

The WEST The WEST



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LINES

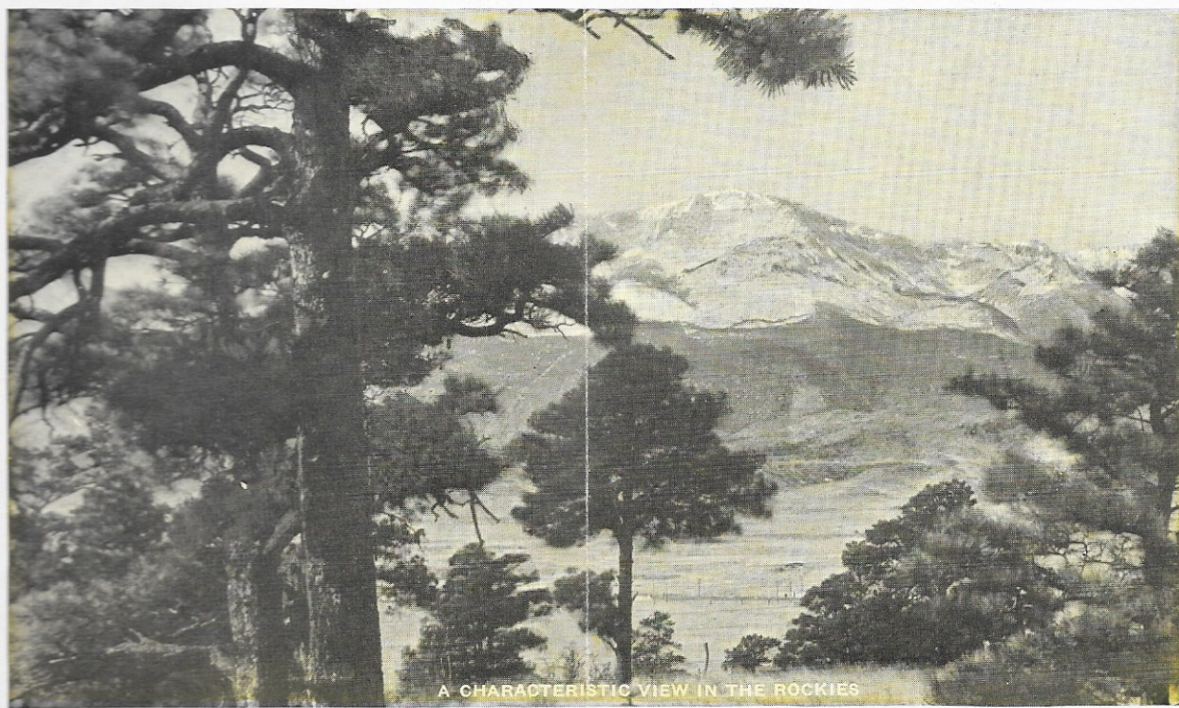
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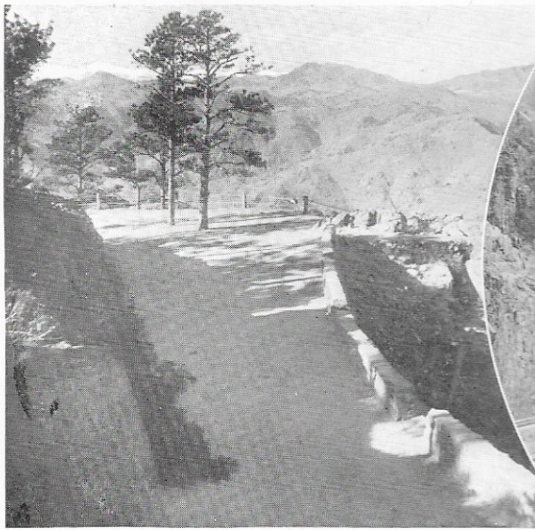
"THE WEST" includes within its boundaries most of our National Parks, and wonders and glories of primeval Nature which are not surpassed in any region of the globe; it means the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, of the Sierras, the Cascades and Coast ranges, and of the Great Basin between, of southern Utah and northern Arizona—that strange and beautiful "Land of Color"; of Death Valley, weird, tragic; of the Pacific Coast, the Puget Sound country and, farther beyond, that "Great Country" of might and mystery—Alaska.

Frisco Lines service carries you from the heat of southern summer to the cool, vivifying atmosphere of the Colorado mountains, to countless delightful resorts in valley and upland, to snow-capped mountains and moving glaciers, to prehistoric ruins and Indian villages, through groves of forest giants, beside spouting geysers, beautiful lakes and streams and the blue waters of the broad Pacific.

The Kansas City-Florida Special, for many years famed as a train of outstanding travel comfort, now offers the luxury of air-cooled dining-lounge cars and air-cooled coaches between Birmingham, Ala., and Kansas City, Mo., and, commencing this summer, will have air-cooled sleeping cars between Jacksonville, Fla., and Kansas City, Mo.



