

# APACHE TRAIL

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(1925)

OF  
ARIZONA



**Southern Pacific Lines**



REVEALING the scenic Southwest in its colorful grandeur and infinite variety, the automobile trip over the Apache Trail traverses the heart of Arizona—a drive of 120 miles from Globe to Phoenix, by way of the Roosevelt Dam and Canyon Lake. This matchless motor tour is arranged for travelers along Southern Pacific Lines' "Sunset Route." It affords a delightful diversion in the transcontinental journey and takes only an extra day, with slight additional expense.

Traversing a rugged mountain-land, diverse in its beauty, this highway leads through canyons tortuous and high-walled, over steep summit ridges, along the brink of vast declivities. Giant buttes and mighty mesas, weird gardens of contorted cactus growth, deformed hills strange as the mountains of the moon, cliff-dwellings of forgotten peoples, the mirror-bright waters of two inland seas; dams of massive masonry and the fertile farms of the Salt River Valley—all these are passed in review.

In the man-made dams and lakes and power plants the traveler may follow, step by step, the progress of one of the world's big reclamation projects. In the Salt River Valley he can see the realization of the dream that inspired these heroic engineering works—a vast garden of great fruitfulness where, not very long ago, the desert ruled.

At Bowie westbound passengers who have elected to gain a more intimate acquaintance with Arizona by taking the Apache Trail trip, transfer to the Southern Pacific line running to Globe.

Let's go with them.

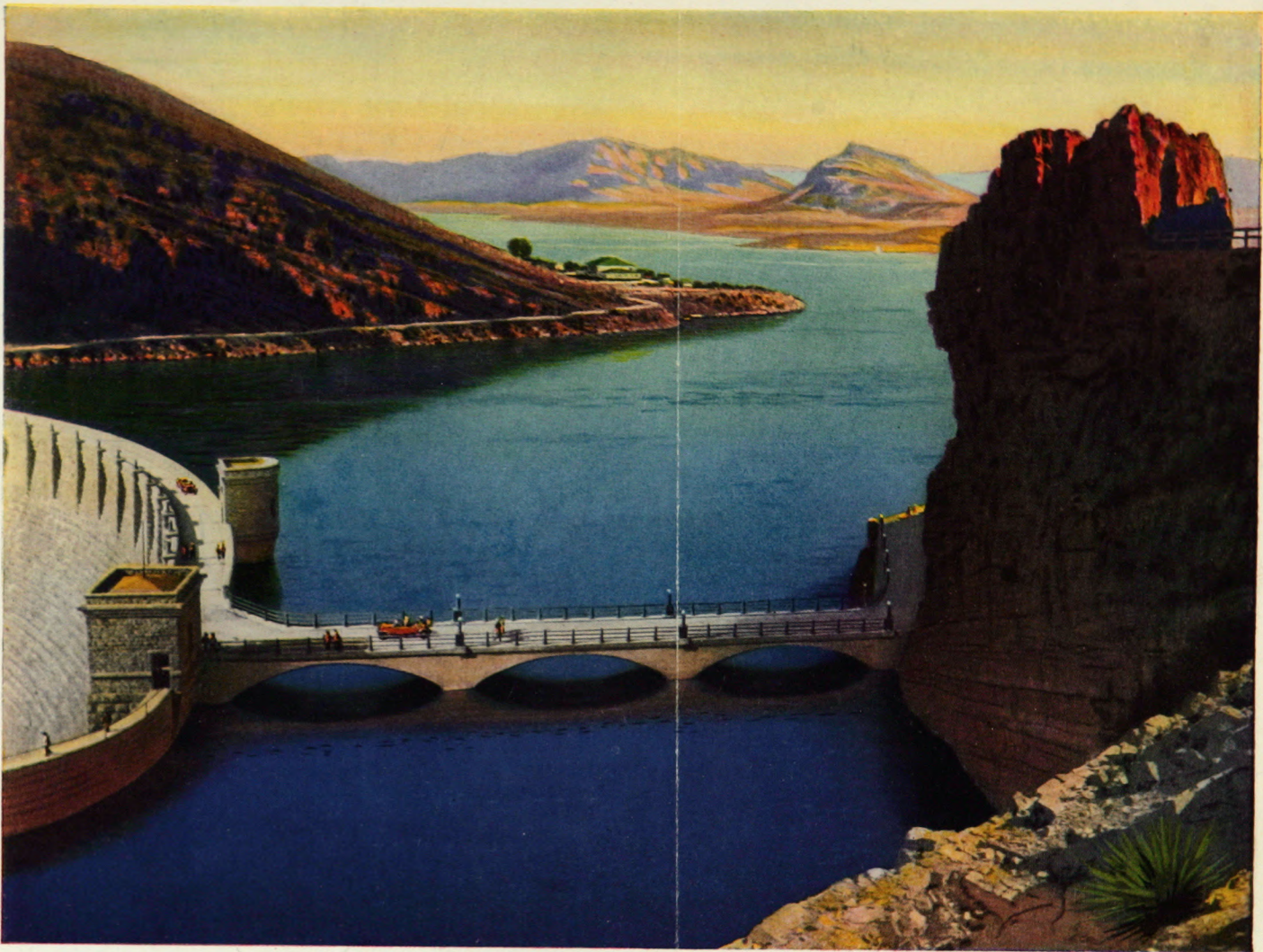
Bowie is an interesting place in itself. The site of historic Fort Bowie is in the nearby foothills. Also in the vicinity are prehistoric ruins worth exploring.

