ALTERATIONS, REMOVALS AND OMISSIONS

Abbott-Irwin Coal Co (T C Irwin, R E Abbott) 232 S Clark R1045
Abell Irene collr Court 58 Columbian Circle h4742 N Washtenaw av
Achain League Athanasius A Pantelis pres 155 N Clark
Adel Hat Shop (Edw Adelman) mlnr 3310 Mad
Adelman Edw (Adel Hat Shop) h 4842 Thomas
Adolph Wm pres lodge 54 O of Mutual Protection r1328 Barry av
Aeberly Jno J jr civ eng City h 5139 N Ashland av
Allen Ethel I pub sten 6322 Cot Gr
ALLEN HENRY A COLONEL, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer 408 Northwestern Bldg, 208 N Wells, Tel Main 1459, h 746 Irving Park Bl
AMERICAN ASSN OF CREAMERY BUTTER MFRS, George L McKay Sec, Marquette Bldg, 140 S Dearborn
American Chiropodist Supply Co Edmund Grossman pres 138 N Las
American Credit Indemnity Co of N Y ins 232 S Clark R1045
American Meat Packers Trade & Supply Assn Robt B Harbison sec 111 W Washington R1657
American Newspaper Publishers' Assn Major J Lowenstein sec Chgo local 7 S Dearb R906
AMERICAN SCHOOL, R T Miller jr Pres, James McKinney Educational Director, Drexel av and 58th, Tel Hyde Park 8900
American Surgical Trade Assn Fred B Hovey 58 E Washington
American Technical Society R T Miller jr pres Geo R Kates sec Drexel av and 58th
Ames Edw S Rev pastor Univ Ch Disciples of Christ h5722 Kimbark av
Anagnos Wm coffee and tea Leiter Store bldg r3135 S Marshfield av
Anderson Bettie sten Trustees System Service r2631 Sheffield av
Arendt Constance rec ct 1116 C of H Life Assn r1610 W Superior
Arnold Magnus A h3754 W 63d
Association of Bonded Attys Chas Friend sec-treas 28 S LaS
Austin Business Men's Assn C T Price sec 5611 Lake
Automatic Display Co H A Dollinger mgr 10 N Clark R404
Ayers Mary H (wid John T) 5316 Kimbark av
Bacon Walter E h2228 Wentworth av
Badzinski Theodora (wid Leon E) h 1936 N Hoyne av
Baillie H M r2304 W 111th pl
Balaty Vincent dept mgr Hart Schaffner & Marx h341 Raymond av Congress Park
Ball Lewis C lawyer 77 W Washn R1604 r929 S Irving av
Baltz Eliz (wid Wm) h1005 N Wells
Bandurski Victoria (wid Martin) h 5441 S Wood
Bannister A H slsmn Brownell Improvement Co h7208 Bennett av
Bastian Cath collr Court 12 Columbian Circle h4028 N LaVergne
Bauer Frances (wid Otto) h6749 Evans
Beam Harry P asst corp consul, h755 Independence bl
Beaumont James r733 California ter
Becker Frances (wid Chas A) h2114 Larrabee
Beckett Robt A teller West Madison State Bank h3532 Congress
BECKMAN-DAWSON ROOFING CO, B C Beckman Pres-Treas, A L Dawson V-Pres, A O Herzog Sec, Roofing Materials, Asbestos Shingles, 822 F C Austin Bldg, 111 W Jackson Blvd, Tel Wabash 2127
Bedore Roy pres Lodge 103 Columbian Circle h3453 Harr
Beery Clifford E slsmn Kewanee Boiler Co r2216 N Sayre av
Beierlotzer Margt (wid Jno J) h 3359 W Chgo av
Bellis F B h735 Englewood av
Bentley Glen supvr R H Donnelley Corp r61 Cedar
Berg Margt (wid Chas E) h4021 N Harding av
Beringstein Jules r6222 Eberhart av
Berry Alex r3072 Haussen ct
Betsy River Fruit Growers Assn Benj Newhall sec 209 S LaS
Betty Harold asst to Commissioner Public Works r219 E Ont
Biederman W F supt Natl Lbr Mfrs Credit Corp 111 W Washn R2017
Biehn Carrie A (wid Jos P) h5444 Lakewood av
Bierbaum A W supt Kaplan Inc h 1426 N Mason av
Bigelow A G treas Brownell Improvement Co h6339 Kenwood av
BIRK SHOE CO THE, L V Miller Pres, F J Birk V-Pres, A S Klein Jr Sec-Treas, 2300-2310 Armitage av
Bishop Frank M r6734 Wentworth
Blaine W L collr Council 335 Royal Arcanum r5639 S Carpenter
Blind Chas h3111 Diversey av
Block John Rev pastor St John's Evang Luth Ch h5255 Argyle
Bloom Mary collr Court 21 Columbian Circle h3030 N Hoyne av
Blumthal Walter A cashr West Madison State Bank h5053 Jackson bl
Bolleau Emilie J pub sten 740 N Dearb h do
Bonino Jos film opr r5032 Prairie av
Borg Jonathan r210 N Central av
Brailsford Geo H (Chgo Metal Products Co) h4023 Southport av
Brannock Helen A collr Court 68 Columbian Circle h2747 W Mad
Bremler Richd ship clk Kewanee Boiler Co r3817 Ward
Brevitz Wm r2033 Osgood
Briggs Ernest F r4613 Dover
Brinkman G L regent Council 1648 Royal Arcanum r4130 W Mad
Brophy Margt (wid Jas A) h3021 Flournoy
Brown Sherman T slsmn H Schultz & Co r4712 Kenmore av
Browne Saml dept mgr Hart Schaffner & Marx h309 Fairview av Winnetka
Bucke B F Supreme Sup of Courts Columbia Circle r2019 Wilson av
Buckley Jno T acct Kaplan Inc h 2158 W Jackson bl
Buena Park Citizens Assn Bert Korly sec 934 Edgecomb pl
Buena Terrace Apts 4246 Sheridan
Buergermeister Kate collr Court 80 Columbian Circle h4230 N Kedzie av
Bula Mary pres Court 28 Columbian Circle h2519 N Halsted
Bureau Chgo Medical Society 25 E Washington R1522
Burg Axel P r1521 Ogden av
Burkert Anna (wid Chas) h 1740 Fletcher
Burleigh John A tel eng h 5300 Washington bl
Burns P C fin sec div No 6 A O H h5645 S Wood
Burt Chas E r 102 S Mayfield av
Butterfield Arth J lawyer 77 W Washn R1604 r 7051 Greenview av
Butterfield Frank L lawyer 77 W Washn R1604 r 937 Sunnyside
Butterfield Rolla lawyer 77 W Washn R1604 r937 Sunnyside
Butterfield Wm H lawyer 77 W Washn R1604 r937 Sunnyside
By-Products Leather Goods Co (A Munics) 186 N LaSalle
Cannon Allan F slsmn r Rogers Park Hotel
Cannon Margt (wid Jas F) r Rogers Park Hotel
Carlson Mabel pres Royal Star Chapter 1503 h318 W 112th
Carrow Jno W drftsmn Marshall & Fox r 140 E Sheridan av Brookfield
Casey Agnes sec Court 6 Columbia Circle h3617 Flournoy
Casey Jno D pres Div No 40 A O H h746 E 88th pl
Casey P J v-pres Div No 23 A O H h8034 Aberdeen
Central Finance Co Jos C Mason pres Walter H Seely v-p K O Richards sec Wm Edwards treas 332 S Mich av R1432
Central Metal Crafts (Harry Christenson) metal novelties 8601 North av
Chapel Wm B r9157 Phillips av
Chaplin Carl W dept mgr Hart Schaffner & Marx h1505 Oak av Evanston
Chicago Bottlers' Clearing House Assn 1152 Polk
Chicago Carpet & Rug Cleaners' Assn Herbert A Shearer pres 4150 N Clark
Chicago Chapter No 1 Electrical Craftsmen Hattie Kramer sec 635 S Ashland bl
Chicago Chiropractors' Assn Robt E Davenport sec 5 N Wabash av R805
Chicago Christian Missionary Soc 77 W Washn
Chicago Church Federation 77 W Washn R1304
Chicago Displays Co (Wm L Pressey) adv novelties 800 N Clark
Chicago Eye Ear Nose & Throat Hosp 235 W Washn
Chicago Fur Credit Assn F E Alexander actuary 38 S Dearb
Chicago Masons & Builders Wm R Nole sec 133 W Washn R1318
Chicago Metal Products Co (Geo H Brailsford) 355 Union Pk ct
Chicago Motor Boat Club Lincoln Park
Chicago Real Estate Investment J F McGuire sec 69 W Washn R401
Chicago Rooming House Assn B Wagner sec 111 W Monroe R309
Chicago Yacht Club ft Monroe
Childress Mary (wid Rufus J) r 3169 N Clark
Chisholm Duncan trav slsmn h 4533 Washn bl
Chisholm Roderick J musn r 4533 Washn bl
Chisholm Ruth E sch tchr r 4533 Washn bl
Christensen Geo mach h5369 Lawrence av
Christensen Harry (Central Metal Crafts) h 3554 Beach av
Christensen Ruby nurse r 5369 Lawrence av
Christensen Wm H r315 W Grand av
Clark Carrie M (wid Edw R) h 7251 S Shore dr
Clark Robt dist dep No 3 I O O F r 468 E 42d
Clark Saml r520 W 78th pl
Clarke Jos P 1525 W 47th
Cleerman Rose L mgr savings dept West Madison State Bank h3832 Washn bl
Clough D pres lodge 44 Columbian Circle r1969 Linc av
Cohen Simon (Miller & Cohen) h 5249 Prairie av
Collin Eva E dept mgr Hart Schaffner & Marx r4901 Fulton
Constant Ralph r2537 Clifton Park
Contractors & Builders' Wholesale Purchasing Assn of Chicago E L MacIlravy mgr 133 W Washn R405
Cooney Irene sten Kewanee Boiler Co r 848 Grace
Cooper Louis rec clk Kewanee Blr Co r3409 W 21st
Corcoran John F gen mgr Ill Phonograph Corp h 7624 East End av
Corcoran Josephine rec ct 1045 C of H Life Assn r5534 Ingleside av
Corcoran Louise sec ct 22 Columbian Circle h 5104 W 23d
Corporate Charter & Legal Service Assn 5 S Wabash R600
Corrigan John F dept mgr Hart Schaffner & Marx h 334 16th Wilmt
Coven Isadore E (Coven's Pharmacy) h 744 S Kilbourn av
Craven Hattie M (Wesley Dial Scale Co) h 1747 W Monroe
Crawford C L Rev pastor Armour Av Church Disciples of Christ h8829 Wabash av
Credit Men's Assn J F O'Keefe sec 38 S Dearb R948
Croider D H mgr Photo Engraver's Supply Co 343 S Dearb R1117
Cripe Simon real est h5369 Lawrence av
Cross E R Rev pastor So Chgo Church Disciples of Christ r 36 Douglas Hammond
Cullenbine Nellie (wid Edw J) h 635 W 64th
Culver Anthony I r3450 Wrghtwd av
Cummings A J regent council 708 Royal Arcanum r 4745 Gladys
CURTIS ESPY & CO (Espy Curtis), Mfrs Egg Boilers and Timers, 546 Washington Bl, Tel Main 1616
Dahlberg Ivan molder r3839 W 19th
Dahlberg Lennart molder h3839 W 19th
Dahle Isak J life underwriter Equitable Life Assurance Society 122 S Michigan R623
Dahlem Chas A r1303 N Clark
Dailey Jos fin sec div 35 A O H h 1000 W 51st