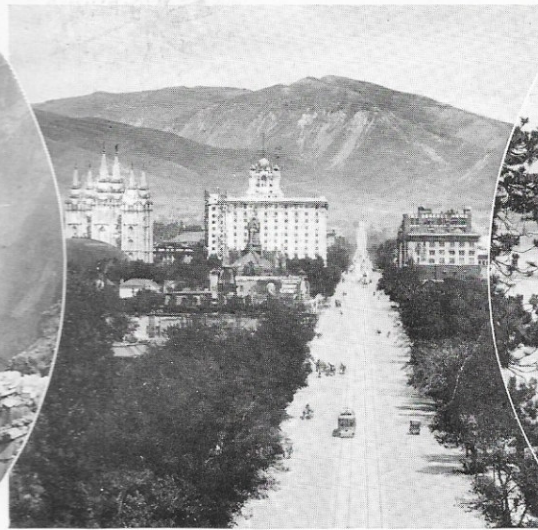
A CHARACTERISTIC VIEW IN THE ROCKIES



In Denver Mountain Parks



The Royal Gorge



Salt Lake City, "City of Hospitality"



Lake Tahoe

THE WEST

Colorado Colorado, with its hundreds of peaks piercing a turquoise sky, is naturally the first objective. Here one gets a first taste of that revivifying atmosphere characteristic of the entire mountain region, and which means a rebirth of health and vigor to the visitor from lower altitudes. Cool, clear, and colorful is Colorado—a land of healthful altitudes, healthful mountain breezes, healthful pine-laden air, healthful sunny blue skies. The scenic grandeur of the Colorado Rockies is famous the world over. Year by year their popularity has grown until today, throughout this mountain paradise, there are resorts of every description, ranging from the exclusive and fashionable hotels at Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Estes Park, and kindred places, to the remote mountain retreats where khaki, flannel shirts, sweaters and hob-nail shoes are the accepted costume, and life in the open twenty-four hours every day is the goal. Motoring, horseback riding, mountain hiking and fishing are the universal sports; the highways are perfect, the trails are legion and the lakes and streams a delight to the angler.

If you prefer, you may make Denver or Colorado Springs your headquarters and take innumerable excursions of from one day to a week or more, returning from each for a fresh start. Railroads penetrate even to the lonely mountain summits, where snowballing on an August day affords a real thrill.

As Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes) is one of the most popular of all our National Parks, so the two-day automobile circle trip to Estes Park, thence over spectacular Trail Ridge and across the Continental Divide to the Colorado River and Grand Lake for the night, across the Continental Divide again at Berthoud Pass and back through Denver's famous Mountain Parks is easily the most popular side trip from Denver. One of the features of this entire region is the easy readability of its numerous records of glacial action. Long's Peak and Estes Park are only a half day by motor, while other popular outings from Denver are those through Denver's Mountain Parks (for Lookout Mountain and Buffalo Bill's grave, Wildcat Point, Echo Lake, etc.) and Platte Canyon. There are also special one-day rail-motor tours to the important glaciers.

From Colorado Springs, the central point of the Pikes Peak region, you can visit numerous delightful points of interest, including Manitou and the Garden of the Gods; you can ride to the

top of Pikes Peak on the famous Cog Railway, or by auto, or motor through picturesque Cheyenne Canyons to Seven Falls, over the High Drive, or to Glen Eyrie, Cave of the Winds, the Mt. Manitou Scenic Incline for a real thrill, or to Broadmoor and up the Cheyenne Mountain auto road; and you should not fail to make the auto trip to Cripple Creek by motor over the wonderful Corley Highway—formerly the roadbed of the Cripple Creek Short Line.

The attractions of Colorado are so numerous that they are described in detail in special booklets which can be secured from any representative of the Frisco Lines.

Ogden and Salt Lake

Ogden and Salt Lake City are not only progressive, thriving business centers but, by virtue of their surroundings, are ideal resort cities. The former is especially interesting as the center of one of the earliest intensive farming districts in the Great Basin. Here, under irrigation, the desert has been made to bloom and bear fruit to a remarkable degree. Ogden Canyon and other beautiful scenic spots are within easy drive over fine motor roads.

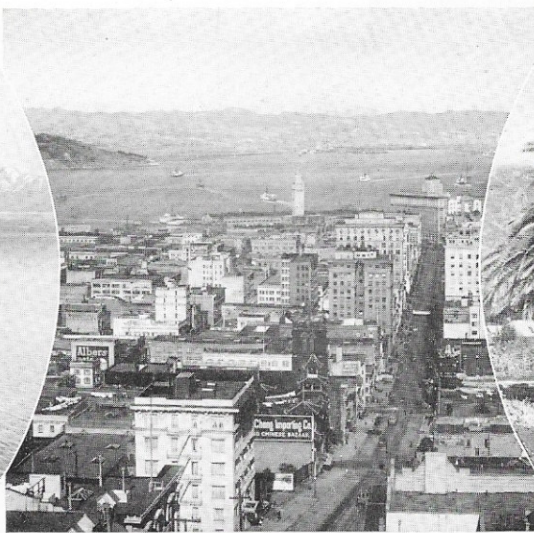
Salt Lake City, the famous Mormon capital, is at the head of a pleasant valley that opens out of the Wasatch Mountains. The streets are broad and finely shaded; the buildings modern and handsome. The Mormon church edifices are noted, especially the great Temple and the curious old Tabernacle with its wonderful organ on which recitals are given daily at noon. A new bathing pavilion at Saltair, Great Salt Lake, is especially attractive to tourists who find bathing in the buoyant lake water a novel experience, while a visit to the famous copper mines at near-by Bingham is of great interest. Good motor roads take one up into the many beautiful canyons and to near-by resorts. From Salt Lake City our new scenic wonderland of southern Utah and northern Arizona is reached, which for convenience is briefly described under Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

