ALASKA SERVICES OF THE ALASKA LINE

Routes shown on this map designate services of the Alaska Steamship Company and connecting lines, covering the cruises and tours described in this brochure. Interior tours are made in connection with regular cruises of The Alaska Line.

THE ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOLLOW THE SUN to Alaska! Not the scorching summer sun of the prairies, but Alaska’s own bright, warm, and stimulating sun, generously mixed with fresh sea breezes!

“Alaska Through Sun Glasses” should not surprise you, for in this great land of contrasts, even on the cloudiest day, the world’s mightiest glaciers—towering walls of ice—shimmer with light, and glistening snow shines from the peaks of mountains so tall they are forever crowned in white! Beneath Alaska’s May-through-September sun, wild flowers grow in profusion, forests carpet the mountainsides, fabulous lakes mirror the surrounding scenic glory, and fantastic totem poles tower at weird angles before quaint Indian huts.

Yes, you’ll need your sun glasses in Alaska!
ALASKA is big. The largest of United States territories, Alaska with an area of 586,400 square miles, is larger than the combined States of Texas, New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana and South Carolina. The north and south span of Alaska is as great as the distance between the Mexican and the Canadian borders. Measured in degrees of longitude, it is farther from the western tip of Alaska's chain of islands to Alaska's most easterly point, than from San Francisco to New York City.

Indeed Alaska holds many records for bigness. Alaska is the only place in the world where mountains rise 18,000 and 15,000 feet in height sheer from the ocean's edge. In the Interior, Mount McKinley towers into the heavens 20,300 feet above sea level—the highest mountain on the North American continent. Bisecting Alaska, the Yukon River, one of the largest and longest rivers in the world, flows into Bering Sea.

In Prince William Sound, Columbia Glacier, world's largest glacier visited by ocean-going steamers, thunders into the sea. Alaska's shoreline, with the islands, is greater in length than the earth's circumference at the equator.

But this is not all, of course. Alaska is not only big in dimensions, but the spirit, the feeling, the strange charm of Alaska is big and all-encircling. It reaches out to you as soon as you head north from Seattle... it closes in as you sail the sheltered seas of the Inside Passage and visit Alaska's coast towns... it calls from the towering mountain peaks of the St. Elias and Fairweather ranges as you cross the Gulf of Alaska... it nestles close again as you sail the sapphire waters of Prince William Sound... it accompanies you as you travel inland to the Golden Heart of Alaska.

The magic spirit of Alaska is a real thing—as real as Alaska's turbulent history, as real as Alaska's golden riches, as real as Alaska's spectacular, incredible natural grandeur, her flower-carpeted valleys, her roaring glaciers, her warm vacation climate and her Midnight Sun. Alaska's spell is woven from these and other enchantments. Into the tapestry of this great land have gone the rich legendary lore of the Indians; the glamorous story of the Russians, who came first for furs; the stirring days of the gold stampede; and the ever-changing and endless design of towering mountains, quiet seas, green forests, sparkling glaciers, and misty waterfalls. Into the pattern, too, has gone the story of Alaska's immense fisheries—"Silver from the Sea"; the great agricultural development at Matanuska Valley and the building of modern cities to dot America's last frontier.

You are invited to look at Alaska first on these printed pages, and next from the deck of a modern Alaska Steamship Company steamer, as it glides along the longest protected ocean waterway in the world, and then cuts boldly across the Gulf of Alaska to the Great Westward. For Alaska's magic spirit is to be found, too, in the carefree fun aboard The Alaska Line ships; in the visits with open-hearted Alaskans who are traveling with you.

So, let's look at the most incredible of lands—an empire in the making—nearby Alaska!
SPARKLING INTERLUDE

Cruising Among Mountain Peaks

IT'S A FACT. Cruising among mountain peaks becomes an actual and inspiring experience on your Alaska trip. As you sail the glassy sealanes of the Inside Passage and Prince William Sound, those tree-clad islands dotting the channel are really mountain peaks jutting out above the water. The smooth oceanways over which you sail are actually sea-filled mountain canyons carved out during some prehistoric age.

Alaska is so lavishly with her mountain display that on nearly every walk around the deck you will gaze upon some peak that would turn most other mountains to shame. There are eleven peaks in Alaska higher than Mt. Whitney's 14,495 feet, the highest elevation in the United States proper, while more than twenty others top the 10,000 foot mark.

