desired



Hallett Glacier, Rocky Mountain National Park

Range, disclosing fine views of the valley and of the long snow fields on Trail Ridge across the canyon. Passing lovely wild-flower gardens, it crosses the rim of Fall River drainage basin, north of Iceberg Lake, at an elevation of 11,797 feet, and follows the crest of the Divide.

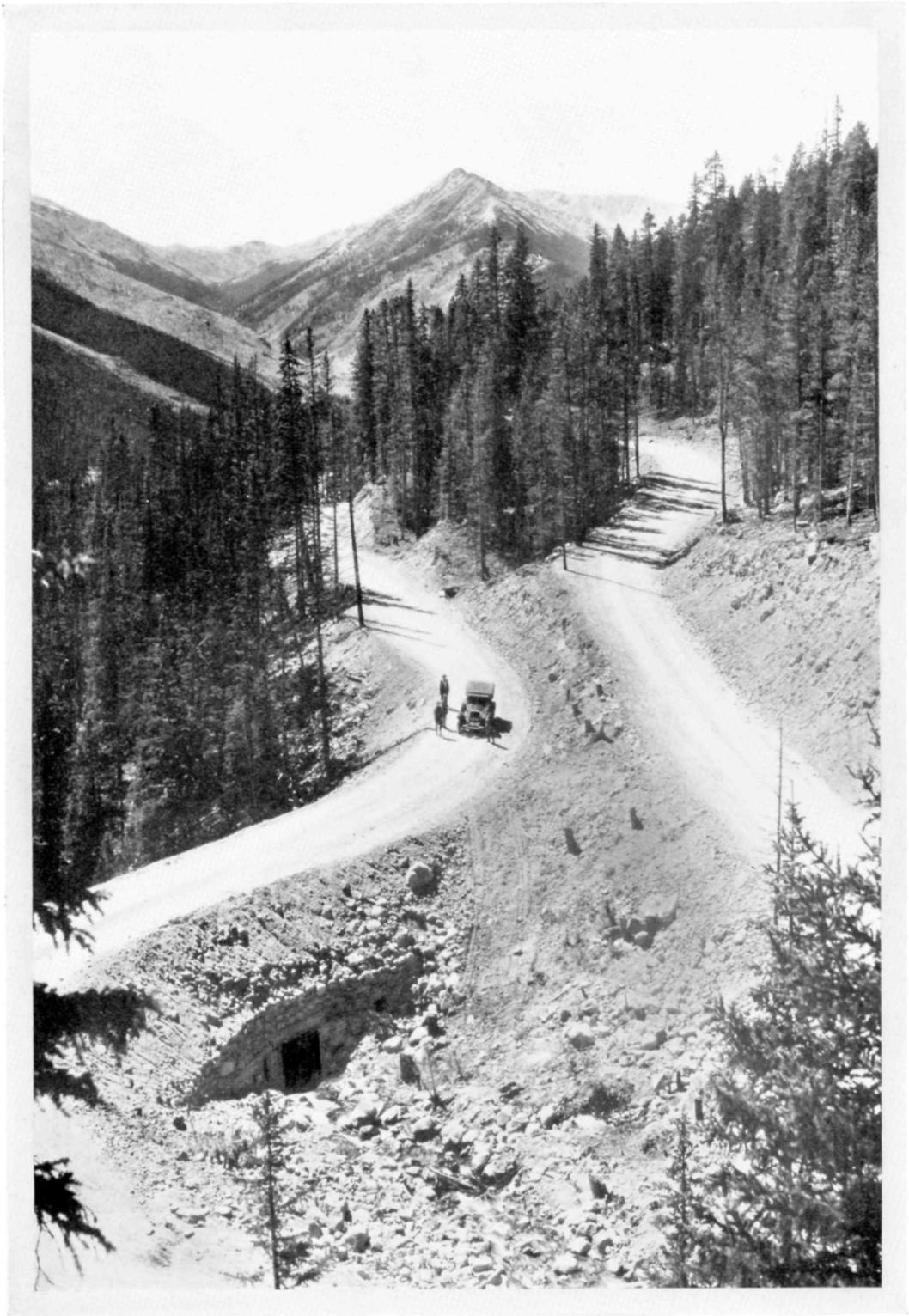
The mountain panoramas visible from this lofty stretch of highway include volcanic Specimen Mountain, the Never-Summer Range, the Medicine Bow Range reaching northward into Wyoming, and the southward sweep as far as Pikes Peak, a parade of snow-capped giants fading into the distance.