Lake Tahoe

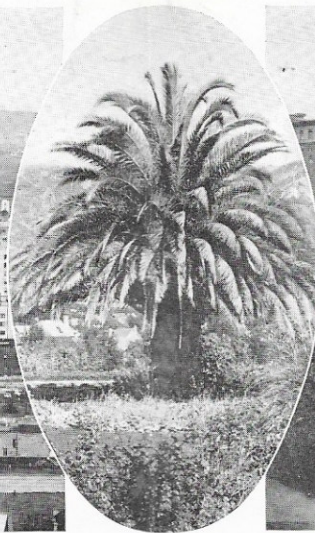
"It rests on the crests" of the Sierra Nevadas—one of the most exquisitely beautiful mountain lakes in the world. Twenty-three miles long and thirteen miles wide, this magnificent body of water is surrounded by mountains, often snow-crowned, with a border of deepest verdure on their slopes. The shore wavelets reflect the bright green of the forest, making, as it were, a rim of emerald for the perfect sapphire blue of the mid-lake water. The fishing is superb, and the soft upland air is a tonic to soul and body. Tahoe's out-



Tahoe



The Bay from San Francisco



In California



Los Angeles, Metropolis of the West

let is the Truckee River, which winds down the eastern slope of the Sierras through wild and picturesque scenery.

Tahoe Tavern is one of the famous hostelries of the world which, with many other smaller hotels, resorts and cottages annually care for thousands of tourists and sportsmen.

Southward from this wild and picturesque glacial country winds the Tioga Road to the Yosemite. This road was built in 1881 to a mine soon after abandoned. Before the restored Tioga Road pointed the way to the superb mountain and valley area constituting the northern half of the Yosemite, this pleasure paradise was known to none except a few enthusiasts who penetrated its wilderness year after year with camping outfits. But now the trip in high-powered motor stages over this splendid highway, connecting the majesty of Yosemite and the Big Trees with the beauties of Tahoe, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular, as it is indeed one of the most fascinating trips in the whole west. It takes one through the famous Bret Harte country past Mono Lake and through wonderful Le Vining Canyon. Rail tickets reading either way between Los Angeles or San Francisco and Ogden are honored to Merced and from Truckee or vice versa without extra charge.

San Francisco

World-wide in its reputation for spontaneous, generous hospitality, commanding in its situation, beautiful in its every physical aspect within and without, with ships from a thousand ports, with the glamour of the Orient, San Francisco—City of the Argonauts—has an intriguing charm and individuality which fascinate the visitor.

With the moderate temperature, the beauty of the surrounding country and the attractions of the city, the people very generally lead an outdoor life. The bay affords ideal water excursions, and the magnificent boulevard drives, which fairly cover the State, make motoring a universal outing sport. Tourists, however, are not dependent on motor cars for their sight-seeing, for railroads, steam and electric, reach every point of interest, and boat lines afford a pleasant means of visiting the coast towns and resorts.

One of the most famous San Francisco side trips is the Mt. Tamalpais-Muir Woods outing. The first stage of the trip is to Sausalito, across San Francisco Bay, whence a third-rail electric train is taken to Mill Valley, nestling on the southern base of Mt. Tamalpais. Here you connect with a sight-seeing automobile that goes up the mountain on one side and down on

the other—via Muir Woods, a beautiful Redwood preserve of the "Big Trees."

San Francisco's park and boulevard system encircles the city, with fine views of the bay and its hill-lined shores. Golden Gate Park is classed among the finest city parks of the world, and there are others of notable beauty. Across the bay are Oakland, and Berkeley the seat of the University of California, while to the south is the famous Santa Clara Valley, Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, and, beyond, Monterey with its famous seventeen-mile drive, Hotel Del Monte and Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, the metropolis of California, is typical of the state—hospitable, energetic and thoroughly delightful. It is a city of over a million people, with fine hotels, shops, public buildings, amusements and splendid homes. The life of the city finds its best expression in the unqualified merit of its drives, parks and open places. Miles and miles of perfect motoring highways lead in all directions from Los Angeles, extending to all of the beaches from Santa Monica to Long Beach, and to the interior valley and mountain towns and resorts—Pasadena, Redlands, Riverside and the entire length of the San Gabriel Valley. Electric trolley service is also maintained to all points of interest—this last feature being one of the noted public utilities of Los Angeles. No Los Angeles visit is complete without a sight-seeing tour of the movie studios or a trip to Santa Catalina Island with its multi-colored submarine gardens and wonderful deep-sea fishing.

San Diego

The city fronts a beautiful bay, which has been called the Harbor of the Sun; its golden, shimmering water laves a mountain-girt beach; and upon these heights stands San Diego, one of California's popular resort cities. The bay was first entered by Spanish explorers in 1769, who established, on shore, the first Christian mission and the first white settlement in California. The "old town" and the ruined missions are points of special historic interest to all visitors. The modern San Diego is in every respect an up-to-date city, with broad, paved avenues, excellent hotels, business and commercial facilities, electric railways and amusements.