It is when you sweep the angle of the Gulf of Alaska that, guarding the coastline, stands the highest coastal mountain range in the world! Towering side by side, such stupendous snow-crowned peaks as Crillon, Fairweather, Cook, Alverstone, Hubbard, Vancouver, Augusta and mighty St. Elias, seem to rise out of the very sea to support the sky.

If your itinerary includes Sitka, you will visit the region of beautiful Mt. Edgecumbe, replica of Fujiyama. Traveling inland you will view still more of Alaska's great mountain extrava-ganza... Mt. McKinley (20,300 feet), known locally as Denali, "Home of the Sun", foremost among all North American peaks in height and grandeur... active, volcanic Mt. Wrangell... the massive white Alaska Range, golden in the setting sun.

Alaska's mountains are so majestic, not only because of their physical contour, but because of their abrupt rise—not from a high plateau as in the case of most peaks elsewhere—but almost directly from sea level. It is this that seems to make them soar higher than any other mountains you've ever seen.

FRAMED by Alaska's mighty mountains, even greater wonders await you—Alaska's roaring glaciers, moving ice-rivers in action!

As you sail these mountain-sheltered seas, news will travel swiftly around the deck that the ship is approaching "the" glacier—"Taku" on the Inside Passage or Totemland Cruises—"Columbia" if you are on your way Westward.

You may have seen glaciers elsewhere, but you will still be utterly unprepared for Alaska's huge glaciers, the largest in the habitable world.

Taku Glacier, near Juneau, is thirty miles long, two hundred feet high and more than a mile wide where it enters the fjord waters. Your Alaska Line steamer will approach close to this shimmering blue ice cliff.

In Prince William Sound, your ship halts before the face of Columbia, the world's largest glacier visited by ocean-going steamers—three miles wide where it enters the sea, extending thirty miles back into the mountains and challenging the Statue of Liberty in height. As the ship pulls up to the tremendous ice walls, the Captain, like Joshua of old, blows the ship's whistle to bring down thundering tons of ice, as fell the walls of ancient Jericho.

Outstanding among other glaciers seen on the Alaska Steamship Company's many cruises and cruise-tours are Davidson, Mendenhall, Spencer, Miles and Childs. All along the intricate coastline you will see numberless nameless glaciers... "hanging" glaciers, sparkling gems on the peaks... "cascade" glaciers sweeping down the steep mountain sides... "valley" glaciers, spectacular ice rivers.

Surprisingly, glaciers should not be associated with an intensely cold climate, but with continuous warm, moisture-laden winds and clouds, and high elevation—so high that the winter snows will not be entirely removed by the summer sun. These are the conditions found on the coastline of Alaska, explaining why most glaciers are headed towards the sea, and why "glaciers-through-sun-glasses" is no idle jest.
COLORFUL NATIVE

HANDICRAFT

Expresses Alaska's legendary past

BEFORE the Russians came, or the English, Spanish, French, or Americans, Alaska was the Indian's and the Eskimo's country, and although today it is the white man's country both in numbers and influence, the background of native customs and handicraft runs like a bright strand through the multi-colored pattern that is Alaska.

In the many ports visited on your Alaska Steamship Company cruise you will see genuine Indian baskets, carved ivory ornaments, decorated moccasins, and other paraphernalia. Upon the streets of Alaska towns you will see the natives themselves — old men and women, their faces filled with character; strapping young men who work in the mines and canneries, as fishermen, as reindeer herders; todling Indian youngsters, shy and serious.

You will hear such colorful tribal names as the Metlakatlas, Haidas, Tsimshians, Sitkans, Sitkans, Kakes, Kicketits, Takus, Chilkats, Aunts, Hoonaats, Tongas, Thlingets, Athabaskans, Kenais, and Aleuts.

The Eskimos, so often erroneously thought to be native to all Alaska, are a distinct race, seen in their native habitats only along the Bering Sea and within the Arctic Circle. They may be visited on the Alaska Steamship Company's fascinating Arctic Adventure Cruises to these far north regions.

SILENTLY they stand, guarding Alaska's legendary past—these weirdly carved, brightly colored totem poles, grotesque reminders of a bygone day. As you stand before a totem pole in Alaska, think of the story it could tell if it could but speak. . . of barbaric Indian wars, of tribal potlatches where the feasting lasted for many days and many nights, of the medicine-man and the secret witch societies, of mighty chiefs, of the first coming of the white man.