The line from Bowie to Globe traverses the fertile Gila Valley, one of the earliest settled parts of Arizona. Here you get an intimate view of the vari-colored hills that rim the level valley on either side. The track winds in an easy serpentine and brings a new picture to your car window with every turn. The farms hereabouts are irrigated from an artesian stream and can be located by the pumps that dot the landscape.

At Geronimo the road enters the San Carlos Indian Reservation through which it passes for the next 55 miles.

On this reservation 5,000 Apaches have their peaceful homes. We see their wickiups scattered along the river bottom under the shelter of the mistletoe-decked cottonwoods. Many of the tepees are abandoned and we wonder why. Here's the answer: When an Apache finds his house in condition for what mother would call a spring cleaning, he quits it and builds another. There's plenty room on the reservation and plenty building material. And it's cheaper—and easier—to rebuild than to renovate. They build





ROOSEVELT LAKE LIES IN A SCENIC SETTING AT ONCE WILD AND BEAUTIFUL

about two new wickiups a year and the ones they're through with they just leave to decorate the reservation.

The chief agency of the reservation is at San Carlos. The school houses are the buildings once occupied by the United States troops stationed there to hold the Apaches in check.

### *Every Comfort Provided*

In planning the automobile trip over the Apache Trail every care has been taken to provide for the comfort of all passengers.

It is the shortest long trip in the world. It's long because it takes all day and that's a long time to spend in an automobile after the roomy comfort of a railroad train. It's short because every turn of the road brings you to something new and interesting. For the small boy it is like living a real Indian story. It's a poem, a panorama or a story of achievement, told

in illustrated chapters, according to your mood and taste. It won't tire and will never be forgotten.