Connected with the city by ferry service is San Diego's favorite suburb—Coronado Beach—occupying the long, low peninsula of the same name, which protects the harbor from the open roadstead. Here is Hotel Coronado, one of the world-famous resort hostelries, a princely, palatial structure, em-

bowered in tropical growth and looking out to the blue Pacific waters. Tia Juana, just across the Mexican border, is easily reached from San Diego by splendid motor highway and, during its very popular racing season, by train. Agua Caliente, nearby, has a magnificent hotel in semi-tropical setting and a popular "Monte Carlo" casino.

The coast in the vicinity of San Diego is lined with beautiful and interesting places—many of them ancient and full of the romantic fascination that attaches to the wanderings and deeds of the Spanish missionaries and their followers.

In the beautiful setting of Balboa Park, San Diego again invites the world to an exposition—the Pacific International—May 29 to November 11, 1935, which in beauty, variety of modern exhibits and entertainment will surpass the previous international exposition of 1915-16.

San Diego is the ideal starting point from which to "do" the missions, approaching the city via the picturesque and highly colorful Carriso Gorge and working north from San Diego to San Francisco, touching each of the missions from the southernmost to the northernmost.

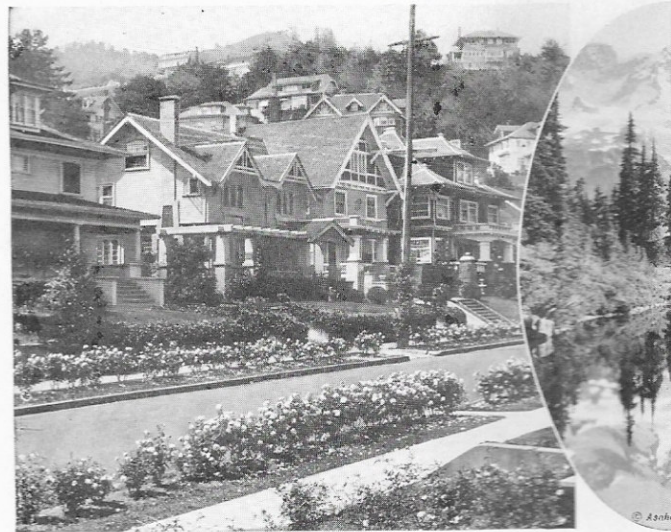
Portland Portland is one of the largest and most substantial cities on the Coast. At the mouth of the Willamette River and dominated by snow-capped Mount Hood, its situation is strikingly picturesque. Being the center of a large and prosperous territory and with large maritime trade, one is not surprised to see the many splendid streets and buildings, beautiful homes, boulevards and parks. Here every year, in June, is held the Rose Festival. There are many points of interest near by, including the famous Pacific beaches, reached by a short rail ride, and the wonderfully scenic Columbia River motor highway.

Seattle Seattle, the principal city of Washington, is a young giant in growth and prosperity with one of the largest harbors in the world and a great and very rapidly expanding maritime trade. It is beautifully situated on sloping hills that front the Sound and stretch inland to Lake Washington, back of which is the rugged and snowy crest-line of the Cascades, while across the Sound the lofty Olympics are outlined on the western horizon. The city's general plan follows the curving shore line, making picturesque vistas of attractive streets, lined with modern and substantial buildings and elegant homes. Encircling the city is one of the most magnificent and beautiful boulevard drives in the world—the mountains, topped by Rainier's glacier-girdled dome, the lakes, the forests or the Sound being in the perspective at every turn.

Many delightful water trips may be made from Seattle—one of its greatest charms. These include the trip across the Sound to Bremerton, where is located a United States Navy Yard, the beautiful scenic trips up the Hood Canal and among the San Juan Islands. Longer steamer trips may be made to Vancouver and Victoria. The mountain-girt shores of Puget Sound, the islands that dot its surface and the mountains and lakes of the Olympic Peninsula are ideal pleasure spots for summer outings while the motor trip to near-by Rainier National Park (elsewhere described) is one of the most interesting on the entire Pacific coast. The climate of the Sound country is delightful.

Victoria and Vancouver Canada's two principal ports on the Pacific are of unusual interest, especially Victoria, so typically English that it is like a bit of England transported beyond the seas. Vancouver, on the mainland, is a hustling modern city of fine buildings and large business enterprises.

Alaska Seattle and Vancouver are the ports of departure for Alaska, and several steamship lines make regular trips to the land of the Farthest North and the Midnight Sun. The itineraries include the southeastern coast, Juneau, Skagway, Lake Atlin, the wonderful White Pass, and Yukon Route, the Yukon River Circuit Tour; or "to westward," Cordova, Valdez, the Copper River, Seward and the trip over the Government Alaska Railroad to Mt. McKinley National Park and Fairbanks, and the great glaciers of this coast region. Rimmed by summits of perpetual snow, and ribboned with tremendous glaciers, Alaska's coast line is bright with verdure and flowers. The climate in summer is delightful, with an average of 70 degrees. The scenery



Roses Everywhere in Portland

Mount

is beyond description and the pulsing life of the great new country of the north is full of thrill and fascination. The voyage, whatever route you choose, is through placid inland channels, with only an occasional short passage through the open sea. The railways to the inland towns and cities are well constructed, substantial, safe and completely equipped for comfortable and enjoyable travel.

THE NATIONAL PARKS

The West, in addition to its other countless attractions for tourists, contains the priceless possession of our National Parks, the playgrounds which belong to every American citizen, reserved for his pleasure for all time.

