An Appreciation of
The Pacific Northwest and Alaska

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

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

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

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

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

To know the Columbia River, the Olympic Mountains, and breathe the air of Paradise Valley, is to be a greater and more loyal American. Fortunately, a trip to the northwest is now, an unalloyed pleasure—one which the hurried business man and the woman who also loves these lone valleys and their cascadings, it is a blessed messenger. For me the horse is the only appropriate carrier in the mountains, the pack train the only means of freighting. I now sleep at a chalet inn, like all the other pampered sons of privilege.

I here point the way to the Klickitat, the White River Plateau and Blizzard Basin. I make this concession the more readily, for the reason that when next I visit these regions I shall probably avail myself of the gasoline car and motor roads which my horses wound their way up the slope toward Swift Current Lake. Signs, shelters, nicely graded trails—aids which I once despised, but for which I have come to have a sneaking regard—are everywhere in the parks which are under National supervision.

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

As an old trailer I am jealous of these glorious wildernesses, hating to hear of their "improvement"; but as a citizen, a humanitarian, I desire that all my neighbors shall share in the beauty, the dignity, the inspiration of the peaks and the streams. To me the motor car is an impertinence in the shadow of Rainier, or bhasta, but to the building a mighty empire.

Amid this inspiring environment, its people are building cities, factories, schools, universities, libraries, and churches. They are providing for every visitor. Within its boundaries are grouped majestic mountains, lakes, rivers, cataracts, canyons, primeval forests, fjords, inviting glens, and picturesque resorts without number. It is Land of scenic glories. It is caressed by a genial climate. The winters are mild and the summers are cool.

The Pacific Northwest and Alaska

It is accessible and easy to reach from any point in the United States or Canada. Amid this inspiring environment, its people are building a mighty empire. They have harnessed the streams for power, are wresting from the earth its hidden treasure, and are converting its forests into forms of beauty and usefulness. They are building cities, factories, schools, universities, libraries, and churches. They are providing

AN IDAHO MOUNTAIN LAKE

There are hundreds of these beautiful lakes in the Pacific Northwest

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

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

The historical achievements in relation to it date
back to early in the eighteenth century and reflect
the high courage of its navigators and others of vari-
ous nations. Of particular importance were Bering, a
Russian; Captain George Vancouver of the British
Admiralty; the noted Captain Cook, and Captains
Kendrick and Gray, Yankee skippers. Gray dis-
covered and navigated the Columbia River in 1792,
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Crater Lake National Park—once an active volcano, the crater is now filled with water of an indigo hue to a depth of 2,000 feet.

The People's Heritage

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

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

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

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

Within the Coast, Cascade, Siskiyou, Blue, and Wallowa mountain ranges in Oregon there are 15,440,860 acres of forest reserve. In Washington there are, in the Olympic, Cascade, Kettle Falls, and Blue Mountain Ranges, 11,624,374 acres. Idaho has 19,140,438 acres dispersed among the Salmon River, Lemhi, Lost River, Rocky, Bitter Root, Coeur d'Alene, and Cabinet ranges. This makes a total of 46,205,672 acres of forest reserve within the mountain confines of these three states.

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

Camp Sites Free to All

During the vacation season forestry men may be frequently met on these trails and they give information and assistance to mountain travelers. On some extreme summits substantial fire-lookout stations, equipped with telephone instruments, fire-finders, and housekeeping utensils, will be found, and, often, in charge of a keen-eyed lookout woman.

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

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

Mountain Climbing is Wonderful Sport

To the mountain climber in search of rare adventure among glaciers, crags, and snow fields, no part of the West affords such bristling challenges. To scale Rainier's lofty summit, nearly three miles high, is the
glorious feat of a lifetime, and yet if one is physically fit it is not a hazardous ordeal. Other peaks not lacking in zest and thrill are Hood, Adams, St. Helen's, Jefferson, and a half dozen more, all easily approachable. Among the more prominent ocean beaches are Cohasset, Moclips, Pacific, Westport, in Washington; North Beach, Gearhart, Seaside, Cannon Beach, Neah-kah-nie, Manzanita, Garibaldi, Bay Ocean, Betsarts, Newport, Sunset, and Bandon, in Oregon. Other beaches attract multitudes of visitors. These places afford the delights attendant upon a visit to the seashore. There is surf bathing for the grownsups, shallow wading pools for the little folk, natatoriums where the salt water is heated, and private baths. The sun-baths and the warm sands appeal to many.