The Continental Divide is crossed at Milner Pass (elevation 10,759 feet), and the route then makes a winding descent to the forested valley of the Colorado River, walled on the west by the towering peaks of the Never-Summer Range, painted gray, buff, pink, red and dull purple. Northward lies Lulu Pass, where the peaks culminate in the sharp gray cone of Mount Richthofen and the spired mass of silver-gray and purple rock called the Nokhu Crags. Near the place where the road reaches the floor of the Kawuneechee Valley is Camp Wheeler, a well known resort.

Following the river, the road continues southward to Grand Lake, guarded by

stately peaks. Farther southward the valley widens, Granby is reached, the Fraser River is followed to its source, past the western portal of the great Moffat Tunnel, and then there is a climb to Berthoud Pass, elevation 11,300 feet, where the Continental Divide is again crossed from Pacific to Atlantic slope. Berthoud Pass unfolds splendid views of the Rockies—James Peak, Longs Peak, the Arapaho Range, the Rabbit Ears, the Never-Summers and many lesser peaks. Past Empire and Idaho Springs the route lies in spectacular Clear Creek Canyon until it ascends Floyd Hill to enter the Denver Mountain Parks. Views are disclosed of Mount Evans, Genesee Mountain, Lookout Mountain and Col. W. F. Cody's (Buffalo Bill's) grave; then, from Wildcat Point, the Lariat Trail descends to the plains, Golden is passed and the thrilling journey ends at Denver, the handsome mile-high capital of Colorado.

Three "all-expense" tours are also operated over this route, occupying two, three and four days respectively. The first costs \$33.00, which covers transportation, four meals and one night's lodging. The second costs \$39.00 (transportation, seven meals and lodging for two nights) and the third costs \$45.00 (transportation, ten meals and lodging for three nights).



The Loop, Berthoud Pass



A Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

Resorts in Northern Colorado—Southern Wyoming

Cherokee Park

Cherokee Park, in Northern Colorado, 90 miles from Denver, is a popular resort on the North Fork of Cache la Poudre River, where excellent fishing may be had amid inspiring scenic surroundings. Camp-ton's Hotel furnishes comfortable accommodations. Cherokee Park may be visited by automobile from Ft. Collins, Colo., or from Hermosa, Wyo., which is on the main transcontinental line of the Union Pacific System.

Saratoga Medicinal Springs

About 40 miles west of Centennial are the medicinal springs of Saratoga, reached by the Saratoga & Encampment Railway which connects with the main line of the Union Pacific at Walcott, Wyo. There is excellent fishing here in the North Platte River and tributary streams. There is also first-rate fishing at Encampment, the southern terminal of the line, as well as good sage-chicken shooting and deer hunting.

Zimmerman's Resort

Zimmerman's Resort (Post Office: Home, Colorado) is 42 miles west of Ft. Collins

on the Cache la Poudre River, in the Medicine Bow Mountains, and is accessible by motor. The streams in the vicinity offer the liveliest fishing.

Redfeather Mountain Lakes

In the Colorado National Forest forty-five miles northwest of Ft. Collins and easily reached by excellent highways lie the beautiful Redfeather Lakes, eight in number, at an elevation of 8,000 feet. Here is an ideal place for a satisfying summer outing. The surrounding region is of rare scenic grandeur. In the vicinity flow a number of mountain streams heavily stocked with different varieties of trout and near by is the magnificent Cache la Poudre River and its Canyon. The lakes provide wild duck and goose shooting, boating, canoeing, sailing and bathing. Back in the mountains are many miles of romantic scenic horseback trails and big game is plentiful; there is also an abundance of small game. A trap-shooting course, a golf course and excellent music for dancing at the Redfeather Hotel are some of the forms of recreation and amusement available at this resort.



A Union Pacific Passenger Train

How to Reach the Colorado Mountain Playgrounds

Denver is the gateway to the Colorado Mountain Playgrounds, and for the following reasons may be reached with superior ease and comfort by the Union Pacific System:

The Union Pacific has double track all the way from Chicago to Colorado, and part of its line from Kansas City to Colorado is double track.

It is protected all the way by automatic electric safety signals.

Its roadbed is ballasted with clean, resilient Sherman gravel and each rail is supported by two more ties than the standard requirement.

Curves and grades have been reduced and heavier rails have been laid.