The story of its own carving would be well worth the listening. Look back through the years and see how a perfect tree, standing straight and strong in the forest, is selected, and after being hollowed out by fire is drawn through the forest to the site where the actual carving will be done by those trained and skilled in the art. Gifts are given to those concerned in the work; and there is much feasting and dancing. With impressive ceremony, the totem pole is raised, standing until today as a symbol of the past.

Many original totem poles are seen today face-to-face by Alaska visitors. These hand-carved family trees are especially numerous in Ketchikan and Wrangell, and along the wooded paths of the National Monument in Sitka.

The Alaska Indians at no time regarded their totem poles as idols of worship. Instead, they represent the coats of arms of tribes and clans, and serve to preserve and transmit ancient traditions and legends among a race with no written language. Outstanding types are the "memorial" totem, placed on the graves of chiefs and other leaders; the "coat of arms" totem, heraldry pure and simple; the "historical" totem, commemorating a great potlatch or ceremony or some famous event in tribal history; and the "entrance" totem, forming an entrance to a family or communal house.

The large animal figures on a totem pole represent the tribe or clan, this being determined by the blood relationship on the mother's side, and various incidents are interwoven and recorded by means of smaller figures.

To the imaginative, the Indian totem poles and the legends they portray bring to this virile land a sense of the mystic and the strange.
THE SEA-OTTER, his silky, soft, dense pelt the most valuable known to commerce, was responsible for the exploration and early development of Alaska. Her Imperial Majesty, Catherine II, Empress of Russia, she who history calls “Catherine the Great”, said “Bring me furs”, and furs were brought by the tens of thousands.

But, it was Peter the Great and his Empress, Catherine I, who first took real interest in the great land vaguely reported to lie to the eastward. Under their command Vitus Bering, Danish captain, discovered St. Lawrence Island in 1728, sailed through Bering Strait and rounded East Cape. On a second voyage, Bering sighted and named Mt. St. Elias in 1741, landing near Prince William Sound. Bering died in the land he discovered, and some of his men finally returned home bearing sea-otter skins, which sold for nearly $30,000. This news, spreading among the Siberian fur hunters, caused excitement second only to the frantic gold rush that more than a century and a half later drew thousands to the Klondike.

The most important of the Russian settlements in Alaska was Sitka, established in 1799 by Alexander Baranof, the originator of the Russian American Company, which exercised practically absolute dominion over Alaska for sixty-seven years. Sitka, then known as New Archangel, was the capital of Russian America—a thriving industrial center where there was only a white-washed fort among the sand dunes at California's Golden Gate. There mission bells, cannon and ships’ fittings were cast, mills were sawing lumber and grinding flour, ships were built to carry Sitka’s trade to Mexico and China, and furs—always furs—were gathered in huge quantities. The formal balls and colorful social affairs at Sitka in those faraway days rivaled any the West has ever seen.

Today, in picturesque Sitka, you will sense this Old World atmosphere, portrayed in old blockhouses, iron cannon, and by the Russian Cathedral of St. Michael.

While the Russian influence predominated in Alaska's early history, English, Spanish, French, and United States explorers all left their marks on the map of this great territory.

The modern epic began in Alaska, when on March 30, 1857, the treaty of purchase was signed by Baron Stoeckl, for Russia, and Secretary Seward, for the United States. This government, against strong public opposition, paid $7,200,000 for Alaska—a Territory whose exports alone, have since well exceeded one and one-quarter billion dollars.

Gold—the magic metal that was to fill men’s hearts with wild hope and mad despair—was first reported along the Yukon River as early as 1857, but it wasn’t until 1896 that the first big strike was made in Canada’s Klondike, resulting in the greatest gold rush in history—the Stampede of ’98. These were the days of Soapy Smith and his notorious gang of outlaws, of vigilantes, of dance halls and gambling palaces. Following closely came the gold rush to Nome and other Seward Peninsula points in 1899 and 1900, further discoveries near Fairbanks in 1902, and later at Juneau and other districts, dramatically awakening the world to the greatness of the bargain the United States had won.

Today, in every Alaska town the streets still whisper of the glamorous past! These stern, hard-fought years have not been lost. The same stirring pioneer spirit lives today—and Alaska has just begun!
THE PICTURE changes, and fish is King! In the race towards wealth, “silver from the sea” has passed both the furs of the Russians and the gold of the sourdoughs.