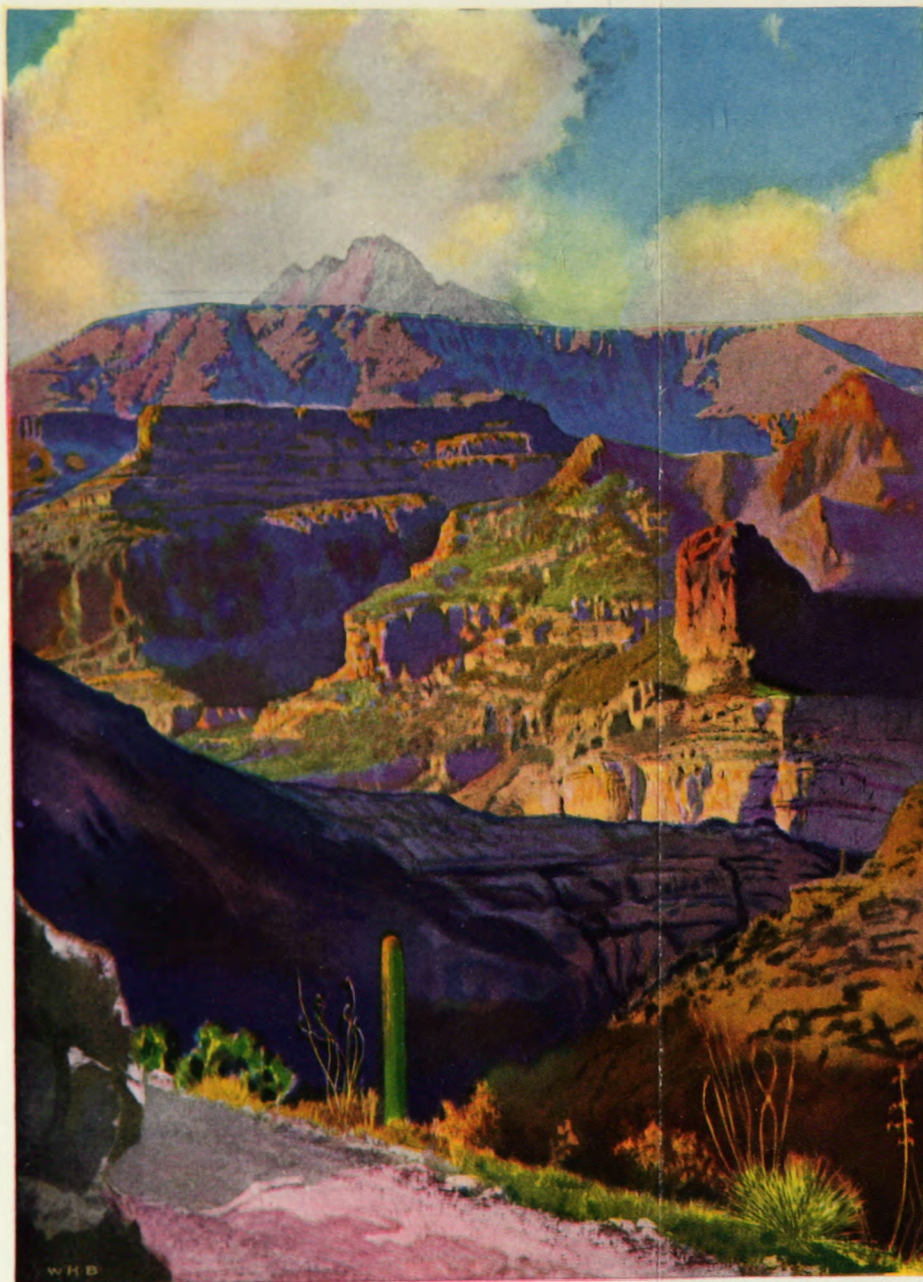
The interest begins when the trip starts. From Cemetery Hill, as we roll along the highway we get a fine view of Miami, one of the world's busiest mining towns.

Leaving behind the copper-country the way follows Pinal Creek, for ten miles, with the Apache Mountains to the north and the Pinal Range to the south. Through Red Hill Pass and traversing a forest of giant cactus (sahuaros), the road parts company with the stream and winds upward, with the Palisade Ridge on the right. All this wild region was once a refuge and hiding-place of Apache Kid, the notorious renegade.

Above the road towers the conical form of Smoke Signal Peak, where the Tonto Apaches lighted their signal fires.

Ascending now to a noble summit, 3,700 feet above sea-level, a panorama of the Sierra Ancha is outspread to the north.





PAINTED CLIFFS, THEIR COLORS GLOWING IN THE SUN WITH METALLIC BRILLIANCE

In this mountainous area is a wealth of prehistoric ruins. The big game of the Sierra, once the prey of the cliff-dweller, now falls before the rifle of the hunter. This region is accessible by road, and ferry across Roosevelt Lake.

### *From Lake View Summit*

Fifteen miles west of Globe, the first vista of the lake from the main highway is presented at Lake View Summit, from an

elevation of 3,988 feet. Flashing like a sapphire, 2,000 feet below and 20 miles away, the lake at times has the appearance of a mirage. From the summit, the eyes of the beholder sweep over the immense expanse of the Tonto Basin, far-distant peaks and ridges that rim the horizon standing out with surprising distinctness in the clear atmosphere. Sixty miles to the northwest rise Four Peaks in the Mazatzal Range. Rearing their crest to an altitude of 7,545 feet, they form the outstanding landmark for all this part of Arizona.