One hundred and fifty miles southeast of San Francisco, on the west slope of the Sierra Nevadas, is the Yosemite Valley, now a part of **Yosemite National Park**. The charm of Yosemite is indescribable. It possesses a grandeur that is stupendous and overwhelming, combined with the serene beauty which belongs to placid Nature—flowery meadows and leafy glades. The so-called valley is a titanic rift in the high Sierras, ground out by glacial action. It is approximately seven miles long and about one-half mile in width. The floor of the valley is 4,000 feet above sea level, above which rise sheer granite walls in bold soaring lines, rounding off or breaking into peaks and pinnacles at the top. The Merced River, now a wild and furious mountain torrent, and again a merry stretch of gliding water, flows through the valley after tumbling off the rocky walls in two thundering cataracts, while from the walls on every side comes the reverberation of falling waters. Bridal Veil Falls, with a drop of 900 feet, and Yosemite Falls, plunging from a height of 2,600 feet, are among the grandest and most beautiful cataracts in the world.

From the base of the Sierra crest, born of its snows, the "mad waters" of the Tuolumne River rush westward roughly paralleling the Tioga Road. Midway it slants sharply down into the Tuolumne Canyon forming a marvelous spectacle.

Here is one of the world's garden spots, its fame crystallized in phrase by John Muir who loved the Valley and its "innumerable lakes and waterfalls and smooth silky lawns; the noblest forests, the loftiest granite domes, the deepest ice-sculptured canyons, the brightest crystalline pavements, the snowy mountains soaring into the sky twelve and thirteen thousand feet, . . . gardens on their sunny brows, avalanches thundering down their long white slopes, . . . new-born lakes at their feet, blue and



ainier
Seattle, Puget Sound and the Olympics

green, free or encumbered with drifting icebergs like miniature Arctic Oceans, shining, sparkling, calm as stars."

Here are names to conjure with—Inspiration Point, Bridal Veil Falls, Glacier Point, Half Dome, Mirror Lake, El Capitan, Vernal Falls, Merced River, Nevada Falls, Leevining Canyon, the big trees of Sequoia National Forest, Clouds Rest, the celebrated Tuolumne Meadows—truly a land of enchantment.

Yosemite is well supplied with roads and trails and you can visit every interesting point, both in the valley and along its rim, by motor stage or by horseback. Good hotels, cottages, lodges and camps abound. Motor stages and guides make regular daily trips from the hotels in the center of the Park, to all points, and to the Big Trees. Foot trails are also plentiful, most of which you can follow without the services of a guide. Every variety of accommodation is available and many entertainment features have been devised, including an outdoor swimming pool, dance pavilion and good music. No trip to the valley is complete without a visit to the Mariposa Grove, those giant Sequoias—the oldest living things on earth—in whose presence one is held spell-bound in reverent awe.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. "In the Giant Forest grow a million sequoia trees, some of them tiny babies of a year; some of them youngsters of a thousand years just peering over the tops of the towering sugar pines; some of them youths of two thousand years with fine rounded crowns and huge bent arms hugging their plumed togas; some of them majestic seniors, three hundred feet in height, who began life while the dramas of the Book of Exodus were still enacting."

Here are the largest and oldest of the "big trees" three hundred feet high and over thirty-six feet in diameter to preserve which, with their kindred, these Parks were established. On the western slope of the high Sierras, this whole country is one of the finest outdoor recreation regions of mountains, forests, rivers, and waterfalls. Comfortable accommodations will be found in log or tent cabins with meals served in central lodges. The Parks are reached usually by motor stage; Sequoia from Visalia and Exeter, Grant from Fresno or Sangar, main line rail points.

Rocky Mountain (Estes) National Park, seventy miles northwest of Denver, Colo., is the most easily accessible and one of the most popular of our National Parks. Here is found a concentration of Colorado's grandest and most beautiful scenery, large resorts and hotels to suit every taste and purse, and the widest range of outdoor sports, including fishing, innumerable trails

for horseback riding and perfect roads for motoring. Long's Peak, the highest summit of the Rampart Range, is mettle for the mountaineer's ambition, and the ascent, while difficult in places, is well worth while and quite possible, with a guide. Wild Basin, Loch Vale, Hallett Glacier and other regions of unusual wildness offer wonderful experiences to the mountaineer.

Rocky Mountain National Park and its possibilities for a summer outing have been more particularly referred to in this folder under *Colorado*.

Yellowstone Park is truly wonderful, for within the confines of the National Park boundary are gathered varied phenomena of Nature not found elsewhere in the world. The Park elevation is 8,000 feet, surrounded by lofty ranges of the Rocky Mountain System. It is situated in Wyoming, overlapping on the north and west into Montana and Idaho, and is reached by the transcontinental railways of the northwest through the Gardiner gateway on the north, the Gallatin gateway on the northwest, the West Yellowstone gateway on the west, the Cody gateway on the east and Lander gateway on the south. The region is of volcanic origin, most of the high peaks of the vicinity being extinct volcanoes, the subterranean energies now exhibiting themselves in the hundreds of geysers and bubbling pools, the hissing steam fissures and great pots of boiling mud. The geysers are active at frequent but irregular intervals, but one never misses seeing Old Faithful with its hourly exhibition, and several of the others. The formations are of singular beauty and coloring and most of them are quite accessible. The Park roads lead in all directions, covering the general sight-seeing itinerary, which includes the geyser basins, the country of the great Yellowstone Lake, the magnificent color-splashed canyon and falls of the Yellowstone River, this last being a grand and most impressive spectacle. Yellowstone Park is one of the country's great game preserves where thousands of elk and deer, hundreds of buffalo and many other wild animals are protected and are usually seen by the visitor. Bears of many varieties including the ordinarily ferocious Grizzly are a common sight and are quite harmless if unmolested.