As though to dispense a thousand times the sting of the early day, the Anchorage has a new industry overlapping the other! Alaska’s tiny Pribilof Islands, alone, have yielded in fur seal skins more than eight times that much-discussed $7,200,000.

Gold, Alaska has paid for itself in less than sixty years; in copper, more than thirty times again; and Alaska’s trade with the States has amounted to considerably more than three-hundred times its purchase price.

Thus it is clear that the romantic, living story of Alaska’s industries occupies large space in any inventory of what is to be seen and enjoyed in Alaska. The enchanting sea lanes which you sail are the greatest fishing waters in the world and the fishing fleet at Ketchikan, Juneau, Petersburg, Cordova or some other port, is part of Alaska’s greatest industry, as are the secluded salmon canneries your ship visits. Here thundering quartz mills hollow out the mountains, and where sourdoughs penned for gold forty years ago, giant dredges now wash the precious sands. Other minerals are mined too—copper, silver, coal, lead, tin, platinum, antimony—justly few, on the most beautiful, tree-clad islands you pass are fur farms, and on the close-by shores stand eighty-five billion board feet of timber, due to the market of a great future industry—the manufacture of pulp and paper. The National Forests on Alaska’s coast are capable of producing not less than one million tons of newsprint annually, in perpetuity.

Alaska’s other industry of the future, now getting its first impetus, is agriculture. Of the 65,000 square miles of arable land, only a few hundred are under cultivation. Far-famed Matanuska Valley has proven that agriculture and Alaska form an exceptionally successful combination.

Alaska’s past glories are dimmed only by Alaska’s far future possibilities, and the opportunity of seeing this great empire at the inception of its tremendous economic development is a rare one, indeed.
MORE THAN 1/2
SHORE VISITS IN 1/2 DAYS!

WRAPPED WITHIN your Alaska Interlude you will discover many treasures—fascinating ports of call—as well as some “surprise” packages!

Bringing unique variety to an ocean voyage, Alaska Steamship Company cruises feature frequent visits ashore. The ship ties up, down goes the gangplank, and ashore go all the fun-loving passengers to stretch their “sea-legs”; to spend happy hours exploring each town, to visit historic scenes, inspect the local industries, and talk with the friendly Alaskans.

Each Alaska town has its own charm and interest. Ketchikan, “First City”, is a center for the great fishing industry; Wrangell, built on the site of the Sitkan Indian village, is noted for its totem poles and old Indian relics; Petersburg, separated from Wrangell by famous Wrangell Narrows, is the center of the shrimp industry; Juneau, capital of Alaska, is the site of the Territorial Museum and of the Alaska-Juneau gold mine; Sitka, “Historical Shrine of Alaska”, is famed for its “Lovers’ Land” of totem poles, the old Russian Cathedral, and other historic relics; Haines is located beside Chilkoot Barracks, the farthest north U. S. army post; Skagway still dreams of stirring gold rush days; Cordova, “Copper City” of Rex Beach fame, is now gaining renown for its clam, crab, and fishing industries; Valdez, ocean terminus of the Richardson Highway, is actually built on a “dead” glacier; Seward, situated on the sapphire waters of Resurrection Bay, is the year-round gateway to the Interior via the Alaska Railroad.

Surprise! Ports

These are regular ports of call, scheduled on one or another of the Alaska Steamship Company’s various cruises (exclusive of The Alaska Line’s Bering Sea Cruises to the true Far North), and often visited twice on one cruise—northbound and southbound. But there are more to come—thrilling “Surprise Ports”.

Because the Alaska Steamship Company forms Alaska’s most important transportation link with the States, steamers often call at ports not shown on the regular itineraries. These are the “Surprise Ports”, usually located in secluded coves and fjords, off the regular lanes of travel, small clearings in the midst of the “forest primeval”. As your ship loads or unloads cargo, you may don walking shoes to stroll beside tumbling streams, to hunt wild flowers, to discover a gem-like lake or a picturesque waterfall. If you’ve been wise enough to bring along your fishing tackle, you may get in some real sport fishing before the “warning” whistle blows to bring you back on shipboard.