Within the next seven miles, the road from the summit makes a winding descent of 1,600 feet. Pinto Creek and Spring Creek are crossed over concrete bridges, a small settlement is passed in the valley, and then the road rises again on the farther side, with widespread views on either hand. Inday Ridge, a castellated mountain, is seen to the south—Inday being an Apache designation for their tribe. To the north, across the lake on the edge of a ridge of the Sierra Ancha, white streaks mark a large asbestos mine. Far to the north-east, across a saddle of an intervening range, looms the steep form of Sombrero Butte.

### *Tonto Cliff Dwellings*

As the automobile speeds onward, ahead to the left rise the heights at the entrance to Cholla Canyon, where the Tonto cliff dwellings are seen standing out sharply in their overhanging caverns. These remarkable ancient remains, one and one-half miles from the main highway, are best visited by automobile from Apache Lodge, at the Roosevelt Dam.

The Apache Trail highway for several miles now closely follows the shores of Roosevelt Lake, high above the waters in which are mirrored the fantastic peaks that ring them around.

The strange triangular bulk of Geronimo Mountain rises from the opposite shore. In the background stands the southerly ridge of the Sierra Ancha, with the top of Aztec Peak (or Lookout Mountain), 8,000 feet in elevation, appearing over the eastern end of the rim.

### *At Roosevelt Dam*

Approaching Roosevelt Dam the grandeur of the scenery becomes even more marked, each turn disclosing a new vista.

The site of Roosevelt Dam is between the massive cliffs at the entrance to the Salt River Canyon, where Tonto Creek originally joined the larger stream, the impounded waters forming a lake thirty miles in length and four miles wide at the broadest point, its man-made aspect long since lost. This lake impounds water for use in irrigating the fertile Salt River Valley, fifty to ninety miles west. The water is let down gradually, flowing along the Salt River channel to Canyon Lake where it is again held by a dam and later let down to Granite Reef diversion dam on the edge of the valley, whence it is distributed through canals.

Across the curving crest of Roosevelt Dam the highway leads, opening a magnificent outlook down the narrowing canyon below. Overhead tower huge cliffs, their many-colored strata tilted at steep angles. The solid masonry wall here between these rock-ribbed portals presents a strange touch of modernity in an ages-old, utterly primitive mountain-land.

The Roosevelt Dam is 700 feet across its crest, with arched spillway approaches on either side 220 feet long. From river-bed to the wall's summit it is 284 feet, and at high water the spillways pour forth cataracts loftier than Niagara Falls. Recently, 15-foot steel gates have been added at the spillways to raise the level of the lake.

The Horse Mesa Dam, under construction, is about 16 miles downstream from the Roosevelt Dam. It will create a reservoir of approximately 310,000 acre feet capacity and develop 40,000 horse power.

The Mormon Flat Dam, which has turned Mormon Flat, scene of a fearful massacre of immigrants by Apaches, into a lake, holds for irrigation the water released from Roosevelt and Horse Mesa dams for power purposes.

The entire project represents an investment of \$23,000,000 and maintains 240,000 acres of land in a state of rich fertility. An interesting feature of the project is that the income from sale of surplus power will, when power development now under construction is finished, give the farmers their irrigation water free.

## *Something About Cactus*

The trip over the Apache Trail gives us a better acquaintance with the different kinds of cactus we have seen from the train window and wondered about.

We learn now that instead of being a prickly nuisance the cactus is a useful member of the vegetable kingdom and that the weedy, straggly mesquite is a tree of some importance in the life of the desert.

The posts, beams and rafters in many of the Tonto cave dwellings located on the trail, are mesquite. The wood, although a bit wormeaten, is still sound. These buildings were ruins when discovered more than 500 years ago. Across the rafters are "laths" in a splendid state of preservation. These "laths" are from the giant sahuaro, whose insides are tightly packed bundles of these useful sticks.

The stickers on the outside of the sahuaro make excellent phonograph needles—if you don't want your music too loud.