Yellowstone Park is provided with every comfort for the traveler—many fine hotels, permanent lodges, good roads and motor transportation. The sight-seeing trips occupy three and one-half days, but to know Yellowstone Park you should exercise your privilege as a sovereign owner of the grandest playground in the world, and explore its wonders at greater length—go camping with pack pony and "kit," fish in its limpid streams and lakes and lie out under the stars at night.

The newest of National Parks is **Grand Teton**, established by President Coolidge, February 26, 1929. It is entirely in Wyoming, a few miles east of the Idaho boundary, and its northern tip is about twelve miles south of Yellowstone. Grand Teton National Park includes one of the most spectacular and beautiful mountain ranges in the United States, the Tetons. They rise abruptly from the lovely lakes of Jackson Hole in lofty, spired crests of granite, etched by glaciers. Cathedral-like Grand Teton Peak, which resembles the Matterhorn, is the highest summit. The surrounding wilderness, where elk, moose and deer roam, has several small towns with comfortable hotels and a number of noted "dude ranches." Grand Teton National Park may be reached by regular motor-buses from Yellowstone, on the north; from Victor, Ida., on the west; or from Lander, Wyo., on the east.

In the heart of a rugged mountain section of unsurpassed alpine character in Northwestern Montana is **Glacier National Park**—a region of sensational scenery of marked individuality with grand and towering peaks draped in perpetual snow; many glaciers and deep glacial lakes; rushing torrents and great lakes. Fine highways through mountain passes, along the lake shores and reaching the very heart of the Park beauties, carry the traveler in open-top auto-buses between Glacier the eastern entrance and Belton the western, enabling the transcontinental traveler pressed for time to get a satisfying glimpse of the Park with only a one day loss of time. But days or weeks could be happily spent in this wilderness paradise of entrancing beauty and grandeur, whether in quiet relaxation at the many fine hotels and attractive chalets or more actively in horseback riding, camping, hiking or fishing, to which fine roads and trails invitingly beckon one in every direction. Experienced guides are

always available and one may "rough it" as much as desired or enjoy the excellent cuisine and the comforts of the hotels and cozy chalets.

The Glacier Park and Many Glacier hotels are equal to the finest resort hostleries in the country. Circuit tour tickets are now sold through Glacier Park via Waterton Lakes Park adjoining in Canada and the Canadian National Parks.

The boundaries of **Mount Rainier National Park** very closely fit the base of the king of all our ancient "fire peaks,"—almost the highest in the United States. A fine Government road winds around the mountain, through the grand forests which cover its lower slopes, climbing steadily along the brow of towering cliffs and through canyons to the edge of the glaciers and the everlasting snows, where a camp in cloudland gives you a taste of real mountaineering, with campfires throwing their fitful lights across the snowy slopes and casting spectral lights on the towering ice dome that seems to lift its glittering summit into the very vault of heaven. Comfortable hotels are situated lower down, but with commanding views of the peak, and you can go to the snow line and back to the hotels, if you prefer, in one day. The parks that lie between Rainier's tremendous glaciers are carpeted in midsummer with a bewildering variety of colorful giant alpine bloom, flowering close beside and even under the overhanging snowbanks; mountain trails lead along wild and rushing rivers and thundering cataracts, and for greater distances horses and pack trains are available for explorations that delight the heart of every mountaineer; and, if you aspire to the ascent, there are guides and all necessary outfitting at the camps and hotels. The Park is reached by rail or automobile stage from Portland, Longview, Tacoma and Seattle.

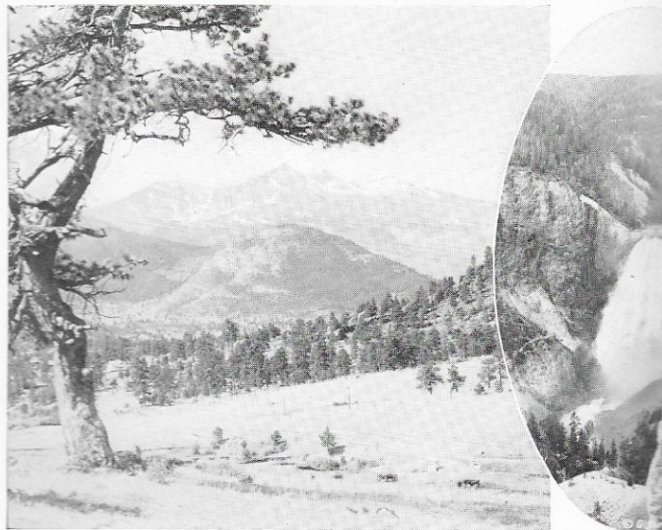
Crater Lake National Park in southern Oregon is reached by an eighty-mile motor stage ride from Medford, Klamath Falls or Chiloquin on the Southern Pacific Lines. Circular Crater Lake, unbelieveably blue, occupying the lava-edged, six-mile-wide, and 2,000-feet-high crater of an extinct volcano, is one of the most beautiful lakes as well as one of the weirdest and most interesting spots on earth. The thirty-five-mile rim road "is easily one of the greatest scenic highways of the world." Excellent hotels and camps accommodate the visitor.