Mountain Fastnesses Easy to Reach

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

The Sportsman's Paradise

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

Good Roads Enhance Delight of Sight-seeing

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

Ocean Beaches of the Northwest

Vacation time to many means a sojourn at the seashore, a dip in the surf, and a sun bath on the strand where the waves break into foam. The nor'-western shore of the continent has many. There is surf bathing for the grownsups, shallow wading pools for the little folk, natatoriums where the salt water is heated, and private baths. The sun-baths and the warm sands appeal to many.

British Columbia and Alberta

Vast in extent, Alberta and British Columbia, the two far-western provinces of Canada, are noted for their varied resources and their wonderful scenery. British Columbia has an area of 355,850 square miles, while Alberta has 235,285 square miles. The Canadian government has set apart in this region great tracts of land for national parks where the tourist, served by three trans-continental railways, may see the scenic beauties of the Canadian Rockies. These six national playgrounds are Canada's Rocky Mountain Park, the capital of which is Banff; Yoho Park, near Field; Jasper National Park and Robson Park, both reached from Jasper; Canada's Glacier Park in the Selkirks; and Revelstoke Park, near Revelstoke, B. C. Among the attractions of these parks are majestic mountains, glaciers of enormous area, waterfalls, cascades, and lakes of rare beauty. There is excellent fishing and hunting in season, and guides, horses, and equipment for the camper, hunter, and fisherman are at the service of the traveler.

Alaska, the Great Northland

And after the Pacific Northwest comes Alaska and the Yukon—the land of gold—the midnight sun and northern lights—the home of glaciers hundreds of feet high, miles wide, and many miles long—mountains large as Great Britain and Ireland, and has an area greater than either France, Germany, or Austria-Hungary; few persons realize how great the distances are in the Northwest country. Fishing and mining are two of British Columbia's leading industries, and agriculture is now performing a great part in the development of this Province. Vancouver and Victoria have a mild climate the year round, owing to the warmth of the Japanese Current.

A Splash in the Grand Old Pacific

Among the more prominent ocean beaches are Cohasset, Moclips, Pacific, Westport, in Washington; North Beach, Gearhart, Seaside, Cannon Beach, Neah-kah-nie, Manzanita, Garibaldi, Bay Ocean, Betsarts, Newport, Sunset, and Bandon, in Oregon. Other beaches attract multitudes of visitors. These places afford the delights attendant upon a visit to the seashore. There is surf bathing for the grownsups, shallow wading pools for the little folk, natatoriums where the salt water is heated, and private baths. The sun-baths and the warm sands appeal to many.
streams teem with salmon, greyling, and trout. It is and canyons—a land whose shores are indented by flowers and sunshine, of ideal summer weather—mighty crowned peaks piercing the clouds—lakes of wondrous Yukon" thus aptly describes this northland: the home of the big game—moose, caribou, bear, mountains on the east, and the white-crested Olympics on the west—and this also is largely true of Tacoma. And between the mountains and the coast is shot through with lakes—lakes by the hundreds, still in the eighteenth century. Vancouver, however, gave the name Puget Sound, after one of his lieutenants, only to the vicinity of Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., to its extreme southern end. climate and Scenery. Now, as it was, take a bird’s-eye view of the climate of this country. It is farther north than Quees and almost a tabor as Labrador. In winter the average temperature in the Puget Sound district is 40° above Fahrenheit; probably half a dozen times a year the thermometer will register, for a few hours, as far down as the freezing point. It is warm in winter, cold in summer. There is not much rain; the days are cloudless, sunny. The temperature in midsummer rarely gets to 85°; a day as warm as that is considered hot. The nights are cool, the mornings fresh and springlike. This is the climate for frazzled nerves. And this is the country for summer travel. Mosquitoes and insect pests are almost unknown. The region is accessible, and it flaunts its charms in full view of the main highways, the big cities, and where the common person sees it. Riding one wants a monograph on the wonders he could see from his hotel window in Victoria. One can stand on the hill of any hill in the city of Seattle and feast his eyes upon snow-white Mount Baker in the north, Mount Rainier and its glaciers to the south, the mountain-like range of mountains on the east, and the white-created Olympics on the west. Between the Cascades and Olympics lies Puget Sound, with its myriad islands and水库s. Here scenery almost strikes people in the face. It thrusts its outlying mountains four thousand feet above the waterfalls, rippling streams, bays, and pools where the trout bite. The air is balmy. There are no more perpetually snow-clad mountain peaks in the northern United States than those of the North Coast country, landscapes or waterscapes, from Vancouver and Victoria to Port Angeles and the south, without diverging from the beaten line of travel. 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C., to its extreme southern coast.
and a real Alaskan totem pole. The spirit of the pioneer and the frontiersman is still upon it. Well defined and well traveled are all the trails that lead from Seattle, along each trail is the spirit of adventure new and strange. Unlike any other city in the world, Seattle is Seattle—that's enough.

