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W. T. NOONE.....Editor and Manager

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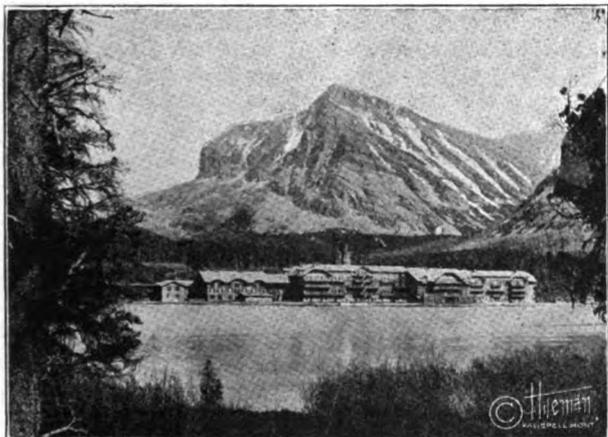
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Glacier National Park



Glacier National Park in the Montana Rockies, that remarkable recreation place for those who travel Great Northern from or to the Pacific Coast cities where a host of memorable tours by auto stage, by launch, by saddle horse and afoot await the traveler, is in many respects the greatest of our National playgrounds. Glacier Park is a world attraction that ranks with or even excels the Alps of Switzerland. The Park season opens on June 15th and closes on September 15th.

Glacier National Park lies directly alongside the main transcontinental track of the Great Northern Railway—the only national park of the United States that is located on the main line of a transcontinental route. The Great Northern's track skirts the south peaks of Glacier Park for 60 miles—the right of way forms the



Many Glacier Hotel, Lake McDermott, Glacier National Park

Park's boundary—and all of the Great Northern's overland trains stop directly at the Park's gates. Stopping off at Glacier Park is a very simple matter.

The tremendous mountain land of Glacier National Park sits high up in the splendid Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana—centered about the Continental Divide. Glacier Park's mountains outstretch from the Great Northern's tracks all of the way northward to the Canadian border, and from the reservation of the Blackfeet Indians westward to the Flathead River—a mountain land that is 1,525 square miles in extent. With Mount Cleveland (10,438 feet) and Mount Jackson (10,023 feet) its generals, a veritable army of magnificent peaks, giants of the Divide, for all time is encamped here—peaks that rear from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level with their bases thickly forested up to the timber line, and their limestone crests by sun and wind painted to many colors—reds and browns

and blues and purples. The "roof of America" is what this region has been christened; from these heights waters start on journeys west to the Pacific Ocean, north to Hudson's Bay and south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Atop these mountains are eighty living glaciers that are every bit as inspiring as those ice fields of Switzerland; of these the great Blackfeet Glacier has an area of five miles. Up in these high places, too, are droves of nimble-footed Rocky Mountain goats, and deer and elk. Among these mountains, in the forested valley where gorgeous wildflowers riot, are 250 glacier fed blue mountain lakes and scores of noble cataracts and rollicking mountain streams. Many of Nature's phenomena are within the Park—like Iceberg Lake, where ice cakes float the summer through.

So many are the tremendous sights to be seen at Glacier Park and so many are the stirring out-of-doors things to be done there that only that tourist who has passed a summer within the Park has seen or done it all. But so well have the most important sections of



Lake St. Mary, Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, Glacier National Park