Where else will you find an ocean voyage so flavored with the spice of variety as will be your Alaska cruise?
ENCHANTMENT AHEAD! Here lies beauty—mile on mile, continuous and ever-changing, Alaska, lavish in her generosity, offers you not occasional isolated vistas to store in your memory, but a constant hour-into-hour panorama of water turning from silver to jade, of painted skies, of green-carpeted mountains, some wearing a crown of snow—ten thousand entrancing pictures yours forever.

As you thread the intricate, smooth mountain-sheltered seas of Alaska's Inside Passage—a thousand-mile ocean lane so subtle in its witchery that it has become "The Lovers' Lane of the Seven Seas"—you will come to realize that this never-ending "scenery-as-you-sail" makes an Alaska cruise a unique and thrilling adventure in enchantment.

Your vacation begins the moment your Alaska Line steamer, under a barrage of serpentine and to the gay sound of music, swings north from Seattle on the quiet waters of Puget Sound, slips through the islanded Strait of Juan de Fuca, and enters Canadian waters. Within forty-eight hours from Seattle, you are in Alaska waters, gliding towards Ketchikan—the first scheduled port of call of these twenty-five hundred to twenty-nine hundred mile cruises. After happy hours in the "First City", you sail on to other towns, each with a fascination all its own, Wrangell, the second oldest town in Alaska, is rich in Indian lore and face-making totem poles; Petersburg is a quaint fishing town with an air of old Norway; Juneau, the capital city, offers limitless points of interest—the Territorial Museum with its impressive exhibits, nearby Auk Lake and Mendenhall Glacier. And near Juneau, the Alaska Line steamer pulls in to the face of Taku Glacier, one of Alaska's mightiest ice rivers—an astounding, stirring sight!

On all of these Inside Passage and Totemland cruises, the ship will point her bow northward from Juneau and slide smoothly through the quiet waters of rugged Lynn Canal, fenced by snow-capped mountains rising sheer from the water's edge on either side. Here you will visit Uncle Sam's farthest north army post, Chilkoot Barracks and nearby Haines. At the head of Lynn Canal you discover Skagway, nestling in a peaceful valley surrounded by high mountains, still dreaming of stirring gold rush days when ten thousand persons crowded its streets and Soapy Smith rode high. From Skagway, a rail side trip on the White Pass & Yukon Route may be made, while the ship remains in port, to Lake Bennett over the famous "Trail of '98", following the very footsteps of the men who fought their treacherous way to the gold fields.

On many of these cruises, you'll enjoy the stimulating experience of getting farther off the beaten paths to call at "Surprise Ports"—those fascinating additions to your Alaska vacation.

Then comes historic Sitka—visited on every Alaska Steamship Company Totemland and Inside Passage Cruise! Once the capital city of Russian America, Sitka lies in an enchanted setting. Across the water Mount Edgecumbe, a dead volcano with a perfect cone, rises in solitary splendor. In the background the Three Sisters, Verstovia, Cross Mountain, and the Pyramid Range complete a majestic semi-circle. Walking down the shaded aisle of Lovers' Lane in the Sitka National Monument, you will be thrilled by the strange, brightly-colored figures of the old Indian totem poles, standing grotesquely among the quiet trees. On the park point, a replica of an old Russian blockhouse awaits your inspection. In the city center is famous St. Michael's Cathedral, dedicated in 1848, containing many rare paintings, icons and embroidered robes worth untold fortunes.

From Sitka, your ship turns homeward once more, to wind again past the overwhelming scenic grandeur of the Inside Passage, to pay return visits to many of the ports, to bring you still more happy hours as you lazily watch scenery from a deck chair, talk to your friends, enter into the fun of deck sports, or dance to the music of the ship's orchestra.

The charm of Alaska will call you back another year to this glamorous land where ocean steamers cruise mountain canyons!
such skyscraping, sea-washed mountains as
Grillon, Fairweather, Vancouver, Cook and St.
Elias! When you glimpse that faithful and
historic mariners' guide—Cape St. Elias—you
will soon be sailing the sapphire seas of Prince
William Sound—one of the showplaces of the
earth! The mountains and the glaciers of the
Cascades and the Alps are duplicated a thousand
fold in this enchanted land, where the rugged
surroundings form a dramatic contrast with the
smooth island-dotted seas.

Your first scheduled port of call in the Prince
William Sound district is Cordova, a pictur-
esquely situated town that had its origin as a
copper outlet. Here you may walk or take a short
drive along the shores of Lake Eyak and visit
Nirvana Park. Cordova is the ocean terminus of
the famous Copper River and Northwestern
Railway—"The Iron Trail" of fiction fame, over
which you may take a side-trip to Miles and
Childs Glaciers. Cordova is also a starting point
for the Golden Belt Line and Copper River-
Keystone Canyon Interior tours.