The sahuaro is also credited with containing water. If we shake one of the big plants we hear what sounds like water

wallowing around inside. It was this refreshment feature of the sahuaro and the fact that the trunk of the mesquite tree is usually buried deep in the sand which gave rise to the saying that on the desert one must climb for water and dig for wood.

The ocotilla, which looks like a bundle of knotted asparagus stalks, provides the Indian with a lightproof, flyproof, snake-proof wall for his house. He plants the stalks in a row. Each stalk sprouts leaves at the first moisture and later blossoms. The stalks twine together, close up all the openings and make a perfect screen.

The cholla, or jumping cactus, is one of the desert flora best left alone. It is covered with unattached burrs. Each burr is covered with stickers of incredible sharpness. If a burr attaches itself to your finger, however lightly, ask someone that knows to take it off. If you try to shake it loose it will only take a firmer hold.

Candy is made from the barrel cactus. From other kinds they make soap and rope and from a few varieties, tequila and mescal, beverages of great potency.

Nearly everything that grows on the desert has thorns. By way of compensation, everything blooms and the Arizona desert in blossomtime is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. The cholla and prickly pear have blossoms of yellow and amethyst; the sahuaro sprouts a large white crown; the greasewood, a fuzzy flower of orange; the paloverde wears yellow and the ocotilla decks itself in poinsettia red.

## *Apache Lodge*

Apache Lodge, at the Roosevelt Dam, of which more later, offers the traveler delightful quarters if he wishes to linger a few days on this trail of rare delight.

## *Through Salt River Gorge*

From the Lodge the drive to Phoenix is resumed. Circling high above the dam, the road enters the Salt River Canyon, following its course for seven winding miles. Down in the gorge, near the hydro-electric power house, rises the steam of a series of hot springs and a hot waterfall. Farther down its course great whitewater rapids swirl about island-craggs in the river. From between narrow walls the automobile sweeps out into more open spaces, guarded by grotesque rock formations—the Pyramids, Flatiron Mountain, Eagle Rock; the strange butte called Old Woman's Shoe; castellated ridges, green and yellow and cinnabar red. Through an amphitheater of broken hills the glistening stretches of the Salt River zig-zag like a lightning fork into its lower canyon. In the recesses of Skull Cave above this canyon, the Apaches made their last desperate stand in 1886 against Lawton's troopers of the Seventh Cavalry.

## *Fish Creek Canyon*

Crossing a divide and descending into Fish Creek Canyon, the road turns sharply into the gorge where the glowing Walls of Bronze lift 2,000 feet sheer above the stream. A cleft in



these rock-walls at a horseshoe curve of the road leads up into imposing Box Canyon, accessible by a short foot trail.

Luncheon is served at Fish Creek Inn, where the hospitality of the Old West still rules. Resuming the journey, the steep ascent of Fish Creek Hill to Lookout Point. Here is a panorama that fairly catches the breath. The maze of canyons and cross-canyons beneath the gaze is bewildering in its immensity. It is a scene wildly beautiful, as unfamiliar in aspect as might be a landscape upon another planet.

### *Land of Rock Sculpture*

After this pause, the route skirts dark Canyon Diablo, traversing a crater region which some scientists pronounce a meteoric pit. High above the trail is the weather-sculptured form of "Our Lady of Arizona," and over to the right the "One-Eyed Giant" glowers. The rock forms of the Bull Frog and the Gila Monster are passed; the automobile coasts down into the oasis of Tortilla Flat, and then onward once more through the giant *sahuaro* and other desert growth to what was once Mormon Flat.

Climbing again, the road passes close to Whirlpool Rock, which resembles a pyramid of writhing serpents turned to stone. Not far beyond the road runs through historic Apache Gap, another battleground, in a broken country of malapai and red cliffs and palisades. Three miles from the Gap, over to the east the traveler gains a good view of the spire of Weaver's Needle, a butte as steep as a church spire.

Coming now to the border of the hill country, there is a view out over the isolated Superstition Mountains ahead. The highway skirts these weird crags as it makes its way across the level desert. Gazing at the shadowy, awesome front of this rock-range, it can well be believed that the Indians shunned it as the abode of evil spirits.