Tacoma. Tacoma is north of Olympia, and is about forty miles south of Seattle. Tacoma is a big, lovely Sound port, with a population of one hundred and twelve thousand, and it has large ship yards. It is built upon high hills rising sheer from the lapping waters of the Sound, and enjoys the unique distinction of being a city of parks set in a vast natural park. America's most noted mountain is in its immediate foreground, Mount Rainier, the state capital of Washington. It is the gateway to the Olympic Mountains and the ocean and is situated at the southern extremity of Puget Sound. It is known as the Pearl of Puget Sound, and is an attractive city.

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

Camp Lewis. Camp Lewis, a national army cantonment, is not far from the city limits of Tacoma. To the east of a line that mathematically divides the United States into two parts there are at present a number of national army cantonments. To the west of that line there is but one, Camp Lewis, named after Capt. Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark. It is the largest national army cantonment. At times it has housed as many as 60,000 men. This camp drew its contingent of men from the entire West—Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana. Camp Lewis is a permanent fixture. It is strategically placed; the climate is of the healthiest; with warm winters, balmy summers, cool nights. Its troops can train at all seasons of the year. It is situated upon American Lake and is set in a veritable wilderness of huge evergreen Christmas trees. It is as scenically beautiful as it is important, and is reached from Tacoma and Seattle by daily trains.

Mount Rainier National Park

About fifty miles to the southeast of Tacoma—and less than one hundred miles from Seattle, in an air line—lies Mount Rainier National Park and Mount Rainier, the latter named in 1792 by Capt. George Vancouver after a rear admiral of the British Admiralty. The British Admiralty. Mount Rainier (sometimes referred to as Mount Tahoma, Mount Tacoma and The Mountain) is the pride of Puget Sound. In 1916 Mount Rainier National Park had 44,000 visitors. The distance by rail and auto from Tacoma to Longmire Springs is 68 miles; from Seattle, 160 miles. Mount Rainier is reached by train and auto. A smooth motor road can ascend it. The summit of the mountain is 14,498 feet, and in summer this snow line is 6,000 feet above sea level. The motor road winds up the mountainside at a grade, usually, of 1, nowhere exceeding 8, per cent, which, as every motor owner knows, is an easy grade.

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

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

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

The mighty Columbia, well called the Aschiles of rivers by Theodore Winthrop, embraces a tributary country of fully two and a half hundred square miles. From the point of view of the North-west relativist most intimately to it extends from the Pacific Ocean inward two hundred miles or more. The river forms the boundary line between Oregon and Washington.