The Union Pacific operates fast, on-time trains from Chicago via Omaha to Denver, and from St. Louis via Kansas City, and the journey requires but one night in the sleeping car between starting point and destination. From Chicago passengers have choice of the Colorado Special with convenient morning departure, the Denver Special leaving early in the evening, or the Colorado Express at midnight. The de luxe Denver Special is in service during the summer season only.

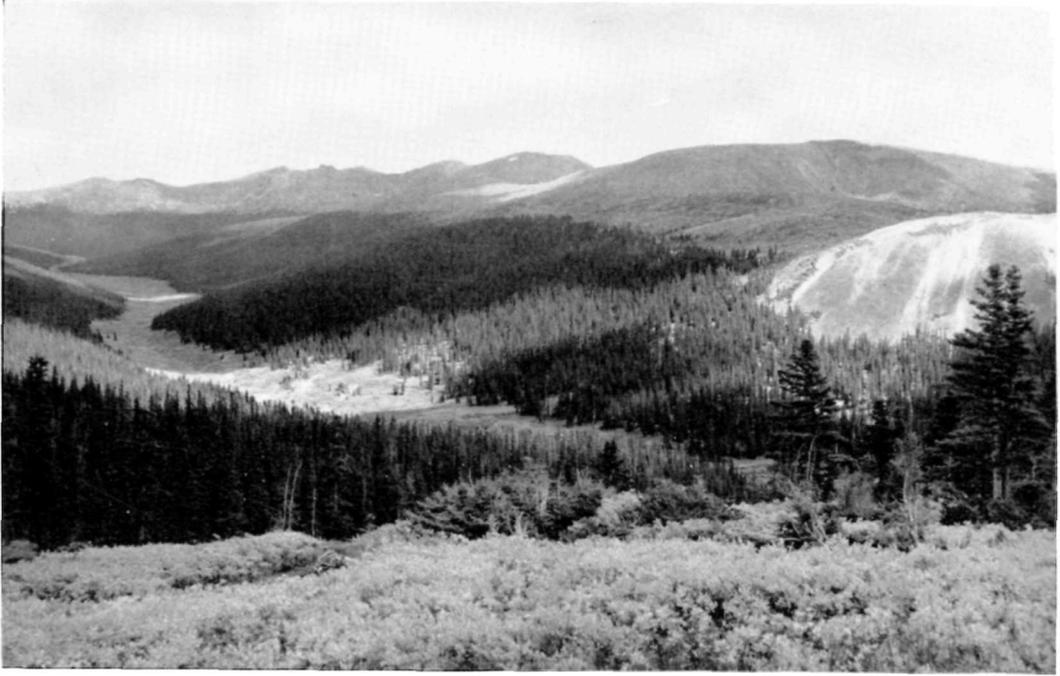
From St. Louis one may choose the Pacific Coast Limited with convenient morning departure, the St. Louis-Colorado Limited leaving in the early afternoon, or the Denver Express with late evening departure. These trains carry the best and latest type of equipment manufactured, including dining cars, manned by courteous employes, and drawn by powerful locomotives kept always in first-class condition. The dining car service is of highest excellence and reasonable in price.

On through tickets to Yellowstone National Park and the Pacific Coast, passengers may visit Denver and Colorado Springs without extra cost for rail transportation. This privilege also makes it possible to enjoy a tour of Rocky Mountain National Park in connection with a Yellowstone or Zion National Park trip, without paying a cent additional for the rail journey.

Any representative listed on page 47 will gladly furnish full information concerning routes, train service, railroad and sleeping car fares, stopover privileges and other matters pertaining to your trip. His knowledge of travel conditions may simplify some of the little problems incidental



Gore Canyon, on the "Moffat Road"



Valley of the Cache la Poudre

to your journey; he will make your sleeping car reservations and help you to prepare an itinerary that will, at a minimum cost, include a maximum of sight-seeing.

Union Pacific illustrated booklets containing accurate travel information and descriptions of the scenic regions reached by its lines are listed on page 46 and any representative shown on page 47 will send you copies upon request.

Summer Schools in Colorado

Six of the leading educational institutions of Colorado maintain summer schools that rank among the best in the United States:

University of Denver, Denver—Sessions, June 21 to July 28, and July 28 to September 3. Courses in all regular college subjects, in public school music, and special professional courses for teachers. All courses give credit toward college degrees. In addition to the regular faculty of the University, many specialists from other Educational Institutions have been engaged for the summer.

University of Colorado, Boulder—Sessions, June 21 to July 24, and July 26 to August 27. There are 300 courses, together with daily open lectures. Daily

pipe-organ recitals are given free to the public in the Macky Auditorium at one o'clock.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins—Summer Session, first term June 21 to July 23; second term, July 24 to August 27. Courses in agriculture, home economics, science, rural and vocational education, physical education, library science and music.

Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley—Session, June 14 to August 25. Both regular and special faculty, with lectures by leading educators.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs—Session, June 21 to July 31. Standard courses with special course in education for teachers.

Western State College, Gunnison—Sessions, June 14 to July 21, and July 22 to August 27. Sixty instructors; 200 standard courses.

In addition to the six schools above referred to, there is located at Denver the Iliff School of Theology which holds high rank among theological schools of the West. The summer session is from June 16 to July 28.

The program for the Estes Park Conference of the Y. M. C. A. in Rocky



Colorado Resorts Have Provided Plenty of Pastime for the Children

Mountain National (Estes) Park will include the following:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| Y. W. C. A. Girl Reserve Conference, | June 18-28 |
| Epworth League Institute | July 5-11 |
| Y. M. C. A. Summer Schools | July 14-29 |
| Y. W. C. A. Community Conference, | Aug. 3-13 |
| Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.
Student Conference | Aug. 21-31 |

Daily programs are maintained including platform addresses by speakers of national reputation to which the public is invited. The program of Sunday preachers is exceptionally strong. The conference grounds are in the heart of the most scenic part of the National Park. Descriptive booklets upon application to Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Association Building, Denver.

Miscellaneous Information

CLOTHING—Visitors to the Colorado Mountain Playgrounds should bring along warm clothing, sweaters, light overcoats or wraps, stout low-heeled shoes (with hobnails) for climbing, and “slickers” for protection from sudden showers. For

mountain climbing, strong and comfortable footwear is an essential.

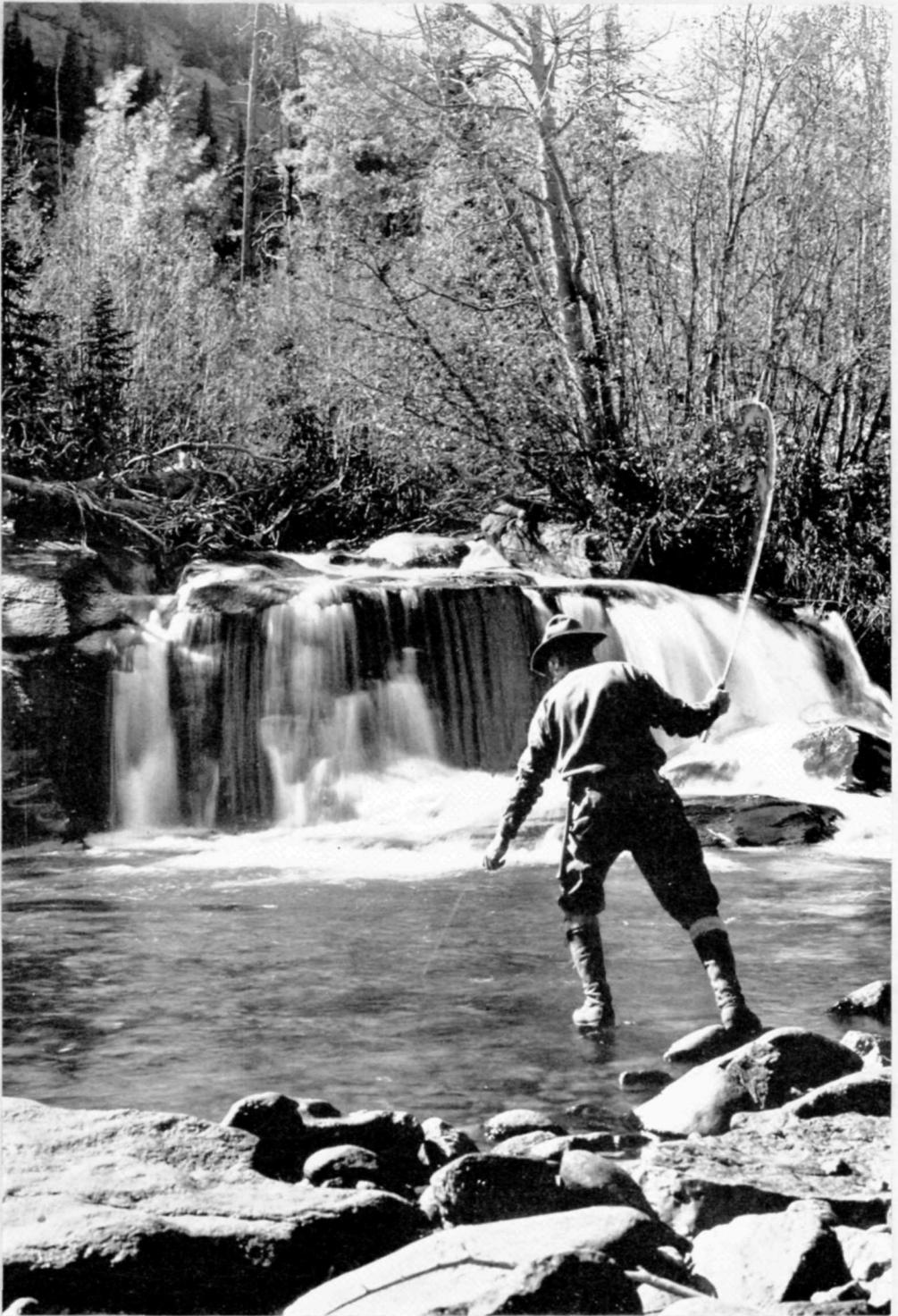
HORSES—Horses may be engaged at the liverys in the cities and villages which lie near the various attractions, and at almost all the resorts. Prices range from \$2.50 per half-day and \$4.00 per day, to \$21.00 per week and \$75.00 per month. Pack horses at the same rate.