Dall 'Agnal Giuseppe Royal Vice Italian Consul 743 Ill Merchants Bank bldg h844 N Mich av
Daly Anna (wid Edw J) h1442 S Crawford av
Daly Grace (wid Edw B) h3721 Pine Grove av
Darling Clinton S dist mgr Motorbloc Corp r10432 Prospect av
Darschewski Olga sec lodge 157 O of Mutual Protection r3730 N Albany av
Dean Electric Co 2137 W Van B
Dehn Geo J h419 N Laramie av
Delaney Laurel M (wid Jas M) h 6803 Ridgeland av
DELFRAINE VARNAC, Office 608 Cunard Bldg 140 N Dearborn, Tel Dearborn 3187
Dollinger H A mgr Automatic Display Co 10 N Clark
DelVecchio C J pres Lodge 49 O of Mutual Protection 159 N State
Deutsch Matthew J undertaker 2153 W Van B h5518 W Adams
DeYoe Geo D real est 111 Washn
Dillon Annie (wid Danl) h2831 Shields av
Disseldorp Anna (wid Cornelius) h 2606 Armitage av
Doherty Robt r3546 W 62d
Dominoe Cab Co Inc Lewis J Witt pres-mgr Lawrence Witt v-p Lillian Witt sec-treas taxi cabs 2222 W Division
Donaldson Jessie sten West Madison State Bank r4029 Gladys av
Dragan Cigar Co Lewis Michel mgr Leiter Store bldg
DRAKE ELMER W, Vocational Counselor and Employment Advisor The Sheldon School, 920 North American Bldg, 36 S State, Tel State 8916, h Fullerton Plaza Hotel
Duffy W A v-p Security Cycle Co h8736 S May
Dunbar Roofing Co (Thos J Dunbar) 522 N May
DUNN'S COMMERCIAL SERVICE BUREAU INC, Frank J Dunn Pres and Treas, H Radway Matez V-Pres, Ruth J Meyers Sec, Publishers of Collection Service 21 S Lincoln, Tels West 3313-3314
Dworkis Hyman (Grand Talking Mach Co) h1126 S Ashland bl
Earl George D insp Ill Bell Tel Co h1922 Archer av
Ebright Chas O dist mgr K-G Welding & Cutting Co h3800 Irving av
Edelman Chas r514 W Roosevelt rd
Edgebrook Golf Links Edgebrook Sta C M & St P Ry
Eldridge Martha (wid Ernest) h1712 W 101st pl
Ellis Fredk S lawyer 5 N LaS r420 Fullerton pkwy
Employment Exchange The Geo W Truax mgr 10 N Clark R702
Engle Charlotte K (wid Everett R) h309 S Springfield av
Ettelson Saml A (Schuyler Ettelson & Weinfeld) r1020 48th
Fairbanks Nellie (wid Jas E) h 3918 N Troy
Fash Jos T slsmn Kewanee Boiler Co r1520 Berteau av
Ferguson Sarah (wid Wm) h6642 Parnell av
Fidelity & Deposit Co of Md W H Hansmann mgr Lincoln Bowen supt claim dept R908-9 Ill Merchants Bank bldg
Finke Chas H elect contr 3441 W 12th pl
Finkelstein Fanny (wid Marks) h 3349 Eastwood av
Flaxman Sava sten Narowetz Heat & Vent Co r1834 S Clifton av
Foley Margt (wid Thos H) h5215 Harper av
Forster Harry J ship clk Kewanee Boiler Co r3701 Osgood
Franks Herman (Quincy Oyster House & Restaurant) 9 Quincy
Friedlander Supply Corp Stanley Pressner mgr whol laundry supplies 1318-22 S Canal
Friedlund Sofia (wid Jno) h1442 Rascher av
Garrett Louis J (Schug & Garrett) h1742 N Troy
Gay Margt (wid Frank B) h4346 W 22d
GEIER GEORGE C, Attorney-at-Law, 1604-05-06 Chicago Temple, 77 W Washington, Tel Dearborn 8757, h1150 N Francisco av, Tel Armitage 6084
Goern Wm treas Universal Electric Lamp Co 1922 Potomac av
Golden Co The (Arnold P Nicks, Howard Golden) mfg chemists 1913 Harr
Goldstein Libby (wid Levy) h1311 S Halstead
GRAHAM FRANK H, Lawyer 1314 Ashland Block, 155 N Clark, Tel Central 6299, h4921 Grand Bl, Tel Drexel 1929
Grand Talking Machine Co (Hyman Dworkis) 2117 W Harr
Hamilton Chas S lawyer 77 W Washn R1604 r Lombard Ill
Hansmann W H mgr Fidelity & Deposit Co of Md 963 Ill Merchants Bank bldg
Harding Geo F real est 69 W Washn R1201 h4853 Lake Park av
Harding Geo F jr real est 3101 Cot Gr av h485 E 31st
Hattis R E v-p K & H Products Co h1834 Humboldt bl
Hertzfield Abr B (Hertzfield & Co) h700 S Marshfield av
HERTZFIELD & COMPANY (Abraham B Hertzfield, Solomor Rabinovich), Granite and Marble Monuments, Modern Memorials, Office and Salesroom 1012 S Paulina, Tel Humboldt 5856 Yards 1445-47 N Western av, Tel Seeley 2804
Hess Geo W lawyer 155 N Clark R 1407 h6335 Magnolia
Howson Thos J sec Geo Lauterer Co r6107 Rhodes av
Hirsch Eliz R (wid Wm) h2141 N Harlem av
Holabird Construction Co Wm S Holabird mgr 10 N Clark R401
Hoyt Fredk T real est 138 N LaS R41 h312 Grant pl
Huening Frank T lawyer 105 N Clark h2853 Belmont av
Illinois Copper & Iron Mfg Co Simon Babitzky pres Hy Meinhard sec 1637 W Lake
Indexers The Julia E Elliott dir office supplies 19 W Jackson bl
International Order of Ry Yd Masters 64 W Randolph
Jensen Karen M sten r2245 N Kedzie bl
Jensen Mary Mrs h2245 N Kedzie bl
Jensen Ruth bkpr r2245 N Kedzie bl
Johnsson Gustaf A contr 6026 Emerald av
K-G Welding & Cutting Co Chas O Ebright dist mgr 310 S Morgan
K & H Products Co J Kaufman pres R E Hattis v-p V G Kaufman sec-treas beverage mfrs 3110 Harrison
KAPLAN INC, Abraham Jacobs Pres, Wm Jacobs V-Pres Nathan Sniro Sec-Treas, Maurice Kaplan Gen Mar, Mfrs Lamp Shades 215 W Ohio, Tels Dearborn 9786-9787-9788
Kaplan Maurice v-p and gen mgr Kaplan Inc h2822 E 70th pl
Kaufman J pres K & H Products Co h2328 N Kedzie bl
Kaufman V G sec-treas K & H Products Co h2323 N Kedzie bl
Kelly Marie L (wid Edw J) h4931 N Washtenaw av
Kobrzynski J S & Co real est 1286 Milwaukee av R410
Kontos Harry (Quincy Oyster House & Restaurant) 9 W Quincy
Kovak Jeremiah lab h3030 S Homan
Landell E M Mrs h4232 N Paulina
Lasker Jacob office 10 S LaS R1634 h909 Foster av
Lefkow & Lefkow (Alphonso and Irene M) lawyers 58 W Washn
Levin Harry (Lamb Bottling Works) h928 S Ashland bl
Levin Isadore (Lamb Bottling Works) h928 S Ashland bl
Levin Lewis (Lamb Bottling Works) h928 S Ashland bl
Levin Morris (Lamb Bottling Works) h928 S Ashland bl
Liedberg Hugo J archt 77 W Washn h Desplns
LINDSAY WM J, Lawyer 804 Putnam Bldg, 10 N Clark, Tels Franklin 2623-24, h6138 St Lawrence av, Tel Midway 7472
LINK-BELT CO, Executive Offices 910 S Michigan av R206, Tel Wabash 0133
McCallum Alpheus mining agt 163 W Washn R213 h5908 Race av
McCoy Margt G (wid Frank G) h 1519 Granville av
McDonald John P lawyer 5 N LaS
McGarry Raymond J comptroller Kaplan Inc h1185 S Ridgeland bl O Pk
Manor Hotel 828 Wilson av
Maxwell-Edwards Co Inc Jos E Korshak pres Max H Bloom sec-treas gen mdse 335 W Madison
Melby Andrew drftsmn Narowetz Heat & Vent Co h2711 Drake av
Mikesell Bros Co Harold S Mikesell pres Danl B Mikesell v-p Fred S Matthews sec-treas asbestos mfrs 104 S Michigan av
Myers Lewis whol cigars 224 N Wells 4th fl
Nafis Louis F Inc Louis F Nafis pres-treas Mabel S Nafis treas scientific glassware 23 N Desplaines
NATIONAL PRODUCTS CO INC, Joseph L Clement Pres, Hugo L Pitte Sec-Treas, Mfr Flavoring Extracts and Essential Oils, 2322 W VanBuern, Tel West 0820
Oehlsen Wm C lawyer 10 N Clark R804 h1047 Wolfram
Optner Arthur E r850 Margate ter
Oswald Julius barber 173 N LaS h 2313 Lincoln av
Pfuhl Geo A B lawyer 163 W Washn
Photo Engravers Supply Co D H Croider mgr 343 S Dearb R1117
Pilkington Geo L lawyer 10 N Clark R804 r4233 Prairie av
Powers Geo L clk h4914 Roscoe
Quist Oscar elec eng h2143 Humboldt
RASMUSSEN CHRIS, General Contractor 1103-1104 Chicago Temple, 77 W Washington, Tel Dearborn 2919
Razone Co (Basil A McNab medicine mfrs 119 N Wells
Re-Nu Products Co 544 W Washn bl
Retail Malt Beverage Dealers Assn M J McCarthy sec 1 N LaS
Rogers Elmer E lawyer 10 W Monroe R1620 h4212 Lake Park av
Sammons Kath apointmt mgr r 6753 Merrill av
Schramm Chas J h1441 Hudson av
Smith Ferey mgr Detroit Coffee Shop h4248 Ind av
Sumerdon Wm E pltr 158 N Kedvale av
Towle H W h2320 Cleland av
Umberger Jos S proofreader h2442 W Polk
VanHoesen Horace dept mgr Ill Tr & Sav Bk r25 Sheridan rd
Warren Tire & Rubber Co Chas W Gillett pres Jw C O'Brien v-p Arnold H Chapman sec-treas auto accessories 2635 S Mich av
Wuethrich Jno slsmn h4317 N Lowell av
Wuethrich Margt H (wid John) r 4317 N Lowell av

CHICAGO

The Great Central Market

BRIEF STORY OF THE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING ITS PHENOMENAL GROWTH IN ONE CROWDED CENTURY, WITH EMPHASIS UPON ITS POSITION AS A CENTER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, RECREATION AND CULTURE

CHICAGO I WILL OPPORTUNITY & A SQUARE DEAL

EDITED BY

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION *of* COMMERCE

FOREWORD

No large city in the United States today ever started its existence in such an unpretentious manner and on such an indefinite foundation as did Chicago. In the early nineteenth century one historian writing from Fort Dearborn frankly and boldly predicted that Chicago had no inducements to offer to the business man. He did predict the possibility of the place becoming larger and acquiring more business, but even that was tempered by the idea that the trade to be secured here would be small. Even as late as 1850 Eastern writers spoke of Chicago as a fishing village and fur trading post whose business was on the decline. Considering Chicago in 1830 you find that it had about 100 inhabitants, while St. Louis had 10,000.

