

# WAYSIDE NOTES

EAST BOUND ALONG

# SUNSET ROUTE



SOUTHERN PACIFIC

# Wayside Notes Along Sunset Route

## EAST BOUND

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The Sunset Route of the Southern Pacific reaches around in a great semicircle through the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana. It is typical of the route that the ends of its arc are the two most distinctive cities of the United States—San Francisco and New Orleans. The traveler along this iron trail finds revealed to him a region the most picturesque on the continent, most varied in scenery. It is a new country and yet an old country—new in development, centuries old in history and tradition.

From San Francisco we go south through the attractive suburban towns of the peninsula, between the ranks of orchard trees in blossom and in fruit. Then we swing south along the rock-girt coastline of the blue Pacific, sometimes hundreds of feet above the crashing breakers. The Spanish padres who founded the brown old missions by whose walls we pass called this southward route El Camino Real, "the King's Highway," and a royal road indeed it is to Los Angeles and the pleasure-land of southern California. Here we linger awhile in the midst of groves of golden oranges, then scale the mountain walls. Lofty snow-clad peaks, mighty mesas and gaunt buttes standing dark against the sky, deep-cleft canyons with their rushing mountain streams, weird forests of cactus, silent cliff-dwellings of forgotten peoples—all these flash by as on the screen of a great cinematograph. And so we come to "our last frontier," where the ranges are dotted with cattle and the cowboys ride on the rodeo. Then onward past cotton fields and canebrakes, past the plantations of the Old South and the farms of the New South, over lazy bayous, over mighty rivers flooding down to the Gulf. At the end of the trail lies "the Crescent City," New Orleans—twenty-five hundred miles from the City by the Golden Gate.

"Sunset Limited" leaves San Francisco daily for New Orleans, where it connects with limited trains to New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, etc.; also with Southern Pacific's splendid steamships to New York, sailing Wednesdays and Saturdays. Daily through tourist sleeping car, San Francisco to Washington, D. C. Best dining car service in America.

### Part the First—SAN FRANCISCO TO LOS ANGELES

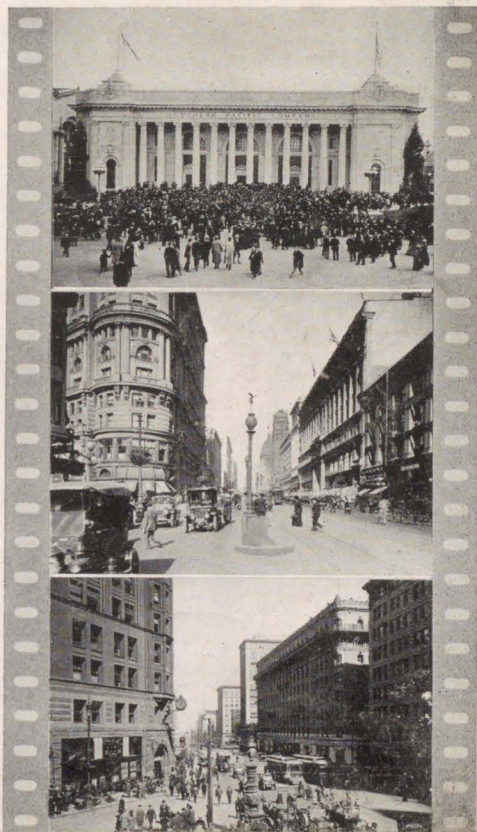
#### THE COAST LINE

**San Francisco**—To New Orleans 2,480 miles. Pop. 500,000. "San Francisco has only one drawback," said Rudyard Kipling. "'Tis hard to leave." There is a fascination about this metropolis of the West. Perhaps it is something in the atmosphere. Statisticians tell us that the average yearly temperature is fifty-six degrees and that San Francisco is the coolest summer city in the land. But it is not alone the bracing climate that lends the city its charm; there is added a life, a vivacity, which makes San Francisco irresistible. It draws the visitor again and again.

A city set upon the hills, overlooking the broad waters of its harbor, San Francisco is declared to be approached in beauty of situation only by Constantinople and Rio de Janeiro. The city occupies the northern end of a peninsula, with the Pacific on the west and the Bay of San Francisco on the east, the famed Golden Gate joining them. Across the Golden Gate rises Mount Tamalpais, while over the bay to the eastward are the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and Richmond, with their hills beyond. San Francisco's location marks it out as a great seaport, the gateway to the Orient and to all that awakening country made accessible by the Panama Canal. Important as a manufacturing city, great in its position as the social and economic metropolis of the West, it is to commerce above all that San Francisco owes its prosperity. The Bay of San Francisco is the largest landlocked harbor in the world, with ample anchorage for the ships of all the nations to ride at anchor. The water area is 450 square miles. It is almost seventy miles long and from four to ten miles wide; its shores are lined with wharves and warehouses and factories.

This year of 1915 San Francisco is calling visitors to attend the world's greatest fair, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Opened on February 20, it far

Southern Pacific Building, Panama-Pacific Exposition  
Looking down Market Street toward the Bay  
Quaint Lotta's Fountain, in the midst of the office district





surpasses in magnitude and significance all previous World's Fairs, and the artistic conception of its plans, together with the natural beauty of the site, makes it particularly memorable. The Exposition commemorates the completion of the Panama Canal, joining the two oceans—the greatest engineering feat in the whole history of the world.

The Southern Pacific's handsome building is situated near the Fillmore Street entrance, between the Exhibit Palaces and The Zone, and directly at the head of Palm Avenue. Among the features provided for the free entertainment and convenience of Exposition visitors are an artistic and unique exhibit of the wonderful scenic features that have given the Pacific Coast its fame, all reached by the lines of the Southern Pacific; a comfortably furnished rest-room for women and a lounging-room for men; a ticket office fully equipped with rail and Pullman tickets, also a validating office and an information bureau with representatives in attendance.

Before the coming of the Exposition the visitor could spend weeks in San Francisco without seeing everything of note, and now the city offers such a wealth of attractions that the tourist must hope to see only the "high places" if his time is limited. The modern business section, the parks and boulevards, the shipping of the port, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, the Presidio, the Ocean Beach, the Civic Center, the imposing public buildings, the theatres, libraries, museums, art galleries, monuments—all these will demand the visitor's attention. Many pleasant hours may be passed in Golden Gate Park, the playground of San Francisco and the center of its outdoor life. Much of the tourist's time may profitably be spent in trips to the communities on the eastern shore of the bay—cities which will be described in later pages.

San Francisco's hotels rank with the best in the world. The St. Francis, Fairmont and Palace hotels are the largest, but there are hundreds of others. A cosmopolitan city, San Francisco is famed for its restaurants and cafes, and here you may enjoy the cuisine of all the nations.

San Francisco was settled in 1776. A mission was established in October of that year, its name of San Francisco d'Asis (St. Francis of Assisi) given to do honor to the founder of the Franciscan order. In the days of the Argonauts the city was the scene of exciting events and its population grew in two years from a few hundred to fifty thousand. Since then the city has increased in the number of inhabitants year by year, till its position as one of the great centers of population has been established. Now it invites the world to view its splendors.

Our journey along the Sunset Route by the Coast Line is begun from the handsome new Southern Pacific station at Third and Townsend streets. The line from San Francisco to Los Angeles by way of the San Joaquin Valley is described in Part the Second of this folder.

**South San Francisco**—To New Orleans 2,469 miles. From San Francisco 9 miles. Pop. 2,000. Alt. 11. A place of growing industrial importance, South San Francisco has a number of large factories and packing-houses. The new Bay Shore Cut-off, which we are following along the border of the harbor, follows a direct line toward the south, sometimes plunging under the hills; the old route circled the hills by way of Colma, coming into the main line at San Bruno.

**San Bruno**—To New Orleans 2,467 miles. From San Francisco 11 miles. Pop. 1,000. Alt. 20. This is an attractive suburban section, lying to the south of San Bruno Mountain.

As we continue southward the ridges of the Sierra Morena are seen to the west, while the waters of the Bay of San Francisco are in sight for miles upon the other side of the track. The open, oak-studded country through which the train passes is one of pastoral charm.

**Burlingame**—To New Orleans 2,462 miles. From San Francisco 16 miles. Alt. 20. An exclusive social center, Burlingame has the villa homes of many wealthy San Franciscans. There is a country club here, with golf links and polo grounds, the field of many international tournaments. Hillsborough, the community which the California "Four Hundred" claims as its own, is west of Burlingame.

**San Mateo**—To New Orleans 2,460 miles. From San Francisco 18 miles. Pop. 5,000. Alt. 22. San Mateo is a refined suburban residence city, possessing a delightful climate and a charming situation. The foothills are at its very door and afford many fine drives; one of the most attractive is to Crystal Springs, an impounding reservoir of the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco. There are other pretty lakes in the vicinity. The Peninsula Hotel at San Mateo stands in extensive grounds, enriched by the art of the landscape gardener.

Flower vendors of San Francisco  
The Ocean Beach and the Cliff House  
Golden Gate Park, the playground of the thousands  
South San Francisco is a place of industrial importance  
An international polo match on the Burlingame green  
The Peninsula Hotel, San Mateo, stands in a fine park

At Belmont, south of San Mateo, is the well-known Belmont school for boys. St. Matthew's Military School for boys and St. Margaret's School for girls are at San Mateo.

**Redwood City**—To New Orleans 2,453 miles. From San Francisco 25 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 8. Deep-water frontage on the bay-shore assures Redwood City of great industrial development. Already it is a thriving community of considerable commercial importance. It is the seat of government for the county of San Mateo. The name of the city brings a memory of the vast forests of redwoods which once covered the mountainsides and whose timber built old San Francisco.

Near Redwood City, to the east of the Sunset Route, the lower end of the bay is crossed by the great Dumbarton bridge, over which runs a Southern Pacific line carrying freight from the interior of the State and Eastern points direct to San Francisco without ferry transfer. This means much to the commercial interests of the metropolis.

**Palo Alto**—To New Orleans 2,448 miles. From San Francisco 30 miles. Pop. 5,500. Alt. 57. Palo Alto is a charming residence city situated at the northern gateway of the Santa Clara Valley. It is surrounded by extensive suburbs. The Leland Stanford Junior University is at Palo Alto.

**Leland Stanford Junior University**—This great educational institution has for its setting a beautiful campus of nine thousand acres. All the departments of learning are represented. There are about two thousand students, five hundred of them women; tuition is free to residents of California. The buildings of the University present the most extended application of the mission style of architecture, so popular in California. The Stanford Memorial Chapel is particularly noteworthy. The endowment of the University is almost \$40,000,000.

**Mayfield**—To New Orleans 2,446 miles. From San Francisco 32 miles. Here is the junction point for a loop line to Los Gatos, on the direct route between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Just below Mayfield is the delightful town of Los Altos. The Peninsular Electric Railway offers from Mayfield a trip of about seventy miles through the orchards of the Santa Clara Valley.

**Mountain View**—To New Orleans 2,442 miles. From San Francisco 36 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 76. This attractive community has large manufacturing interests and is surrounded by orchards and farms.

We are now well into the Santa Clara Valley, one of the fairest and most fertile regions in California. The vista from the car window over these blooming orchards can nowhere be surpassed. Santa Clara Valley is particularly famous for its prunes, and the production is immense.

Sunnyvale, beyond Mountain View, is an industrial and fruit-shipping town.

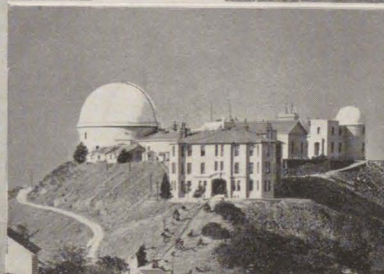
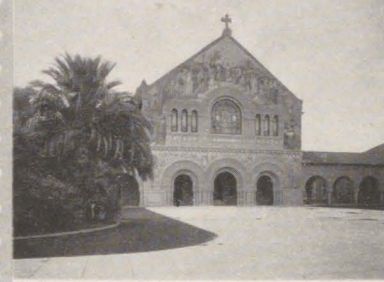
**Santa Clara**—To New Orleans 2,434 miles. From San Francisco 44 miles. Pop. 5,000. Alt. 71. Santa Clara is a manufacturing city which adjoins San Jose on the north, with large fruit-packing houses. The University of Santa Clara has twelve hundred students and is one of the leading Roman Catholic educational institutions in the West. It grew up about the old mission, founded January 12, 1777.

**San Jose**—To New Orleans 2,431 miles. From San Francisco 47 miles. Pop. 29,000. Alt. 85. San Jose is the metropolis of the fruitful Santa Clara Valley. It ranks high as a place of residence and its nickname of the "Garden City" is richly deserved. The business section is attractive and there are noteworthy public buildings. Besides being a manufacturing center of importance, San Jose is made prosperous by its fruit-packing industry. From this point are sent out vast shipments of prunes, peaches, plums, pears, apples, table grapes, wine, nuts, berries, seeds and vegetables. There are immense fruit canneries here. Although not a mission town, San Jose is a historic city. It was founded in 1777, the first pueblo in Alta California.

Alum Rock Park, in a canyon playground of one thousand acres, with sixteen mineral springs, is seven miles from San Jose by electric car.

Crowning the summit of Mount Hamilton, 4,209 feet above sea-level, is the Lick Observatory—twenty-six miles from San Jose by a fine mountain road. The great telescope is accessible to the public only on Saturday evenings, but the interesting observatory is always open.

Driveway flanked by giant pepper trees, near Los Altos  
The beautiful Memorial Chapel, Stanford University  
Drying prunes in trays, Santa Clara Valley  
Venerable Mission Santa Clara, an old center of learning  
In the Garden City of San Jose  
The Lick Observatory crowns Mount Hamilton





Near San Jose, eight miles from Hillsdale on the Sunset Route, are the New Almaden quicksilver mines. There are over eighty miles of tunnels and more quicksilver has been produced here than at any other place in America. The loop line on which New Almaden is situated joins the Santa Cruz line at Campbell.

There are two other very interesting side-trips which may be taken from San Jose. One of these is to Santa Cruz and Watsonville, by way of Los Gatos. The other leaves the main line of the Sunset Route at Gilroy, extending thence to Hollister and Tres Pinos. These two trips will now be described before continuing the journey from San Jose to Los Angeles.

#### A SIDE TRIP TO SANTA CRUZ AND WATSONVILLE

**Los Gatos**—From West San Jose 9 miles. Pop. 3,000. Los Gatos is a beautiful little city in the foothills, built on either side of a deep, forest-clad canyon. It possesses views of mountain and valley and is a favorite summer resort. The Hotel Lyndon is here. The region about Los Gatos is rich in its resources, and no less rich in scenery. San Jose is within easy reach to the northward. The main lines of the Peninsular Electric Railway join Los Gatos and San Jose with Saratoga, Congress Springs and Campbell, all interesting places in the orchard districts.

**Mount Hermon**—From West San Jose 27 miles. This is a new mountain resort surrounded by towering redwoods. Laurel, Wright, Call of The Wild, Alma and Mount Hebron are some of the popular places in the picturesque Santa Cruz Mountains.

**Felton**—From West San Jose 27.1 miles. Alt. 273. Continuing southward along the line toward Santa Cruz we reach Felton, which is seventy-two miles from San Francisco. A branch railroad from Felton runs along the pretty little San Lorenzo River to Ben Lomond and Boulder Creek, seven miles distant. Near Ben Lomond is Brookdale, with its fish hatchery. Boulder Creek is the starting point for the California State Redwood Park in Big Basin.

**The Santa Cruz Big Trees**—From West San Jose 28 miles. At the Big Trees station, six miles north of Santa Cruz, is a grove of giant redwoods, twenty acres in extent. The history of these trees, which the scientists call the *Sequoia sempervirens*, reaches back to the Glacial Age and beyond. "Giant," the largest redwood in the grove, is 306 feet high and 64 feet in circumference. This is known as the Fremont Grove, the "Pathfinder" having camped here with his men in a great hollow tree during the winter of 1848.

**Santa Cruz**—From West San Jose 34 miles. Pop. 12,000. Alt. 15. Santa Cruz is known chiefly as a resort city, but its commercial and industrial interests are developing steadily. No more delightful spot could be selected for seaside recreation. The bathing beach is one of the broadest and safest on the Pacific Coast and the climate is ideal, with very little difference between the temperatures of midsummer and midwinter. There are ample accommodations for visitors. A casino, a pleasure pier and a bathing pavilion are among the places of amusement. The new municipal pier adds to the attractions of Santa Cruz.

The name of the city signifies "Holy Cross." The mission which was founded here in 1791 has disappeared. About Santa Cruz the country affords many interesting drives. The scenery of the Santa Cruz Mountains is no less famous than that of the coast region. Fruit-growing, dairying and floriculture are industries of the agricultural areas of Santa Cruz County.

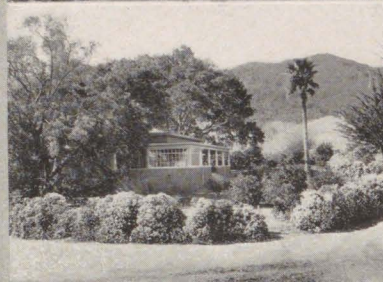
**Watsonville**—From West San Jose 53 miles. Pop. 5,000. The enterprising business center of the fertile Pajaro Valley, Watsonville is a well-built little city, with no less than sixty packing-houses to handle the apple output of this region. It sends out four thousand carloads of apples every year, as well as large quantities of sugar-beets, berries and other agricultural products.

Two miles beyond Watsonville the main line of the Sunset Route is reached, at Watsonville Junction.

#### THE HOLLISTER BRANCH

**Hollister**—From Gilroy 14 miles. Pop. 3,000. Hollister is the chief town in the rich San Benito Valley. There are immense hay warehouses here and a celebrated winery is on the nearby hills. Large apricot orchards, seed farms and flourishing dairies add to the prosperity of the Hollister country.