MAIL—Post offices are located at all of the villages and at most of the parks and resorts in the outing regions.

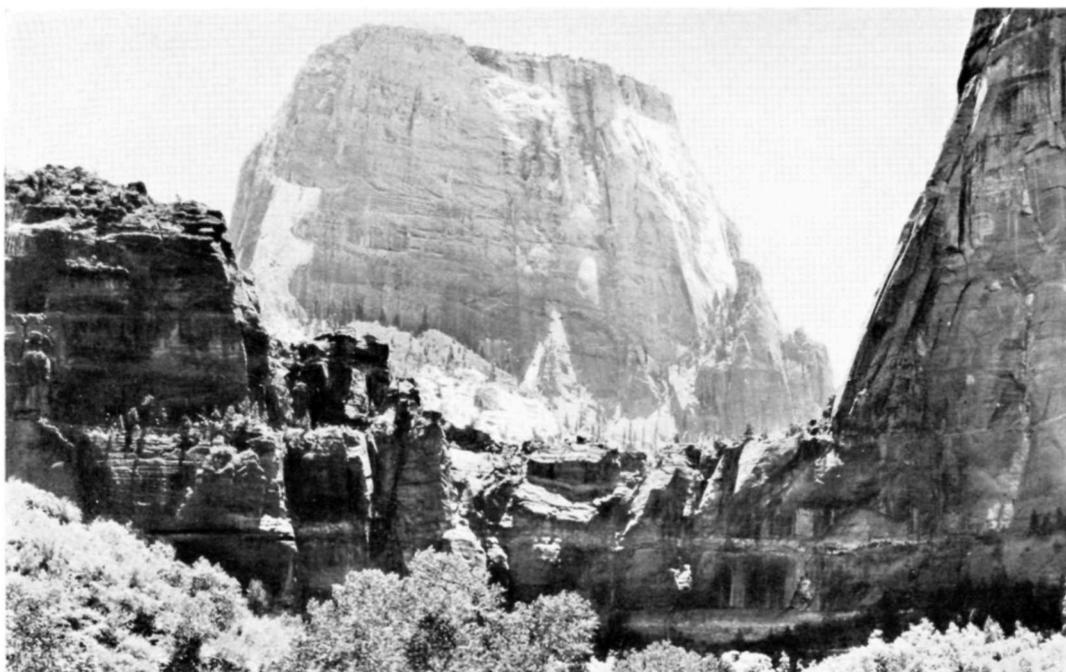
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—Long distance telephone service may be obtained at practically all of the resorts, and telegraph service at all towns and villages.

GUIDES—One should not attempt the ascent of any of the higher peaks, a visit to the glaciers or a long trip over unfamiliar trails without a guide. Competent guides may be obtained at reasonable rates and their knowledge of the region visited will add to the pleasure of the outing.

OUTFITS—Fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis rackets, cameras and riding outfits may be purchased locally in connection with any of the Colorado outings.