Grand Canyon National Park. The Grand Canyon of Arizona, one of the greatest wonders of the world, is a tremendous chasm over two hundred miles in length, some twelve miles wide and six thousand feet deep. Words are utterly inadequate and there is no standard of comparison for the sublime spectacle. No photography, pencil or brush can portray it. It is a world of scenic and colorful majesty; of great mountain peaks, pinnacles and buttes of fantastic shapes and gorgeous hues, thrown into a cleft in the earth's surface, upon whose edge you stand and peer down illimitably, speechless, uncomprehending!

The Grand Canyon is reached from north and south—from the south by a rail side trip from Williams, Ariz., to the very rim of the canyon, where you find hotels, coaches, guides, ponies and all necessary outfits for seeing this greatest marvel of the ages; from the north by regular motor-bus from Cedar City or Marysvale through southern Utah's famous "Land of Color" as described elsewhere under the head of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks. When you consider that the rim of the canyon is more than a mile above the Colorado River, you will realize that it is no mean sight-seeing trip which takes you down its sheer sides into the gorge, where the river roars against its black granite walls, no sound of which reaches the upper air. There are two trails to the canyon floor, requiring from one day to as long as you like for the round trip. If you elect to spend more than one day, there is a camp at the river where you can pass the night in comfort.

A finely built roadway extends along the rim, and from the various points of special vantage there are superb views of the multicolored canyon which stretches in solemn and silent splendor for hundreds of miles. To other points inaccessible by automobile there are trails and guides.

There is but one Grand Canyon—the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Grand Canyon of America, the Grand Canyon of the World! It is the greatest spectacle of its kind. No one may view it without being awed by it. John Muir was conscious of a new sense of the earth's grandeur; Joaquin Miller



Rocky Mountain National Park

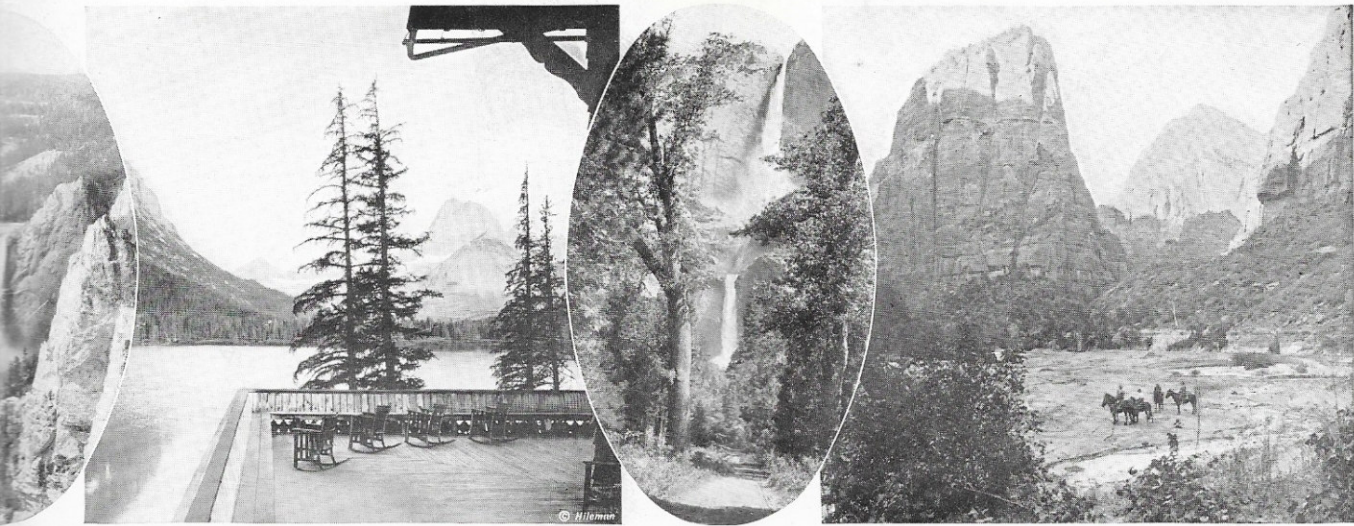
Yellowstone

found it full of the glory of God; to many it is the most sublime of earth's spectacles.

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks are the central feature of that whole marvelous country of southern Utah and northern Arizona known as "The Land of Color," which includes also Cedar Breaks, Pipe Spring National Monument, Kaibab Forest, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, where a splendid new lodge has been built. This region is reached by all-expense motor tours of from one to five days, operated under Government supervision, from Cedar City, terminus of a branch of the Union Pacific between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, and from Marysvale on the Denver and Rio Grande Western R. R. Accommodation is had at excellent hotels and lodges. Zion Canyon, Cedar Breaks and Bryce Canyon are all marvelous chasms of brilliant coloring in the greatest variety of gorgeous hues and shades. Zion Canyon is fourteen miles in length, a half mile wide and a half mile high, and includes some of Nature's grandest rock formations. Among them is one of the world's most remarkable monoliths, the "Great White Throne," and many other marvelously colored heights—Angel's Landing, the Three Patriarchs, the Mountain of Mystery. Of exquisite Bryce Canyon, made a National Park in 1928, one authority says "this unparalleled array of erosional forms . . . constitutes one of the most gorgeous spectacles in the world." It is a great amphitheatre filled with brilliantly tinted and fantastic rock sculpture. The Kaibab, alive with deer, is one of the largest untouched forests remaining in the United States; and the views from the north rim of the Grand Canyon are said to surpass those from the lower south rim. Many cliff dwellings have also been discovered all through southern Utah.