Soon after you leave Cordova, the ship will
round a fjord wall, and there just ahead is
Columbia Glacier—the largest glacier in the
world visited by ocean-going steamers! Slowly
the steamer approaches, close to the shimmering
ice wall, and the whistle blows in salute to
bring down thundering tons of ice.

At the head of another fjord, is Valdez, a
quaint Alaska town with a Spanish name, vis-
itied on Prince William Sound Cruises. Valdez
is a gateway to the Interior over the Richard-
son Highway. A side-trip may be taken here
through Keystone Canyon.

Continuing, your ship glides smoothly
through Harding Gateway to Seward at the
Northern end of entrancing Resurrection Bay.
Seward, the all-year portal to the Interior, has
the deepest landlocked harbor on the Pacific
Coast. The ocean terminus of The Alaska Rail-
road, Seward is another starting-point for the
Golden Belt Line and Yukon River Circle
tours. While your ship remains in port, you
may make a delightful and interesting side-trip
to Anchorage and far-famed Matanuska Valley.

On your way back you will enjoy a second
view of all the beauty you have passed once, and
again visit many of the ports where there is
still more to discover, still more to store away
into the treasured memory of your unforgot-
able Alaska Interlude.

As The Alaska Line serves all Alaska, a few
calls on the Westward Cruises necessarily vary
from those on Prince William Sound Cruises.
In general, however, the route followed is the
same. Both trips are equally fascinating.
Within the far-stretched horizons of Alaska's Interior, beneath the Midnight Sun, you will find Mt. McKinley and the great reaches of Mt. McKinley National Park, the second largest of United States parks; active volcanic Mt. Wrangell, coplacetly blowing smoke rings from its perfect cone; mighty gold dredges hard at work in the gold fields; rushing mountain streams, teeming with migrating salmon on their way to the spawning waters; big game, crashing into view and out again; old trading posts that speak of early pioneer days; interesting native life and customs; countless huge glaciers; quiet lakes, and valleys carpeted knee-deep in flowers.

Golden Belt Line Tours

These popular Interior Tours take you from Prince William Sound steamers at Seward or Cordova and lead northward to Fairbanks, center of the rich placer gold mining district well-known as "Alaska's Golden Heart".

If, for instance, you left the northbound Alaska Line steamer at Cordova to take a Golden Belt Line Tour, you would go to Chitina via the Copper River & Northwestern Railway, join and follow the Richardson Trail through Copper Center, Gulkana, Paxson, pas, quaint native settlements, close beside scenic beauty to Fairbanks, Interior terminus of the government-owned Alaska Railroad. By rail from Fairbanks you cross the Tanana River, enter Nenana, and follow the Nenana River Valley to Mt. McKinley National Park, guarded by eternally snow-clad Mt. McKinley. Continuing on via The Alaska Railroad you come to the government's world-famed Matanuska Valley colonization project, a focal point of interest to all Alaska travelers. From Matanuska, you visit the city of Anchorage, at the head of Cook Inlet, and continue on to Seward, where you make connections with the following Alaska Line steamer for the southbound cruise. This tour can also be made from Seward to Cordova, reversing your itinerary.

You sacrifice no bit of coastline beauty on these trips into the Interior, for you also visit every port, see every sight of the Prince William Sound Cruise. These are nineteen-day round trips from Seattle and, of course, include the famous Inside Passage route northbound to and southbound from Juneau.

Copper River-Keystone Canyon Tours

Leaving the Prince William Sound Cruise steamer at either Cordova or Valdez, these twelve-day cruise-tours include a three-day journey into the Interior of Alaska. At Valdez, passengers leave the steamer and proceed by automobile over the Richardson Highway through Keystone Canyon to Upper Tonsina, where an overnight stop is made. The tour then continues to Chitina, where connection is made the following morning with the Copper River & Northwestern Railway. The train stops near Miles and Childs glaciers, and at Cordova passengers join the same steamer for the return trip to Seattle. This tour may be reversed, leaving the steamer at Cordova and boarding again at Valdez.