Fishing in the South St. Vrain River



The Great White Throne, Zion National Park

Escorted All-Expense Tours Rocky Mountain-Yellowstone National Parks

If you wish a real, care-free two weeks' vacation, our Department of Tours will provide it. At moderate cost, and with every detail affecting your comfort pre-arranged, these tours will leave Chicago every Monday, Thursday and Saturday beginning June 14th and continuing through the Park seasons, escorted by a courteous, well informed travel representative.

The Yellowstone-Rocky Mountain National Park tours include circle tours of both of these National Parks—500 miles of motoring—also special sight-seeing trips in Denver and Salt Lake City.

Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, North Rim Grand Canyon

Similar tours will be operated to the Utah-Arizona wonderland, including Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks and North Rim Grand Canyon, leaving Chicago every Sunday, commencing June 6th, and continuing through the season. Tours will also be operated to

California. All schedules are such that each of our tours may be combined with any other. Passengers may select a combination which appeals to individual inclination.

Either of the foregoing tours is a real vacation because every vexatious element is eliminated and you are free to sit back and enjoy every minute of your trip. For complete information apply to

C. J. Collins, Manager
Department of Tours

Maintained by Chicago & North Western
Railway and Union Pacific System
148 South Clark St., Chicago, Illinois

Union Pacific Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Union Pacific System representative shown on page 47:

Zion National Park-Bryce Canyon-North Rim
Grand Canyon
Yellowstone National Park
California
Southern California
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Utah-Idaho Outings
Along the Union Pacific System
United States Map Folder