From a population of 100 to nearly 3,000,000 in 90 years tells the story of Chicago's astounding growth and leadership. And right now this growth shows no signs of slackening. The reason for this is that the city is not the result of some boom or sudden discovery of precious metal. It is strategically located in the heart of the Middle West; it is the center of the richest and most productive part of the United States. Its growth was inevitable.

Today finds Chicago the youngest large city and the largest young city in the world. At the cross roads of America's industrial, commercial and agricultural life the city has taken a lead as a distributing center that cannot be equaled by any city on the continent. From the marts of Chicago there flows year after year a never ending stream of products without which the world could not get along. Grain, lumber, furniture, clothing and other products are some of the necessities which Chicago handles in a volume that amazes the world.

Chicago is unique historically, great commercially, aggressive in her ideas of expansion and industrial growth and progressive artistically. Long known as the busiest and fastest growing urban center the city has started upon an era of building and remodeling which will make it a center of beauty and civic splendor.

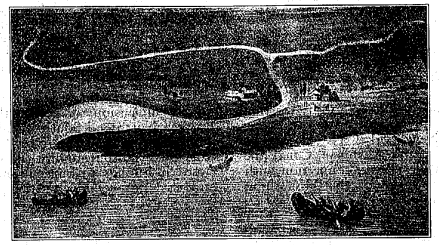
Guided by public spirited citizens, Chicago the second largest city in America is marching forward toward greater achievements industrially and commercially. A greater Chicago is in the making.

CHAPTER ONE

CHICAGO'S RECORDED HISTORY BEGINS

It is necessary to go back to the year 1673 in order to start the story of Chicago. It was in this year that the momentous exploration conducted by Louis Jolliet occurred. Sketching the fascinating story of what is now the second largest city in the United States Milo Milton Quaife chronicles the early history of Chicago in this manner:

"The Mississippi had been discovered by De Soto, and its lower reaches explored, over a century before 1673, and about the same time the French had begun their efforts at colonizing the lower valley of the St. Lawrence. Now Jolliet, sent out by the governor of New France, discovered the upper Mississippi and followed its course far enough to determine that it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. Thus the identification of the upper Mississippi with the great river De Soto had discovered was established; and hard upon the heels of Jolliet came another dauntless Frenchman, the sieur de La Salle, bent on realizing his imperial vision of a New France which would stretch from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.



Chicago 1803 to 1812.

A companion of Jolliet on his voyage of 1673 had been the gentle priest, Father Jacques Marquette. So favorably was he received by the natives of Illinois that he resolved to return at an early date and establish a mission here. This determination he carried out the following season. Leaving Depere (near modern Green Bay) in the late autumn of 1674, he journeyed along the shore at Lake Michigan as far as Chicago, where, overtaken by illness, he tarried through the winter in a rude shelter erected some distance up the south branch of the river. In the spring he went on to the vicinity of modern Ottawa, preached to the friendly natives, and then with the hand of death already upon him hastened to return to distant St. Ignace, dying enroute at the mouth of the Notepseakan River, where Ludington now stands. Other missionaries seized the torch which fell from the dying hand of Marquette, and from that day to this the Gospel has been preached in Illinois.

LaSalle and Tonty—While the missionaries were thus zealously laying the foundations of the church in Illinois, its commercial possibilities were being no less eagerly exploited by the traders. Of these LaSalle, "first promotor of big business in the West," was for almost a decade, until his tragic death in 1687, the leading figure; and from his Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock for a decade and a half longer his faithful lieutenant, Tonty, continued to dominate the red men and monopolize the trade of the surrounding region.

It was in this early period, too, that the dream, even yet only partially realized, of opening a practical waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico was first conceived. By cutting a canal of half a league at the Chicago portage, Jolliet reported, a bark could sail from Lake Erie to the Gulf. A few years later La Salle took sharp issue with this statement of Jolliet, showing clearly the uselessness for all practical purposes of such a canal, since the real head of navigation on the Illinois was not the point on the upper Des Plaines opposite the South Branch of the Chicago, but instead at Fort St. Louis 100 miles below. In later years by dint of frequent repetition the error of Jolliet effected lodgment in the public mind, and on July 4, 1836, the digging of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was gaily entered upon; but weary years of disappointment ensued to dampen the ardor of the hopeful citizens of Chicago before the first boat passed through the canal in the summer of 1848; and the sequel confirmed the accuracy of La Salle's observations over a century and a half before, for Jolliet's ditch of "half a league" had lengthened to one hundred miles, and the cost to many millions of dollars.

Fort Dearborn Founded—In 1795 the United States government, by a treaty with the Indians acquired title to a plot of ground six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River. Here Fort Dearborn was built in 1803. The new military post soon attracted attention of the traders as possessing special advantages for fur trade.

For Three Decades Fort Dearborn Was Chicago—Broadly speaking, Fort Dearborn was Chicago for almost three decades. Traders had visited the place from Jolliet's time onward and had made, it seems probable, more or less lengthy sojourns here. In the main, however, the hand of time has wiped out all knowledge of their doings, and none may say with assurance who was the first white resident of Chicago.

In 1804 John Kinzie, known as the Father of Chicago, located here as agent for Astor's American Fur Company. This was the beginning of Chicago's career as a trade center. Here came the Indians and trappers, via the Illinois, Desplaines and Chicago Rivers, with their furs to exchange, for such merchandise as they needed, which had been shipped here from the turning with furs for the Eastern markets.

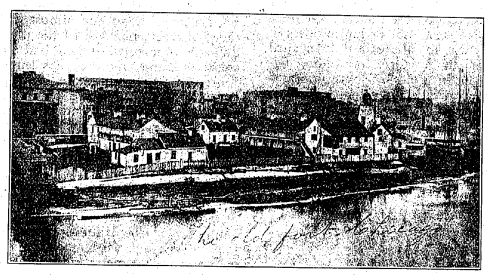
When the Troops Arrived, August, 1803—When the troops arrived at the mouth of the Chicago River in August, 1803, they found here several traders' huts or cabins, three of which were occupied by French Canadians, all of whom were living with Indian wives. These men were Le Mai, already mentioned, Antoine Ouilmette and Louis Pettle. Pettle resided here until 1812, and probably perished in the massacre of that year. Ouilmette claimed to have come to Chicago in 1790 and is known to have lived here at least from 1803 until his death some time after 1829, remaining even during the years of warfare from 1812 to 1815.

Although not the first and never the sole civilian settler at Chicago, Kinzie was an abler man than the French traders, and this factor combined with his racial and business connections to give him a dominant position in the tiny community where he resided until his death in 1828, saving the years from 1812 to 1816.

Ft. Dearborn 1835 to 1845. The original site of the Fort was just north of the main branch of the River.

Fort Dearborn Massacre of 1812—At all wilderness outposts, so at Chicago life flowed on in humdrum fashion during the years from 1803 to 1812. But the outburst of war with the mother country rudely terminated this peaceful existence. The red men, smarting under the

menace of the steady advance of American sentiment and the consequent loss of their homes, seized the opportunity to fall upon the little garrison, vainly essaying to withdraw from Fort Dearborn, and in a short, sharp fight of 15 minutes' duration killed or made captive the entire force. The civilian residents capable of bearing arms, twelve in number, had been organized by Captain Heald as an auxiliary force, which he dominated the "Chicago militia." Some there were of the Six Hundred who came back from Balaklava, but the members of the first Chicago mili-



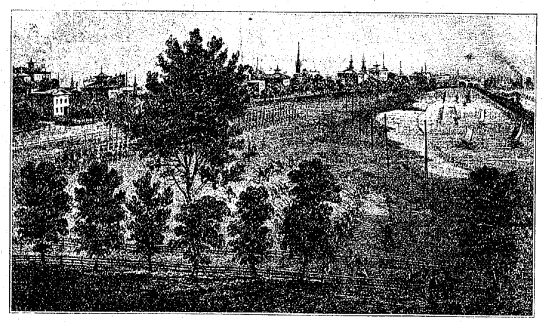
Ft. Dearborn from photograph taken in 1858.

tary organization, fighting valiantly in defense of homes and loved one, perished to a man.

Forces Presaging the New Chicago—For several years life at the New Fort Dearborn went on much as in the old days before the war of 1812. Meanwhile, far away from the wilderness stockade at the bend of the sluggish river forces were developing which were destined to remove forever the menace of Indian attack and to usher in the birth of the new Chicago. These were, in general, the persistent advance of American settlers westward, and in particular the construction of the Erie Canal under the guiding genius of Governor DeWitt Clinton. The spring of 1833 ushered in the first and greatest boom in the history of Chicago. Over night, as it were, the sleepy military outpost was transformed into a mushroom city, attended by all the concomitants of ugliness and vigor which are characteristic of such a development.

And Now a City—By 1837 Chicago had become a community of several thousand souls and achieved the dignity of a city. About the same time President Jackson pricked the bubble of the nation's speculative mania by the issuance of his famous specie circular, and the severest financial panic of our national history ensued. At Chicago the intensity of the depression corresponded to that of the speculative madness which it had brought to a close, and for several years the newborn city stagnated. Although the reaction bore hardly on the townsmen, carrying numbers of them to financial ruin and rudely overturning the economic structures which all had reared on a foundation of dreams, it had no permanent effect on the city's future.