Beyond Goldfield, with Granite Reef on the skyline to the north, the route passes Desert Wells and then crosses the canal that marks the border of the irrigated district.

### *On to Phoenix*

Instantly there is a marvelous change from desert scenery to fields of alfalfa and corn and cotton, interspersed with orange



WALLS OF BRONZE—FISH CREEK HILL

orchards. All this has been created by the miracle of water brought from the far mountains.

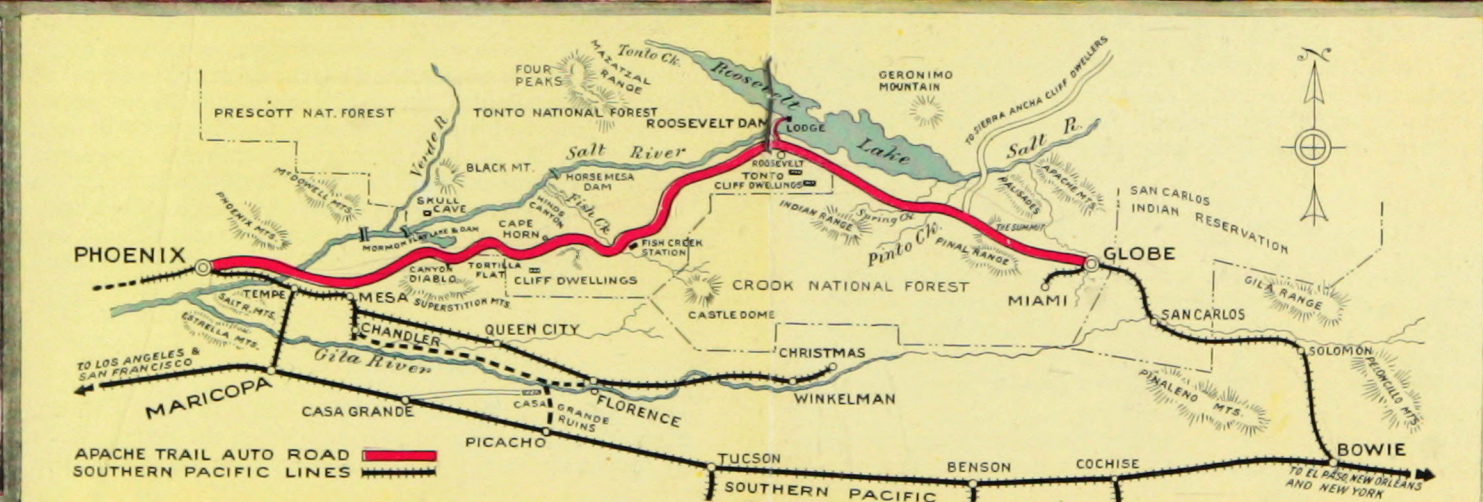
Through the prosperous valley towns of Mesa and Tempe, at the base of steep Tempe Butte, the road leads. Looking back one can see Hole-in-the-Rock, in Papago Sahuaro National Monument. Camel-Back Mountain rises on the horizon to the right.



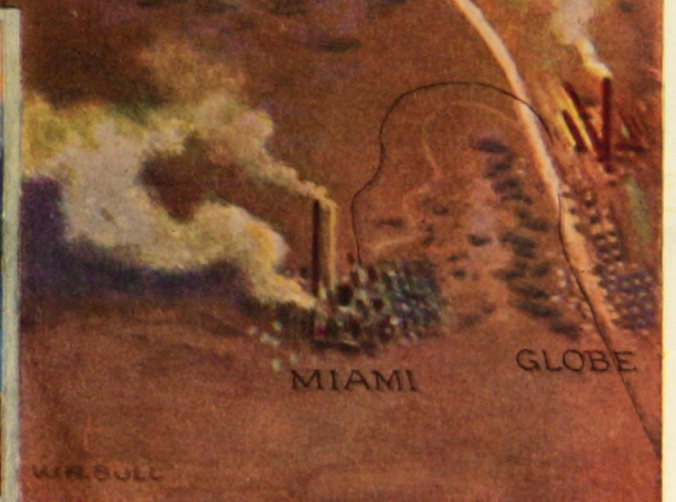
SUPERSTITION MOUNTAINS    MORMON FLAT DAM AND CANYON LAKE    HIND'S CANYON    FOUR PEAKS    FISH CREEK CANYON    ROOSEVELT DAM AND LAKE    GERONIMO MOUNTAIN    SIERRA ANCHA