Representatives of the Union Pacific System

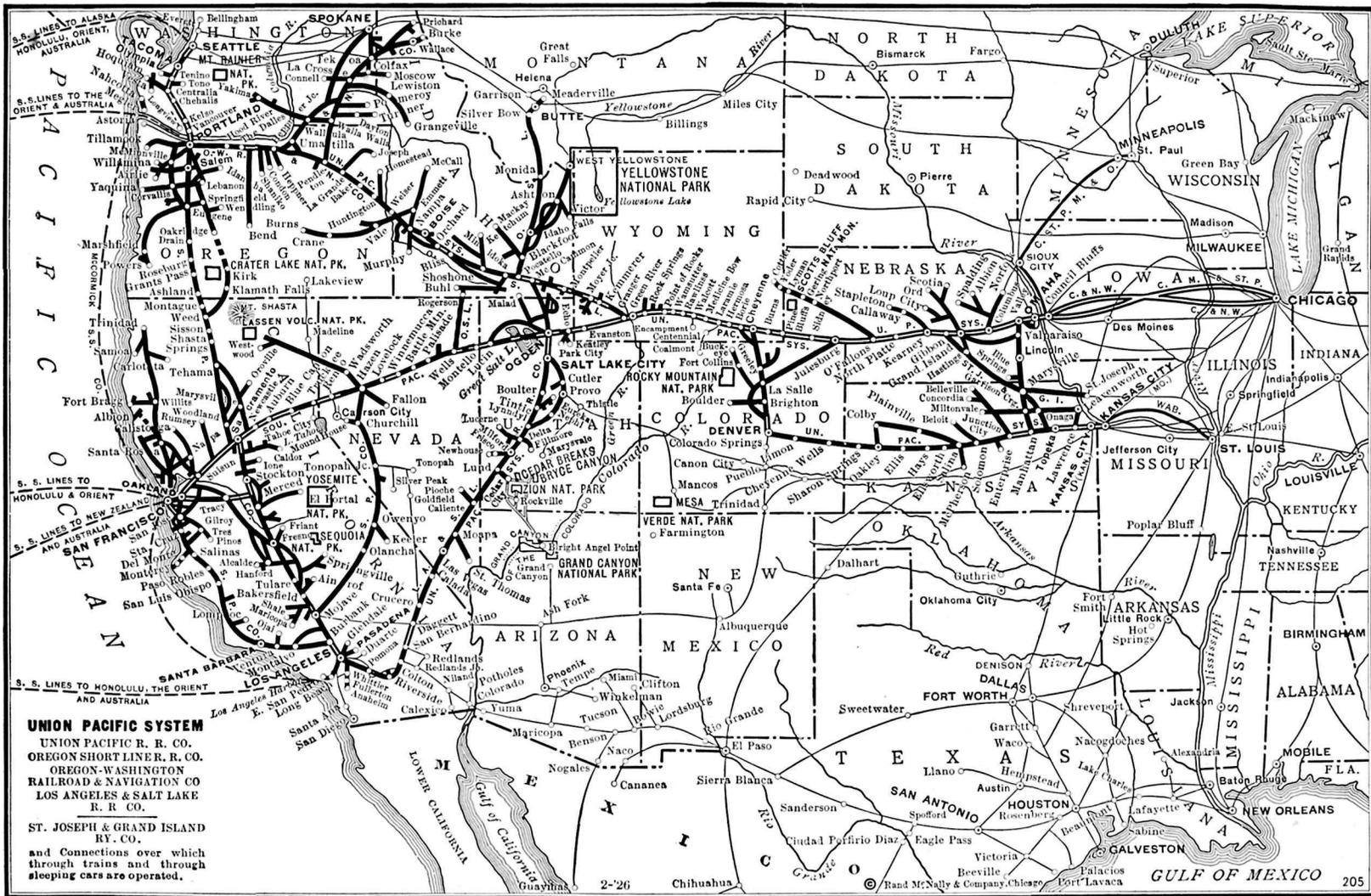
Aberdeen, Wash.	3-4 Union Pass'r Sta., K and River Streets	F. E. STUDEBAKER, Dist. Freight and Passenger Agent
Astoria, Ore.	Union Pacific System Wharf	G. W. ROBERTS, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Atlanta, Ga.	1232 Healey Building	W. C. ELGIN, General Agent
Bend, Ore.		E. A. KLIPPEL, Jr., Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Birmingham, Ala.	742 Brown-Marx Bldg., First Avenue and Twentieth Street	J. H. DOUGHTY, General Agent
Boise, Idaho	823 Idaho Street	JOEL L. PRIEST, General Agent
Boston, Mass.	207-8 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington Street	WILLARD MASSEY, General Agent
Butte, Mont.	229 Rialto Bldg., 4 South Main Street	HENRY COULAM, General Agent
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Union Pacific Station	O. B. STAPLETON, Ticket Agent
Chicago, Ill.	6 South La Salle Street, Otis Bldg.	G. R. LEMMER, General Agent, Pass'r Department
Cincinnati, Ohio	704 Union Central Bldg., Fourth and Vine Streets	W. H. CONNOR, General Agent
Cleveland, Ohio	941 Union Trust Bldg., 925 Euclid Avenue	J. STANLEY ORR, District Passenger Agent
Council Bluffs, Ia.	C. & N. W. Passenger Station	W. H. BENHAM, General Agent
Dallas, Texas	909 Magnolia Bldg., Commerce and Akard Streets	H. B. ELLER, City Ticket Agent
Denver, Colo.	601 Seventeenth Street	JULIAN NANCE, General Agent
Des Moines, Ia.	407 Equitable Bldg., Sixth and Locust Streets	W. K. CUNDIFF, Assistant General Passenger Agent
Detroit, Mich.	508 Transportation Bldg., 131 Lafayette Boulevard, West	D. M. SHRENK, General Agent
Eugene, Ore.		A. R. MALCOLM, General Agent
Fort Collins, Colo.	Union Pacific Station	A. W. BAKER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Fresno, Calif.	207-8 Rowell Bldg., Tulare Street and Van Ness Avenue	L. B. WHITEHEAD, Passenger and Ticket Agent
Glendale, Calif.	129 South Brand Boulevard	T. F. BROSNAHAN, General Agent
Hollywood, Calif.	City Ticket Office, Christie Hotel, 6732 Hollywood Blvd.	C. A. REDMOND, General Agent
Kansas City, Mo.	805 Walnut Street	W. L. RAMBO, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agent
Leavenworth, Kan.	Union Station, Main and Delaware Streets	SETH C. RHODES, General Agent, Passenger Department
Lewiston, Idaho	224 Breier Building	A. E. MARTENY, General Agent
Lincoln, Neb.	City Ticket Office, 204 North Eleventh Street	H. J. BERGER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Long Beach, Calif.	120 West Ocean Boulevard	A. D. GRANT, General Agent
Los Angeles, Calif.	221 South Broadway	R. W. SMOCK, General Agent
		J. CRUCKSHANK, General Agent, Passenger Department
		A. T. JACKSON, District Passenger Agent
Milwaukee, Wis.	1205 Majestic Bldg., 221 Grand Avenue	E. G. CLAY, General Agent
Minneapolis, Minn.	618 Metropolitan Life Bldg., 125 South Third Street	E. H. HAWLEY, General Agent
New Orleans, La.	1001 New Orleans Bank Bldg., 226 Carondelet Street	R. A. PETERS, General Agent
New York, N. Y.	205 Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Bldg., 475 Fifth Ave.	J. B. DEFRIEST, General Agent
		I. W. CARTER, District Passenger Agent
New York, N. Y.	309-10 Stewart Bldg., 280 Broadway	J. B. DEFRIEST, General Agent
Oakland, Calif.	409 Henshaw Bldg., 433 Fourteenth Street	JAMES WARRACK, General Agent
Ocean Park, Calif.	149 Pier Avenue	S. C. FROST, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Ogden Utah	214 David Eccles Bldg., 390 Twenty-fourth Street	W. H. CHEVERS, General Agent
Omaha, Neb.	1523 Farnam Street	L. BEINDORFF, General Agent, Passenger Department
Pasadena, Calif.	395 East Colorado Street	F. H. ADAMS, General Agent
Philadelphia, Pa.	508 Commercial Trust Bldg., 15th and Market Streets	H. L. LAUBY, General Agent