Hillside homes at Los Gatos  
In California's landscape garden, the Santa Clara Valley  
A verdure-clad villa, Los Gatos foothills  
Forest giants in the California State Redwood Park  
The magnificent Canyon of the San Lorenzo  
The Casino at Santa Cruz and its throng of pleasure-seekers



**Tres Pinos**—From Gilroy 20 miles. Pop. 300. Alt. 513. This is the terminus of the branch line. It is the shipping point for an extensive hay and grain area, in which much thoroughbred stock is raised.

**San Juan Bautista**—Situated in a picturesque little valley of its own, San Juan is an interesting town, typical of California in the early Spanish days. It was a prominent place during the Mexican War, but has since lost its importance. Mission San Juan Bautista, on the plaza, is well preserved and still in use as a parish church, though founded in 1797. On Fremont's Peak, back of the town, the American flag was first raised in California by Captain John C. Fremont, March 4, 1846.

#### MAIN LINE

Continuing our journey southward from San Jose, toward Los Angeles:

**Morganhill**—To New Orleans 2,407 miles. From San Francisco 71 miles. Alt. 500. Morganhill is an orchard town in a picturesque part of the valley where a strange lonely peak dominates the landscape.

**Gilroy**—To New Orleans 2,397 miles. From San Francisco 81 miles. Pop. 2,200. Alt. 192. This little city is at the lower end of the rich Santa Clara Valley. Fourteen miles distant from Gilroy in the mountains to the east are the Gilroy Hot Springs. Transfer is made at Gilroy for Hollister and San Juan Bautista.

**Watsonville Junction**—To New Orleans 2,378 miles. From San Francisco 100 miles. Pop. 500. Alt. 22. Here is the junction point for the line to Watsonville and Santa Cruz (described above). Watsonville is in the fertile little Pajaro Valley, famous for its apples.

**Del Monte Junction**—To New Orleans 2,368 miles. From San Francisco 110 miles. Pop. 600. Alt. 15. From Del Monte Junction a line of the Southern Pacific extends southward to Hotel Del Monte, Monterey and Pacific Grove. Carmel-by-the-Sea is reached from Monterey.

#### A TRIP INTO THE MONTEREY COUNTRY

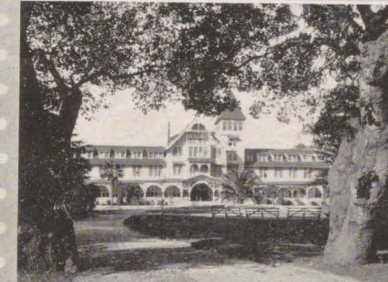
No visitor to California should fail to spend some time in the wonderful region about Monterey, for probably no part of the State is so rich in historic and romantic associations and in scenic interest.

**Del Monte**—From Del Monte Junction 15 miles. To San Francisco 125 miles. Alt. 25. Hotel Del Monte is one of the most famed of American hostleries. Here you may see what is possible of achievement in combining luxury and comfort. More than a quarter of a century of landscape gardening has created the 125 acres of lawns and flower beds. Hotel, cuisine, service, the driveways, the golf links and polo grounds and tennis courts, the beach and the bay of Monterey, the serene air—all combine to make this place ideal for rest and recreation.

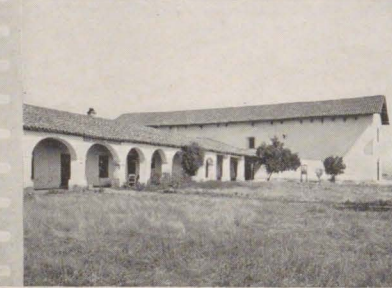
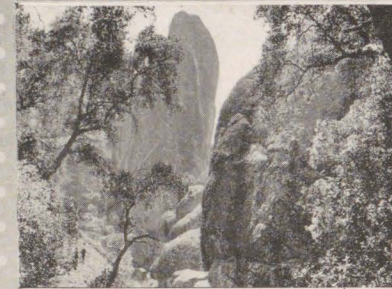
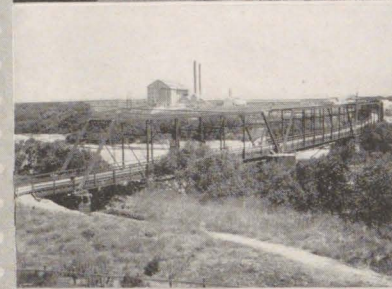
From Del Monte the Seventeen-mile Drive circles the Monterey peninsula along the border of the sea, past sloping shingle and rocky headland, and through groves of weird, flat-topped cypresses, whose like are to be found only in Palestine.

**Monterey**—From Del Monte Junction 16 miles. To San Francisco 126 miles. Pop. 5,000. Alt. 10. Old Monterey is one of the most picturesque and distinctive cities in all the country. To the tourist it is of unending interest because of its quaint old-world atmosphere and romantic associations. This was the first capital of California and there are here a great number of ancient adobe houses, relics of the early days. Of particular interest are the old Custom House on the bay shore, the venerable San Carlos church and the place where Robert Louis Stevenson lived. The Presidio at Monterey is a large military post. Because of its strategic position, the city gives promise of commercial progress and the harbor is to be improved.

The first to explore this region was Sebastian Vizcaino. He discovered the Carmel River on December 14, 1602, naming the stream in honor of some Carmelite priests who were with his expedition. On the 16th of December he rounded Punta de los Piños (Pine Point) and landed where the city now stands, naming the place after his patron, the Count de Monterey, viceroy of Mexico. On June 3, 1770, Padre Junipero



Mission San Juan Bautista (Saint John the Baptist)  
The clean, broad highway near Gilroy  
World-renowned Hotel Del Monte  
The lone cypress of Midway Point, on Seventeen-mile Drive  
The Ostrich—fantastic cypress trees on Monterey Peninsula  
Headquarters of General Sherman in old Monterey



Serra founded the Mission San Carlos Borromeo near the beach of Monterey, but a short time afterwards the site was transferred five miles easterly to the banks of the Carmel River. The ancient chapel of San Carlos at Monterey is a parish church merely and is not to be confused with Mission San Carlos Borromeo, or Carmel Mission.

**Pacific Grove**—From Del Monte Junction 18 miles. To San Francisco 128 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 47. Situated on the tree-covered hills and rocky cliffs of the outer peninsula, Pacific Grove is popular as a summer and winter resort and each successive season thousands flock to enjoy the quiet pleasures of its sheltered beaches. The city is a convention center for religious associations and is the seat of the California Chautauqua. At Pacific Grove is the marine laboratory of the Leland Stanford Junior University, the work of this department taking deservedly high rank in its educational researches. Delightful hours may be spent among the great rocks of Point Piños, where the ocean waves break ceaselessly.

**Carmel-by-the-Sea**—From Monterey 5 miles. Reached by a pleasant five-mile drive from Monterey or Pacific Grove, this celebrated artist colony is situated among the lovely Carmel Hills, overlooking the valley and the bay. In its Forest Theatre plays are held in the open air. There is an excellent Hotel at Carmel. In the Carmel Valley at the foot of the town is Mission San Carlos Borromeo. Padre Junipero Serra loved this best of all his missions and he chose to be buried in its chancel. The Carmel Mission, one of the most attractive of the Franciscan structures, was founded in 1771.

#### MAIN LINE

Returning now to the main line, on our way south to Los Angeles:

**Salinas**—To New Orleans 2,360 miles. From San Francisco 118 miles. Pop. 4,000. Alt. 43. The seat of government of Monterey County, Salinas is a place of commercial and industrial importance. The surrounding farming region is noted especially for its potato production, the "Salinas Burbank" being considered a superior variety. Four miles from the city is the immense Spreckels beet-sugar factory. Every July is held at Salinas "The Rodeo," a Wild West carnival, and during the "Big Week" the city is thronged with visitors.

We are now near the head of the Salinas Valley, whose whole length we will traverse. This beautiful and fertile valley awaits only further irrigation to come fully into its own. The wooded slopes to the west are those of the Sierra Santa Lucia, while the peaks to the east belong to the Gabilan Mountains, both spurs of the Coast Range.

**Soledad**—To New Orleans 2,334 miles. From San Francisco 144 miles. Pop. 300. Alt. 180. A few crumbling walls standing alone in the fields mark the location of the Mission of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad (Our Lady of Solitude), which the padres planted here on the ninth day of October, 1791.

The Paraiso Hot Springs are reached by stage from Soledad in a little more than an hour. The country is one of pastoral beauty and the waters the best that the heart of the Sierra Santa Lucia can distil. The Franciscan friars were the first to enjoy this restful region and they gave it the name of "Eternal Paradise."

**Vancouver's Pinnacles**—A pleasant drive for twelve miles over to the eastward leads to these remarkable formations of volcanic origin, a real wonderland of fantastic peaks and domes and turrets, riven cliffs of granite and gorges roofed over with immense rock masses. The walls of many of the pinnacles rise over five hundred feet high. Vancouver, the famous English navigator, discovered this wilderness of rocks while exploring for the British Government.

**King City**—To New Orleans 2,314 miles. From San Francisco 164 miles. Pop. 500. Alt. 331. This is the business center of an extensive farming and stock raising section. To the southwest, not far distant, is Mission San Antonio de Padua, founded July 14, 1771. Architecturally the mission is impressive and its site is considered the most beautiful of all, with lofty Santa Lucia peak rising at its back.

**San Miguel**—To New Orleans 2,271 miles. From San Francisco 207 miles. Alt. 615. West of the track is seen old Mission San Miguel, founded by Padre Lasuen, July 25, 1797. The solid walls of the chapel were built by the Spanish soldiers and the Indian neophytes over a hundred years ago.

Along the shore at Pacific Grove  
Carmel Mission, where rests Padre Junipero Serra  
A beet-sugar refinery at Salinas  
The Pinnacles, a weird region of granite crags  
The solitary ruins of Soledad  
Mission San Miguel, whose walls have stood since 1797

**Paso Robles Hot Springs**—To New Orleans 2,262 miles. From San Francisco 216 miles. Pop. 1,500. Alt. 721. The springs are among the most famous in the world, and justly so. The Indians brought their sick here even from far-off Texas and the red men guided the early pioneers to these waters as to a fountain of youth. During the last half century they have cured and relieved their thousands. Hotel El Paso de Robles stands behind an attractive floral park, facing the nearby railway station. The first floor of the hotel is brought into connection with a finely equipped bath-house and plunge by an arched passageway. The hot springs are within easy reach by electric auto-bus and a new model bath-house (Kurhaus) for the mud treatment has a luxurious interior of porcelain and marble. This establishment supplies every method of treatment found beneficial.

**Santa Ysabel Springs**—Across the Salinas River from Paso Robles station. Here is a real wonder, a lake of sparkling hot mineral water, shaded by oaks, where you may go boating or swimming. The view from the upper bluffs, back of the meadow land, reaches over a widespread landscape of hill-and-valley country which is scarcely to be matched in California.

**Templeton**—To New Orleans 2,256 miles. From San Francisco 222 miles. Alt. 772. The town is situated on a slight eminence overlooking the Salinas River, whose course has been followed for one hundred miles.

**Atascadero**—To New Orleans 2,250 miles. From San Francisco 228 miles. The Atascadero Colony, embracing twenty-three thousand acres of orchard lands, is a new project which contemplates the building of an industrial center and the establishment of various manufacturing interests here.

**San Luis Obispo**—To New Orleans 2,226 miles. From San Francisco 252 miles. Pop. 6,000. Alt. 237. San Luis Obispo is a city of substantial prosperity, situated in a strikingly beautiful country. The two strange pyramidal mountains that rise back of the city suggested the points of a bishop's mitre to the early Spanish padres, causing them to name this place after Saint Louis, Bishop of Toulouse. In the very heart of the city are the ruins of the mission which Padre Junipero Serra consecrated on September 1, 1772. The State Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo is one of the best Western institutions of its kind.

Port San Luis, on the ocean, is seven miles distant; it is a great oil-shipping port, connected by pipe-lines with the oil-fields of the San Joaquin and Santa Maria valleys. Close by are the popular San Luis Sulphur Springs. The coast hereabout is remarkable for its arch rocks, sea-caves and old beach-terraces. Morro Rock is a sombre, towering sea-crag of picturesque outline, twelve miles from the city.

From San Luis Obispo our route leads through the Santa Lucia Mountains by the Cuesta Pass, about 1,500 feet at its summit. The scenery changes from the park-like reaches of the lower slopes to the wilder grandeur of the rugged highlands. The grade is conquered by a succession of loops, and "Horseshoe Curve" is especially notable in the midst of a wealth of beautiful mountain scenery.

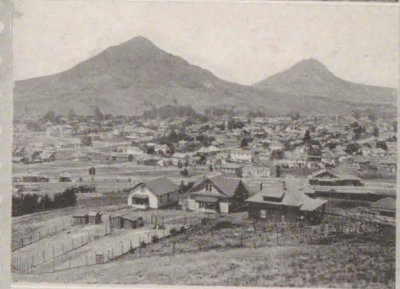
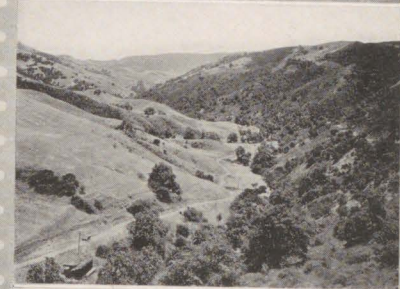
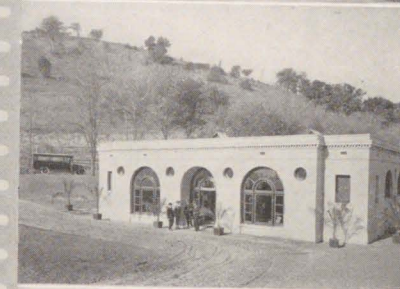
**Pismo**—To New Orleans 2,215 miles. From San Francisco 263 miles. Alt. 25. El Pismo Beach is one of the finest in California. Seventeen miles long and packed hard by the waves, it is a favorite automobile course. A well-kept hotel, cottages, a tent city and a pleasure pavilion make the place popular as a resort.

**Oceano**—To New Orleans 2,212 miles. From San Francisco 266 miles. Pop. 300. Alt. 17. This is the entrance of the rich Arroyo Grande Valley, where acres of sweet peas in bloom mingle their scent with the salt tang of the sea. Besides these seed plantations, the valley has grain farms and orchards.

**Guadalupe**—To New Orleans 2,201 miles. From San Francisco 277 miles. Pop. 500. Alt. 79. Guadalupe is the center of a thriving farm and dairy country. It is the shipping point for the Santa Maria Valley. A five-mile branch freight railway runs to Betteravia, where there is a large beet-sugar factory, to be seen from the main line while traversing the hills south of Guadalupe. Santa Maria, ten miles from Guadalupe, is reached by electric railway. The Santa Maria oil-fields are among the greatest in the West.

**Lompoc Junction**—To New Orleans 2,175 miles. From San Francisco 303 miles. Alt. 45. At Lompoc Junction the train halts on a shelf just above the crashing breakers. This region presents magnificent panoramas of mountain and seashore. A branch line extends inland from the junction to Lompoc.

Paso Robles Hot Springs, America's most famous spa  
The new mud baths at Paso Robles Hot Springs  
The sunny slopes of Sierra Santa Lucia  
San Luis Obispo, with its pyramidal hills beyond  
The remarkable Arch Rock at Pismo  
Near Point Concepcion the Coast Line runs far above the breakers





The ocean-line distance from Lompoc Junction to Santa Barbara is sixty-six miles. This coast trip is one of the finest parts of the Sunset Route, the line running mainly fifty to two hundred feet above the breakers along shelving cliffs, buttresses of the Santa Ynez Mountains, with commanding views over the sparkling Santa Barbara Channel. The chain of romantic islands that marks the Channel's outer limits comprises, in sequence from east to west, Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, first to explore the California coast, was buried on the island of San Miguel, January 3, 1543. The mountains north of our route are the loftiest in this part of the Coast Range, Santa Ynez Peak rising skyward 4,292 feet.



**Lompoc**—From Lompoc Junction 10 miles. Pop. 1,500. Alt. 937. Situated in a blooming valley, Lompoc is favored with a climate in which sea and mountain air are blended. The region is notable for producing one-half of all the mustard used in the United States. Within the city limits are the ruins of the first La Purisima Concepcion Mission. About five miles distant, across the little Santa Ynez River, is the newer mission of the same name.



**Concepcion**—To New Orleans 2,153 miles. From San Francisco 325 miles. Alt. 108. To the west bold Point Concepcion reaches out into the Pacific, its lighthouse on a rocky ledge 220 feet above the whitening waves. This headland marks a decided change in the coastline and in the trend of the mountain ranges, giving to the Santa Barbara region its southern exposure and a consequent balminess of climate which is remarkable, even in California.



**Goleta**—To New Orleans 2,115 miles. From San Francisco 363 miles. Alt. 37. From here may be reached the Santa Ynez Mission, near the river of the same name. It was founded on September 17, 1804. The mountains are crossed by the grand San Marcos Pass.

**Santa Barbara**—To New Orleans 2,107 miles. From San Francisco 371 miles. Pop. 12,000. Alt. 2. Santa Barbara is famous throughout the world for its equable climate and matchless scenery. Situated on a gentle slope at the base of the foothills of the Santa Ynez range, the city looks toward the blue waters of the channel, with the islands beyond. As a health resort Santa Barbara seeks no reflected glory from the watering places of the Riviera; such names as the "second Nice" or the "American Mentone" do not apply—Santa Barbara is distinctive, frankly American and "second to none." It is a city of homes, embowered in flowers; indeed, Santa Barbara is virtually one vast park, with a marvelous diversity of greenery.



The city's history dates back to 1782, when the Presidio was founded. The mission was established in 1786. Mission Santa Barbara, in the foothills two miles from the ocean, is the most-visited of the structures built by the padres. It is constructed of massive stone that will survive the ages and its architecture is a perfect example of the mission type. This is the only mission which is still the property of the Franciscans, who constructed them all.