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

She has not often great continental rivers directly across lofty mountain ranges; indeed, only twice has she done so. In equatorial Africa the Congo cuts through the Coast Range at right angles, and the same is true of the Congo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These are the only two basins of the Columbia that has cleaved the Cascade Range from top to bottom in much the same way. Scenes of immeasurable grandeur and beauty are produced in both cases, but there will probably remain largely unknown to civilized man, the gorge of the Colomba, eastward to Portland, thence onward through the Cascade Range, a distance of more than 300 miles. Its hard surface pavement, easy grades and curves protected by railings of stone and concrete, and its artistic bridges of concrete, the product of expert engineering, remove all sense of fear as one rides or drives across deep canyons, where it was necessary, when the engineers were making the surveys, to suspend them by ropes over rocky promontories in order to align the grades.

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

Many Beautiful Waterfalls. Within the next few miles, nearly a dozen waterfalls of national renown command the attention of the traveler. Chief among these is Multnomah Falls, and the mountain can easily be reached and climbed from Trout Lake. Roads and trails lead to alluring haunts—lakes, promontories, valleys, trout streams, parks and camping spots, and all are more or less conveniently near Portland and are reached by train, river steamer, or roadway.

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

To cherish the high ambition, however, of its ascension, is an exhilarating and heart-stirring experience. The first quarter of the climb is the most trying, and the remainder of the ascent is a matter of industry, and the pululations of 300,000 souls.

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

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

Mount Hood is declared by experienced mountain climbers to be one of the easiest to ascend of all the Nation's icy summits. Though not as high as Rainier by more than three thousand feet, it lacks nothing of mountaineering thrill and adventure. Convenient half-way rendezvous which break the severity of the trip are Cloud Cap Inn and Mount Hood Lodge, on the north side, and Government Camp on the south, all easily reached by auto from Portland in five or six hours. Of all the peaks of this immediate region, Hood is the most fascinating. It is seen from a wide extent of country and never grows stale.

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

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

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

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

Western Oregon. Western Oregon's appeal to the tourist is a scenic one—through its mountains, forests, the ocean with its fine beaches, its rivers and valleys. Its agricultural and industrial importance, likewise make it a homeseeker's paradise. Western Oregon is all of that section of the State lying west of the Cascade Range. Its outstanding characteristics are the three valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue rivers. The first almost equal is size to Connecticut, out-measures the other two combined, but all possess rare and peculiar charms.

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

Grant's Pass is the gateway to the Josephine County Caves, a National Monument in the Siskiyou mountains, thirty-seven years ago the site of an Indian Reservation—Celilo Falls, Columbia River.

29

The Capitol at Salem

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

30

The McKenzie River is one of the finest trout streams in Oregon. There is a good road meandering along its banks, and ample accommodations are obtainable. From Bend a good road extends through the timbered stretches along the eastern side of the mountain range, clear down to Crater Lake National Park, Klamath Lake and Klamath Falls, near the Oregon-California line. Klamath Falls is the eastern gateway to Crater Lake and its National Park.

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

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

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The Inland Empire

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

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

Spokane. The metropolis of the Inland Empire is the city of Spokane, whose present population is about fifty thousand people. It is modern in construction, ideal in location. The Spokane River, a winding stream, flows at the heart of the city, in a series of cascading falls, an asset of beauty and of value. Spokane has the highest dam in the United States in proportion to population—1935 feet being dedicated to public power and playgrounds, an acre for every 25 people.

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

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

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

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

Inland Mountain Lakes. Nestling in the bosom of the mountains of the Northwest are hundreds of lakes which sparkle like gems, in the Chelan, largest and best-known of these, is an inland sea fifty miles long, three wide, deep and rugged, and the most beautiful and watery delight in the entire northwest. It is well to the west of Spokane on the easiest route to the mountains, and is the most scenic of the Inland Empire lakes. The lake is of extreme depth and an unusual ultramarine blue. Immediately from the above, the range extends from July 1 to September 30.