Wilderness Becomes a Fruitful Hinterland—It is characteristic of Chicago's outlook, and of the sources from which her economic strength is drawn, that the city's first railroad ran west rather than east, being designed not to connect her with the Atlantic, but to bring to her markets and wharves the produce of her rich hinterland. In the early years of railroad construction there was no conception of independent transportation systems which should compete with water routes; instead, the first American railroads were designed, like the canals they superseded, to span the land lying between navigable water courses. Chicago lay at the head of navigation of the Great Lakes, and by the Erie Canal had uninterrupted water communication with New York City. By means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal the city early essayed to make connection with the navigable waters of the Mississippi,



A view of Michigan av. as it appeared in the early days of Chicago. Then as now Michigan av. was the most frequented and popular thoroughfare. The above scene depicts the military forces of the day in manoeuvre. A view of the yachting harbor is also shown.

but before the years of delay and dissappointment which the execution of this enterprise entailed were over, it had become evident that the importance of the canal as an instrument of transportation was waning, and that other measures for tapping the back country were essential.

Ogden and Chicago's First Railroad—In the expansive years of the thirties a charter had been taken out for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, but for ten years nothing further was done in the matter. Then William B. Ogden became president of the company, and under the impulse of his genius the moribund enterprise leaped into life. The work of actual construction was begun in the autumn of 1847, and a year later Chicago's first railroad extended to the DesPlaines River. Not until 1853 was Freeport reached, and the line was never built to Galena, for by this time the Illinois Central had entered the field, and the Galena arranged to use the Central's tracks from Freeport to its destination. Thus was constructed the first line of what is now the great Northwestern system. In February, 1852, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana ran the first train into Chicago from the East, and three months later the Michigan Central entered the city. The development of the greatest railway center on earth had been auspiciously inaugurated.

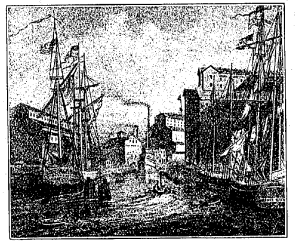
Chicago's Debt to Nature and Railroads—The railroads completed the work which nature had begun of making Chicago the great central mart of the continent. Henceforth her growth was to be conditioned only by the growth of the country itself. In 1850, after 17 years of development unaided by the railroads, the city had a population of 30,000; by 1860 this had more than tripled, and in the following decade, notwithstanding the upheaval of the Civil War, it tripled again. Twenty years later the population was 1,100,000, and in the twenty years ending with 1910 this figure was almost exactly doubled.

In the years while Chicago was attaining the dimensions of a city, the dispute between North and South was developing which was to eventuate in civil war. The story of this dispute and of the war which closed it belongs to our national history and need not be traversed here. As the metropolis of the state which gave Grant and Lincoln to the nation, Chicago, of course, played a worthy part in the contest. Here from an early day abolition sentiment had been powerful, and when, after the Compromise of 1850, Stephen A. Douglas came home to account to his constituents for his share in that measure the indignant citizens hooted him from the platform. Here Colonel Ellsworth had acted his brief role on the stage of public affairs, and in his person Chicago furnished the first hero of the Civil War.

Through War and Fire—Although the war inevitably dislocated the business of

Chicago, it did not greatly retard, apparently, the city's growth. What might have been in the absence of war we cannot say; but despite it the city grew from 110,000 in 1860 to 200,000 in 1866; and by 1870 another hundred thousand had been added.

Thus we come to the Great Fire of October 9, 1871. Despite all her pride of brawn and bigness, Chicago was preparing for herself, in the years of mushroom growth, a fearful lesson in the art of city building. Across the broad plain which skirts the river's mouth buildings by the



View from the 12th Street bridge looking south shows the fine shipping facilities which helped in the up building of Chicago.

thousand extended, constructed with no thought of resistance to the greatest menace with which our modern cities are confronted. Even the very sidewalks, made of resinous pine and elevated upon stringers, were combustible, almost, as a powder fuse, and the city's single pumping station, which supplied the mains with water, was covered with a roof of wood. If ever a city invited its fate, surely Chicago did in 1871.

The season was one of excessive dryness. Up from the plains of the far southwest blew week after week a scorching wind which withered the growing crops and turned the smiling green of the prairies to a dull brick red. In the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan conflagrations of unexampled magnitude raged, desolating entire districts and slaying hundreds of human beings. The force which

Chicago in 1845 looking from the West.

consumed the living pine in the forests would not long be balked by the seasoned pine of wooden-housed Chicago.

Destruction Spreads Fertile Ashes—About the Great fire volumes have been written, which here must be condensed to a page. Where it started is clear; how it started no man knows. Living in a shack at the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven Streets, was a poor Irish family by the name of O'Leary. The story commonly told is that Mrs O'Leary went out to the barn with a lamp to see her cow; sometimes the detail is added that she proposed to milk this family pet. Whatever her intentions, the lamp was upset and cow, stable and Chicago were engulfed in one common ruin. One veracious report even assured the world that the cow accidently kicked over the lamp; apparently the animal was questioned as to her motives in the brief interval of time between the fatal kick and her own prompt demise. Modest Mrs. O'Leary, far from coveting the honor of starting the Chicago fire, testified under oath that she was safe abed and knew nothing about it until called by a friend of the family.

Once started, the fire moved onward with resistless tread to the north and east until there was nothing more to burn. Between 9 o'clock on Sunday evening and 10:30 the following night an area of three and one-half square miles, including the business section of the city, was burned, over 17,000 buildings were destroyed and 100,000 people rendered homeless. From Taylor Street to Lincoln Park, from the river to the lake, the city lay in ruins. The direct loss of property was about $200,000,000. Of human life, while never known, the estimate is commonly about three hundred. The mass of fire can never be estimated. Such was the lesson Chicago learned on that October night and day half a century ago.

"Undaunted We Build" Said Kerfoot—With lines and boundaries all but obliterated, the real estate men were nevertheless first on the field, the very first structure to be erected in the burnt district being the real estate office of W. D. Kerfoot. Nailed to the side of the little slab shanty which he put up in the middle of Washington Street, because the ashes of his former building were too hot behind that line, was a shingle that bore the slogan "All Gone But Wife, Children and ENERGY".

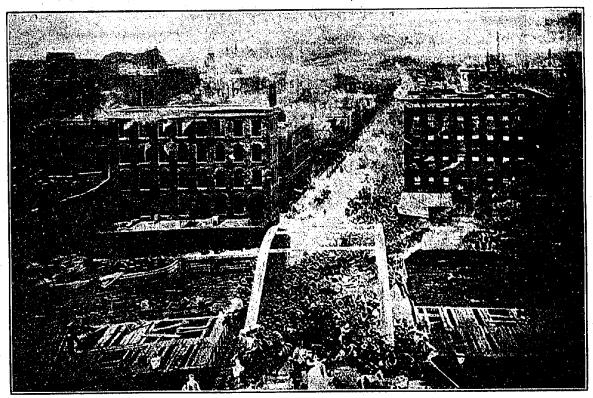
Several of the larger real estate concerns had copies of the abstracts of titles, the originals of which perished with the courthouse, and thus Chicago was saved the unutterable confusion of an uncharted city. Even with the duplicate records filed at Washington, however, it was often necessary to admit mere recollection in evidence in court for years to come.

The refuse from the ruined buildings was carted away as rapidly as possible and dumped into the lagoon which formerly divided the Illinois Central tracks from the shore opposite Lake Front Park. How little did the people realize then that

The O'Leary House, back of which the great Chicago fire is said to have started, occasioned by the kicking over of a lamp by Mrs. O'Leary's unruly cow.

they were beginning the very work which in after years was to be prosecuted with vigor in carrying out the provisions of the city plan, by which, literally on the ashes of the old, was to rise the new, the city beautiful!

As fast as the foundations of buildings were uncovered, their walls began to be rebuilt. As far as feasible they made them fireproof. The Nixon building, the only practically fireproof building in town before the fire, had stood the test. It became the model. Fine fronts of marble and even iron girders, unprotected by concrete, had melted like wax before the blowpipe created by the tremendous and self-engendered blast of the fire. Concrete was now used in lining walls and covering iron work, and soon experiments with steel resulted in the "Chicago steel skeleton construction," known to all the world today. Chicago had thus, in less than a



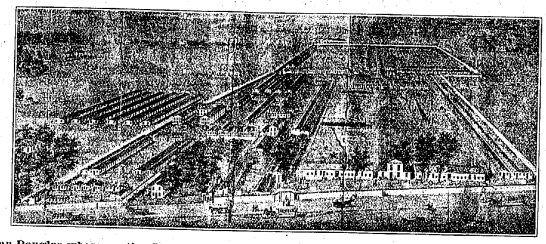
(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

The original of the above photograph was found in an old building in Chicago some 25 years ago and it is believed to be an actual photograph, or photographed from depicting a panic scene during the great Chicago fire.

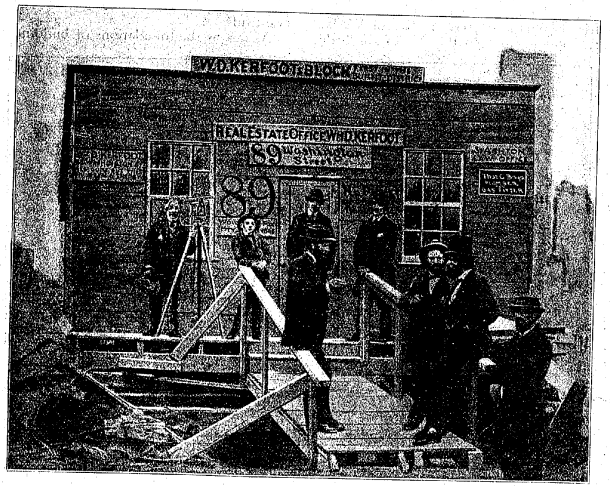
century, progressed from the palisade architecture, used in Fort Dearborn, through the "balloon frame" stage, the brick, limestone and iron period, and arrived at the most advanced form of construction ever known.

Lake Front Exposition Building—Chicago was never long content with small things. Having got her house in order after the fire, she was restive to tell the world about it, and set about devising a plan by which she might receive visitors on a large scale. The result was the great exposition building on the Lake Front where the Art Institute stands, and extending down to Jackson Street, housing the Interstate Industrial Exposition, which became an annual affair for years to come. The building was of Scotch granite, roofed with an elliptical glass dome supported by iron girders. Stepping inside, one was greeted with the roar of a gigantic rising in the center, the throb of machinery and the crash of bands playing while the crowd surged around, a sea of delighted sightseers.

Big Men Found Chicago Club—Men would entertained one another from time to time with game dinners at the Grand Pacific—the Drake Hotel of its day—or at the Palmer, the Sherman or the Tremont houses, glorying in the frescoed ceilings, the Brussels carpets and the excellent fare. Out of such entertaining as this and the desire for more metropolitan life grew the Chicago Club, the pioneer club of the west, and for many years the only social club in Chicago. Its membership of one hundred included such names as B. F. Ayer, Charles J. Barnes, T. B. Blackstone, A. H. Burley, John Crerar, John DeKoven, John B. Drake, N. K. Fairbank, C. B. Farwell, Marshall Field, Robert T. Lincoln, E. B. McCagg, S. M. Nickerson, George M. Pullman, J. Y. Scammon, Perry H. Smith, Lambert Tree, Emory Washburne, Jr., and others of equal prominence socially and financially. A club house where DeJonghe's restaurant now stands was ultimately attained, and there the younger members had their first taste of what at that time was considered really "high life."