Santa Barbara has reason to be proud of her comfortable and luxurious hotels. The largest are the Potter Hotel and the Arlington, the one close to the beach and the other near the center of the city, surrounded by beautiful grounds. This Santa Barbara region is a place of outdoor recreation all the year round.

**Summerland**—To New Orleans, 2,102 miles. From San Francisco 376 miles. Alt. 47. At this place oil is pumped from the petroleum-veins beneath the ocean bottom, the derricks reaching out to sea well beyond the low-water mark. Before reaching Summerland we pass through Miramar, a place of summer cottages, amidst palms and flower gardens. Nearby is Montecito, with its charming villa homes.



**Carpinteria**—To New Orleans 2,097 miles. From San Francisco 381 miles. Pop. 1,000. Alt. 7. Here flourishes the biggest grapevine in the world, not as old as the famous vine at Hampton Court, England, but considerably larger. The base circumference is nine feet.

**Ventura**—To New Orleans 2,080 miles. From San Francisco 398 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 43. Ventura is a pleasant city beside the sea, with the San Rafael Mountains to its back. The temperate climate and the excellent beach make this an

Mission Santa Ynez, founded in 1804  
The Potter Hotel fronts the gleaming Santa Barbara Channel  
The Arlington rises in the midst of greenery  
In the garden of the Franciscans, Santa Barbara Mission  
Where oil is pumped from beneath the water, Summerland  
Among the gardens of Miramar

all-the-year-round resort. The Channel Islands rise on the horizon to the west and south. Mission San Buenaventura, founded in 1782, stands near the center of the city and is still used as the Roman Catholic parish church.

A short railroad journey of fifteen miles from Ventura reaches the little Ojai Valley, a picturesque place of waterfalls, deep-slashed canyons and bubbling hot springs. In this mountain valley, with its perfect climate and park-like landscape, is the town of Nordhoff. The Foothills Hotel here is excellent. Nordhoff is the seat of the model Thatcher School for boys. Three miles distant, in the wild Matilija Canyon, are the Wheeler Hot Springs.

**Montalvo**—To New Orleans 2,075 miles. From San Francisco 403 miles. Alt. 88. Montalvo was called after the early Spanish author in whose novel the name California first appeared. What is known as the Saugus Loop (described in Part the Second) here connects with the Coast Line.

**Oxnard**—To New Orleans 2,070 miles. From San Francisco 408 miles. Pop. 2,800. Alt. 45. This busy little city is a center of beet-sugar production and the sugar factory here is one of the largest in the country. The surrounding farming region has specialized in beans, beets, walnuts and grain. The Santa Clara River is crossed two miles before reaching Oxnard.

**Chatsworth**—To New Orleans 2,041 miles. From San Francisco 446 miles. Alt. 925. Ascending the grade over the San Fernando Mountains the train here has passed through the Santa Susana tunnel, the gateway to the Santa Clara Valley of the south. Lankershim, Van Nuys and Owensmouth are centers of recent agricultural development on a branch line from Burbank to Chatsworth.

**Burbank**—To New Orleans 2,015 miles. From San Francisco 463 miles. Alt. 554. Two miles beyond the city limits of Los Angeles, Burbank occupies a commanding position in the foothills of the Verdugo Mountains. This is an important junction point; the Coast Line of the Southern Pacific here makes connection with the inland route from San Francisco, which just north of here passes through the San Fernando Valley.

Soon after leaving Burbank the traveler is in Los Angeles. (See Part the Third, page 17.)

**Part the Second—SAN FRANCISCO TO LOS ANGELES**  
**SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY LINE**

This line has many scenic features and passes through an interesting and fertile country. The agricultural industries of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys form the real backbone of the State's solid prosperity and the sight of these bountiful fields is always a delight to the prospective settler. The San Joaquin Valley is 250 miles long, bounded on either side by high mountains. Its broad river flows down to the Bay of San Francisco. Here are over seven million acres of level land, most of it irrigable. With advantages of soil and climate, this is unquestionably one of the favored regions of the world. The great ranches have been cut up into small farms, and with intensive cultivation the San Joaquin Valley will continue to increase in plenty and prosperity.

The railway journey is begun from Oakland, which is reached by the Southern Pacific ferry from San Francisco. The traveler may choose either one of two routes from Oakland—that which skirts the shore of San Francisco Bay for miles, reaching Stockton by way of Port Costa, or that which runs to Stockton by the more direct line through Niles and the Livermore Valley.

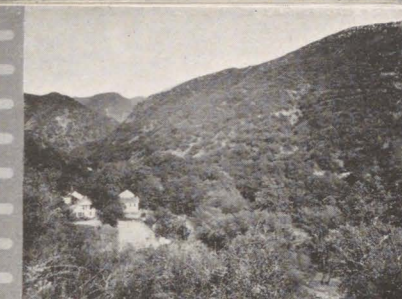
From Stockton the traveler may reach Fresno by two lines, one running along the East Side of the valley and the other along the West Side. There are also two lines from Fresno to Bakersfield, an east and a west route. From Bakersfield the Southern Pacific reaches Los Angeles by way of the famous Tehachapi Pass.

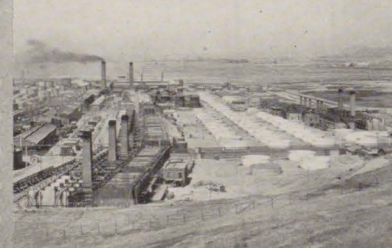
The two routes from Oakland to Stockton will first be taken up.

**OAKLAND TO STOCKTON, BY WAY OF PORT COSTA**

**Oakland**—To New Orleans 2,481 miles. Pop. 230,000. Oakland is the third city of California in size and it continues to grow rapidly in population. It is both a residence city and a commercial center. The harbor has been improved until it is one of the best on the Pacific Coast, and Oakland carries on a large coastwise and foreign trade by sea. Besides the extensive waterfront to the west, Oakland shares with Alameda the harborage facilities of the Estuary on the south. The

The wild beauty of Matilija Canyon—Wheeler Hot Springs  
Oxnard's output of beet-sugar is immense  
A rocky defile in Chatsworth Park Canyon  
Along the bayshore near Pinole  
The pleasant country about Niles  
Busy Broadway, Oakland





position of Oakland on the eastern side of the bay makes it a great railway terminal. These advantages of transportation by rail and water have brought many large factories to the city and its industrial importance is ever on the increase. The Southern Pacific has an extensive electric train system in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and the surrounding region. The Southern Pacific's fine transbay ferry steamers give regular and frequent service.

As a community of homes, Oakland has a well-deserved fame, for its setting is picturesque and the climate nears perfection. Many people who are engaged in business in San Francisco live in the cities on the eastern shore of the bay. Ferries reach the metropolis from Oakland Mole in eighteen minutes. Oakland has attractive parks and public playgrounds. Lake Merritt, near the civic center, is a natural water-park, on whose calm surface yachts and rowboats ply every day of the year. Close to the lake is the Hotel Oakland, one of the great hostleries for which the State is famous. Splendid automobile boulevards lead out of the city into the valleys and foothills of Alameda County.

For miles before approaching Oakland from any direction its situation is announced by the massive tower of the new City Hall. This is the tallest building in California, its height being 377 feet. Oakland has one of the finest passenger stations in the country in the new Southern Pacific Depot at Sixteenth Street.

**Alameda**—To New Orleans 2,479 miles. Pop. 30,000. This is a delightful place of residence situated to the south of Oakland, across the Estuary. The city is literally embowered in flowers, and broad tree-shaded avenues, automobile boulevards and parks add to its attractiveness. Alameda has fine bathing beaches, with bath-houses, boat clubs and every facility for aquatic sport. The climate is one of almost perpetual sunshine.

Beginning our journey from Oakland, the line first runs northward, near the shores of the Bay of San Francisco.

**Berkeley**—To New Orleans 2,480 miles. Pop. 60,000. Fronting the Golden Gate, Berkeley is a charming residential city. It is the seat of the University of California. Berkeley's attractive and comfortable homes extend from the gently sloping coastal plain far up the tree-clad hills. Along the bayshore there are many factories, and the business section of the city is steadily expanding. There is a tourist hotel at Berkeley which is one of the finest—the Shattuck.

**University of California**—The Campus of the University is on the lower hillslopes in the eastern section of the city. It is a pleasant place of green lawns, old oak groves, forests of eucalyptus trees and botanical gardens—all a setting for an imposing group of buildings. The newer structures are of dazzling white granite and form part of a harmonious architectural plan which is being carried out as the institution develops. Not only is California's State University notable for its size (it is the second largest university in the United States), but also for its educational equipment and the distinguished corps of instructors. Perhaps the most celebrated spot upon the Campus is the Greek Theatre, where performances are given in the open air under California's serene sky. All the great artists who visit the West appear here. Another impressive structure is the new Sather Campanile, a bell tower 307 feet high.

**Richmond**—To New Orleans 2,474 miles. From San Francisco 15 miles. Pop. 10,000. Richmond is one of the new cities of California, having come into prominence within the last ten years. Large manufacturing interests have brought the city prosperity; these include the Pullman car shops and the immense refining works of the Standard Oil Company.

**Vallejo Junction**—To New Orleans 2,461 miles. From San Francisco 28 miles. Alt. 12. Vallejo and the Mare Island Navy Yard are reached from here by ferry. Vallejo is a city of twelve thousand people and the nearby navy-yard gives employment to many of its inhabitants. The famous David Farragut, then a captain, established this station for the Pacific Fleet in 1854.

From Vallejo a Southern Pacific branch line runs to Santa Rosa, while another extends from Vallejo through Napa and St. Helena to Calistoga, whence auto-stages reach the resorts of Lake County.

The Straits of Carquinez extend eastward from here for about ten miles; they are about a mile wide and of great depth. Sea-going vessels frequent the straits, the fresh water removing accumulations of barnacles from their hulls. Along the bay-shore are many manufacturing towns, with excellent transportation facilities.

The great Southern Pacific terminal, Oakland Pier  
Beautiful Lake Merritt graces the center of Oakland  
The palatial Hotel Oakland  
Alameda's homes are in the midst of palms and flowers  
A holiday throng in Berkeley's Greek Theatre  
Richmond aspires to be the Pittsburg of the West

**Port Costa**—To New Orleans 2,458 miles. From San Francisco 31 miles. Pop. 600.

Alt. 12. Here trains for Sacramento, on the Ogden and Shasta routes of the Southern Pacific, are carried across the straits on the powerful ferry-boats *Contra Costa* and *Solano*, the largest train ferries in the world, to Benicia on the opposite shore. Port Costa has considerable commercial importance, great ocean-going vessels mooring alongside its warehouses.

During a great part of our journey Mount Diablo is in view. The summit of this peak, 3,896 feet above sea-level, is easily reached and affords sweeping views over a magnificent stretch of country. The Indians believed that its recesses were occupied by a malevolent spirit, which accounts for its name of "the Devil's Mountain."

**Martinez**—To New Orleans 2,454 miles. From San Francisco 35 miles. Pop. 3,000.

Martinez is picturesquely situated in beautiful Alhambra Valley, flanked by foothills and fronted by the Straits of Carquinez, which connect Suisun Bay and San Pablo Bay. This is the seat of government of Contra Costa County.

**Antioch**—To New Orleans 2,435 miles. From San Francisco 54 miles. Pop. 2,500.

Possessing a fine deep waterfront, Antioch is assured of a future growth. There are a number of large factories here and the adjacent country is devoted to general farming, fruit-growing and dairying.

**Byron Hot Springs**—To New Orleans 2,420 miles. From San Francisco 69 miles.

The waters of these hot springs were tested long ago by the red men and pronounced "good medicine," and succeeding generations have followed their prescription. The new fireproof hotel, now open, provides excellent service and every comfort.

**Tracy**—To New Orleans 2,407 miles. From San Francisco 71 miles. This is an

important junction point. Those travelers who wish to reach Fresno by the line running along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley turn southward at Tracy. This route is described later under the caption, "Stockton to Fresno, West Side Line." The line between Oakland and Stockton by way of Niles also passes through Tracy.

**Lathrop**—To New Orleans 2,394 miles. From San Francisco 93 miles. Lathrop is

another railroad center. Junction is here made for Stockton. The East Side line runs southward from Lathrop, reaching Fresno by way of Modesto, Merced and Madera.

**Stockton**—To New Orleans 2,404 miles. From San Francisco 91 miles. Pop. 25,000.

Stockton is known as the gateway of the San Joaquin Valley. The city has commercial and industrial importance, being at the head of tidewater navigation on Stockton Channel, which connects with the river. Stockton is a well-built, substantial city, with the rich farms of San Joaquin County augmenting its prosperity. The delta lands of the lower San Joaquin are immensely fertile and a visit to this "Netherlands" region will prove interesting and instructive. Many of the farms are enclosed by levees and are below the river-level.

North from Stockton is Sacramento, the capital of California, on the Ogden Route of the Southern Pacific. On the line which connects the two big valley cities is Lodi, a place of three thousand inhabitants, in a prosperous section which sends out carloads of flame Tokay grapes.

From Stockton a Southern Pacific line runs southward to Merced, to the east of the main line to that city. The route extends through Peters and Oakdale, and from this latter place the rich mining district known as the "Mother Lode" is reached by the Sierra Railway. Here are Angels, Jamestown, Sonora and Tuolumne—the country of Bret Harte and Mark Twain.

OAKLAND TO STOCKTON, BY WAY OF NILES

From Oakland this route extends southeast to Niles and thence northeast to Tracy and Stockton, passing through the fertile Livermore Valley.

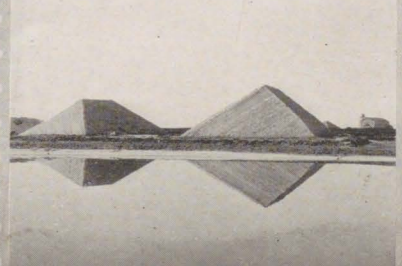
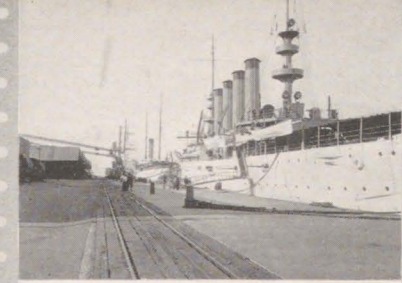
**San Leandro**—To New Orleans 2,463 miles. From San Francisco 15 miles. Alt. 48.

San Leandro is especially noted for its cherries. It is on the fringe of the thickly settled region that has Oakland as its center.

**Hayward**—To New Orleans 2,458 miles. From San Francisco 20 miles. Pop. 3,500.

Alt. 74. Hayward is an attractive town at the base of the foothills. The surrounding lands are devoted to orchards and truck gardens.

Where the men-o'-war refit, Mare Island Navy Yard  
The gigantic ferry steamer *Solano* at Benicia  
In the fertile Alhambra Valley, near Martinez  
The new hotel at Byron Hot Springs  
Hotel Stockton, modern and attractive  
Pyramids of salt at Alvarado





**Niles**—To New Orleans 2,449 miles. From San Francisco 29 miles. Alt. 83. This town is noted for its large nurseries. The approach to the Livermore Valley from Niles is through a deep rock-filled gorge known as the Niles Canyon. From Niles the railroad lines diverge. One line runs west toward San Francisco, crossing the lower end of the bay on the Dumbarton Bridge. Another road extends south through Irvington to San Jose, and from this line is reached old Mission San Jose, founded in 1797, one mile from Irvington. The route we are following continues northeast toward Stockton.

**Pleasanton**—To New Orleans 2,437 miles. From San Francisco 41 miles. This is a place of pretty homes in a broad and fruitful valley. To the west of Pleasanton is seen on the hillside the Hacienda Del Pozo de Verona, residence of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst. The hacienda represents the Moorish architecture at its best and is surrounded by extensive grounds.

**Livermore**—To New Orleans 2,431 miles. From San Francisco 47 miles. Pop. 1,500. Alt. 486. Livermore is a town of commercial importance in a fertile region which produces a diversity of crops. Wine-making and the growing of hay are the chief industries. The surrounding mountain ridges are spurs of the Coast Range, with Mount Diablo prominent to the northward.

From Livermore the railroad crosses the summit of this portion of the Coast Range near Altamont and reaches Tracy. From Tracy the route extends through Lathrop to Stockton. All these places have been described in the preceding section.

#### STOCKTON TO FRESNO—EAST SIDE LINE

This line is by way of Lathrop, Modesto, Merced and Madera. From Lathrop the route extends southeast. The railroad traverses some of the richest territory in the United States and there are a number of attractive side-trips into the Sierra region, notably that to the wonderland of Yosemite Valley.

**Modesto**—To New Orleans 2,374 miles. From San Francisco 113 miles. Pop. 4,000. Alt. 91. Modesto is an attractive little city, the seat of government for Stanislaus, one of the rich river counties of central California. The city is situated on the northern bank of the Tuolumne River. The La Grange Dam, some miles above Modesto, retains the water which supplies the irrigation districts of Turlock and Modesto.

**Turlock**—To New Orleans 2,361 miles. From San Francisco 126 miles. Pop. 2,500. This is one of the fastest-growing sections in the San Joaquin Valley. The Turlock-Modesto irrigation system supplies these lands with water.

**Merced**—To New Orleans 2,336 miles. From San Francisco 151 miles. Pop. 3,500. Alt. 171. This well-built city is important as a railway center. The tributary country is one of orchards, vineyards and alfalfa fields, the irrigation system known as the Crocker-Hoffman supplying a large area with water, which is drawn from the Merced River. This important stream is crossed by our line a few miles to the north, near Livingston; most of its water has been impounded farther up its course in great irrigation reservoirs.

The old mining district known as the "Mother Lode" is reached from Merced by way of Oakdale.

Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees are reached by rail from Merced. Here only a word may be said about these wonders. They will be found fully treated in attractive folders issued by the Southern Pacific Company.

**Yosemite National Park**—The Yosemite Valley Railroad follows a picturesque route up the Merced River, past Merced Falls, to El Portal, the entrance to the Yosemite National Park. The Yosemite Valley lies farther up the river, a deep-cleft canyon with sheer precipices, mountains of granite, and tremendous waterfalls that give this region an indescribable grandeur.

The Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is now reached from Yosemite Valley by a short stage line. Many of these majestic sequoias tower three hundred feet high. They are the oldest living things on earth.

**Berenda**—To New Orleans 2,310 miles. From San Francisco 177 miles. A branch railroad line leads to Raymond, twenty-one miles distant in the foothills. From Raymond good roads reach Ahwahnee and Wawona, mountain resorts, Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and Yosemite Valley.

La Grange Dam, on the Tuolumne River  
Bridal Veil Falls, at the portals of Yosemite  
Mirror Lake doubles all the glory of the scenery  
Yosemite Valley from Artists' Point  
The Mariposa Big Trees are more ancient than the Pyramids  
"Trooping" among the mighty Sequoias

**Madera**—To New Orleans 2,303 miles. From San Francisco 184 miles. Pop. 3,000. Madera is the seat of government for the county of the same name. There are large lumber-mills here, the logs being brought down from the mountains in a flume seventy-six miles long. The name of the city itself means "timber" in the Spanish language and is reminiscent of the days when vast forests surrounded the place. The region is now occupied by orchards and grain farms.

**Fresno**—To New Orleans 2,281 miles. From San Francisco 206 miles. Pop. 25,000. Alt. 293. This is the largest city of the central San Joaquin Valley. All about are raisin vineyards, and Fresno's raisins are famous throughout the world. The city is well built, with attractive homes, large business section, parks and public playgrounds. Kearney Park is a beauty-spot lying eleven miles to the west, reached over a tree-lined boulevard. The Pines, a summer resort on Bass Lake, is fifty-five miles by auto.

The industrial importance of Fresno increases steadily. It has big factories and establishments for the canning and drying of fruit. Railroad facilities are good and the tributary territory is very rich. A monument within the city limits marks the geographical center of California.

Huntington Lake, with a mountain resort hotel in a delightful situation, is reached from Fresno by a branch line to El Prado, eighteen miles northeast, whence the San Joaquin & Eastern Railway runs fifty-six miles to Cascada, three miles from the lake.

#### STOCKTON TO FRESNO—WEST SIDE LINE

The line which runs along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley turns southward at Tracy. The route extends through Westley, Patterson and Crow's Landing to Newman.

**Newman**—To New Orleans 2,370 miles. From San Francisco 108 miles. Pop. 2,500. Alt. 91. This is the largest place on the West Side. The little city has grown in importance as the surrounding region has filled with settlers. Stock-raising is one of the chief industries and the soil proves productive for a wide range of crops.

**Linora**—To New Orleans 2,362 miles. From San Francisco 116 miles. In this vicinity are large dairy farms. Wheat, clover, alfalfa, vegetables and fruit are extensively grown.

**Los Banos**—To New Orleans 2,349 miles. From San Francisco 129 miles. Pop. 1,200. Alt. 119. This is a colony town in a rapidly growing section. There is a pretty public park of ten acres here.

**Dos Palos**—To New Orleans 2,336 miles. From San Francisco 142 miles. Alt. 121. The Spanish name of this town signifies "two trees" and a glance at the landscape will show how materially the settlers have added to the original pair. Between here and the San Joaquin, fifteen miles to the east, are thrifty farming communities. All this western part of the valley gladdens the sportsman's heart with an abundance of water-fowl.

**Kerman**—To New Orleans 2,296 miles. From San Francisco 182 miles. Pop. 1,000. Alt. 218. Kerman is a thriving town, the center of a colony of twenty-six thousand acres. The agricultural possibilities of the country are great and it is steadily growing in wealth. In the distance is the San Joaquin River, to the east. A Southern Pacific line from Kerman reaches Hanford by way of Lillis, Hardwick and Armona.

From Kerman the West Side line extends to the city of Fresno, fifteen miles farther on.

#### FRESNO TO BAKERSFIELD—EAST SIDE LINE

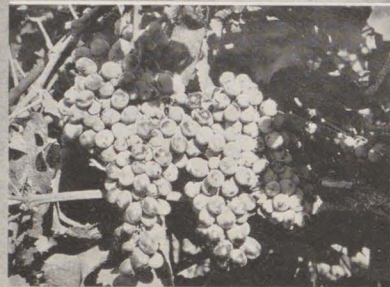
This line reaches Bakersfield from Fresno by way of Dinuba, Exeter and Porterville. There are a number of cross-lines in this part of the San Joaquin Valley, which are described as side trips from this route and from the West Side line. A reference to the map of the Southern Pacific's California lines, included in this folder, will aid in tracing these routes.

**Sanger**—To New Orleans 2,284 miles. From San Francisco 220 miles. Alt. 370. A lumbering town, Sanger is connected by a great flume with the mountain forests. An automobile stage leaves from here for Grant National Park (Big Trees) and the Kings River Canyon.

Drying tobacco, San Joaquin Valley  
Vineyard and winery, near Fresno  
Irrigating a peach orchard with cross-ditches  
An irrigation canal near Los Banos  
A busy bee farm at Kerman  
Lumber is brought down to Sanger from the Sierras







**Reedley**—To New Orleans 2,274 miles. From San Francisco 230 miles. Alt. 349.

Reedley is a flourishing agricultural town on the Kings River, close to the foothills of the Sierras.

**Dinuba**—To New Orleans 2,268 miles. From San Francisco 236 miles. Alt. 335.

This is a town which is growing rapidly in importance. It has fruit-packing establishments and other industrial interests.

**Exeter**—To New Orleans 2,246 miles. From San Francisco 258 miles. Alt. 327.

Exeter is in a country enriched with orange groves and orchards of deciduous fruit. A cross-line from Exeter reaches through Visalia to Goshen Junction, on the other main valley route. Lemon Cove, a stage station for the Big Trees, is reached from Visalia and Exeter by an electric railway.

**Lindsay**—To New Orleans 2,239 miles. From San Francisco 265 miles. Alt. 319.

The orange groves here reach from the plains well into the foothills, with the snow-capped Sierras rising beyond. There are already fourteen thousand acres planted in oranges and the area is enlarging.

**Porterville**—To New Orleans 2,229 miles. From San Francisco 275 miles. Pop. 2,700. Alt. 335.

Porterville and the neighboring towns are in what is known as the Thermal Belt, producing oranges of the highest quality, which are among the earliest on the market. The mountains to the northeast are the Sierra Nevadas.

A branch line runs from Porterville northeast to Springville, sixteen miles. This is the entrance to the Middle Tule Canyon, a good place for camping and fishing. It is a starting point for Kern Lakes, Sequoia National Park, Mount Whitney and all the wonderful region of the Kings and Kern rivers.

Camp Wishon is reached by auto-road thirteen miles, and Camp Nelson by auto-road eight miles and horse-trail eight miles, from Springville.

**Famoso**—To New Orleans 2,194 miles. From San Francisco 293 miles. This is an

important junction point, since the East and the West Side lines come together here. About Famoso are large orchards, and a fifty-acre rose farm near here is well worth seeing in bloom.

**Bakersfield**—To New Orleans 2,174 miles. From San Francisco 313 miles. Pop. 15,000. Alt. 415.

This progressive city is the county seat of Kern County, with handsome public buildings, a substantial business section, parks and beautiful homes. The tributary country is devoted to farming, fruit-growing and cattle-raising.

Bakersfield owes its rapid rise and much of its present prosperity to the development of the oil resources of Kern County. The oil industry is immense, the fields being equalled in output only by those of Baku, Russia. One-eighth of the world's petroleum comes from here. Of much interest to tourists are the oil-well districts and the processes of refining the crude product. A branch railroad line leads west from Bakersfield to Asphalto, McKittrick and Olig, in the oil region.

North of the city is the Kern River, whose waters are of great value in irrigating the valley lands. Its upper reaches are fed by the snows of Mount Whitney and the mountain scenery is famous for its grandeur.

#### FRESNO TO BAKERSFIELD—WEST SIDE LINE

The second main route in the upper San Joaquin Valley extends to Bakersfield by way of Selma, Goshen Junction and Tulare. From Goshen Junction there are a number of important cross-lines, reaching Visalia, Hanford, Armona and Coalinga.

**Selma**—To New Orleans 2,266 miles. From San Francisco 221 miles. Pop. 2,500.

A growing town, attractive as a place of residence, Selma is made prosperous by the surrounding orchards, vineyards and alfalfa fields. Fowler and Malaga, to the north, are important as centers of raisin production.

**Goshen Junction**—To New Orleans 2,247 miles. From San Francisco 240 miles. Alt. 286.

Here is the cross-line which connects the two main valley routes, by way of Visalia. To the west the railroad runs to Hanford and Armona, continuing beyond to Coalinga and its oil-fields.

**Tulare**—To New Orleans 2,237 miles. From San Francisco 250 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 282.

Tulare is the business center of an extensive agricultural region and is a large fruit-exporting center. The foothills are unexcelled for orange culture.

Oranges, lemons and grapefruit grow about Porterville  
The Flame Tokay grapes of Exeter  
Rank on rank of orchard trees about Famoso  
The center of the thriving city of Bakersfield  
Great sheep pastures in the valley  
About Bakersfield is the largest petroleum district in the country

About here there are still large grain ranches, but these are gradually giving place to smaller farms and orchards. This more intensive development of the farm lands is going on throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

**Delano**—To New Orleans 2,206 miles. From San Francisco 281 miles. This is a

farming and fruit-growing district of great promise. Acres of fertile land are being planted to oranges.

From Delano the line extends to Bakersfield by way of Famoso.

#### TRIPS FROM GOSHEN JUNCTION

From Goshen Junction, on the main West Side line between Fresno and Bakersfield, railroad lines extend east and west. To the east are Visalia and Exeter, whence the Big Trees of Sequoia National Park are accessible. To the west lie Hanford, Armona, Lemoore and Coalinga.

**Visalia**—To New Orleans 2,254 miles. From Goshen Junction 7 miles. Pop. 5,000. Alt. 333.

One of the oldest communities in the San Joaquin Valley, Visalia has long been a prosperous farming center and manufacturing town. This is the seat of government of Tulare County and has fine public buildings and parks. To the east of Visalia is Exeter, on the Valley Line which extends through Porterville and Dinuba to Fresno.

**The Big Trees**—The California Grove and the Giant Forest may be reached from

Visalia by way of Lemon Cove, with which the city is connected by an electric line. Stage is taken here for either of the groves. The California Grove is a journey of six hours from Lemon Cove. The stage company maintains a permanent camp at Juanita Meadows. Giant Forest is also easily reached, the daily stage running to Camp Sierra, in the midst of the Big Trees.

**Hanford**—To New Orleans 2,261 miles. From Goshen Junction 14 miles. Pop. 4,500. Alt. 250.

This substantially built city is the county seat of Kings County. It is a place attractive to the homeseeker. Hanford has considerable manufacturing importance and the country all about is devoted to fruit-growing, stock-raising and general farming.

**Armona**—To New Orleans 2,265 miles. From Goshen Junction 18 miles. Armona

is a thriving fruit center in the Kings River country. Two railroad lines of the Southern Pacific reach northerly, connecting with the main line which runs from Fresno along the west side of the valley. There are large colony towns in this region, where an old Spanish grant, Laguna de Tache, has been cut up into farms. Lillis and Hardwick are the chief settlements.

**Lemoore**—To New Orleans 2,269 miles. From Goshen Junction 22 miles. Pop. 2,000.

The population of Lemoore in 1910 was exactly one thousand, but since then it has doubled. This is a flourishing orchard and farm district. Lake Tulare lies to the south. Beyond Lemoore the railroad runs west to Coalinga.

**Coalinga**—To New Orleans 2,304 miles. From Goshen Junction 57 miles. Pop. 5,000.

Coalinga is a prosperous community supported by great oil-fields thirty square miles in extent. Oil was struck here in 1896 and the development since then has been steady. There are good agricultural lands hereabouts that await only an irrigation system to yield plentifully. Alcalde, the terminus of the railroad, is five miles beyond Coalinga.

#### BAKERSFIELD TO LOS ANGELES

**Tehachapi**—To New Orleans 2,126 miles. From San Francisco 361 miles. Alt. 4,025.

The town is situated in a summit valley, with mountains all about. Artesian wells are transforming this region, which is adding steadily to its orchard and farm area. Here is the famous Tehachapi Pass, commonly considered the boundary between northern and southern California. Tehachapi has immense deposits of limestone, which supplied all the cement for the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

As the railroad winds through the most difficult part of the range, it is forced to conquer the grade by swinging around and across its own track. The famous Loop is a very ingenious feat of engineering.

Hauling to market the products of the grain fields  
Stacking the fragrant alfalfa hay  
How the sugary raisins are dried in the sun  
"Punkins 'n' Pigs" in the San Joaquin  
The forest aisles that lead to the Big Trees  
Tehachapi Loop, in a picturesque mountain region





**Mojave**—To New Orleans 2,106 miles. From San Francisco 381 miles. Pop. 600. Alt. 2,751. Mojave is an important railroad junction point. The Southern Pacific has a branch line running northerly through the Owens Valley and into Nevada, connecting with the Ogden Route at Hazen. Under the influence of irrigation parts of the valley in which Mojave is situated are becoming fruitful, notably at Rosamond, Lancaster and Palmdale.

#### THE LINE TO HAZEN, NEVADA

This line of the Southern Pacific follows for many miles the same general course as that of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. It reaches into the Owens Valley, a fertile region which is filling up with settlers. The valley is on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The wonders of the Kern River Canyon may be reached by a short route from Independence, on this line. From Lone Pine a good trail leads to the summit of Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States, 14,502 feet above sea-level. From Big Pine and Bishop, near the railroad, is accessible all the picturesque country of the High Sierras, including Palisade Glaciers, Yosemite Valley and the Kings River Canyon.

Tonopah Junction, on this line, is the gateway to the rich mining districts of eastern Nevada. At Hazen the Ogden Route of the Southern Pacific is reached.

#### MAIN LINE

Coming back to the main line after leaving Mojave:

**Lang**—To New Orleans 2,048 miles. From San Francisco 439 miles. Alt. 1,687.

This station has a picturesque situation in Soledad Canyon. The mountain range which rises to the east is that of San Gabriel.

**Saugus**—To New Orleans 2,036 miles. From San Francisco 451 miles. Saugus is

an important junction point, a line running from here down the Santa Clara Valley of the south and joining the Coast Line at Montalvo. This line is known as the Saugus Loop and is described at the end of this section.

**Newhall**—To New Orleans 2,034 miles. From San Francisco 453 miles. Just east

of Newhall are rich oil-fields, the petroleum wells here having been highly productive for many years.

**Fernando**—To New Orleans 2,025 miles. From San Francisco 462 miles. Pop. 1,200.

This town is in the San Fernando Valley and is the site of the old Mission San Fernando, founded in 1797. The mission has been partially restored. The olive groves at Sylmar nearby are very extensive. The great Los Angeles aqueduct traverses this valley and will water its lands.

**Burbank**—To New Orleans 2,015 miles. From San Francisco 472 miles. Here the

two lines from San Francisco come together. One we have already traversed. The other is the Coast Line, described in Part the First of this folder.

**Los Angeles**—To New Orleans 2,003 miles. From San Francisco 484 miles. Pop.

450,000. Alt. 291. The metropolis of southern California is described in Part the Third of this folder.

#### THE SAUGUS LOOP

**Camulos**—To New Orleans 2,050 miles. This little place is notable as the home

of Helen Hunt Jackson's heroine, "Ramona." The writer took for her setting the old Del Valle estate, known in the book as the Moreno Rancho. The house is surrounded by flowers and groves of fruit trees. It is near the station and may be glimpsed from the train, but it is worthy of an hour's visit.

**Fillmore**—To New Orleans 2,060 miles. Situated on the Santa Clara River, Fill-

more is the center of extensive orange and lemon groves. There is a large oil district in this vicinity.

**Santa Paula**—To New Orleans 2,070 miles. Pop. 2,500. Santa Paula is the center

of the petroleum production of Ventura County. The oil is found in the surrounding hills and is piped to the town and refined. Near Santa Paula is the largest lemon orchard in the world, the Limoneria Ranch.

Kearsarge Pinnacles, in the Kings River country  
Mount Whitney, highest point in the United States  
The Kings River Canyon is famed for scenic grandeur  
Water from the High Sierras is carried by the Los Angeles Aqueduct  
The graceful archways of Mission San Fernando  
Ramona's home at Camulos breathes romance

#### Part the Third—LOS ANGELES AND ROUNDABOUT

**Los Angeles**—To New Orleans 2,003 miles. From San Francisco 484 miles. Pop.

450,000. Alt. 291. Known as the ideal tourist city, not the least of the attractions of Los Angeles is its picturesque situation. This metropolis of southern California is built upon the broad plains which slope seaward from the foothills of the Sierra Madre. Los Angeles is renowned the world over for its balmy climate. But climate alone has not caused the upbuilding of this immense city, with its thousands of energetic inhabitants. Los Angeles owes much of its phenomenal growth to its central position in a vast and fertile region which has received intensive development, a large share of its prosperity having been derived from the great citrus fruit industry. Essentially a city of homes, Los Angeles has become of late years a large manufacturing center, with no less than twenty-five hundred factories. The improvement of Los Angeles Harbor, on San Pedro Bay, has increased its commercial importance. Climate, soil, strategic location and the energy of its citizens have all combined to raise Los Angeles in thirty years from the position of an insignificant county-town to a great American city, alive with progress.