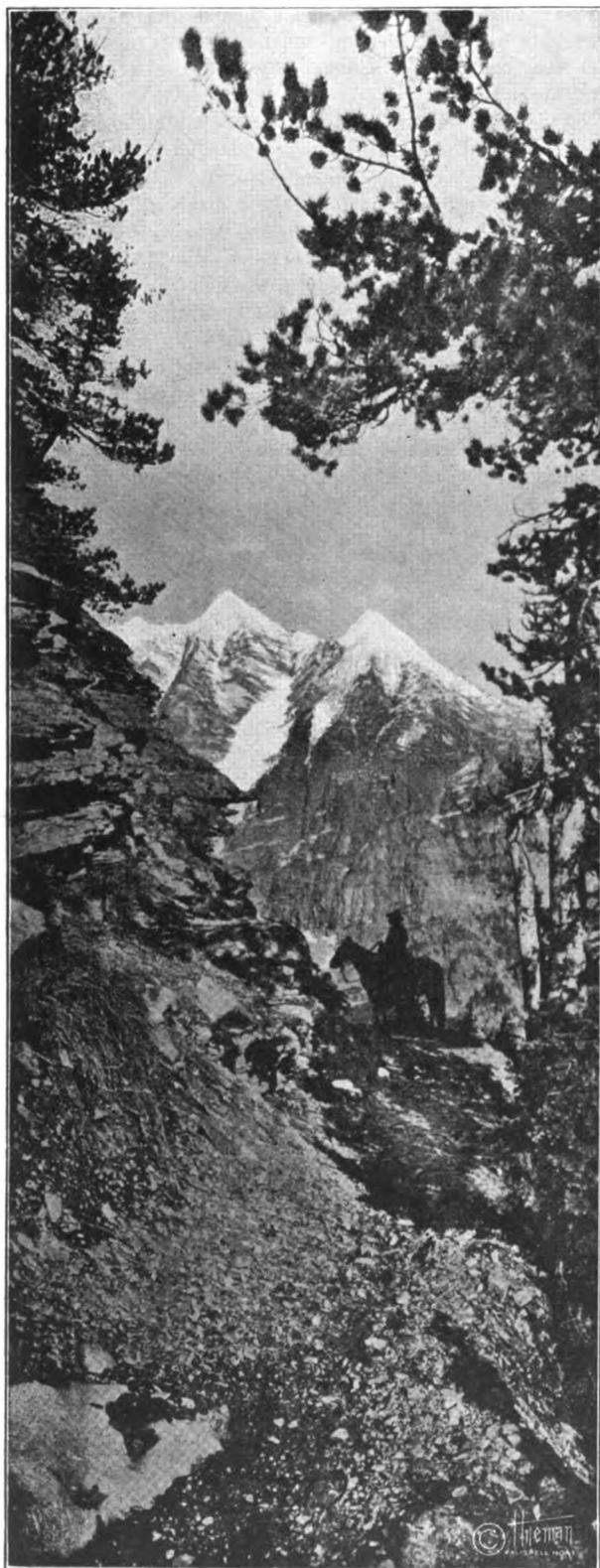
the Park been linked by auto-stage roads and by trails for tourists on horseback and afoot, at such strategic locations have the hotels and chalet groups of the Park been placed, and so liberally has the Park been equipped with auto-stages, launches, saddle-horses and guides, that the tourist of Glacier Park during a brief visit may enjoy a very great deal of this national mountain-land.

Glacier Park's Gate—at the Trackage

The main entrance to Glacier National Park is opposite the Great Northern station of Glacier Park—on the Rockies' east slope but thirteen miles east of the point where the railway crosses the Divide through Marias Pass. Here—a stone's throw from the log-built depot—are the Park's entrance gate; the gateway hostelry, the "Glacier Park," and the start of the automobile highway.

By Auto Stages—Deep Into the Rockies

The automobile highway, over which an efficient auto-stage service is maintained by the Glacier Park



On the Mountain Trails of Glacier National Park

Transportation Company, makes northward along the mountain's east slope. It follows the old rocky mountain trail, for centuries the north and south travel route of the Indians.

About four miles out a branch auto-stage road reaches westward to the Two Medicine Country, where Two Medicine Lake and River are, and Rising Wolf Mountain, 9,270 feet, and Mt. Rockwell, 9,255 feet. A dozen miles further on another branch road strikes westward along the Cut Bank River—a famous stream for the fishing of Mountain Trout.

Thirty miles out from Glacier Park Hotel the automobile highway reaches the foot of deep and vivid blue St. Mary Lake, the most beautiful mountain lake in all America.

Up St. Mary Lake launch service is maintained to the Going-to-the-Sun region. The Going-to-the-Sun region, at the head of St. Mary Lake, is unquestionably one of America's wonder places. Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, 9,594 feet, is here and close about is Goat Mountain, 8,815 feet.

On from the foot of St. Mary Lake a second division of the automobile highway, 25 miles in length, extends to the foot of lower St. Mary Lake, and thence, westward, up the Swift Current Valley to another wonder place of America—the Many Glacier region. Here about McDermott Lake and Falls are the great pyramid of Grinnell Mountain and McDermott Peak and Gould Mountain, and on the heights all around are the many glaciers that give the region its name.

Up and into the mountains, from the termini of the automobile highway, and the route of the St. Mary, three principal trains over which regular saddle horse service is maintained, ascend Gunsight, Swift Current and Piegan—three skyland trails across and along the Continental Divide.

Of these the Gunsight trail east to west, in direction, from the head of St. Mary Lake, winds between Citadel and Fusillade mountains up to lofty Gunsight Lake, 6,000 feet above the sea, and the region of the Black-foot glacier, and thence climbs the side of Mt. Jackson, the Park's second highest peak.

Swiftcurrent trail, another east to west trail from McDermott Lake ascend the upper reaches of the valley of the Swiftcurrent, and surmounts the Divide at Swiftcurrent Pass, a gap in the mighty precipice of the Garden Wall. From the Swiftcurrent trail on expanse of mountains hundreds of miles is overlooked.

Piegan trail, on the other hand, is a north and south trail that links the Going-to-the-Sun and the Many Glacier regions and which follows the Divide. Sexton Glacier, Piegan Mountain, Siyeh Mountain, 1,000 feet, Grinnell Glacier and Grinnell Lake, are a few of the landmarks along the Piegan trail.