Camp Douglas where captive Southerners were imprisoned during the civil war period. No remnant of the old camp remains at this day. The sight is now one of the populous sections of the city.



ALEX WOLCOTT EMIL RUDOLPH GEO. BIRKHOFF, JR. W. A. MERRIGOLD WM. D. KERFOOT SAM ASHTON

The first building erected in Chicago after the great fire. The men shown in this picture were among the prominent "hustlers." Apparently much of the business was transacted out of doors for the quarters within the building would hardly have housed the different and the many businesses as depicted by the signs on the building.

The Chicago Yacht Club was organized in July, 1870, the Farragut Boat Club in March, 1872, the Chicago Cricket Club in May, 1876, and the Bicycle Club in 1879.

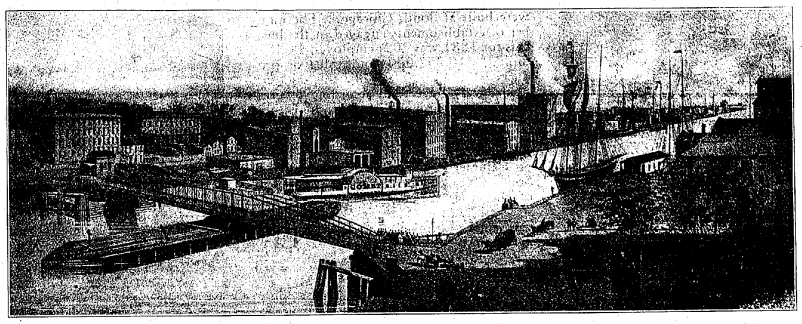
As for the national game, Chicago was represented at the meeting of the National Professional Baseball Association in New York City on March 17, 1871, by the "White Stockings," otherwise known as the Chicago Club, which by 1876 became the champion club. The home grounds of the club at that time were located near the corner of State and Twenty-third Streets, and by 1877 the City Council had granted the club a lease of the lake front between Washington and Randolph Streets.

Municipal Reorganization—Out of the unusual conditions created by the fire, making necessary the repair or replacement of almost all public works, such as street pavements, bridges, etc., besides the undertaking of new enterprises, such as the boring of more tunnels, the extension of horse car lines, etc., came the general consciousness that a change in the very fabric of the body politic was necessary. The result was the organization of the city under the general incorporation act of April, 1875. By this Chicago's rural government by legislative enactment, suitable for a small town, gave place to a more metropolitan system, with more power vested in the common council. In 1876 the board of public works was abolished and the single commissioner system instituted, the mayor himself holding that office temporarily until a regular commissioner was appointed in May, 1879.

Electricity and Sanitation in the Eighties—Events touching every interest in Chicago in the eighties were the introduction of electricity in the form of light and telephone service, and the organization of the Sanitary District, looking to the purification of the city's water supply by way of the drainage canal.

The first electric lights in Chicago were seen in 1880, a 50-light dynamo having been installed in the basement of the Young Men's Christian Association building, whence by June 1 light was going forth to at least forty lamps—all under the patents of the wizard Edison. The first theatre in the world to use incandescent lamps was the Academy of Music on Halsted Street, Chicago. The first theatre to be completely lighted with electricity was the old Haverly Theatre on Monroe Street. That Chicago people rose to the occasion was shown when on the first night, just as the curtain rose, all the lights were turned on. As one they sprang to their feet and applauded for fully fifteen minutes. By 1885 the courthouse and city hall had electric plants of their own: on the evening of December 31 the new Board of Trade building bloomed out

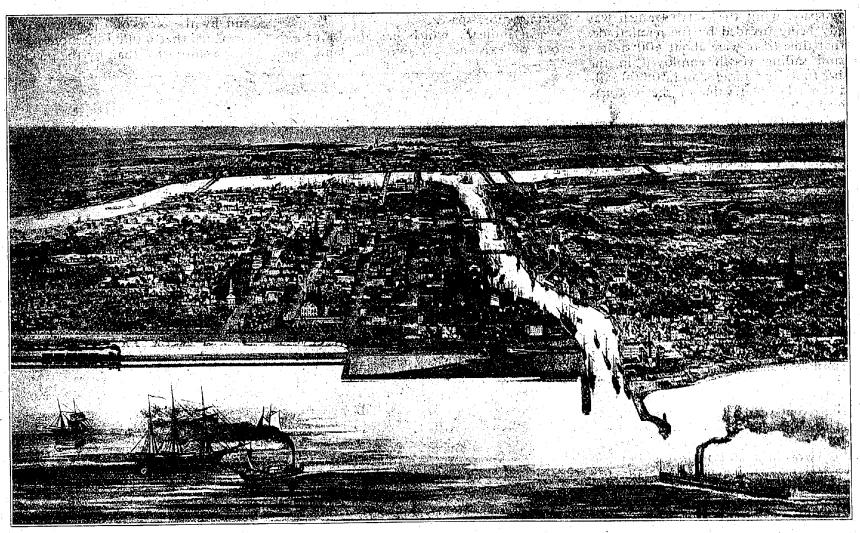
with a corona of light at the crest of its 300-foot tower, and in a few years they were in general use throughout the city. Telephones had been in the wind since 1878 when the Bell and Edison Systems began to operate in Chicago, but it was in April, 1881, that the Chicago Telephone Company bought out the Bell Company of Illinois and the American District Telegraph Company consolidating the Bell and Edison Systems and giving the city practical service. Such utilities can only be appreciated by imagining their absence for a single twenty-four hours.



Rush Street bridge in 1861.

The year 1880 was a record year for Chicago in the development of commerce, not only throughout the northwest, but in the direction of foreign trade. Corn receipts increased 50 per cent over the previous year, while oats and barley were larger than ever before. The value of cattle and hogs was greater than in any previous year of Chicago's history. Foreign tonnage entered at seaports of the United States had increased from 1,608,291 tons in 1860 to 12,112, 160 tons in 1880. Chicago, doing her share towards taking care of this trade with Europe, had meanwhile acquired two new carriers, the Grand Trunk Railway in February, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific in August. The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad was opened in 1883, and with its connections, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, formed a direct line to the seaboard.

Foundations of the Great Central Market—In addition to the enormous growth of the packing industry of Chicago, there was development along cognate lines, and



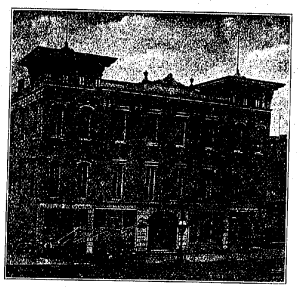
Chicago in 1853 shows evidence of the enterprise which has made Chicago the great leading city which it is.

The fact that Lake Michigan is the source of water supply for the city, and that prior to the eighties it had also been the place of sewage disposal, makes apparent the need that led to the organization of the Sanitary District under the acts of June 6, 1887, and May 29, 1889. Attempts to divert the course of the current in the Chicago River and its branches had been made early in the eighties and before that, by means of powerful pumping stations within the city limits. Chicago was not empowered to go beyond its borders, out through the rocky stratum separating the lakes from the Mississippi water systems, and purify her own water supply.

The value of wool and hides handled in Chicago for the year 1885 was $25,000,000. The total value of raw furs brought to Chicago about this time was between one and two millions of dollars annually.

A notable feature of the grocery trade in

Chicago has always been the direct importations of teas and coffees. Among the more prominent grocers who developed in the seventies and eighties in Chicago establishments of national note were Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Reid, Murdoch & Fischer, H. C. Durand & Co., Corbin, May



The old McVicker Theatre about 1860.

& Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., Merriam, Collins & Co., John A. Tolman & Co., W. M. Hoyt, Henry Horner & Co., and Dean Brothers & Lincoln.

The lumber industry, already the largest in the country, in 1881 added another district to the South Branch of the river, extending from 35th Street to the Stock Yards, and by 1884 a number of firms were obliged to move to South Chicago to secure space, while the North Branch was already being invaded by the retail trade. At that time there were about 500 steamers and sailing vessels employed in the lumber traffic in Chicago, and 30,000 railroad cars, the total value of the products received being about $50,000,000.

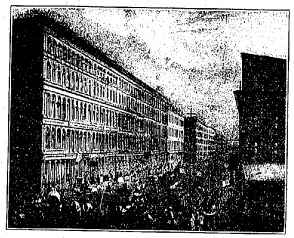
By 1885 Chicago had become the recognized center of the clothing industry, both as to manufacture and distribution. The total sales for that year aggregated $20,000,000.

Pullman Cars.—Pullman palace cars, Chicago's contribution, to the comfort of the traveling world, began to be made in the town of Pullman—the $5,000,000 village on the outskirts of Chicago, created by George M. Pullman for the centralization of his manufacturing work, and in the hope of dispelling dissatisfaction of employes through advantageous surroundings. A commentary on this is that the work went on apace, but for some reason the employes did not seem to like to live in the company houses—perhaps because they were too uniform in appearance. Within recent years Pullman has been annexed to Chicago, with all city privileges. An important experiment in the segregation of workmen and their families has been tried there, and manufacturers of today are putting into practice the lessons learned. One of the results is the study to afford as much variety in appearance in the houses as would obtain in any average village.

Chicago As Steel and Iron Center—Chicago's position between the ore beds of Northern Michigan and the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Illinois made her a natural center for the manufacture of railroad rails and other iron products necessary to the development of the Northwest. While the North Chicago rolling mills were established in 1857, the South Chicago mills were of the seventies and eighties. The year 1881 was especially prosperous in the iron industry. The rolling mills found it necessary to run at full capacity and four new blast furnaces were built at South Chicago. The number of establishments engaged in the business for 1881 was 202; employes, 11,359; capital, $10,752,000, and value of products $33,343,000. While this does not seem a very huge total according to present day standards, still it brought Illinois up from fifteenth place in the manufacture of steel and iron to fourth place at that time. The location of the Pullman works on Calumet Lake and the rolling mills at South Chicago, with the later development of the steel works at Gary, have had a strong influence on men's minds with regard to the ultimate location of Chicago's main harbor.