The first settlers, who came here in 1781, called the place "Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles" (Our Lady the Queen of the Angels). The sleepy Spanish pueblo grew but slowly and even after a century of existence the city had only twelve thousand inhabitants. Then the marvelous development began and the population increased rapidly. In 1890 it was 50,000; in 1900 it was 100,000; by 1910 it had risen to 320,000, and the increase has been steadily maintained.

Surely it is no hard task to discover why the welcome tourists flock to this city of the Southland. The attractions are so many and varied that here only the chief ones may be noted. The residence sections with their air of refinement, the modern business district with its skyscrapers, its theatres and its wonderful array of hotels; the public buildings, the museums and art galleries, the twenty-two public parks, the tree-lined avenues, the old mission church and the 311 other places of worship that keep it worthy company, the picturesque foreign quarters, notably Chinatown and "Sonora Town," where the Mexican inhabitants reside—these are only a few of the things which will interest the visitor.

The climate has been praised by the poet, and the statistician bears him out, showing that the average temperature is sixty-two degrees, and that Los Angeles has over three hundred clear days in the year. And despite this mild climate, there is no lack of variety in southern California. On almost any day during the winter you may take a comfortable morning plunge in the ocean at one of the nearby beaches, within two hours pick oranges and roses at Pasadena and in two hours more play snowball at the Alpine Tavern on Mount Lowe.

One of the most notable engineering works ever undertaken by a municipality is the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The water of the Owens River, flowing at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, is brought by this aqueduct 240 miles, to irrigate fields, drive dynamos and to quench the thirst of the thousands.

The scenic region about Los Angeles is one of endless charm and with the city as a starting-point the traveler may spend many delightful days in visiting the fifty cities and towns which may be considered suburbs of Los Angeles. The land is so thickly settled that it is difficult to determine where the town ends and the country begins. It is a region of small farms, which have taken the reproach of loneliness away from rural life—a country not only rich, but contented. In the following pages may be found some description of this great region—north, east, south and west.

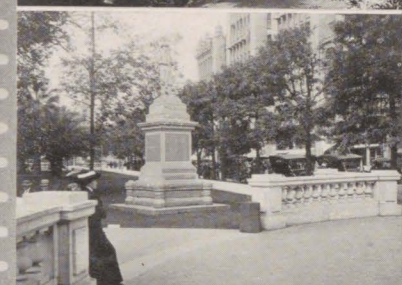
The orange region adjoining Los Angeles can be quickly, comfortably and cheaply visited by the Orange Empire Trolley Trip. The train of the Pacific Electric Railway leaves Main-street Station, Los Angeles, daily at 9:00 a. m., stopping at points of interest and reaching Los Angeles on its return at 7:30 p. m.

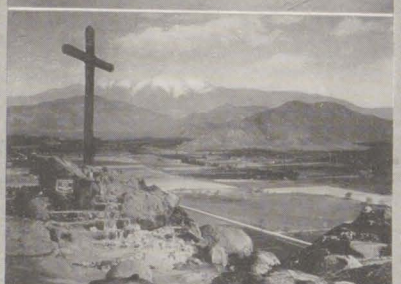
#### NORTH OF LOS ANGELES

**Pasadena**—From Los Angeles 11 miles. Pop. 35,000. Alt. 826. This is a place of

beautiful homes, surrounded by velvety lawns and gardens of lovely semitropical growth. The city has an atmosphere of refinement and unostentatious prosperity. As a winter resort Pasadena is famed the whole world round and each New Year's Day is held the "Tournament of Roses," with its mimic battle of flowers. The leading tourist hotels—the Raymond, the Maryland, the Huntington and the Green—are truly luxurious in their equipment and service. There are other hotels for those of more modest means, yet all are comfortable, refined and elegantly appointed.

Los Angeles approaches the City Beautiful ideal  
A business street of the southern metropolis  
The County Courthouse at Los Angeles  
The residence districts are the wonder of all visitors  
Central Park, one of the city's many beauty-spots  
A Pasadena patio





At South Pasadena are the interesting ostrich farms. To the north of the city is Altadena, lying at the foot of the mountains, and its poppy fields in bloom present a sight worth going far to see.

**Mount Lowe**—*Alt. 6,000.* From Pasadena an electric railway and cable incline reach Echo Mountain, with wonderful panoramas outspread as the ascent is made. Beyond Echo Mountain the electric road winds its way to the picturesque Alpine Tavern, five thousand feet above sea-level. The summit of Mount Lowe, a thousand feet higher, is reached by trail and bridle-path. The view from the mountainside by day is superb, but no less magnificent at night, when the great city below is seen outlined by its multitude of lights.

**Monrovia and Duarte**—The fourteen-mile trip from Shorb to these pretty orchard towns leads through avenues of orange trees, with the slopes of the Sierra Madre rising to northward.

#### EAST OF LOS ANGELES

Lying to the east of Los Angeles is a fertile territory, part of which we will describe as we traverse it on the Sunset Route. A little way from the main line, however, lie pleasant communities whose delights cannot be passed over.

**Riverside**—*From Colton 8 miles. Pop. 18,000. Alt. 868.* Riverside lies in the beautiful Santa Ana Valley, set about by hills. Stretching away from the city for miles are rank on rank of fruit trees and Riverside itself seems a great orange grove. Its broad avenues are bordered by magnolias, pepper-trees and palms, and the public buildings would do credit to a much larger city.

One of the beauty-spots of Riverside is the unique Glenwood Mission Inn, in the heart of the city, only one block from the Southern Pacific station. The architecture follows closely the old mission lines, with wide cool porticos, high bell-towers, tiled floors and arched cloisters, all built about a spacious patio, filled with flowers. In the patio of the inn is an old orange tree, brought from Bahia, Brazil, in 1870, one of the two trees from which sprang all the navel orange trees in California—over seven million of them. The other parent tree is on Magnolia Avenue, Riverside.

A famous landmark of Riverside is Mount Rubidoux, surmounted by a cross dedicated to the memory of Padre Junipero Serra.

**San Bernardino**—*From Colton 3 miles. Pop. 13,000. Alt. 1,039.* This is a manufacturing and mercantile city of importance. It is the center of a highly prosperous fruit-growing district and is the home of the annual National Orange Show. Here is the seat of government for San Bernardino County, the largest county in area in the United States, out of which might be carved twenty Rhode Islands.

Electric railroads and automobile stages make easily accessible all the San Bernardino mountain resorts, such as Squirrel Inn, Little Bear Valley, Harlem Hot Springs, Urbita Hot Springs and the famous Arrowhead Hot Springs, beneath the point of the gigantic arrowhead which Nature has marked on the mountainside.

**Redlands**—*From Redlands Junction 3 miles. Pop. 13,000. Alt. 1,334.* This delightful city in the midst of the orange groves is reached from Redlands Junction, on the main line of the Sunset Route, three miles from Redlands. San Bernardino and Redlands are joined by a motor line.

The setting of Redlands is pleasantly distinctive, with beautiful homes, shaded avenues and parks filled with greenery. The show place is Smiley Heights, on the ridge between Redlands and San Timoteo Canyon, an example of wonderful landscape gardening which can scarcely be matched anywhere. The University of Redlands occupies a group of handsome buildings on a well-situated campus.

All the surrounding region is immensely fertile and sends out heavy shipments of citrus fruits. Yucaipa Valley, in the nearby uplands, produces superior apples.

**Chino**—*From Ontario 5 miles. Pop. 1,000. Alt. 513.* Chino is the halfway point on a ten-mile loop line that extends from Ontario to Pomona. Until recently a great cattle ranch, artesian water has converted this into a rich agricultural district.

From the main line at Pomona is another loop, which reaches Lordsburg, San Dimas and Covina.

The famed Alpine Tavern on Mount Lowe  
An orange grove at Riverside  
California's Mission Inn—the Glenwood, at Riverside  
The entrancing vista from Mount Rubidoux  
Arrowhead Hot Springs, near San Bernardino  
A typical home at Redlands

**Covina**—*From Los Angeles 23 miles. Pop. 1,652. Alt. 565.* One of the largest fruit-shipping points in the State, Covina is known especially for the quantity and excellence of its oranges. This also is the center of the berry district of Los Angeles County.

#### SOUTH OF LOS ANGELES

The great coastal region which lies south of the city of Los Angeles is one vast garden-plot, bordered on the one side by towering mountain peaks and on the other by broad, smooth beaches reached by the frequent service of the Pacific Electric Railway. Near at hand are Long Beach and San Pedro. Farther southward are Whittier, Santa Ana and Newport, while a four hours' journey, over the Santa Fe coast line, brings the traveler to the city of San Diego.

**Long Beach**—*From Los Angeles 21 miles. Pop. 25,000. Alt. 24.* This attractive city is increasing very rapidly in population and commercial importance. It is a substantial community of homes, with a climate which makes it a favorite summer and winter resort. The beach here is not only long, as the city's name proclaims, but broad and gently sloping, affording unsurpassed sea-bathing.

Long Beach has excellent hotels, notably the Hotel Virginia, situated near the ocean-shore, one of the largest and handsomest hostelries in the West. There is twenty-minute service between Long Beach and Los Angeles via Pacific Electric Railway.

**San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbor)**—*From Los Angeles 23 miles. Alt. 12.* Here is a harbor which is very important to the commercial life of southern California. The Government has built a gigantic breakwater, eleven thousand feet in length, far outside the port, converting this into one of the best anchorages on the Pacific Coast. An ample inner harbor has been constructed and San Pedro is now the port of Los Angeles and an incorporated part of the city.

**Santa Catalina Island**—*From San Pedro 24 miles.* Avalon, on the island of Catalina, is reached from San Pedro after only two hours of safe and usually pleasant steaming. This is a resort place with an individuality of its own. The shore of little Avalon Bay sweeps around here in a graceful curve and its waters are as calm as those of a fishpond. And indeed it is no more than a big fishpond, with its darting minnows and great sea monsters, swishing over submarine gardens. You may view this world under water from the glass-bottomed boats. It is a fairyland of fragile beauty, and the water is as clear as the atmosphere. Fishing in the deep sea near Santa Catalina is a world-renowned sport.

**Whittier**—*From Los Angeles 20 miles. Pop. 4,555. Alt. 240.* This is a prosperous city in the center of the orange and lemon groves. It is the seat of a college maintained by the Society of Friends and a State Industrial School.

**Santa Ana**—*From Los Angeles 33 miles. Pop. 8,429. Alt. 134.* Santa Ana is the largest place in this region and is the county seat of Orange County. It is a pretty little city and its prosperity is due to the fertility of the soil in the country surrounding, which grows a wide range of products, citrus fruits leading. There are large vineyards in this district and many dairy farms. Close to Santa Ana are immense beet-sugar factories. The chief towns of this region are Orange, Anaheim, Tustin and Fullerton, the latter an important center of oil production.

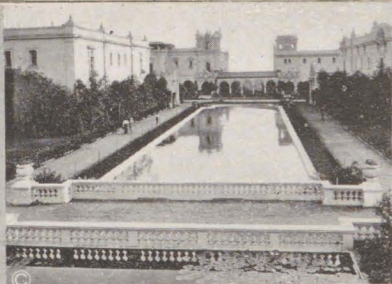
**Newport**—*From Los Angeles 45 miles.* On a branch line from Santa Ana, Newport is a delightful seaside resort. Here a sand peninsula reaches out between the ocean and the placid waters of Newport Bay. The excellent hotels, the pleasure pier and the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing all make Newport as attractive as its more pretentious namesake on the Rhode Island coast.

**San Diego**—*From Los Angeles 126 miles. Pop. 60,000. Alt. 15.* San Diego is reached from Los Angeles by the Santa Fe coast line. Notable among the many wayside attractions of the trip are the ruins of Mission San Juan Capistrano, which was established in 1776.

At San Diego was made the first settlement in California. Mission San Diego de Alcala, now in a ruinous state, was founded by Padre Junipero Serra, July 16, 1769. Of late years San Diego has grown in importance as a seaport.

On the sunny strand of Long Beach  
Hotel Virginia at Long Beach faces the Pacific  
Los Angeles Harbor, San Pedro Bay  
Avalon, on the magic isle of Santa Catalina  
The U. S. Grant Hotel at San Diego  
Most aged of the missions, San Diego de Alcala





The healthful and equable climate makes this region a favored winter resort and there is much interesting country roundabout. A short run south to Tia Juana will take the traveler to Old Mexico. San Diego's hotels are justly celebrated. The U. S. Grant Hotel and Hotel San Diego are in the heart of the city. Hotel del Coronado is picturesquely situated on the peninsula across the bay.

The Panama-California Exposition is being held in San Diego this year (1915). The site of the San Diego Exposition is an excellent one, of much natural beauty. The structures possess many handsome and striking features, and contain a most interesting display of exhibits.

#### WEST OF LOS ANGELES

**Santa Monica**—From Los Angeles 17 miles. Pop. 7,847. Alt. 41. This is a pretty suburban residence place, situated on an elevation overlooking the Pacific. Along the city's front are splendid bathing beaches and to its back, stretching far to the northward, are the Santa Monica Mountains. There are fine boulevards here which are popular as courses for automobile races.

**Venice**—From Los Angeles 15 miles. Here we have a seaside city which is something of a counterpart of the "Queen of the Adriatic," with its lagoons and canals and arcades, and the same effect is carried out at Ocean Park, which is close by. Both Venice and Ocean Park have bathing beaches, pavilions, unique ship hotels and many attractive villa homes.

**Playa Del Rey**—From Los Angeles 15 miles. On the coast, two miles south of Venice, this resort is well called by a Spanish name signifying the "beach of the king." A broad lagoon at Playa Del Rey affords excellent boating and bathing on a sheltered stretch of water.

Farther south is Redondo, a resort city and commercial port of prominence. It has a fine hotel.

#### Part the Fourth—LOS ANGELES TO TUCSON

**Alhambra**—To New Orleans 1,998 miles. From San Francisco 489 miles. To the north we see Mount Lowe and the Alpine Tavern. Mount Wilson with its observatory is seen farther on. Pasadena, crown city of the San Gabriel Valley, is reached from Shorb by the Pacific Electric line.

**San Gabriel**—To New Orleans 1,996 miles. From San Francisco 491 miles. Pop. 1,500. Alt. 409. This is a quaint old town in a rich farming community. The celebrated Mission Play is given here every year—a realistic pageant-drama representing the rise, height of power and decline of the missions in California.

A short distance from the station stands ancient Mission San Gabriel, founded September 8, 1771, the fourth in California. The mission is pleasing and distinctive in its architecture; the interior is well preserved and contains many venerable relics. One of the most prosperous of the Franciscan establishments, San Gabriel was known throughout the length and breadth of California as the "Pride of the Missions."

**Pomona**—To New Orleans 1,973 miles. From San Francisco 514 miles. Pop. 12,500. Alt. 853. A beautiful city, named and famed for its fruit, Pomona is surrounded for miles by orchards of oranges and lemons, figs and olives, deciduous fruits, almonds and walnuts, and has several manufacturing and fruit-canning plants.

**Ontario**—To New Orleans 1,967 miles. From San Francisco 520 miles. Pop. 4,500. Alt. 980. Enriched by successful horticulture, Ontario is one of the most charming communities in the Southland. A wonderful boulevard is Euclid Avenue, broad and tree-shaded, running from the mountains clear across the valley to the hills beyond Chino. North of Ontario is the little city of Upland. The neighboring peaks are buttresses of Mount San Antonio.

**Bloomington**—To New Orleans 1,952 miles. From San Francisco 535 miles. Alt. 1,082. Long a sandy waste, utterly unfruitful, this land was once considered worthless. Now, watered and covered with orange groves, it brings a thousand dollars an acre. Olives are grown here as well as citrus fruits. At Guasti are extensive vineyards, the largest in the world, comprising four thousand acres of bearing vines. Rialto, two miles north, is a celebrated orange district.

A court, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego  
Like another Venice, though the waters here are bluer  
All the time is playtime at Redondo  
Old San Gabriel, the Pride of the Missions  
San Gabriel's celebrated Mission Play  
An avenue of palms at Pomona

**Colton**—To New Orleans 1,948 miles. From San Francisco 539 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 963. Colton is an important railroad center, with the Sunset Route, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Route, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Pacific Electric lines converging here. The Southern Pacific has local lines branching to Riverside (eight miles east) and San Bernardino (three miles north). These attractive cities are described in the preceding section.

A factory town, surrounded by orange groves, Colton has packing-houses and the great plant of the Southern Pacific for the pre-cooling of fruit. There are granite and marble quarries here, as well as large cement works.

**Loma Linda**—To New Orleans 1,945 miles. From San Francisco 542. Alt. 1,055. To the south of the track, on a tree-covered hillslope which overlooks the San Bernardino Valley, is the well-known Loma Linda Sanatorium. The great "Arrowhead," famous in Indian legendry, is seen on the mountain-wall to the north.

**Redlands Junction**—To New Orleans 1,942 miles. From San Francisco 545 miles. Alt. 1,194. Redlands, three miles from the junction, lies just over the ridge to the north as we go up the San Timoteo Canyon. From Los Angeles to Redlands Junction, over sixty miles, the eye has been delighted with a continuous view of groves of oranges and lemons, walnuts and olives, fields of alfalfa, vineyards and orchards of deciduous fruits.

**Beaumont**—To New Orleans 1,925 miles. From San Francisco 562 miles. Alt. 2,558. The air is cool and delightful and the soil rich and well adapted to fruit growing. This prosperous town crowns the San Gorgonio Pass.

**Banning**—To New Orleans 1,919 miles. From San Francisco 568 miles. Pop. 1,200. Alt. 2,314. This is the eastern gateway to the wonderland of southern California, and the center of grain fields and orchards.

Leaving Cabazon we enter the range country. At Whitewater, looking south, Mount San Jacinto, 10,800 feet high, is clearly seen from base to summit.