Pittsburgh, Pa.	216 Oliver Bldg., Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue	JOHN D. CARTER, General Agent
		EDWARD EMERY, District Passenger Agent
Pomona, Calif.	Union Pacific System Passenger Station	MADISON H. FOWLER, Passenger and Freight Traffic Agent
Portland, Ore.	628-37 Pittock Block, 385½ Washington Street	L. E. OMER, City Passenger Agent
Redlands, Calif.	14 Cajon Street	HOBERT KIRKPATRICK, Passenger and Freight Traffic Agent
Reno, Nev.	200 Nevada State Life Bldg., Second and Center Streets	F. D. WILSON, General Agent
Riverside, Calif.	Glenwood Mission Inn, 680 Main Street	F. E. MIDDLETON, General Agent
Sacramento, Calif.	221 California Fruit Bldg., 1006 Fourth Street	C. T. SLAUSON, General Agent
St. Joseph, Mo.	302 Bartlett Trust Bldg., Frederick Avenue and Felix Street	
		S. E. STOHR, General Freight and Passenger Agent, St. J. & G. I. Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Mo.	2053 Railway Exchange Bldg., 611 Olive Street	J. L. CARNEY, General Agent
Salt Lake City, Utah	City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah, Main and South Temple Sts.	E. A. SHEWE, District Passenger Agent
San Diego, Calif.	Fourth and Plaza Streets	C. C. JEWETT, General Agent
San Francisco, Calif.	City Ticket Office, 673 Market Street	H. A. BUCK, District Passenger Agent
San Pedro, Calif.	101 West Seventh Street	J. V. CARROLL, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Santa Ana, Calif.	305 N. Main Street	C. S. BROWNE, General Agent
Seattle, Wash.	201 Union Station, 4th Ave. and Jackson St.	W. H. OLIN, Asst. Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent
	City Ticket Office, 1405 Fourth Avenue	H. A. LAWRENCE, General Agent, Passenger Department
Spokane, Wash.	727 Sprague Avenue	F. H. HOCKEN, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Tacoma, Wash.	114 South Ninth Street	WM. CARRUTHERS, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Toronto (2), Ontario	201 Canadian Pacific Bldg., 69 Yonge Street	GEO. W. VAUX, General Agent
Tulsa, Okla.	320 Kennedy Bldg., 319 South Boston Street	F. F. ROBINSON, General Agent
Walla Walla, Wash.	Baker Bldg., Main and Second Streets	W. J. LEONARD, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Whittier, Calif.	Union Pacific System Passenger Station	G. B. KENNARD, City Freight and Passenger Agent
Yakima, Wash.	Union Pacific Bldg., 104 W. Yakima Avenue	H. M. WEST, District Freight and Passenger Agent

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

C. J. COLLINS, Manager
148 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. MURRAY General Passenger Agent OMAHA, NEB.	D. S. SPENCER General Passenger Agent SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	WM. McMURRAY General Passenger Agent PORTLAND, ORE.	T. C. PECK General Passenger Agent LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
JOHN L. AMOS Assistant Traffic Manager Deseret News Bldg. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	A. S. EDMONDS Assistant Traffic Manager Pittock Block PORTLAND, ORE.	R. B. ROBERTSON Assistant Traffic Manager Pacific Electric Bldg. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	A. V. KIPP Assistant Traffic Manager 415 Monadnock Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

W. S. BASINGER
Passenger Traffic Manager
OMAHA, NEB.



UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
 UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.
 OREGON SHORT LINE R. R. CO.
 OREGON-WASHINGTON
 RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO
 LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE
 R. R. CO.

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND
 RY. CO.
 and Connections over which
 through trains and through
 sleeping cars are operated.