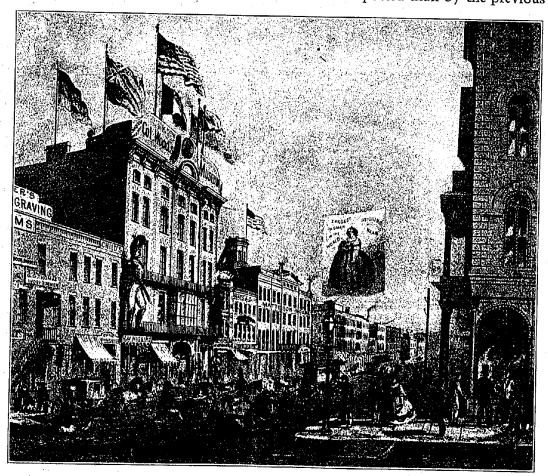
Farm Machinery Center—Cyrus Hall McCormick died in Chicago on May 13, 1884, having established the great business of manufacturing reapers in Chicago, on a basis so broad and firm that it led ultimately to the organization of the International Harvester Company and made Chicago the world's center for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. The removal of the McCormick factory from the main river to a point on the North Branch had the effect of drawing away a good many big enterprises from the mouth of the river to a zone where they could obtain more space.

An industry which has almost passed out of existence all over the land, but which in Chicago of the eighties flourished like a green bay tree, was the brewing business. By 1885 there were thirty-three breweries in Chicago and twenty private malt houses. The brewing interest had more than doubled in fourteen years and Chicago ranked high as a beer-producing center in the United States. The annual production in the middle eighties was 800,000 barrels and required over 5,000,000 bushels of malt, over 4,000,000 bushels of barley and 1,600,000 pounds of hops.



Looking East from the corner of State and Lake Streets in the days before the great fire.

First Cable Train.—On January 17, 1881, the city council granted the Chicago City Railway Company the right to operate a line of cable cars in Chicago, and by January, 1882, the State Street line to Twenty-ninth Street was ready for use. On the 28th of the month with a great deal of ceremony, the first public trial took place, Mayor Harrison, Superintendent Holmes, Judge Caton, Silas Cobb, William Bross and others of "the early day" making speeches. The Wabash and Cottage Grove line was constructed next, and by the close of the first year it was estimated that 6,000,000 more people had been transported than by the previous system of horse cars. The speed made was something less than ten miles an hour. The cable, which was adapted from the San Francisco system, was an endless steel rope running in a slot under the street so that it could be "gripped" by the cars,



Col. Wood's Museum, prominent among institutions of its kind anywhere in the world and famous for the variety of its curiosities, which numbered 150,000.

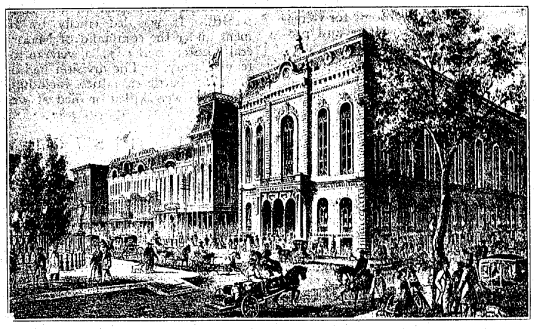
which were thus propelled along, the power being furnished by stationary engines in the plant. Ultimately the North and West Sides were all fitted out with cables, and if any inhabitant of Chicago of the eighties happened to return to this region and did not hear the rattle of the cable in its slot, he would think that the world had come to an end.

LaSalle Street from Court House Square in days preceding the big fire. Readers of present day news will be interested to note the name of "Grommes & Ulrich" which appears on the three story building to the left.

World's Fair and End of Century in Chicago—With the dawn of the last decade of the nineteenth century there occurred in Chicago an event once more bringing Chicago to the attention of the whole world, as had done the great fire of 1871, but with this difference; instead of appearing to the eyes of the world as a martyr to disaster, she had so far conquered circumstances as to be designated by the government of the United States to hold the great international exposition commemorative of the discovery of America.

As a matter of fact, the initiative in this vast undertaking lay with Chicago, for as far back as 1885, the directors of the Chicago Interstate Industrial Exposition—Chicago business men—had expressed themselves to this effect: "Resolved, That a great world's fair should be held in Chicago in the year 1892, the fourth hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America." By 1889 a "World's Exposition Company" was organized by Chicagoans, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. In 1890 Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois introduced a bill in Washington providing for the holding of the "World's Columbian Exposition of the Arts and Industries," but neglected to say where it should be held. New York, St. Louis and Washington immediately entered into petition with Chicago, but, by reason of the action already taken, and backed up with funds in Chicago, together with our acknowledged superiority of location as to centralization and transportation, Chicago received the award.

Chicago Thinks Toward the "Greater Chicago"—The phrase "Greater Chicago" came into common use in 1898 and 1899 in connection with the efforts of various civic bodies to secure the consolidation of the numerous taxing bodies within the city, so that one municipal government should perform the functions of the city, county and sundry small town governments involved. This was the time when the press all over the country was agitated by reports that whereas Chicago then covered 184 square miles, she soon would embrace 400 square miles, including "prairie, corn fields, forests and frog ponds, while every living thing would be included in the census, bringing the total up to 5,000,000, and ending with the annexation of Illinois." Chicago went calmly on, however, and while she did not succeed in eliminating all the taxing bodies she would have liked, she did gain considerable territory, which made possible the extension of much needed roads beyond the former city limits, and concerted action between city and county when the matter of forest preserves arose.



Chicago's first Chamber of Commerce dedicated August 30th, 1865, was located at the southeast corner of LaSalle and Washington Streets.

Work of One Trade and City Building Organization—In the year 1903 Chicago celebrated the centennial of her foundation as a frontier trading post under the name of Fort Dearborn. An important event in 1904 was the organization of The Chicago Association of Commerce.

It were futile to attempt to enumerate the things accomplished by the Association of Commerce since its organization. A partial list of things done in a single year published in their annual reports for 1919 may serve as typical:

Organized the Mississippi Valley Association for the economic development, north and south, of the great production section of America.

Secured enactment of the convention hall bill by the Illinois General Assembly.

Organized the Chicago Crime Commission.

Secured 66,000 jobs for soldiers, sailors and marines through co-operation of Chicago employers.

Formed the Advertising Council of the Association, the largest "ad" club in the country.

Organized the Investors' and Advertisers' Protective Bureau.

Obtained passage of the Illinois waterways bill and the favorable attitude of the United States authorities towards this great project.

Obtained federal legislation, establishing a $1,500,000 harbor at the Great Lakes Training School.

Formed the Foreign Trade Club of the Association.

Fathered the movement resulting in the organization of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

Conducted Chicago's most successful Fire Prevention Day.

Brought to Chicago the headquarters of the American College of Surgeons, increasing Chicago's prestige as the leading medical center.

Conducted the first important trade tour into Mexico, to be followed that year by a return trip in which many American cities were expected to join.

Sponsored a strong movement for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River, the success of which will make Chicago an ocean port.

Received in Chicago the International Trade Missions of Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy and conducted their three-day program in this city.

The Wednesday meetings of the Association's Ways and Means Committee are

unique in the entire country, consistuting as they do one of the most important forums ever erected for the consideration of matters affecting the city, state and nation and the world.

Standardizing Philanthropic Work—An unusual departure within a commercial organization was the institution in 1911 of the Subscriptions Investigating Committee, which now has on its list 219 commendable local charities, civic and reform associations, enabling the business man who has not time himself to investigate, to judge quickly of the sound management, social service efficiency and financial integrity of those appealing for aid.

Men's and Women's City Clubs—An event of importance growing out of a feeling of the need of companionship in the downtown district by those engaged in civic work was the formation of the City Club of Chicago in 1903. The club now has 2,000 members. Their six-story club house is the rendezvous of civic organizations of all kinds. Two main activities of the club are the conducting of a forum for discussion and of committees for investigation and report on civic questions. The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, offspring of the club, is also housed in its building.

The Woman's City Club has also been formed on somewhat similar lines, the pioneers being Mrs. Mary W. Wilmarth, Jane Addams, Harriet Vittum and Mrs. J. T. Bowen.

In 1907 was launched as an experiment the Chicago Sunday Evening Club to provide in the loop district from October to June a popular-Christian service every Sunday evening. A small audience has grown until in May, 1921, the average attendance had become 2,500 with 2,175 at a previous song service. The founder of the club is Clifford W. Barnes, and he has been supported by leading business men. The club looks toward the erection of a great building in the downtown district where a community center shall be established with rooms for recreation, education, public welfare and promotion of Christian ideals.

The small parks and playgrounds movement, which was well under way in 1910, has developed enormously in the decade that intervenes. In 1920, in addition to the several large parks, there were 194 small parks and playgrounds maintained by the city and by park authorities. Many of these have field houses and some have swimming pools.

Prior to 1910 the bathing beach facilities were limited in Chicago. In 1920 there were twelve public bathing beaches, three maintained by park boards, the rest by the city government. Clarendon Beach, managed by the city, is the largest with 10,000 lockers and accommodation for 23,000 bathers in one day.

Interesting special schools which have been opened in the new century are the Francis Parker School founded on the principles of advanced education held by Dr. Parker, at the expense of Mrs. Anita Blaine McCormick, and the Chicago School of Domestic Science, whose north branch opens this fall in the old Belden Avenue mansion of the George E. Adams family. The College of Education at the University of Chicago is one of the most highly specialized schools in the world. At the close of its summer session in 1921 the University of Chicago conferred 400 degrees, 57 of which were the bachelor's degree in the College of Education and 19 in the College of Commerce and Administration.

Chicago and Illinois in the Great War—Meeting requirements as a center of population and patriotism in the Spanish-American War of 1898, as in the prolonged struggle of the Civil War, Chicago and Illinois gave 351,153 men to the army and navy of the United States during this conflict, furnishing one man for every twelve in the army and more men to both army and navy than any other state excepting New York and Pennsylvania, both of which have a larger population. The state's own division was the 33d, and this was the only distinctively Illinois organization that saw active service in France. It was formed from the state's old National Guard regiments and represented every part of the commonwealth. It was led chiefly by Illinois men, under the command of Major General George Bell, Jr., a veteran of the regular army. The division had a total of 7,255 battle casualties, including 989 men who were killed or died of wounds.

The 33d (or Prairie) Division was trained at Camp Logan, near Houston, Texas, and after a short period of training overseas took its place beside the veteran divisions of the American army and fought gloriously throughout the critical days of the war.

The division's brigade units were: 66th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 131st and 132d Infantry and 124th Machine Gun Battallion; 65th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 129th Infantry, 130th Infantry and 123d Machine Gun Battalion; 58th Field Artillery, composed of the 122d Field Artillery, 123d Field Artillery and 124th Field Artillery, 108th Ammunition Train and 108th Trench Mortar Battery.

Population In 1920—Chicago had 2,701,705 people in 1920, according to the government census figures. A committee of The Chicago Association of Commerce, reporting upon smoke abatement and the electrification of railways in 1915, made estimates of Chicago's future population for a number of years up to an including 1950. The estimate of this committee for 1920 checked very closely with the official census returns. The committee's forecast for 1950 places Chicago's population at 4,267,803.

Past experience shows that Chicago has gained at least 500,000 people each decade, or 50,000 annually. If we assume, to be conservative, that the city's growth after 1950 will be at the rate of only 40,000 people annually, Chicago will have at the centennial celebration of 1971 more than 5,1000,000 inhabitants.