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

Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake National Park should be seen by every traveler. It is one of the odd creations of this old earth. It is as attractive scientifically as well as geologically. Geologists agree that it is the extinct crater of a once unusually demonstrative volcano, and had its original formation of 16,000 feet been preserved, it would have exceeded all the others in height and glory, save only mighty Rainier, which, originally, was 16,500 feet in height. When all of the great volcanic peaks along the Coast were encircled by a rim extending that many feet perpendicularly and dark blue five miles across, two thousand feet deep and dammed, forming a lake twenty-three miles long. The power plant dammed, forming a lake twenty-three miles long. The power plant generates nine thousand horsepower. The spillway dam is the highest in the world.

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

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

Priest Lake—or the Shadowy St. Joe is one of the highest navigable streams in the country. Almost abrupt, the wonderful effusions have given it the title, "Forty Miles of Shadows." A trip of forty miles by rail and steam to the head of Coeur d'Alene Lake and thence to St. Joe takes one to a hunter's and fisherman's paradise.

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

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

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

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

Lake Cleo, Naches and Kechelus are other delightful recreation spots near each other in the heart of the Cascade Range. They are not far from Yakima and Ellensburg, and the United States Reclamation Service utilizes them as reservoirs in its irrigation service in the Inland Empire.

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

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

West is one of the chief attractions at Hayden, on one of the prettiest and quickest 15-mile courses to be found in the West. The return trip takes 1537 to over 400 yards, and is a golfers' paradise. A great deal of the way by the tall trees. Tennis courts and croquet grounds are located on the lakes overlooking the lake.

Lake Pend Oreille—Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho—At New Port, Washington, two miles distant, and an interesting, very grotesque expression of Mother Nature. The lake of turquoise blue, a mile wide, thirty miles long, is fifty miles east of Spokane, the channel of the Spokane River has been dammed, forming a lake twenty-three miles long. The power plant is at its best.

Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho

Concrete bridge across Spokane River

Mazama—its official name—gave one prolonged titanic blast and blew its head off. The remaining thin walls of its dome then collapsed and were swallowed up within the earth. Since then the accumulating snow and rain of untold centuries has then collapsed and were swallowed up within the earth. Since then the accumulating snow and rain of untold centuries has then collapsed and were swallowed up within the earth. Since then the accumulating snow and rain of untold centuries has been held in the bowl of the crater, forming a lake of turquoise and dark blue five miles across, two thousand feet deep and dammed, forming a lake twenty-three miles long. The power plant dammed, forming a lake twenty-three miles long. The power plant generates nine thousand horsepower. The spillway dam is the highest in the world.

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

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

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 464 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies

California for the Tourist

Colorado and Utah Rockies

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon

Glacier National Park, Montana

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands

Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington

Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois

Pacific Northwest and Alaska

Pecos Forest National Monument, Arizona

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho

Yosemite National Park, California

Zion National Monument, Utah

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

British Columbia and Alberta

The vast region known as the Canadian Rockies has been described by a noted Alpinist, Edward Whymper, as fifty Swiss-lands thrown into one. Transcontinental trains are twenty-four hours in passing through the Canadian Rockies. The Alps are crossed in but five hours. Snowy peaks, glaciers, rugged precipices, waterfalls, lakes like vast sapphires and amethysts set in pine-clad mountains—these have been flung together here on a scale unknown in Europe. Many thousands of square miles of this mountain wonderland have been preserved by the Canadian Government in six national parks—Canada’s Rocky Mountain Park, with headquarters at Banff; Yoho Park, reached from Field and Emerald Lake; Jasper National Park, with headquarters at Jasper; Robson Park, near Jasper; Canada’s Glacier Park, on the slopes of the Selkirk Mountains; and Revelstoke Park, overlooking the Columbia Valley.