TONTO CLIFF DWELLINGS



APACHE LODGE, ROOSEVELT LAKE



MIAMI    GLOBE





SUPERSTITION MOUNTAINS

At last, eighty miles from Roosevelt Dam and 120 miles from Globe, the automobile enters the beautiful city of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, and the center of all this rich valley-land. A progressive community, with 30,000 population, Phoenix is a delightful place for a stay, being especially noted as a resort for winter tourists. The city has good hotels; the attractive Ingleside Lodge and Cottages are nine miles northeast; while at Chandler, eight miles south of Mesa, is Hotel San Marcos, a tourist resort of high type, with excellent service. There are five golf courses in the valley.

The fertile Salt River Valley comprises more than 600 square miles of irrigable lands, on which diversified agriculture is followed under ideal climatic conditions.

Across this valley a branch line of the Southern Pacific runs from Phoenix south to Maricopa, where the traveler rejoins the main line of the "Sunset Route" which reaches westward, for miles crossing the irrigated acres of Gila Valley.

As your journey continues onward to California, you will carry with you memories of the wonder tour through the picture-land of the Southwest, a region combining colorful charm and unique grandeur—the land of the Apache Trail.

## *In the Heart of Apache-land*

Many tourists prefer to linger for a day or a week at Apache Lodge, on the shores of Roosevelt Lake near the giant dam. This gives real opportunity to gain acquaintance with the most typical part of *Apacheria*—as the Spanish explorers called all this ancient region.

### *Apache Lodge*

Apache Lodge offers the traveler comfortable bedrooms, baths, attractive lounging rooms and wide verandas. The table-fare is under skillful direction.

Row boats and motor boats are available for cruises on the lake, and there is good fishing for black bass and salmon. From the Lodge lead many pleasant walks. Close to the hotel is Roosevelt Dam. The features of this great engineering work will prove of intense interest. Below the dam is the hydro-electric plant, with the hot springs nearby. The camera enthusiast will find many subjects worthy to be photographed, the view from the parapet of the dam down the Salt River Canyon being particularly fine.



On the hillside above the Lodge there is a cluster of wickiups, where the now peaceable Apaches can be seen basking in the sun. They present many picturesque types.

## *Prehistoric Cliff Dwellings*

One of the trips from Apache Lodge which all travelers should take is to the Tonto cliff dwellings, six miles by automobile road. These ruins, in two groups, constitute the Tonto National Monument. They well represent the architecture of the ancient inhabitants of this region. One glance at these massively-built walls and towers is sufficient to convince anyone that the people who raised them could have been no savage cave-folk; but to what race they belonged must forever remain a mystery.

In prehistoric times this whole region was more thickly settled than it is now, and there are at least 1,000 cliff dwellings within the borders of Tonto National Forest. Some of the best-preserved are on Cherry Creek and Coon Creek, in the Sierra Ancha Range.

## *The Sierra Ancha*

The mountain mass known as the Sierra Ancha is a district of unusual interest, accessible from the Apache Trail by an automobile road diverging northward from a point near Livingston, with ferry across Roosevelt Lake. The tourist can here become explorer and perhaps discover new cliff-houses; or he can find good sport hunting for the deer, bear, and cougar that lurk in the highlands. Wild turkey, quail, dove and pigeon are abundant.

From Mountain View Ranch a pack trail leads to the Devil's Chasm, Pueblo and Montezuma canyons, of remarkable scenic grandeur. The beautiful falls of Workman Creek, on Baker Mountain, and the large stalactite cave in Coon Creek canyon, are points of interest which merit a visit.

## *Natural Bridge*

In the northern part of Tonto National Forest is the great Natural Bridge—one of the most remarkable formations on the continent. It is reached by way of Payson or Pine, being five miles south of the latter place.