Double Its Present Area—In 1871 the city of Chicago covered 36 square miles of territory; today somewhat more than 200 square miles are embraced within its limits, a growth in extent during the short space of fifty years of 455 per cent.

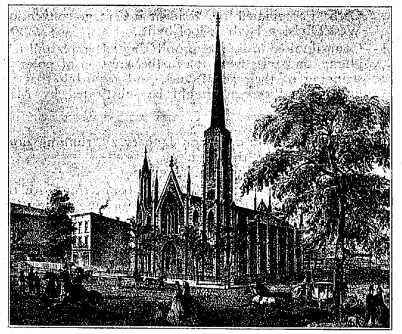
1923—So Chicago has grown in one marvelous century from a rude, unpromising, frontier settlement to a great urban center. The world's youngest, great city is now opening an era of conscious cultivation and regulation. It is an era of planning, beautifying. It will also be an area of tremendous growth.

Greater Chicago, the famous central market, is looking toward even greater achievements as a commonwealth.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF CHICAGO

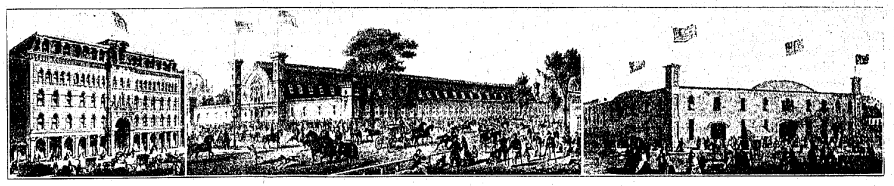
1803—Foundation of Chicago laid by establishment of Fort Dearborn.
1804—John Kinzie, known as Father of Chicago, takes up his residence near Fort Dearborn.
First Marriage in Chicago, First White Child Born.
1805-9—Chicago grows in importance as trading center.
1810—First doctor comes to Chicago, (John Cooper).
1812—August 15, Fort Dearborn evacuated.
August 16, Fort and agency house burned.
1813—Antoine Ouilmette and family continued their residence.
A French trader named DuPin, took up his residence in the Kinzie House.
1814—Thomas Forsythe, at Peoria, learned from the Indians that "it was currently reported at Milwaukee that the British were coming the ensuing fall to build a fort at Chicago." No attempt was made to do so, however.
1815—John Dean, an army contractor, built a house on the lake shore near the foot of Randolph Street.
1816—In July, Captain Hezekiah Bradley arrived with a company of soldiers and began the rebuilding of Fort Dearborn. John Kinzie and his family returned. Indian treaty at St. Louis, August 24, ceding lands at Chicago and vicinity.
First school opened in fall, 7 or 8 pupils.
Indian agency re-established.
1817—Trading House of Conant and Mack established at Hardscrabble.
1818—Illinois admitted as a state December 3.
1819—Importance of a canal from Illinois River to Lake Michigan urged by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in a report to Congress.
1820—Henry R. Schoolcraft visits Chicago, Dr. Alexander Wolcott came.
C. C. Trowbridge first visits Chicago.
1821—Ebenezer Childs visits Chicago. Schoolcraft's second visit.
1822—First baptism in Chicago.
1823—Major Long's second visit. Fort Dearborn evacuated. Archibald Clybourn came.
1824—James Clybourn came this year.

1825—John H. Fonda visits Chicago.
1826—First election in Chicago—35 persons voted.
1827—Ebenezer Childs second visit. Winnebago War.
1828—Fonda's second visit. Fort Dearborn reoccupied.
1829—Jefferson Davis visits Chicago. Illinois-Michigan Canal incorporated.
First ferry across the river, where Lake Street Bridge now is.
1830—First floating bridge.
Canal section platted. Special election—56 votes cast.
1831—Chicago Post Office established March 31.
May, Fort Dearborn again evacuated.
June 15, Cook County organized.
First Protestant Church organized, affected in June.
First season of Chicago Opera.
1832—June 17, Fort Dearborn again reoccupied.
Taxes amounted to $142.28.



Second Congregational Church at northwest corner Wabash Avenue and Washington Street was one of the pretentious edifices of early Chicago

1833—Chicago incorporated as a town.
Fifty families living in Chicago.
First Catholic Church in Chicago is started.
$30,000 spent by government in dredging Chicago River.
First Presbyterian Church started.
First newspaper: The Chicago Democrat, published by John Calhoun, November 26.
1834—First large vessel enters Chicago River.
Methodist and Episcopal Churches founded.
First drawbridge across the river at Dearborn Street.
Great real estate boom.
1835—First hook and ladder fire company organized.
First bank established.
First court house.
First cemeteries.
Treaty with Indians which opened up lands for settlement. Population, 3,297.
1836—First vessel of any size built in Chicago.
The ship "Clarisse" was launched May 18.
Began construction of the Illinois-Michigan canal.
Population now 4,000.
First circus in Chicago shows.
Final departure of the Indians.
1837—City charter received.
First charter election May 2.
First financial crash.
First theatre opens up.
Population 4,180.
1838—Many failures due to financial crash.
Population decreased.
78 bushels of wheat shipped east.
Population 4,000.
1839—Fort Dearborn addition laid out and platted by the United States and the lots sold for cash.
Dearborn Street Bridge demolished and a scow ferry substituted.
First daily newspaper, "The American," issued April 5
First disastrous fire October 27, destroying Tremont House and 17 other structures.
1840—First execution for murder, May 1.
Population 4,479. First United States census taken.
1841—Population reaches the 5,000 mark.
1842—Poulation 6,590.
Ex-president VanBuren visited city.
1843—Public market house, corner Lake and State streets completed at a cost of $1,500.
Rush Medical College founded—22 students.
1844—The first book compiled, printed, bound and issued in Chicago was the Directory for 1844.
First permanent school building started to be built.
Chicago Journal founded.
1845—March 28, the Common Council first adopted the system of levying special taxes for the improvement of the streets.
First steam power press, the Adams, set up and used in the office of the Democrat, December 27.
1846—Chicago made a port of entry July 16.
1847—Chicago Tribune founded.
River and Harbor Convention met in Chicago, July
Delegates present from 18 out of the then 29 states in the Union—nearly 10,000 present altogether.
Lincoln was present. It was his first visit in Chicago.
City limits were extended by an act of the Legislature February 16, to Western Avenue, North Avenue, Fullerton Avenue, and to the lake: and the city was divided into nine wards.
1848—Police force consisted of one city marshal and nine constables—one from each ward.
First passenger train, departed October 25.
Completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and passage of the first canal boat (The General Fry) over the Summit Level, from Lockport to Chicago April 10.
First telegraph received from Milwaukee, June 15
1849—Cholera epidemic caused many deaths.
Much building and big real estate boom.
Act passed by the legislature authorizing formation of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.
Great ice floods doing over $100,000 damage
1850—Elgin was reached by rail January 22.
City lighted with gas September 4.
1851—Combined court house and city hall erected at a cost of $111,000.
Chicago City Hydraulic Company incorporated and Board of Water Commissioners appointed.
Bridewell prison opened December.
Northwestern University organized.
1852—Michigan Southern, first railroad to enter the city from the east, February 20. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. completed to Joliet and Morris in October
Water work construction begun.

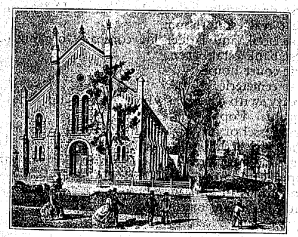


Crosby Opera House — Main Building Northwestern Sanitary Fair, 1865 — "The Wigwam" where Lincoln was named for President

1853—Northwestern University founded in Chicago.
First omnibus lines started May 9 by Frank Parmelee.
1854—Illinois Central R. R. extended to Urbana in July.
Water first furnished from new city water works February 12.
Chicago Times Founded.
1855—Dr. Boone elected mayor by the American party and with him ordinances passed creating the police department with a force of 80 or 90 men.
Chicago University organized as a Baptist College.
1856—City Armory, City Hospital and High School Built.
Sewer construction started.
First street paving (wooden blocks) laid on Wells Street.
Chicago Historical Society incorporated.
1857—Destructive fire, $500,000 property loss and 23 lives.
Financial panic in which 117 business houses in Chicago failed.
Chicago Academy of Science founded.

Douglas Monument showing Douglas Park as it appeared in the days of hoop skirts. The monument still stands and the park is preserved though it is no longer the popular meeting place and promenade of its early days.

1858—First steam fire engine, "Long John," introduced.
Chicago Theological Seminary opened October 6.
1859—First city railway constructed in State Street, drawn by horses.
1860—Republican National Convention, May 16-19.
Lincoln nominated as condidate for presidency.
1861—First troops raised and sent to war.
1862—Francis Cornwell Sherman, war democrat, elected mayor on a non-partisan ticket.
1863—Francis Sherman re-elected mayor.
1864—6000 buildings erected this year including 9 churches, 4 public halls and two school houses, at a cost of $4,700,000.
1865—Chamber of Commerce building at Washington and LaSalle erected and occupied.
7000 buildings erected including eight schools and colleges, nine churches and six halls costing $6,950,000.
1866—$11,000,000 spent in building this year.
Lake tunnel for water supply completed.
1867—Work started on Washington street tunnel under river.
1868—Lincoln Park opened to the public.
1869—First tunnel under river completed,—Washington street.
1870—Big fire of the Drake block—$2,500,000 loss.
Chicago Yacht Club organized—July.
1871—The great Chicago Fire occurs.
Rookery building completed and occupied by Jan. 1.
Chicago represented at a meeting of the National Professional Baseball Association in New York City, 17, by the "White Stockings" known as the Chicago Club.
1872—Chicago library started in a small way in the city hall.
Forty-first season of Chicago opera February 12, 1872.
Farragut Boat Club organized in March.
Chicago Inter-Ocean founded.
Steam first used to operate the swing bridges.
1873—Financial panic—period of inflation.
Lake Front Exposition Building opened.
1874—Citizens' Association organized July 24.
1875—City incorporated under general laws.
Chicago News first issued December 25.
1876—Chicago Cricket Club organized—May.
Board of public works abolished and single commissioner system instituted.
Chicago Woman's Club was organized.
1877—Railroad riots.
Commercial Club organized December 27.
1878—Bell & Edison telephone systems began to operate in city.
1879—Central Music Hall opened December 4.
Bicycle Club organized.
Art Institute incorporated.
1880—First electric lighting in Chicago.
Garfield nominated for President at Chicago convention.
West Division High School built.
1881—Council raised ordinance prohibiting telegraph and telephone companies from the further erection of poles for stringing of their aerial lines, and requiring that the underground system should be substituted by May, 1883.
1882—First cable car runs.
First cable cars in operation January 29, running along State Street to 29th Street.
First manufacturing festival given.
1883—Chicago & Atlantic R. R. opened connecting with the New York, Lake Erie and Western forming a direct line to the seaboard.
Calumet Club built and opened April 21.
Union Club opened in December.
North Division High School built.
1884—South Division High School built.
1885—Chicago recognized as center of the clothing industry.
Board of Trade building completed.
City Hall and Court House building ready for occupancy.
First opera festival—April 13-26.
1886—Haymarket riots.
Union League Club house opened May.
1887—Adoption of electric lighting on public streets of municipal charge inaugurated.
1888—Harrison nominated for President in National Convention at Chicago.
1889—June 29, City of Lake View, towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson and Cicero annexed to and became a part of Chicago.