**Palm Springs**—To New Orleans 1,899 miles. From San Francisco 588 miles. Alt. 676. The park about this station is an oasis of verdure in the brown expanse of drifting sand. Five miles from the station is the Palm Springs Sanatorium, a health resort with ideal surroundings, clear air and bright sunshine. The mineral hot springs possess curative properties.

Seven miles southwestward from Palm Springs is the small gorge known as Palm Valley, enfolded in the granite walls of Mount San Jacinto. The little canyon is filled with ancient date-palms that seem to grow literally out of the rocks. They are watered by numerous sparkling springs. The age of these trees is estimated at five hundred years, though by what hands they were planted remains a mystery.

**Indio**—To New Orleans 1,876 miles. From San Francisco 611 miles. Below sea-level 22. Artesian wells supply abundant water; figs, grapes and dates are among the products of the soil. Indio is the western portal of the Coachella Valley. The San Jacinto Mountains rise to the southwest, with Mount San Jacinto very prominent. The San Bernardino Range is to the north, with snow-capped Mount San Gorgonio and Mount San Bernardino in the distance.

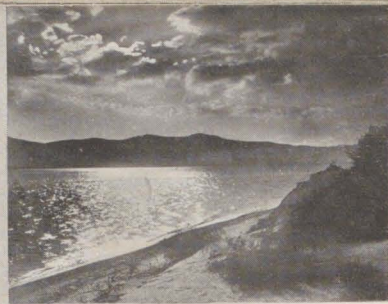
**Coachella**—To New Orleans 1,873 miles. From San Francisco 614 miles. Below sea-level 76. Coachella is the heart of the most highly developed farming district in the valley of the same name, which is becoming known for its fertility, long unsuspected. Cotton, dates and a wide range of products are grown successfully. The Coachella Valley is almost twenty miles long and about half as wide.

**Thermal**—To New Orleans 1,869 miles. From San Francisco 618 miles. Below sea-level 124. Though only a new town, Thermal is flourishing and the area of irrigated land is widening. The distance to the Salton Sea is eight miles.

**Mecca**—To New Orleans 1,863 miles. From San Francisco 624 miles. Below sea-level 197. This is at the eastern entrance to the Coachella Valley. At Mecca dates are proving profitable. The Government has an experimental garden here in which eighty varieties are being tested.

A mountain of cement at Colton  
Loma Linda, much visited by seekers after health  
Mount San Bernardino from Smiley Heights, Redlands  
Snow-capped Mount San Jacinto is in view for miles  
Palm Springs, an oasis which welcomes the traveler  
Ancient trees in the wild recesses of Palm Canyon





**Salton**—To New Orleans 1,849 miles. From San Francisco 638 miles. Below sea-level 204. We ride for nearly sixty miles near the shore of Salton Sea. The surface of the water is over two hundred square miles in extent and about 250 feet below sea-level; the greatest depth is about thirty-four feet. The basin was once an arm of the Gulf of California; later it became dry and was known as the Salton Sink. In 1906 the Colorado River broke its banks and poured its entire volume into this depression for almost two years. Skilful engineering by the Southern Pacific returned the runaway river to its old channel.

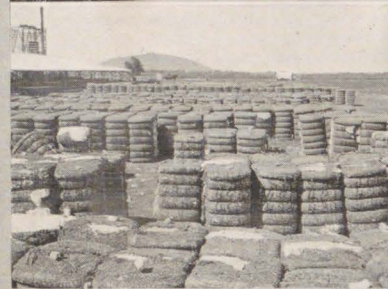


**Lano**—To New Orleans 1,827 miles. From San Francisco 660 miles. Below sea-level 225. Near here are hot sulphurous mud springs. Beyond the Salton Sea rise the San Jacinto Mountains.

**Niland**—To New Orleans 1,819 miles. From San Francisco 667 miles. Below sea-level 3. The Imperial Valley lies to the south. A branch of the Southern Pacific reaches the valley, running forty miles southerly to Calexico, on the international boundary, thence through Lower California east for sixty-four miles to the main line near Yuma. Ten-day stopover is allowed on through tickets.

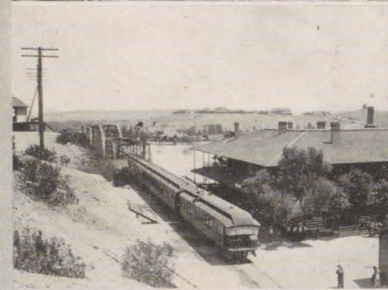
**The Imperial Valley**—Twelve years ago this fertile and blooming region had the same appearance as the country which has just been traversed. Now there are settlements and flourishing farms everywhere. The principal towns are Brawley, Imperial, El Centro, Calexico, Calipatria and Holtville. The valley has a population of over twenty thousand enterprising and industrious people.

About three hundred thousand acres in Imperial Valley are under cultivation; about four hundred thousand more are irrigable. Most of the land is below sea-level and is irrigated by water brought from the Colorado River. The deep, fertile soil and the warm sunshine make it possible to raise almost any kind of agricultural product with the best results. Cantaloupes and vegetables for the early market have proved very successful. The valley is now growing cotton on a large scale.



**Mammoth**—To New Orleans 1,802 miles. From San Francisco 685 miles. Alt. 257. In this part of California three mountain-tops rise as notable landmarks. To the north is Picacho Peak, square of outline, while to the south is Pilot Knob, with Signal Peak in the far distance, on the Mexican border. The Chocolate Mountains are to the north.

**Colorado River**—Just before reaching Yuma the railroad crosses the broad Colorado River, which forms the boundary between California and Arizona. This great stream was discovered by Hernando Alarcon in 1540. The Spanish name of Rio Colorado signifies "Red River."



### ARIZONA

This, our newest State, is still sparsely populated, but settlers are crowding in. In 1910 the population was 204,354; the area is 113,020 square miles. Arizona's capital is Phoenix, while the largest city is Tucson. The State's scenic wonders are notably displayed by the Globe to Phoenix automobile trip of 125 miles through the Arizona National Reserve.

**Yuma**—To New Orleans 1,754 miles. From San Francisco 733 miles. Pop. 3,500. Alt. 137. Holding a strategic position on the Colorado River, Yuma is an interesting city whose future progress is assured. The Laguna Dam, the levees along the river, the great inverted siphon which carries the water of a main canal under the Colorado—all these are part of a vast Government irrigation system which means new life for the Yuma region. This is a good dairying country, the citrus fruits prosper here and experiments with Egyptian long-staple cotton and dates are proving successful. The heat is never oppressive save for a time in midsummer and is too dry to be prostrating. Yuma has excellent hotels and deserves a wide fame as a winter resort. Picturesque Indians in native costume are seen at the Southern Pacific station, selling baskets, pottery and beaded ware.



**Mohawk**—To New Orleans 1,694 miles. From San Francisco 793 miles. Alt. 540. A mountain pass surrounded by towering cliffs and peaks. The giant cactus, the singular Sahuaro, abounds in this region, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet.



Salton Sea by moonlight, from the railroad  
The dustless road—irrigation canal in Imperial Valley  
Cotton grown in California's "Dixie Land"  
The Southern Pacific station at Yuma  
Grammar School, Yuma, of Saracenic architecture  
A giant Sahuaro near Mohawk

**Sentinel**—To New Orleans 1,661 miles. From San Francisco 826 miles. Alt. 686. We are steadily ascending now. On the north as we go east are the Big Horn, the Eagle Tail and the Castle Dome mountains; to the south rises the Sierra Colorado.

**Gila**—To New Orleans 1,631 miles. From San Francisco 856 miles. Alt. 736. A great curve of the river near here is known as the Gila Bend. An irrigation system, soon to be enlarged, waters some rich lands. This is a grazing country of note and copper is mined in the Santa Estrella Mountains to the north.

**Estrella**—To New Orleans 1,612 miles. From San Francisco 875 miles. Alt. 1,521. For twenty-five miles our road crosses a spur of the Maricopa Divide.

**Maricopa**—To New Orleans 1,589 miles. From San Francisco 898 miles. Alt. 1,172. Phoenix, in the Salt River Valley, is reached by the Arizona Eastern from here. North of Maricopa are the Santa Estrella and Chumiyi ranges, northwest are the White Mountains and south is an extension of the Maricopa Divide.

Those passengers who desire to take the automobile trip through the picturesque Arizona National Reserve leave the main line at Maricopa, travel by rail to Phoenix, thence by auto to Globe, and southerly by rail from Globe to Bowie, where they come once more into the main line of the Sunset Route. For holders of through tickets, fare \$20 covering rail and auto.

### THE PHOENIX BRANCH

**Tempe**—From Maricopa 27 miles. Pop. 1,800. Alt. 1,158. Situated on the south side of the Gila River. The Government has an experimental date garden here, with twelve acres now bearing. Many new varieties are being tested. At Tempe is one of the normal schools of Arizona, with handsome buildings.

**Phoenix**—From Maricopa 35 miles. Pop. 20,000. Alt. 1,082. This progressive city is the capital of Arizona, and also the seat of government for Maricopa County. Centrally located in the fertile Salt River Valley, Phoenix is the commercial and financial metropolis of over six hundred square miles of irrigable lands. Round-trip fare Maricopa to Phoenix, \$2.80.

The Salt River Valley is chiefly a stock-raising and alfalfa-growing region, but of late the farmers have given attention to the cultivation of Egyptian long-staple cotton, over six thousand acres yielding an abundant crop. This is also one of the fine orange districts of the West. In midwinter the green plains are spotted with thousands of cattle and sheep which are brought here to fatten. Ostrich farming is an industry of importance.

The Roosevelt Dam assures the great future of the valley. This gigantic engineering work is eighty miles from Phoenix on the Globe-Phoenix auto route, in a region of scenic grandeur and is worthy a visit. The maximum height of the dam is 280 feet; the length at its crest is 1,125 feet.

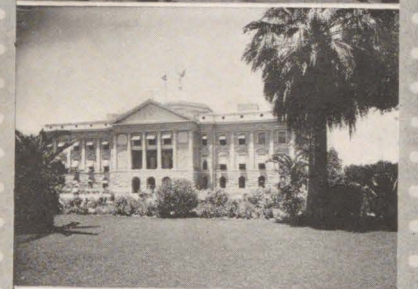
From Phoenix the line of the Arizona Eastern extends west thirty-nine miles to Hassayampa. About midway, at Cashion, is one of the largest ostrich farms in the world.

**Mesa City**—From Maricopa 34 miles. Pop. 1,800. Alt. 1,273. This thriving little city is seven miles east of Tempe and has a wide range of interests. Fruit-growing, stock-breeding, dairying and ostrich-farming add to the community's wealth and well-being. Eight miles south of Mesa is Chandler, with its excellent tourist hotel, the San Marcos.

### THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA AND ROOSEVELT DAM AUTO DETOUR

From Phoenix there is daily automobile service over the Apache Trail to Globe, a distance of 120 miles, via the great Roosevelt Dam and the canyon of the Salt River, passing through scenery of extraordinary variety and beauty. En route a short climb of twenty minutes brings you to a group of Arizona's prehistoric cliff dwellings. The auto trip occupies ten hours, including stop for lunch at Roosevelt Dam. Return to Southern Pacific main line from Globe is made via the Arizona Eastern Railroad to junction at Bowie.

Home of the Railway Club at Gila  
The Arizona State Capitol, at Phoenix  
Not Africa, but Arizona—an ostrich farm near Phoenix  
The Salt River near the Roosevelt Dam  
Along the Apache Trail automobile route  
The great Roosevelt Dam, in the Salt River Canyon



## MAIN LINE

Proceeding east from Maricopa, twenty-one miles, we reach Casa Grande.

**Casa Grande**—To New Orleans 1,568 miles. From San Francisco 919 miles. Alt. 1,395. From the town trips are made by automobile stage to the ruins of Casa Grande, sixteen miles to the northeast. These are among the most interesting remains of prehistoric ages to be found on the continent. The celebrated scientist Von Humboldt was convinced that here was one of the stopping places of the Aztecs on their migration from Asia to the Valley of Mexico. The ruins were first visited by Fray Marcos de Niza in 1539.

**Tucson**—To New Orleans, 1,503 miles. From San Francisco, 984 miles. Pop. 25,000. Alt. 2,390. No city of the Southwest shows more rapid development than Tucson. The reclaiming of the rich bottom lands along the Santa Cruz River has added materially to the prosperity of the community and still further development is in progress. Irrigation is carried on chiefly by pumping. Commercially the city is important. It is the western terminus of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway and the gateway to the Mexican State of Sonora, which is reached by a line of the Southern Pacific. Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, the Carnegie Desert Botanical Laboratory and an agricultural experiment station.

As a place for health-seekers Tucson is well known and the nearby mountain resorts have remarkable records. The picturesque peaks to the north are the Santa Catalina Range, while the mountain chain on the west is the Sierra Tucson.

The recorded history of Tucson reaches to 1700, when it was established as a general supply station for the mission, San Xavier del Bac, which lies nine miles to the south. Religious services are still held in this mission. The site of Tucson was visited as far back as 1540 by Coronado and his *conquistadores*. The interesting ruins of the mission church of San Jose de Tumacacori are at Tu-Bac, a few miles south of the city on Santa Cruz River. The mission was founded by Father Kino in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In all the region about Tucson, especially along the river, are vast prehistoric ruins.

### A SIDE-TRIP INTO OLD MEXICO

**Nogales**—From Tucson 66 miles. Pop. 4,000. Alt. 3,869. The international boundary intersects this flourishing border city. The Mexican town has a population of 3,000. Nogales is fast coming into prominence as a port of entry. There are excellent hotels here. From Nogales a branch railroad runs east to the rich mining districts of Cananea and Naco.

**Hermosillo**—From Tucson 241 miles. Pop. 10,000. Alt. 893. The capital of Sonora and the seat of the Catholic diocese, Hermosillo boasts splendid cathedrals and impressive public buildings, including the national mint of Mexico. The country is rich agriculturally, with flourishing orange groves, farms and gardens.

**Guaymas**—From Tucson 333 miles. Alt. 2. Guaymas is situated on the Gulf of California. Its large bay is the best on the Pacific coast of Mexico and its commerce is constantly increasing. During the winter the climate of Guaymas is unexcelled. Ducks and other wild fowl are plentiful; the visitor may enjoy deep-sea fishing, boating and bathing.

From Guaymas the railroad continues through the western coast region of Mexico, past the large port of Mazatlan, with a population of 20,000, to Tepic, the terminus.

### Part the Fifth—TUCSON TO EL PASO

**Benson**—To New Orleans 1,454 miles. From San Francisco 1,033 miles. Alt. 4,614. Benson is at the head of the San Pedro Valley, the oldest artesian belt in Arizona. The farming region of the valley has been settled chiefly by Mormons. The San Pedro River rises in the mountains of Sonora and flows northerly into the Gila, when in flood; at other times it runs underground much of the way. A branch line from Benson reaches south to Nogales.

**Dragoon**—To New Orleans 1,433 miles. From San Francisco 1,054 miles. Alt. 4,613. In the vicinity of Dragoon the mining of tungsten ore is an industry of importance. To the north are the Galiuros Mountains; the Dragoon Mountains lie to the south. From the town the Dragoon & Northern Railway extends to the Johnson mining camp, in one of the richest mineral districts of the State.

Prehistoric ruins of Casa Grande  
Southern Pacific station at Tucson  
Mission San Jose de Tumacacori  
The ancient Mission of San Xavier, near Tucson  
The harbor of Guaymas, on the Mexican West Coast  
Benson, at the head of the San Pedro Valley

**Cochise**—To New Orleans 1,423 miles. From San Francisco 1,064 miles. Alt. 4,220.

From here can be seen "Cochise Stronghold," a canyon of the Dragoon Mountains on the south, where Cochise, the Apache chieftain, withstood the early settlers. A branch line from Cochise taps the rich Pearce mining district. Silver, copper and gold are the metals found.

Between Cochise and Willcox we traverse a great alkali flat, bed of an ancient lake, where mirages can be observed.

**Willcox**—To New Orleans, 1,412 miles. From San Francisco 1,075 miles. Alt. 4,164.

Long the principal cattle mart of Arizona, Willcox is receiving new prosperity from the development of the artesian water supply of Sulphur Springs Valley, in which the town lies. Fruit and grain thrive here. The Mascot & Western Railroad runs south sixteen miles to the old stage town of Dos Cabezas (two heads) and Mascot, where are located the mines of the Mascot Copper Company.

**Bowie**—To New Orleans 1,389 miles. From San Francisco 1,098 miles. Alt. 3,758.

From this point the Arizona Eastern extends northerly to Globe and Miami, 134 miles, where are large copper mines and smelters, traversing the Gila Valley, settled in the early days largely by Mormons. The site of historic Fort Bowie is in the nearby foothills, and here also are interesting prehistoric ruins. Valuable deposits of marble have been discovered in these mountains.

Those passengers who take the attractive Phoenix-to-Globe automobile tour, already described, reach the main line again at Bowie.

**San Simon**—To New Orleans 1,373 miles. From San Francisco 1,114 miles. Alt.

3,609. A prosperous community in the newly developed artesian belt. The valley is large and fertile. From San Simon is pointed out on the crest of one of the Chiricahua Mountains, to the south, the remarkable formation known as "Cochise Head," the unmistakable profile of an Indian, named in honor of the fierce Apache chief who so long defied the whites. Ascending the mountains from the beautiful valley of the San Simon, we cross the boundary line of New Mexico.

## NEW MEXICO

This is one of our youngest States. The area of New Mexico is 122,580 square miles. The population in 1910 was 327,301, many of the people being of Spanish descent. Both the English and Spanish languages are used in the courts and in official documents. The capital is Santa Fe, while the largest city is Albuquerque.

**Steins**—To New Orleans 1,358 miles. From San Francisco 1,129 miles. Pop. 120.

Alt. 4,358. A mountain pass unfolding wonderful panoramas on all sides. The lofty Pyramid Mountains are to the south.