Mesa Verde National Park. There are thousands of prehistoric ruins in our southwest—evidences of aboriginal civilization north of Mexico—but those in the famed Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado are the best preserved of North American ruins and disclose a type of culture far in advance of all others. The region has an extraordinary scenic charm peculiarly its own. It is distinctly different from other National Parks but in its own way is startlingly beautiful. Comparison is not possible, but it is none the less true that Mesa Verde National Park represents America's Great Southwest in one of its most fascinating phases.

Mount McKinley National Park. Last, but only in point of distance from the southeast, is the monster mountain of this continent, "The Majestic, Snow-Crowned American Monarch,"



the Falls

Glacier National Park

Yosemite Falls

Zion National Park

Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet above tidewater, in the heart of Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. The National Park boundaries enclose immense areas of timberland and of plateau. Great herds of caribou roam the Park unmolested, for the wild animals of Mount McKinley National Park have never been hunted and do not fear man. The magic of summer life on the sunlit plateau of Mount McKinley National Park, with its limitless distances, its rushing streams, its sweeping pleasant valleys, its many friendly animals, and the great never-to-be-forgotten presence of the Master Mountain, is unmistakable. It is something one may never forget. Mount McKinley National Park is reached over the Alaska R. R., the Government railway extending from the port of Seward to Fairbanks.

Western Ranches All around Yellowstone Park, in the Absaroka and Big Horn Mountains and in the Jackson Hole country are many delightful "dude" ranches—fitting places for "roughing it in comfort." Here, surrounded by lofty summits, cloud-capped and snow-mantled, but set in green and smiling valleys, are the ranches of Buffalo Bill's own country; and, in the heart of the Big Horns, H F Bar Ranch, Eatons' Ranch on Wolf Creek, and many others in various parts of the mountain country. These resorts are comfortably furnished, supplied with modern conveniences and fully equipped with all facilities for outdoor life in the mountains. Trail ponies, fishing outfits, and camp equipage are furnished at almost all of these places.

ALONG THE WAY

Space does not permit us to describe the thousand and one beauty spots along the way—our thirty-two National Monuments, smaller than our National Parks, but each intensely interesting—**Mt. Lassen National Park** with its living volcano, in California—mysterious Death Valley with its modern resort hotel and Boulder Dam (both reached from the Union Pacific en route between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles)—wonderful **Carlsbad Caverns National Park**, New Mexico (reached from Carlsbad)—the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas and Marshall Pass in Colorado, the Feather River and American River Canyons between Ogden and San Francisco, Mt. Shasta and the Siskiyou Mountains of northern California—the Olympic Peninsula, the Canadian Rockies, Indian Villages—mighty forests, and long golden strands of seashore—countless ideal vacation spots that are comparable with the most famous of the Old World.

Booklets describing in detail many of the places mentioned above are available and will be mailed upon application to any representative of the Frisco Lines shown on page 14.

TRAFFIC REPRESENTATIVES

Inquiries regarding fares, routes, sleeping car reservations and all other needful information will receive prompt and careful attention if addressed to any one of the following representatives of the Frisco Lines:

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|---|---|
| Atlanta, Ga. , 627 Healey Building | General Agent |
| Birmingham, Ala. , 1308 Watts Building | General Agent |
| Chicago, Ill. , Room 925, 310 S. Michigan Avenue | Traffic Manager |
| Cincinnati, Ohio , 610 Gwynne Building | Traffic Manager |
| Cleveland, Ohio , 529 Terminal Tower | General Agent |
| Denver, Colo. , 624 Cooper Building | General Agent |
| Detroit, Mich. , 7-136 General Motors Bldg. | General Agent |
| Fort Smith, Ark. , 100 Garrison Avenue | Division Freight and Passenger Agent |
| Jacksonville, Fla. , 713 Graham Building | General Agent |
| Joplin, Mo. , Frisco Building | Division Freight and Passenger Agent |
| Kansas City, Mo. , 11th St. and Baltimore Ave. | Traffic Manager |
| Los Angeles, Calif. , 600 Central Building | General Agent |
| Memphis, Tenn. , 1424 Exchange Building | Traffic Manager |
| New Orleans, La. , 609 United Fruit Company Building | General Agent |
| New York, N. Y. , 2142-46 Woolworth Building | General Eastern Agent |
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| Pensacola, Fla. , San Carlos Hotel | General Agent |
| Philadelphia, Pa. , 1514 Girard Trust Co. Bldg. | General Agent |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. , 2134 Oliver Building | General Agent |
| San Francisco, Calif. , 937 Monadnock Bldg. | General Agent |
| Seattle, Wash. , 1154 White-Henry-Stuart Building | General Agent |
| St. Louis, Mo. , 923 Frisco Building | Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent |
| Springfield, Mo. | Division Freight and Passenger Agent |
| Tulsa, Okla. , Philcade Building | General Agent |
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| | General Agent |

J. W. NOURSE, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.