## *Land of Great Cliffs*

All this part of Arizona is a delightful vacation realm for lovers of grand mountain scenery. The Superstition Mountains, Mazatzal Range, Sierra Ancha, Salt River Mountains, the Pinals and other lofty ranges give variety to the landscape, and offer exhilarating outings for those glad to "rough it" in the wilds.

You will enjoy a stay at Apache Lodge, with excursions into the highlands roundabout. This is the real Southwest.



## Apache Trail Travel Information

**How to Make the Trip:** During the winter months Pullman sleeping car service is maintained on certain days each week on the "Sunset Limited" from New Orleans via El Paso and Bowie to Globe, from which point automobiles proceed over the Apache Trail to Phoenix. Pullman service then continues from Phoenix to Los Angeles.

East-bound from Los Angeles similar service reversed will be offered, the automobiles running from Phoenix to Globe, with Pullman service from Globe to the East via Bowie and El Paso.

During summer months, west-bound passengers leave main line trains at Bowie, using local service to Globe. The Dominion Hotel, within a block of the station, provides good accommodations at reasonable rates, with meals *a la carte*. Auto stage leaves Globe in the morning stopping at Fish Creek for lunch, arriving that night at Phoenix, where connection is made with through Pullman service arriving at Los Angeles the following morning.

East-bound passengers in summer should take through standard sleeper from Los Angeles to Phoenix, making trip from that point by auto-stage to Globe, where the night is spent at the Dominion Hotel. From Globe, day coach operates to Bowie, where connection is made with Pullman service on east-bound trains.

*Secure latest schedules from Current Time Table.*

**Automobiles:** The automobiles on the Apache Trail route are powerful and comfortable motor coaches of the latest type. They are driven by experienced and careful drivers.

**Fare:** The Rail-and-Auto fare between Bowie and Maricopa via Globe, Roosevelt Dam, and Phoenix, is \$10—available to holders of tickets reading over the Southern Pacific from Deming, N. M., or points east thereof to Yuma, Ariz., or points west thereof, or vice-versa.

**Running Time:** The time required for the automobile drive between Globe and Phoenix is nine hours, including stop for luncheon.

**Stopovers:** Stopovers are allowed within limits on stopover tickets, and extensions of not to exceed ten days will be granted on other tickets to enable passengers to make the Apache Trail trip, or to remain for a few days at Apache Lodge. Through passengers desiring to visit the Tonto cliff dwellings will stopover one day at Apache Lodge.

**Baggage:** Passengers should check baggage straight through to destination and make the Apache Trail trip with hand-baggage only. Baggage up to 50 pounds is carried free between Globe, Roosevelt Dam and Phoenix; charges for any additional baggage, three cents per pound.

**Exchange of Tickets:** Passengers holding through tickets from Bowie to Maricopa via Apache Trail and who desire instead to return from Roosevelt Dam to Bowie as a side trip, have the option of so doing. Passengers holding "side trip" tickets Bowie to Roosevelt Dam and return, have the option of continuing via Phoenix to Maricopa.

For exchange of auto coupons, apply to auto driver; and for rail coupons, to Southern Pacific agent at Globe or at Phoenix.

**Proper Clothing:** Heavy overcoats and wraps are not required on the Apache Trail trip except in the winter months, when they should not be left behind. Ordinarily an outing suit and linen duster should be worn. For hiking over foot-trails, heavy shoes are necessary.

## Hotels and Rates

**At Bowie**—Southern Pacific Hotel. Rooms, \$1 per day; with bath \$1.50. Meals *a la carte*.

**At Globe**—Dominion Hotel. Rooms \$1.50 and up per day; with bath, \$2.50 and up. Meals *a la carte*.

**At Roosevelt Dam**—Apache Lodge. Rooms, \$2.00 and up per day; with bath, \$3.50 and up. Meals, \$1. American plan, \$5 and up per day.

**At Phoenix**—Hotel Adams. Rooms, \$2.50 and up per day; with bath, \$3.50 and up. Meals *a la carte*.





INDIANS AT THE APACHE VILLAGE NEAR ROOSEVELT DAM





For information regarding passenger fares, time schedules, Pullman reservations or freight rates and freight service, etc., address the following:

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