**Lordsburg**—To New Orleans 1,339 miles. From San Francisco 1,148 miles. Pop.

1,200. Alt. 4,245. From here the Arizona & New Mexico Railway reaches the great copper mines of Clifton and Morenci.

**Deming**—To New Orleans 1,279 miles. From San Francisco 1,208 miles. Pop. 2,000.

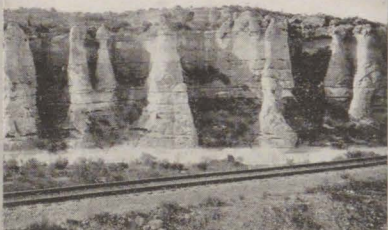
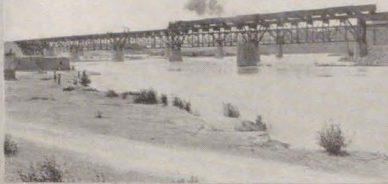
Alt. 4,215. Deming, in the Mimbres Valley, is the center of a great cattle-raising, farming and mining region. A broad artesian belt has been developed for irrigation purposes. As we go east we notice the rugged peaks of the Florida Mountains to the south. On the north is Cook's Range, with Cook's Peak outstanding.

**The Rio Grande**—Just before reaching El Paso the Rio Grande is crossed and the traveler is in Texas. The historic Rio Grande, rising among the mountains of Colorado, forms, at El Paso and below, the boundary line between Mexico and the United States.

## TEXAS

After crossing the Sabine River the traveler is in Texas, our largest State, with an area greater than France or Germany. The Sunset Route continues across this vast domain for almost 950 miles! Rich in history, Texas has been under the flags of France, Spain and Mexico and has flown its own Lone Star banner as the Texan Republic. After nine years as a separate commonwealth, Texas joined the Union in 1845. The area of the State is 265,896 square miles and the population a little over four millions.

Stronghold of Cochise, the fierce Apache warrior  
On the "round-up" near Willcox  
This ridge shows the profile of the Chieftain Cochise  
An immense copper smelter at Clifton  
Cultivated and "raw" desert land at Deming  
The rugged Florida Mountains



**El Paso**—To New Orleans 1,191 miles. From San Francisco 1,296 miles. Pop. 50,000. Alt. 3,713. El Paso, largest of the cities on our southern frontier, is the door into Mexico. The old name of the city was El Paso del Norte, "the pass of the north." Though in a comparatively thinly settled region, this is a most important business center, since it is almost five hundred miles in any direction to a city of like size. El Paso handles a large proportion of our Mexican trade; three-fourths of the cattle imported into the United States come through this gateway.

The community is wideawake and progressive. There are many handsome public buildings. The industrial life of the city is important, large smelters, cement-mills and factories being located here. When the gigantic irrigation system of the Government at Elephant Butte is completed, the farmer will add substantially to the prosperity of El Paso. The Elephant Butte Dam is 100 miles up the Rio Grande.

El Paso commands the best railroad pass across the continental divide. Besides the transcontinental line of the Southern Pacific, other railways reaching the city are the Santa Fe, the El Paso & Southwestern, the Rock Island, the Texas & Pacific, and the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, with the National Railway of Mexico and the Mexican Northwestern Railway to the south.

**Ciudad Juarez**—On the opposite bank of the Rio Grande is Ciudad Juarez, named in honor of the patriot president of Mexico. The traveler will find a visit to this interesting little place well worth while. The old mission church here was built three hundred years ago. Juarez has been known of late for its horse races and bull-fights.

### Part the Sixth—EL PASO TO HOUSTON

**Fort Hancock**—To New Orleans 1,138 miles. From San Francisco 1,349 miles. Alt. 3,519. About a mile south of the station, but plainly visible, is the military post of Fort Hancock, near the banks of the Rio Grande. The elevated bluffs on the Mexican side of the river are beautifully marked by weathering of crystalline strata.

**Sierra Blanca**—To New Orleans 1,098 miles. From San Francisco 1,389 miles. Alt. 4,512. At this place junction is made with the Texas & Pacific for Texarkana. The town takes its Spanish name from the white or drab mountains that lie to the south, together with the Quitman Range. Northerly rise the Crizo Mountains, with Sierra del Diablo in the middle distance and the Guadalupe Range far away on the horizon.

**Valentine**—To New Orleans 1,030 miles. From San Francisco 1,457 miles. Alt. 4,424. Thousands of cattle fatten upon the vast grazing ranges and recently bands of antelope have been introduced.

**Marfa**—To New Orleans 995 miles. From San Francisco 1,492 miles. Pop. 1,100. Alt. 4,692. A county seat in the prosperous stock-raising country, at an elevation that gives a climate of perpetual delight. Only a few miles away are hot springs with waters of medicinal value. Twenty-two miles distant is Fort Davis, once an army post, now a mountain resort. Plains and highlands abound in game.

**Paisano**—To New Orleans 981 miles. From San Francisco 1,506 miles. Alt. 5,082. This is the highest point attained on the transcontinental line—the summit of the Sunset Route.

**Marathon**—New Orleans 938 miles. From San Francisco 1,549 miles. Alt. 4,034. At this elevation the summer climate approaches perfection, and the winters, modified by the air from the Gulf, are of the mildest. The peaks on the south are the Horsehead Hills, while those to the north are spurs of the Sierra del Muerte and the Apache Range.

**Haymond**—To New Orleans 923 miles. From San Francisco 1,564 miles. Alt. 3,883. Grazing is the great industry in this tableland region. Besides cattle, the ranchers raise thousands of sheep and goats.

El Paso, gateway into Old Mexico  
Southern Pacific bridge over the Rio Grande, El Paso  
An El Paso residence, built in the mission style  
Where the ores are smelted, near El Paso  
The old mission church at Ciudad Juarez  
The battlements of Castle Canyon

**Sanderson**—To New Orleans 878 miles. From San Francisco 1,609 miles. Pop. 1,200. Alt. 2,728. This is an important trading center of the trans-Pecos region, shipping cattle, sheep, goats and wool. Sanderson is the county seat of Terrell County and is a division point on the Sunset Route. Despite the scant rainfall, the land in this western corner of Texas proves productive when dry farming methods are applied. This is an attractive place for the colonist with moderate means, as the price of land is low and water can be found at varying depths; in some places irrigation is possible.

**Lozier**—To New Orleans 833 miles. From San Francisco 1,654 miles. Alt. 1,535. Lozier is in the Texan tablelands, with bracing mountain air and charming scenery. The peaks to the south are the Sierra de los Burros, while the range in the distance northerly is the Sierra Charette.

**Viaduct**—To New Orleans 786 miles. From San Francisco 1,701 miles. Alt. 1,016. Here we come to the Pecos River, which bears the drainage of a large watershed, reaching far up into New Mexico. The river is spanned by a bridge of steel. The extreme length of the bridge is 2,184 feet, and its height 321 feet above the bed of the river. This graceful structure is as solid as rock and one of the notable railway bridges of the world.

**Devil's River**—To New Orleans 755 miles. From San Francisco 1,732 miles. The crystal-clear waters that flood down the broad, rock-walled channel are fairly alive with bass, giving this stream a wide fame among anglers. Game is plentiful on both sides of the Rio Grande, along which the train runs for some miles. Cattle raising is the chief industry in this region.

**Del Rio**—To New Orleans 741 miles. From San Francisco 1,746 miles. Pop. 7,000. Alt. 976. A large border town, Del Rio's prosperity represents the development of recent years. The city is the seat of government of Valverde County and is an important commercial gateway into Old Mexico. Local business houses supply a tributary district within a radius of one hundred miles. Del Rio is a division point on the Sunset Route. The air here is dry and the temperature even, making the city attractive as a health resort.

**Spofford**—To New Orleans 704 miles. From San Francisco 1,783 miles. Alt. 1,007. From here connection is made by the Eagle Pass branch line with the Mexican International Railway for the City of Mexico and intermediate points in the Land of the Aztecs. The small stream at Spofford is Elm Creek.

**Eagle Pass**—From Spofford 34 miles. Pop. 4,000. Alt. 727. Situated on the banks of the Rio Grande, Eagle Pass is another border city of more than ordinary importance. It is the county seat of Maverick County and the center of a large cattle district. United States customs and immigration departments located here give employment to many. The value of imports and exports clearing through Eagle Pass mounts well into the millions, even when our neighboring republic is torn with civil strife. The climate here is mild, temperate in winter as in summer.

Across the river from Eagle Pass is the interesting Mexican city of Piedras Negras, formerly called Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.

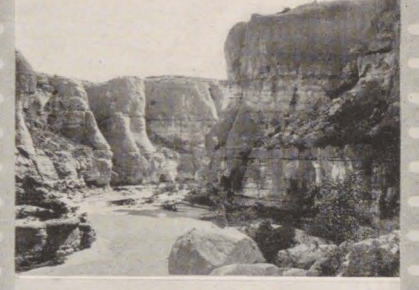
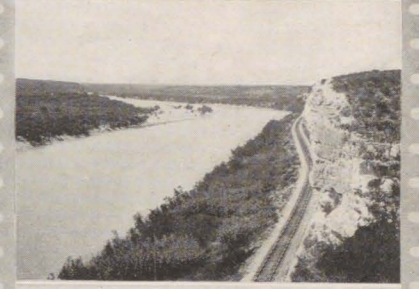
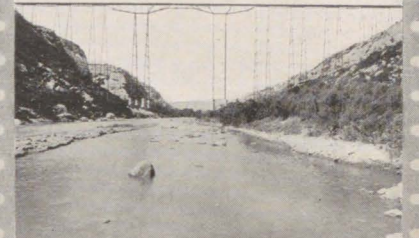
**Nueces River**—To New Orleans 670 miles. From San Francisco 1,817 miles. Alt. 942. The Nueces is a stream which figures prominently in the early annals of Texas. Along its upper reaches the land is broken and rolling, but mainly level as it approaches the Gulf. The river empties into Corpus Christi Bay.

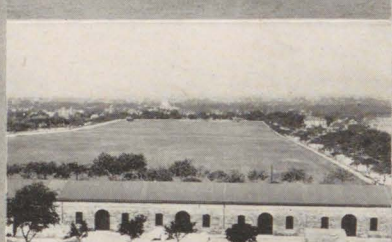
**Uvalde**—To New Orleans 663 miles. From San Francisco 1,824 miles. Pop. 5,000. Alt. 930. Situated on Leona River, Uvalde is a flourishing little city, the center of a wide area of grazing and farming territory. Bee-farming is an interesting industry, and another is the raising of Angora goats.

**Sabinal**—To New Orleans 642 miles. From San Francisco 1,845 miles. Pop. 2,500. Alt. 957. The Sabinal country is developing with great strides. It is rich agriculturally, affording wide diversity of products.

**D'Hanis**—To New Orleans 629 miles. From San Francisco 1,858 miles. Pop. 2,000. Alt. 881. A thriving town in Medina County, an orchard and farm region largely settled by people of German descent. Seco Creek nearby reaches the Nueces through the Rio Frio. There are sulphur and other mineral wells here.

Vineyard and bean-patch near Del Rio  
The marvelous structure of steel that spans the Pecos  
This is the Devil's River, but fishermen call it Paradise  
The valley of the silver Rio Grande  
Weathered cliffsides in Pump Canyon  
In the Mexican quarter, Eagle Pass





**San Antonio**—To New Orleans 571 miles. From San Francisco 1,916 miles. Pop. 105,000. Alt. 661. One of the large cities of Texas, San Antonio is at once a thriving commercial metropolis and a delightful place of residence. Over the intricate network of railroads that encompasses the city is brought here the tribute of a vast and fertile domain—farm produce, cattle, cotton and wool—making this a shipping and manufacturing center of importance. San Antonio is the seat of government of Bexar County. Fort Sam Houston here is the largest military post in the country.

Every year San Antonio is sought by thousands of tourists. The climate is always moderate and healthful. Splendid tree-shaded streets and drives, twenty-one parks, the San Antonio River, large and comfortable hotels—all these delight the visitor. There are a number of hot sulphur wells, with curative properties.

Historical associations render San Antonio doubly interesting. In marked contrast to the towering skyscrapers, many of the old-time adobes are still standing, reminiscent of the days when San Antonio was the capital of the Spanish province of Texas. In the famous Alamo, in the heart of the city, an intrepid band of 182 Texans withstood the attack of five thousand Mexican regulars, in March, 1836. When after eleven days the Alamo came to its glorious fall not one of the defenders remained to tell of the siege. "Remember the Alamo!" rang out as the watchword of Texan liberty.

#### SIDE-TRIPS ABOUT SAN ANTONIO

San Antonio is the point of departure for a number of very attractive cities and resorts in the surrounding region. Much of the territory covered in this section lies south of the Sunset Route in the fertile Gulf Coast country.

**Sutherland Springs**, thirty miles from San Antonio, with good hotels, beautiful grounds and medicinal waters, is popular as a resort. Boating and fishing are enjoyed here.

**Edna and Wharton** are growing towns, each with about 2,500 people. The region roundabout produces sugar, rice and other characteristic Southern crops. From here may be reached resort towns, such as Bay City, on Matagorda Bay, and Palacios, on Palacios Bay.

**Victoria** is a prosperous manufacturing city of 8,500 people, in the midst of rich farming lands. The Guadalupe River flows through this country.

**Port Lavaca**, 150 miles from Houston, is a town of 1,500 inhabitants which promises to increase in commercial importance. Situated on a bluff overlooking Lavaca Bay, with beaches below, this is a seaside resort of note, with a commodious pavilion built over the bay and an excellent modern hotel. Numerous islands hereabout invite the camper.

**Goliad**, with a population of 3,000, is on the direct line from Rosenberg to Beeville. This place was the scene of a bloody conflict between the Texans and Mexicans, March 20, 1836. Goliad is the center of an extensive cotton-growing section.

**Beeville**, as its name implies, is the chief town in the bee country of Texas. The bloom on the widespread bee-pastures lasts throughout the year. This is also a good stock region and adapted to truck gardening. Beeville has about 3,500 inhabitants and is the terminus of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio line.

**Cuero**, a growing city of 5,500 people, lies between Victoria and San Antonio. Cotton is the chief crop hereabouts. The raising of turkeys on a large scale has proved profitable at Cuero and about 200,000 of the Thanksgiving birds are shipped annually.

#### MAIN LINE

Taking up our journey from San Antonio eastward:

**Seguin**—To New Orleans 536 miles. From San Francisco 1,951 miles. Pop. 3,700. Alt. 550. This attractive city lies about one mile south of the station. Nearby are the falls of the Guadalupe River, with water-power which could make of Seguin one of the principal manufacturing centers of Texas.

In this region are the prairies, broken by hills and slopes. The products here are more diversified than in the lowlands. This is a good agricultural region, watered by streams and artesian wells. The rich soil is black and friable and the climate moderate, yet land is still at a fair price.

The Southern Pacific Depot at San Antonio  
 "Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none"  
 Fort Sam Houston, our greatest military post  
 Cibolo River near Sutherland Springs  
 The oyster luggers of Port Lavaca  
 Mission La Bahia at historic Goliad

**Luling**—To New Orleans 515 miles. From San Francisco 1,972 miles. Pop. 2,500. Alt. 407. Progressive Luling sends out many carloads of cotton, produced in the rich surrounding territory, which is watered by affluents of Guadalupe River. The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway connects Luling with the country north and south.

**Harwood**—To New Orleans 506 miles. From San Francisco 1,981 miles. Alt. 456. The terminal of a twelve-mile branch to Gonzales, where connection is made with the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway for southern Texas.

**Waelder**—To New Orleans 493 miles. From San Francisco 1,994 miles. Pop. 2,000. Alt. 367. Waelder is an enterprising town in the midst of the rolling agricultural lands of Fayette County.

**Flatonia**—To New Orleans 482 miles. From San Francisco 2,005 miles. Pop. 2,700. Alt. 452. A place of commercial activity, Flatonia is served by a line of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway as well as by the transcontinental Sunset Route.

**Schulenberg**—To New Orleans 469 miles. From San Francisco 2,018 miles. Pop. 2,364. Alt. 346. Schulenberg is the center of a very prosperous community, in a pleasant country of undulating farm-lands. Between Schulenberg and Weimar is crossed the Navidad River, which empties into Lavaca Bay.

**Weimar**—To New Orleans 461 miles. From San Francisco 2,026 miles. Pop. 2,710. Alt. 410. Situated in a part of Texas originally colonized by Germans, the little city is characterized by thrift and industry.

**Columbus**—To New Orleans 446 miles. From San Francisco 2,041 miles. Pop. 2,100. Alt. 201. Mercantile and manufacturing interests make Columbus a town of importance. A branch railway, with one terminal at Glidden, reaches north to La Grange. The Colorado River of Texas curves about the city of Columbus in a horseshoe bend. This stream rises in northern Texas and empties into Matagorda Bay. The alluvial bottom-lands of all these Texan rivers are remarkable for their fertility.

**Eagle Lake**—To New Orleans 431 miles. From San Francisco 2,056 miles. Pop. 2,600. Alt. 174. This is a pleasant place of most inviting appearance. Besides the Sunset Route it has other railways, giving access to all parts of the State. The level lands hereabouts are unusually rich. Several picturesque lakes are in the vicinity, the largest being the body of water that gives the city its name.

**Rosenberg**—To New Orleans 398 miles. From San Francisco 2,089 miles. Pop. 2,000. Alt. 105. An important railroad junction point. Here the Sunset Route is connected with railways reaching Victoria, Cuero, Port Lavaca and other towns in the fast-developing Gulf country, which were described under San Antonio.

**Richmond**—To New Orleans 395 miles. From San Francisco 2,092 miles. Pop. 2,500. Alt. 90. The county seat of Fort Bend County, Richmond is a place of business activity, possessing many natural advantages. At Sartaria, six miles beyond, is the largest cane-sugar refinery in the South. Between Sartaria and Richmond the line crosses the famous Brazos River, which heads in northern Texas.