Yukon River Circle Tours

These leisurely thirty-five day cruise-tours from Seattle take you up the Yukon River, above the Arctic Circle, and through the storied Klondike gold rush region. Included is the Prince William Sound Cruise via the Alaska Steamship Company to Seward, then the Alaska Railroad trip to Mt. McKinley National Park, Nenana and Fairbanks. From Nenana, stern-wheel river steamers of the White Pass & Yukon Route lead you above the Arctic Circle, to Dawson, Lake LeBarge, and Whitehorse. From Whitehorse a train of the White Pass & Yukon Route takes you to Carcross, with side-trip by steamer to West Taku Arm, then down the historic "Trail of '98" by train to Skagway. Here connection is made with the Alaska Steamship Company's Inside Passage or Totemland Cruise steamers for the return trip to Seattle. These extensive tours of the Interior may also be made in twenty-three days by leaving the Alaska Line steamer at Skagway and traversing the Yukon River downstream, following the same itinerary in the reverse direction to Seward, where connections are made with Prince William Sound steamers for the return trip to Seattle.

OF ALL the big game districts of North America, not one offers the hunter a greater variety of game and more sport than do the many hunting grounds of Alaska! It is here the sportsman will find Kodiak Bear, the world's largest carnivorous animals; Grizzly Bear, Caribou, Mountain Sheep and Goat, Kenai Moose. A gun or camera—it makes no difference—your bag will be full at the end of the hunt!

Here, too, the fisherman will find his paradise in the quiet lakes and tumbling mountain streams well stocked with grayling, whitefish and trout, and in the smooth ocean trails teeming with fighting King Salmon.

Guides for hunting and fishing trips may be contacted through the Alaska Steamship Company. Special itineraries may be arranged for big game hunting and fishing expeditions in the less-traveled parts of the Territory. Let The Alaska Line show you the way to the most convenient point of embarkation for a hunting or fishing trip in the wilds of Alaska.
Aboard ship, between ports of call, you will find your nights and days filled with thrills. There is the endless scenic panorama to watch from a deck chair, there are deck games to play with congenial fellow passengers, there are real Alaskans whose stories of Alaska will capture your imagination, there are dances and games in the ship’s social hall of evenings.

Also of great importance is the fact that you will be traveling via The Alaska Line. As the longest established transportation firm in Alaska service, the Alaska Steamship Company operates Alaska’s greatest fleet, serves all Alaska’s main steamer routes, and is the largest artery through which the life-blood of trade flows between the States and Alaska. This means, not only that the Alaska Steamship Company is able to offer you the only complete choice of Alaska cruise-tours and cruises, it also means that, traveling The Alaska Line, while you tour this region you witness the dramatic growth of the greatest of United States territories! Enjoying the comfortable one-class accommodations of The Alaska Line, you have the privilege of actually seeing the real Alaska—her unsurpassed vacationland playgrounds, her towns, her industries! In the holds of The Alaska Line ships are stowed the provisions, machinery, products, and modern equipment so necessary to Alaska’s developing industries and towns. These same ships, returning, bring furs, fish, gold, copper, and other products of Alaska to Seattle, where they start towards world markets.

Aboard the All-American Alaska Line ships, you can really be yourself—do as you like—be honest and friendly with your fellow travelers—for they, too, will be enjoying the informality that goes with a carefree and restful vacation.

The best time to come to Alaska for a summer vacation is anytime from May first clear through September. Because Alaska has but two seasons—summer and winter—the early and late months are just as pleasant and enjoyable as the midsummer, and if you can take your vacation in May or June you may find it more enjoyable because of the great number of Alaskans traveling at that time. During the summer there are several vacation sailings weekly from Seattle. Also, if you wish to visit Alaska in the winter, you may because the Alaska Steamship Company maintains regular year-around service to Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska. Service to Bering Sea ports in the true Far North is maintained from June to October inclusive.
If you are wondering "How Shall I Make Reservations?" here's the answer: Complete Alaska sailing information and reservations should be secured from your local travel agent or the nearest Alaska Steamship Company representative, as shown on the next page. Telegraphic reservations may be addressed "collect" to the Alaska Steamship Company, Pier Two, Seattle, Washington, or to the nearest representative of The Alaska Line.

The Alaska Steamship Company offers liberal stopover privileges at all ports-of-call. If you have the time you will find it enjoyable to pause along the way and become further acquainted with this great Territory.