These national playgrounds are all reached by railroad; experienced guides and outfitters accompany tourists in their trail-hitting and mountain-climbing, and luxurious hotels or well-conducted camps provide food and shelter. There are hundreds of miles of carriage roads, fine automobile roads, and pony trails innumerable by which points of interest may be reached. The Canadian Rockies are not only of great scenic and scientific interest, but they are a favorite haunt of hunters and fishermen. Here in the wilderness, back from the railroad, roam the grizzly bear (one of the most coveted prizes bagged by a hunter), elk, moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, mountain goats, mountain sheep, caribou, marten, beaver, and land otter. Lakes and mountain streams have been well-stocked by nature with game fish, including every known variety of trout. Among these are the cut-throat, lake, brook, Dolly Varden, and bull trout. Fly fishing, one of the favorite sports of the fishermen, is excellent. Another fine fish in this region is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. Farther down toward the Pacific, the Fraser and Skeena rivers are famous for their splendid salmon fishing.
Lake Louise, Charming Lake Louise, Alberta, is frequently described as a "perfect bit of scenery." Like a turquoise mirror, it reflects towering Mount Lefroy, 11,220 feet, and Mount Victoria, 11,375 feet, named for her hanging glaciers and their snow-covered peaks. Lake Louise is 5,645 feet above the sea, and a well-constructed trail leads up to a thousand feet to the Lakes in the Clouds—Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes, the latter known as the "Goats' Looking Glass." Veteran Swiss snow-crowned peaks. Lake Louise is 5,645 feet above the sea, described as a "perfect bit of scenery." Like a turquoise mirror, whose size dwarfs that of most ice fields. It is a great region for mountain climbers, but its glaciers are not reserved alone for those who undertake such arduous work. A well-made trail leads to a locality that is full of interest.

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

Banff Springs in Rocky Mountain Park. Banff, on the Bow River, is the meeting point of parks—Rocky Mountain Park, Yoho Park, and Glacier Park. Nearly a mile above sea level, and in the greatest peak in the Canadian Rockies. At its feet lies Lake Louise, into which the Tunnel Glacier periodically casts tremendous icicles, visible from the road half-a-mile from the Valley of a Thousand Falls. Banff Park Gate lies across the road to the great Coleman Glacier. The whole district is full of glaciers, whose size dwarfs that of most ice fields. It is a great region for mountain climbers, but its glaciers are not reserved alone for those who undertake such arduous work. A well-made trail leads to a locality that is full of interest.

Mount Robson, a feature of Mount Robson Park, is Mount Robson Station. It rises 13,068 feet above sea level, and is the greatest peak in the Canadian Rockies. At its feet lies Lake Louise, into which the Tunnel Glacier periodically casts tremendous icicles, visible from the road half-a-mile from the Valley of a Thousand Falls. Banff Park Gate lies across the road to the great Coleman Glacier. The whole district is full of glaciers, whose size dwarfs that of most ice fields. It is a great region for mountain climbers, but its glaciers are not reserved alone for those who undertake such arduous work. A well-made trail leads to a locality that is full of interest.

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

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

Along the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers. The line to Prince Rupert follows the valleys of the Fraser, Nechako, Bulkley, and Skeena rivers, through a varied country which is now being rapidly settled. Totem poles of the tribes are on view at several quaint Indian villages, and legends of the Indians weave historic interest about many famous landmarks. River and mountain scenes alternate their harmonies, while the human side of things throbs in an undercurrent of strong imaginative appeal. Along the Skeena River, on approaching Prince Rupert, salmon fishing activities create innumerable picturesque scenes. Little boats lie clustered over the deep blue waters, and their sails seem vari-tinted in the changing lights.