The chain of the mountain hotel and chalet groups that has been established along these auto highways and these trails is one of the most interesting things at Glacier Park. These hotels and chalets are remarkable in the rhyme with the mountain land. The gateway hostelry of the Park, the Glacier Park Hotel, at Glacier Park Station, like Glacier Park itself is a struc-

ture that's big. At a cost of \$500,000 a hostelry of such size has been erected here that in the matter of length it lacks but a few feet of the dimensions of the national capitol at Washington. The hotel's chief charm lies in the ingenious manner in which the architects have built into it, and the atmosphere and traditions of Glacier Park. Its outer walls have been constructed largely of the hugh trunks of the trees of the forest of the Northwest, and its thousands of feet of exterior galleries are supported by giant tree trunks. Inside, the most notable feature of the hotel is the forest lobby. From tree trunks also the hotels desk and various counters and lamp stands are fashioned. Still another unique thing is the open campfire on the lobby's floor. Instead of around the common fireplace, tourists and dignified Blackfeet chiefs cluster on evenings about the great slab of stone on which sticks of fragrant pine crackle merrily.

In the Many Glacier region in the Park's very heart, and at the terminus of the automobile highway, another mammoth hotel, a companion to the Glacier Park, is Many Glacier. This hostelry occupies a situation of remarkable grandeur—on the shore of McDermott Lake and commanding superb views of Grinnell and Gould mountains and the Glaciers adjacent. Like the Glacier Park the Many Glacier is big, with accommodations for some 500 guests. It too has the open fireplace and is built of timber hewed and sawed about Lake McDermott. None of the comforts and luxuries of the metro-

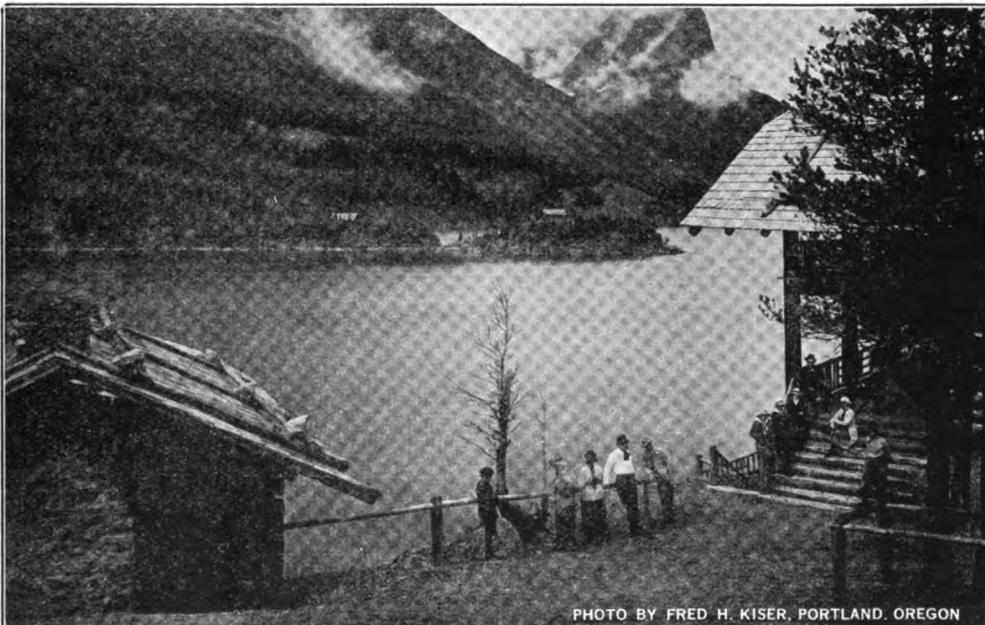
politan hotel of today have been left out of either Glacier Park Hotel or Many Glacier Hotel.

Supplemental to the Glacier Park and Many Glacier hotels through Glacier Park are nine chalet groups, in reality nine unique mountain villages. These chalet groups are each of them made up of club-chalets, dining-chalets, and dormitory-chalets, modeled after the chalets of the Swiss Alps, and constructed of logs and stone.

For still other lodging places there have been established on Lakes McDermott and St. Mary near Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Indian tepee camps where the tourist may lodge somewhat as the old time Blackfeet. The ways of touring Glacier National Park are all of them joyous out-of-the-door ways—and they are many.

The Park's two mammoth hotels, the gateway, Glacier Park, and the Many Glacier in the Park's heart, are the hubs of Glacier Park tours, and between these hotels and the chalet groups the variety of tours that are possible is almost endless. A host of side trips to nearby peaks, glaciers, lakes and canyons are available besides.

The Definite Tours of Glacier Park, by means of which it is possible to see very many of the Park's wonders, in a visit that is brief, are tours definite as to route, schedule and expense—tours by auto-stage, by launch and by saddle-horse. There are tours of from one to seven days, which covers the Park's chief highways and trails and includes much real mountaineering.



Glacier National Park