You should have mail sent in care of the Alaska Steamship Company, 1401 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Washington. Letters should bear the notation, "Passenger on S. S.__________________ sailing ____________". If mail is not called for at the office it will be delivered to you by the Purser of the steamer named. Mail received after sailing will be forwarded if possible, or held until you return to Seattle.

GETTING DOWN to details, the first question that arises is: "What Shall I Wear On My Alaska Trip?" This is an easy one to answer, because you'll need no special wardrobe for your Alaska vacation and the same clothing you would wear at home in the spring or fall will suit perfectly for these cruises. Informality is the keynote on The Alaska Line's one-class ships, and you'll want to dress for comfort and relaxation. Bring sports clothes for general wear—jackets, sweaters, slacks, suits and sport dresses—just whatever you are accustomed to wear. To enjoy your visits ashore, rain or shine, include a pair of galoshes, an umbrella, and a coat which can be worn in the rain. Bring a warm top coat for the cool Alaska "nights" on deck. For hiking excursions you'll want a pair of heavy-soled shoes. Formal clothes are not required, as meals and social functions are informal. Most women include a dinner dress for the traditional Captain's Dinner which precedes the merry masquerade party the last night before returning to Seattle. Remember to bring your sun glasses!

The "What Will I Eat?" question is also one of paramount interest. The Alaska Steamship Company is famed for the excellence of its cuisine, and after a day in the keen salt air your appetite will be worthy of the meal placed before you. Freshly caught Alaska sea-food is featured, but menus are varied to suit every taste. Special diet menus on request. You dine in a friendly atmosphere, seated in a tastefully appointed dining saloon, enjoying dinner hour music played by the ship's orchestra.

BE SURE TO BRING YOUR CAMERA—YOU'LL USE IT EVERY DAY!
The ALASKA Line

GENERAL OFFICES
Pier Two, Alaskan Way, Seattle, Washington

L. W. BAKER, Traffic Manager, Seattle
J. D. NELSON, General Freight Agent, Seattle
H. N. PETTNER, General Passenger Agent, Seattle
W. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Seattle
K. D. MCKENZIE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Seattle
ART STEWART, Assistant General Passenger Agent, San Francisco
J. L. CRIEWELL, District Passenger Agent, Los Angeles

FOR RESERVATIONS AND TICKETS

Complete Alaska sailing information, fares and berth reservations should be secured from your local travel agent or the nearest Alaska Steamship Company representative. Telegraphic reservations may be addressed "collect".

SEATTLE—1401 Fourth Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO—301 California Street
LOS ANGELES—314 West Sixth Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.—145 Howe Street
VICTORIA, B. C.—909 Government Street
TACOMA, WASH.—1112 Washington Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGON—801 Public Service Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.—24 Providence Street
CHICAGO, ILL.—110 South Dearborn Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.—604 3rd Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.—716 Transportation Bldg.
CLEVELAND, OHIO—1178 Union Trust Bldg.
TORONTO, Ont.—211 Commerce and Transportation Bldg.

The Alaska Steamship Company is the longest established steamship line serving Alaska, and operates the largest fleet in the Alaska trade. Nineteen passenger and cargo steamers by The Alaska Line Bldg.

THIRD is a big order. Covering one-fifth the area of the United States proper, Alaska has almost as many variations in climate!

The one safe generalization is that Alaska's May-through-September weather is as near a perfect vacation climate as will be found anywhere.

Let's forget the ice igloo of fiction fame. Instead, let's remember that Alaska is a country of two, not four, seasons. Summer comes early—by May first—and stays late—through September.

On the Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska coast, and in the central and southern Interior, summer months are warm, mild, and refreshing. During 1937, the average monthly maximum temperature, from May through September, in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Sitka, was 61.115. The Aleutian Islands reach far out across the Pacific extending a welcome to the same Japanese Current which brings a comfortable vacation climate to the Pacific Coast states, and exerts its influence on Alaska's coast from the Aleutians to Dixon Entrance.

Of course, it rains sometimes, Alaska having borrowed some of California's famous "liquid sunshine" which is not as far fetched as it might appear. because in Alaska, as elsewhere on the Pacific Coast, you are likely to see that amazing phenomenon of rain falling while the sun shines. You'll welcome Alaska's refreshing summer rain after the dry heat you have left behind, and think of it as Alaska's "air-conditioning system," keeping Alaska's blanket of foliage green and thriving.

On your return, you'll agree that Alaska's vacation-time weather is something to talk about!