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

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

Vancouver and Victoria. Vancouver and Victoria, twin jewels of the Pacific, are cities of rare charm and interest. Vancouver is the largest commercial center in British Columbia and Alaska eternal renown. Vancouver and Victoria. Vancouver and Victoria, twin jewels of the Pacific, are cities of rare charm and interest. Vancouver is the largest commercial center in British Columbia and Alaska eternal renown. Vancouver and Victoria. Vancouver and Victoria, twin jewels of the Pacific, are cities of rare charm and interest. Vancouver is the largest commercial center in British Columbia and Alaska eternal renown. Vancouver and Victoria. Vancouver and Victoria, twin jewels of the Pacific, are cities of rare charm and interest. Vancouver is the largest commercial center in British Columbia and Alaska eternal renown.
Alaskan totem poles

Alaska garden scene

Childs Glacier, 85 miles long and 3 miles wide

Columbia Glacier near Valdez

Sunset on the Yukon

The City of Dawson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nowhere else are there such vast glaciers as in this Northland, that may be readily seen either from the deck of the steamer or in a walk of an hour or two. And what will surprise many is the beautiful summer weather and bright sunshine, particularly in the interior, the wealth of flowers, and the luxuriousness.
of verdure that is almost tropical. In fact, at the feet of her mountains and sparkling in the sun, with, occasionally, a cascade of water falling down the mountain side into the sea.

A little farther, you will come to Taku Glacier, a mile long and from 200 to 300 feet high, Juneau, the capital, the Treadwell Mine, and Fort Wm. H. Seward, and, on the return, at Sitka, by the head of the Inside Passage, the terminus of the Government railroad project to Fairbanks, Anchorage, in Cook Inlet, is the terminus of a branch of the new Government line.

The scenery in Prince William Sound, Roydon, and, by the trip to Alaska is along the shores of British Columbia and some of these boats do not visit Wrangell, Petersburg, or Sitka, by the head of this great northland, with its many interesting side trips to readily reached by modern trains and connecting river steamers.

One who desires a longer voyage than to Skagway can steam from Seattle to Cordova by ocean steamer to Nome and return directly to Seattle by land. The voyage to Alaska and the trip through the interior can take about two weeks, including the trip to Anchorage and return to Seattle takes about one week, round trip eight to ten days, fare $80 to $100.

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

10 cents.
20 cents.
40 cents.
50 cents.
80 cents.
$1.00.
$1.50.
$2.50.
$5.00.
$5.50.
$10.00.
$15.00.
$20.00.


Through the Landlocked "Inside" Passage. The popular passage through the Inside Passage to Alaska has a shorter voyage than a trip through the interior by land, and the boat and land combination makes a trip from Seattle to Cordova or Nome, 1200 miles, by the Inside Passage in a little over a month, for a few hundred dollars.

Circular of general information regarding Mount Rainier National Park.

Summary of Cost of Alaskan Trips. From Seattle or Vancouver it is a voyage occupying four days or more, from Prince Rupert to Sitka, by ocean steamer to Nome and return directly to Seattle by land.

The ship stops at each of the ports mentioned from one to three weeks or more, you will find it different from any you have taken before.

57

Take some warm clothing, stout shoes, and a steamer rug. Some of the forests near the towns are impassable without a good pair of boots and you are all equipped for comfort.

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

Books.

Some of its features are still to be found, but its broaderness, as well as its broadness, gives one an idea of the pleasures of travel along the Inside Passage.

Leaving Juneau, the ship enters Lynn Canal, and was in British Columbia and the Interior. It was at Skagway where the gold seekers began their weary climb over the mountains and rough trail leading across the summit of White Pass.

The voyage to the Southwestward. One who desires a longer voyage than to Skagway can steam from Seattle to Cordova or Nome, by the Inside Passage, and make a trip to Cordova or Nome, 1200 miles, by the Inside Passage in a little over a month, for a few hundred dollars.

The voyage from Skagway the tourist may go to Atlin and Dawson or round trip, fare, subject to change, are first class and include meals and berths.

Excursion fares from Skagway to summit of White Pass and return, $5.50, Lake Bennett and return, $7.00; White Horse and return, $6.50. Round-trip fares, subject to change, are first class and include meals and berths.


Rallying Points; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago.

Nothing to Sell. Only Information to Give.

Northwest Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Oakland, Cal. 15th and Broadway.

Situates in both directions, within liberal limits.

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Outing joys in the Pacific Northwest are varied and attractive