**Sugarland**—To New Orleans 387 miles. From San Francisco 2,100 miles. Alt. 82. A great sugar plantation here is being cut up into farm lots; the old negro quarters are seen in the distance.

**Houston**—To New Orleans 362 miles. From San Francisco 2,125 miles. Pop. 125,000. Alt. 64. Look at the map and you will see in eastern Texas a spider-web of railroad lines, with a great city at the center. That city is Houston, the commercial metropolis of the State. The seventeen lines converging here make this the greatest railroad center between New Orleans and San Francisco. At the head of tidewater navigation on Buffalo Bayou, Houston will soon have a deep-water harbor of its own; the city is already connected with the seaport of Galveston by a ship canal.

An ox-team at Rosenberg, Texas  
 A great Dutch windmill at Victoria  
 The rippling fields of oats about Rosenberg  
 The tree-embowered Carnegie Library at Houston  
 Looking up Main Street, Houston  
 One of Houston's hostelrys—the Rice Hotel







The development of surrounding territory, with immense cotton and lumber interests, assures Houston's place in the world of commerce. Yet that civic pride here embraces something besides the spirit of commercialism is shown by attractive homes, flower-filled parks and broad shaded boulevards. Higher education in Houston is represented by the Rice Institute of Literature, Science and Art, with an endowment of seven million dollars.

**Galveston**—From Houston 58 miles. Pop. 45,000. Alt. 6. Galveston, possessing one of the finest harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, is a seaport whose commerce is increasing by leaps and bounds. The largest vessels enter the channel. The city is the terminus of steamship lines from New York, Havana, Vera Cruz and European ports. The Southern Pacific, with finely equipped docks of its own, has a fleet of freighters plying between this Gulf city and New York. The exports from Galveston include vast shipments of cotton and its by-products, and hides, horns and lumber. Six railroad lines bring these commodities into the city from the interior regions. The port is safeguarded from encroachments of the ocean's waters by a massive sea-wall.

As a resort-place Galveston is famous, affording opportunity for recreation or rest. Situated on an island, the city is favored with an equable, sea-tempered climate. The new Hotel Galvez is one of the largest and most luxurious of this country's tourist hotels. Galveston is attractively laid out. The "commission" form of municipal government had its beginning here.

### Part the Seventh—HOUSTON TO NEW ORLEANS

**San Jacinto River**—To New Orleans 344 miles. From San Francisco 2,143 miles. A watercourse which is intimately connected with the history of Texas is the San Jacinto, which empties into the Gulf at Trinity Bay. At the battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, General Sam Houston defeated the Mexicans and established the independence of Texas.

**Liberty**—To New Orleans 321 miles. From San Francisco 2,166 miles. Pop. 2,000. Alt. 41. On the banks of the Trinity River, crossed here at Liberty, the chivalrous Sieur La Salle, heading a movement by France to gain possession of the Mississippi Valley in 1687, was assassinated by his own men.

**Beaumont**—To New Orleans 278 miles. From San Francisco 2,209 miles. Pop. 32,000. Alt. 32. This very enterprising city owed its rise to the great lumber industry of eastern Texas. When oil was discovered near the town in 1901 its growth received a tremendous impetus; it sprang into national prominence and many fortunes were made. While oil production has declined, Beaumont continues its progress. The farming area roundabout is undergoing immense development.

The Neches River here is wide and deep and dredging operations by the Government will soon make Beaumont a seaport. The city has three railroads besides the Sunset Route, including the Texas & New Orleans Railroad running south to Port Arthur and Sabine Pass, on the Gulf, and north to Dallas.

**Port Arthur**—From Beaumont 21 miles. Pop. 9,000. Alt. 8. The city of Port Arthur lies on Sabine Lake. It is a resort town of some prominence, with hunting, fishing and boating attracting lovers of the outdoor life. The tarpon, the great game fish of Southern waters, abounds here. The Gulf is fourteen miles distant and is connected with Sabine Pass by a Government canal twenty-six feet deep. With harbor facilities being improved, Port Arthur seems destined to become one of the important commercial cities of the Gulf coast.

**Orange**—To New Orleans 256 miles. From San Francisco 2,231 miles. Pop. 9,000. Alt. 10. Well situated on the Sabine River, Orange is the shipping point for a great agricultural and lumbering region. There is a large factory here that converts yellow pine waste into paper. Orange is a delightful place of residence and also a resort of note, with modern hotels, pure water, health-giving atmosphere and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Galveston's "Mosquito Fleet"  
The great Sea-Wall  
Southern Pacific's docks at Galveston  
Church of the Sacred Heart, Galveston  
The Rosenberg Monument at Galveston  
Way down on the Neches River

**Sabine River**—To New Orleans 250 miles. From San Francisco 2,237 miles. This historic river is noteworthy in that it forms two-thirds of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas. It empties into the Gulf of Mexico through Sabine Lake, about five hundred miles from its source.

### LOUISIANA

After crossing the Sabine River the traveler is in Louisiana. One of the most picturesque of our states, historic and romantic associations render Louisiana doubly interesting. There are many reminders of the old French and Spanish civilizations that found place in this region before the advent of the American. New Orleans is the metropolis of Louisiana, while its capital is Baton Rouge. The area of the State is 48,720 square miles. At the last census the population was 1,656,388.

**Sulphur**—To New Orleans 229 miles. From San Francisco 2,258 miles. Pop. 1,000. Alt. 19. In this vicinity are immense beds of sulphur, believed to be the most extensive in the world. Superimposed quicksand made the mineral difficult to mine, but driving of wells has facilitated the taking out of tons of crude sulphur.

**Calcasieu River**—To New Orleans 220 miles. From San Francisco 2,267 miles. Just west of the city of Lake Charles the train crosses the Calcasieu River. This stream has its source in the Red River country, feeds Calcasieu Lake and finally discharges its waters into the Gulf.

**Lake Charles**—To New Orleans 219 miles. From San Francisco 2,268 miles. Pop. 15,580. Alt. 16. A business city of considerable importance, Lake Charles is also widely known as a resort. Its excellent railroad facilities bring it into touch with a vast and fertile area. Lake Charles is the distributing point for the immense lumber output of western Louisiana. There are numerous factories.

The renown of Lake Charles as a place of recreation is well deserved. The climate is tempered by proximity to the Gulf. Rivers and lakes in this section abound in fish and are visited in winter by wild geese and other waterfowl, which sometimes fairly darken the sky with their general flight. The forests are the haunts of wild turkeys and quail, while the black bear and deer still roam their recesses.

**Welsh**—To New Orleans 195 miles. From San Francisco 2,292 miles. Pop. 2,000. Alt. 22. This is a trading point in the rice lands, which are the foundation of the general prosperity. The stream here is the eastern fork of Bayou Lacassine.

**Jennings**—To New Orleans 185 miles. From San Francisco 2,302 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 29. Progressive and prosperous, the town lies within the Louisiana oil-fields and has a large oil-refinery. Rice is cultivated in the surrounding country.

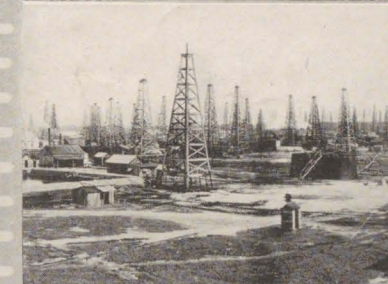
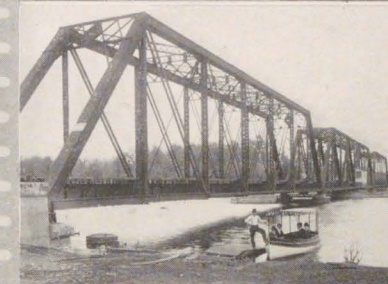
**Mermentau**—To New Orleans 180 miles. From San Francisco 2,307 miles. Pop. 300. Alt. 16. The region is rich in rivers, picturesque streams such as the Mermentau and the Calcasieu, reminiscent of Acadian romance. Mermentau recalls also Lafitte, the buccaneer, who led his motley forces to the aid of the Americans at the battle of New Orleans.

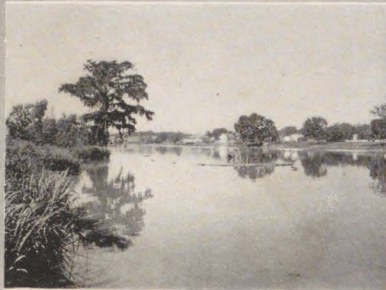
**Midland**—To New Orleans 175 miles. From San Francisco 2,312 miles. Pop. 100. Alt. 18. From this point a branch line runs to Eunice and Mamou on the north, while another extends southeast to Abbeville, reaching Vermilion Bay.

**Crowley**—To New Orleans 167 miles. From San Francisco 2,320 miles. Pop. 7,000. Alt. 23. An active, growing community, this is the center of the rice industry of the South and has been aptly nicknamed the "Rice City." Crowley's mills turn out over half a million bags of rice each year and have a daily capacity of fifteen thousand barrels. About Scott, Duson and Rayne sugar and cotton are grown, besides rice. Cattle raising is another important industry.

**Rayne**—To New Orleans 160 miles. From San Francisco 2,327 miles. Pop. 3,000. Alt. 34. Rayne is a progressive town in a territory which is remarkable for its wide range of products. This is pastoral Acadia, where the mocking-bird knows no winter in his year and the climate is tempered always by the breezes from the Gulf, forty miles away. There is steady development in all the coast country. The marsh-lands are being reclaimed by great drainage canals.

Refineries in the great Louisiana sulphur district  
Here the romantic Calcasieu is bridged  
Lovers' Retreat, Lake Charles  
Jennings is the center of the Louisiana oil-fields  
The cool reaches of the Mermentau River  
Where rice is made ready for market, at Crowley





**Lafayette**—To New Orleans 145 miles. From San Francisco 2,342 miles. Pop. 5,000.

Alt. 39. The heart of what is known as the Attakapas country, one of the most fertile regions in Louisiana. Sugar-cane, corn and cotton are the staples in the cultivated areas, while vast herds of cattle fatten upon the grassy prairies.

A branch line runs north from Lafayette to Alexandria, an important place on the Red River. This river marks in a general way the division between northern and southern Louisiana. It is a distinction of soil chiefly, the lighter and sandier lands to the north growing cotton, while the alluvial southern section produces mainly sugar. Baton Rouge, capital of the State, is reached from Lafayette by a branch of the Sunset Route.

**Cade**—To New Orleans 133 miles. From San Francisco 2,354 miles. Pop. 200.

Alt. 33. From Cade a branch railway extends northerly through St. Martinville and Arnaudville to Port Barre, a distance of forty-one miles.

We are now in the "beautiful Teche country" of which Longfellow sings, and at St. Martinville (seven miles from Cade) may be seen the "Evangeline Oak" and other reminders of the quaint Acadian heroine.

**New Iberia**—To New Orleans 126 miles. From San Francisco 2,361 miles. Pop. 7,500.

Alt. 20. New Iberia is connected with Abbeville, twenty-two miles away, by a branch railroad that rejoins the main line at Midland. Another branch line reaches Avery Island, whose prosperity is built upon salt and pepper. The vast salt mines of Petit Anse here are well worth a visit, and fields of tobasco pepper under cultivation offer another novel sight.

**Jeanerette**—To New Orleans 114 miles. From San Francisco 2,373 miles. Pop. 3,000.

Alt. 19. Jeanerette claims much of the sugar output of the Teche district. Here is the old Gribbenberg plantation, typical of slavery days "befo' de wah."

Now we are fairly in the "Sugar Bowl" of Louisiana. For over a hundred miles we see sugar-mills on the skyline and gain glimpses of the mansions of the planters, embowered in magnolia trees and always built to face the bayous—the great high-ways before the advent of the railroad. Factories as a rule are on the plantations, and the planter both grows cane and manufactures sugar.

**Baldwin**—To New Orleans 105 miles. From San Francisco 2,382 miles. Pop. 1,000.

Alt. 13. Connects by rail with Cyremort, fifteen miles distant on one of the many bays which indent the Gulf coast. The great salt mine at Weeks Island nearby adds to the prosperity of the region.

**Franklin**—To New Orleans 101 miles. From San Francisco 2,386 miles. Pop. 4,000.

Alt. 10. Franklin, Patterson and the entire country as far as Lafayette are in the Teche sugar district. One of the oldest of the sugar towns, Franklin is a thriving, enterprising community. Five miles farther on along the main line lies Bayou Sale.

**Patterson**—To New Orleans 87 miles. From San Francisco 2,400 miles. Pop. 1,500.

Alt. 8. Patterson is a well-improved town, carrying on a considerable trade in cane-products, lumber and the supplies needed by the plantations.

**Morgan City**—To New Orleans 80 miles. From San Francisco 2,407 miles.

Pop. 8,000. Alt. 14. This is a center of commercial activity, situated on Berwick Bay, a widening of the Atchafalaya River, one of the great outlets of the Mississippi. The Atchafalaya is a navigable stream with many affluents, one of which is the Bayou Teche. The river is crossed at Berwick. Morgan City is at the eastern end of the bridge.

**Schriever**—To New Orleans 55 miles. From San Francisco 2,432 miles. Pop. 300.

Alt. 17. Commercially important because of sugar production, Schriever is connected with tributary territory to the north and south by branch railway lines. A network of drainage canals will make of these coast parishes a new Holland.

**Lafourche**—To New Orleans 52 miles. From San Francisco 2,435 miles. Pop. 500.

Alt. 25. The principal watercourse of all this region is Bayou Lafourche. Until recently only the thickly settled region fronting on the bayou was cultivated, but now the lands lying farther back are proving very fertile. Drainage of swamp-land is rendering more than a million acres tillable.

Rich grazing lands about Lafayette  
Bayou Teche, in the land of Acadia  
The "Evangeline Oak" recalls Longfellow's pastoral idyll  
In the fields of sugar-cane  
A great sugar refinery at Franklin  
Where the Sunset Route spans the Atchafalaya River

**Raceland Junction**—To New Orleans 40 miles. From San Francisco 2,447 miles.

Pop. 100. Alt. 8. In the midst of the sugar lands, with plantations, sugar-mills and the cabins of the "field hands" everywhere.

**Des Allemands**—To New Orleans 32 miles. From San Francisco 2,455 miles. Alt. 9.

A quaint old German settlement founded in early Colonial days. Des Allemands Bayou empties its waters into Barataria Bay, an inlet of the Gulf, the one-time haunt of Jean Lafitte and his pirate crew.

**Avondale**—To New Orleans 12 miles. From San Francisco 2,475 miles. About

twelve miles from New Orleans, at Avondale, the entire train is taken aboard the largest steel transfer in the country and transported by tugs across the Mississippi River.

**Union Station**—Howard Avenue and South Rampart Street, New Orleans. This

is in the heart of the city, near the business and hotel districts. The railroads have here extensive terminals and the steamship lines make connections nearby.

**New Orleans**—Pop. 339,000. From San Francisco 2,487 miles. New Orleans is

cosmopolitan. That fact alone would not, perhaps, make it stand out among our cities. But it is distinctive in this: New Orleans joins the two Americas, it is the link which unites the two great civilizations which are working out the destinies of this hemisphere—the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon. Because it combines in a happy way the light-hearted gaiety and love of beautiful surroundings which characterize the one, and the driving energy and commercial activity of the other, New Orleans is a city apart, a city with an individuality.

Rich in its records of the past, New Orleans traces back its history to 1718, when it was founded by Jean de Bienville. Three years later it became the capital of Louisiana, though yet a mere trading-post. Sold to Spain in 1762, the citizens resisted their new masters for seven years, but were at last forced to submit. From 1800 to 1803 the tricolor of the French Republic flew over the city, and in the latter year it came into the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1815, just one hundred years ago, on the fields of Chalmette near the city, was fought the Battle of New Orleans, where Andrew Jackson and his backwoodsmen put to rout the British veterans of the Peninsular War—a decisive victory, yet without effect, since it was fought after peace had been declared. In 1862, Admiral Farragut captured the city from the Confederates, after a memorable conflict.

Canal Street, once the *fosse* or canal of the sugar plantation, is the great business thoroughfare of New Orleans, dividing the old city from the new. The ancient French or Creole quarter, the *Vieux Carré* as it is called, retains much of the old-time atmosphere and many quaint customs. New Orleans is a many-sided city and the visitor may spend delightful hours viewing the beautiful residence sections, the parks and drives, Lake Pontchartrain, the United States Mint and Custom House, old Congo Square, the picturesque French market, the battleground of Chalmette, Tulane University and a host of other places of interest. Along the city's wharves and levees there is ceaseless activity. Here are piled the countless bales of cotton, the sugar barrels, the bags of rice and all the other produce sent in from a tributary country as vast as an empire—for New Orleans stands as the outlet for the greatest agricultural region of the world, the Mississippi Valley.

New Orleans is much sought as a winter resort, and during the Carnival of Mardi Gras the city is thronged with visitors. The day preceding Ash Wednesday is observed here as the Festival of Mardi Gras, a general holiday. This quaint custom was brought from Paris in 1827. In the evening the "Mystic Krewe of Comus" presents tableaux of striking magnificence. The merry festivities include street parades, grand balls and a wealth of pageantry.

From New Orleans start the fine steamers of the Southern Pacific's New York-New Orleans Line, connecting with the railroad terminals in the center of the city. The delightful trip by water takes five days and has aptly been described as "One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea." The vessels are large, swift, and have every luxury and convenience, beautiful saloons, broad promenade decks and private suites. There are two sailings weekly. The Southern Pacific Steamship Route between New Orleans and Havana has sailings from each port on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

St. Charles Street, New Orleans  
In the factory district of New Orleans  
The classic City Hall  
The French opera house at New Orleans  
Mississippi steamboats along the levee  
Southern Pacific liner *Momus* at New Orleans





# SOUTHERN PACIFIC CALIFORNIA LINES



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