First Congregational Church, southwest corner Washington Bl. and South Green Street. This building was completed in 1855.

Auditorium Hotel and theatre built.
Hull House founded by Miss Jane Addams and Miss Ellen Gates Starr.
World's Exposition Company organized.
1890—Year of great building.
Sanitary district organized.
First electric line began operating Oct. 2
1891—Population now 1,148,797.
1892—New University of Chicago opened.
Democratic National Convention held here.

1893—World's Columbian Exposition.
Field Museum incorporated under name of Field Columbian Museum of Chicago.
Art Institute building occupied November 1.
Cornerstone of New Public Library laid.
Armour Institute of Technology opened.
1894—Great railroad strike, one million dollars property destroyed.
Financial panic.
John Crerar Library incorporated as a free library.
First Lift Bridge opened at Halstead Street and operated by steam.
1895—Civil service system inaugurated.
Population 1,366,813.
Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges operated by electric motors.
1896—Number of school children enrolled reaches 213,835, with 4,668 teachers.
1897—Elevated Road extended to Kenwood. Trains begin running around the loop.
1898—Chicago's lake tonnage reaches total of 7,557,215.
The phrase, "Greater Chicago" came into common use.
1899—Special Park Commission created.
1900—Drainage canal opened in January.
1901—First train over the electric road to Joliet, Sept. 12.
1902—First train over the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway Aug. 25.
1903—Centennial celebration.
Iroquois Theatre Fire—595 lives lost.
City Club organized.
1904—Roosevelt nominated for President in National Convention at Chicago.
Chicago Association of Commerce organized.
Teamsters' strike.
1905—McKinley monument unveiled in McKinley Park.
1906—First Chicago underground tunnels for freight in use July 15.
First electric surface cars run on Clark street.
1907—Chicago Sunday Evening Club started.
1908—Taft nominated for President in National Convention at Chicago.
Railways entering Chicago accept ordinance of City Council for the elevation of 947 miles of all tracks.
1909—Chicago Plan Commission created by City Council Nov. 1.
1910—Chicago Waterworks System breaks record—more than 500,000,000 gallons pumped per day.
Sanitary canal opens connecting link between canal, thus connecting Chicago with St. Louis and other Mississippi River ports.
1911—New Chicago & Northwestern railroad passenger station opened; cost $25,000,000. New land tunnels of waterworks system built at cost of $1,642,699.84.
1912—Campaign started for pure milk.
First all-water freight carrying project completed when steamer and barge dock in Chicago River.
1913—First through train on the "L."
1914—Village of Morgan Park annexed.
Work begun on $5,000,000 municipal pier.
Surface lines consolidated.
1915—Eastland disaster—July 24.
Work starts on new Union Railway Terminal.
1916—5,000 employees of International Harvester Co. strike.
Chicago makes "Preparedness" drive.
1917—Official flag of Chicago adopted April 4.
1918—Chicago observes heatless Mondays. Closes on this day.
1919—Race riots, July 27-Aug. 2.
1920—Harding nominated for President in National Convention at Chicago. Franklin-Orleans bridge opened to traffic Oct. 23.
1921—Begin construction of new Union Station to cost $80,000,000.
Landis award June 9.
Wells street bridge completed.
1922—Madison street bridge opened.
Ground broken for new McCormick zoo.
Cornerstone of Chicago Temple laid Nov. 5.
1923—Chicago in midst of big building boom.
Lake front improvements under way.

CHAPTER TWO

CHICAGO THE MODERN CITY

Composite Picture of City Today Shows Many Interesting Features

(Portions of this and of later chapters are reproduced by permission from the Chicago Daily News Year Book.)

Chicago, the modern city, the city that now ranks fourth among the great urban centers of the world, is vastly different from the early town of that name. A composite picture of Chicago with statistics on its growth and features today shows the colossal size of this great distributing center.

How the City is Laid Out—The city is divided by the Chicago River into three divisions which are known as the North, South and West Sides. Of the three divisions of the city the North Side is, broadly speaking, a residence district with a blending, particularly towards the river, south and west, of warehouses and manufacturing concerns.

The West Side comprises large residence districts, great manufacturing areas, lumber yards, and busy retail thoroughfares.

The South Side is also to a large extent a residence district, though to the west and toward the extreme south it is devoted largely to manufacturing. The north end of this South Side is the business center. In this area are immense wholesale and retail establishments, the famous department stores, the towering office buildings, the great banks, and the municipal, county and federal buildings. Here are employed 300,000 persons who come daily from outlying sections. In this district the elevated and surface lines from all parts of the city come to a focus, moving around certain blocks for the return trip—hence the term "loop." This "loop" district, lying in the east-central part of the city with all business radiating to the north, west and south, gives the city the appearance of being fan-shaped.

The rectangular block system prevails throughout the city, the streets running east and west, and north and south with comparatively few exceptions. In all parts of the city 100 numbers are allowed to the block of one-eighth mile, or 800 numbers to the mile.

Miles of Streets—Chicago has 3,478 miles of streets of which 2,413 miles were paved up to January, 1923.

Chicago's Loop District is Heart of City—Chicago's loop district, that area within the business section which is bounded by the converging circuit of the elevated railway, is more famous perhaps than any other spot on the globe. Although it is relatively but a small part of the city, it is a giant in power. Here are gathered the main offices of big businesses which serve the world.

Ninety years ago cows were grazing where today are giant skyscrapers and busy streets. In fact, there are 163 skyscrapers in this area known as the "loop" and more are going up each year. And where years ago but a few settlers lived is today a business section in which are 300,000 workers, to say nothing of 20,000 street cars passing in and out of this area every 24 hours, 150,000 vehicles and pedestrian population of 1,000,000.

A single block of ground in this amazing loop is worth $12,000,000.

The Streets—Many of the streets of Chicago's loop bear the names of former presidents or of figures identified with the history of the Northwest. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Quincy, Jackson and Van Buren are named after our early presidents. Clark street commemorates George Rogers Clark, conqueror of Kaskaskia; Wells street recalls Captain William Wells, hero of the Fort Dearborn massacre; LaSalle street is a tribute to the memory of the great French explorer, first white man to see Lake Michigan.

Looking north on Michigan Avenue and westward over the thickly populated residence section of Chicago's North Side.

Each street has its individual characteristics in the scheme of the whole; State street is a world-famous shopping center; nowhere can one "window shop" with greater delight, nowhere is window decoration regarded more as an art; LaSalle street is an internationally important financial street; Randolph street is the Mecca of theater lovers west of New York; Wells street is the center of the wholesale merchandising district. At the intersection of State and Madison is the busiest street crossing in the world. Northward a few blocks is a bridge more traveled than the famed London Bridge.

Nowhere else is there an equal-sized community containing such a busy cosmopolitan life, so many thriving businesses, such financial activity, such an array of institutions of power, character and culture—and such promise of future greatness—as Chicago's "Loop."

Population of Chicago by Color, Nativity and Sex (1920)

Total population	2,701,705
Male	1,369,917
Female	1,331,788
Native white	1,783,687
Male	879,479
Female	904,208
Native parentage	642,871
Foreign parentage	888,496
Mixed parentage	252,320
Foreign-born white	805,482
Male	431,764
Female	373,718
Negro	109,458
Male	55,943
Female	53,515
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.	3,078

Chicago's Increase in Population—To show the rapid increase of the population of Chicago the following table is given:

1850	29,963
1860	109,260
1870	298,977
1880	503,183
1890	1,099,850
1900	1,698,575
1910	2,185,283
1920	2,701,705

The estimated population for 1922 was 2,851,705.

The estimated population for 1923, based on the canvass for this directory, is shown on the introductory page.

An estimate of the future increase in population of Chicago, classified by sources of increase and covering the decades 1910 to 1950 is presented in the following table. This table was compiled by experts for the Chicago Association of Commerce in 1915 and the value of it may be realized when we learn that their estimate for the decade 1910-20 (five years in advance) varied only a few thousand from the actual census taken in 1920. In 1915 they predicted that by 1920 Chicago would have a population of 2,728,434. By actual census in 1920 it was found that the population was 2,701,705. Their estimate was only 26,729 too high.

In basing their estimation they took into consideration the following facts:

The increase in the population of Chicago in the future, it may be assumed, due to the migration of native-born from other states as well as from other parts of Illinois, will be considerably less than it has been in the past. Various positive influences are also at work which increase the stream of the rural movement and to a very marked extent offset the urban movement.

Immigration, as a factor in the increase of the population of Chicago, will very probably also be a decreasing one, a fact due partly to the enactment of more stringent immigration laws by the United States, to the increase in the proportion of immigrants who locate in smaller cities and rural communities, and to the demand for industrial labor due to the establishment of large manufacturing concerns in outlying regions.

For these and other reasons, an estimated decrease of 25,000 per decade in the net increase due to the immigration and migration of foreign-born has been made.

Government of Chicago—Chicago is governed on the Mayor-Council plan of government. It is divided into three branches on the basis of the three general functions of government; a legislative branch composed of the City Council; an executive branch embracing all the administrative officers of whom the mayor is chief; and a judicial branch, the powers of which are vested in a single Municipal Court.

Information in detail concerning all branches of the City, State and Federal governments, showing personnel of officials, is embraced in the Miscellaneous section of this directory under the respective headings for each.

Chicago's Taxes—Of all the cities in the United States in excess of a half million population, Chicago has the lowest per capita tax, and the lowest per capita debt of all, save one.

FOREIGN BORN (WHITE) IN CHICAGO BY WARDS (1920)

From federal census report. The figures are for the various wards as they existed in the year 1920.

Born in	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Austria	40,491	999	248	537	556	468	742	390	1,524	947	632	1,268	1,175	577	945	1,791	749	1,109
Belgium	3,079	31	43	107	37	77	213	148	41	51	34	36	8	95	75	75	10	14
Canada, French	2,432	43	23	66	17	291	57	83	32	247	17	35	29	189	45	18	6	7
Canada, Other	23,622	425	405	1,283	153	282	1,717	2,033	452	631	70	97	140	1,398	637	326	45	58
Czecho-Slovakia	50,392	142	67	174	586	468	241	140	567	854	7,430	1,697	9,566	226	636	881	191	567
Denmark	11,268	131	153	382	19	72	308	626	220	316	3	24	27	159	211	775	22	59
England	26,420	482	389	1,097	206	406	1,571	1,839	830	903	189	216	229	1,381	658	663	68	77
France	4,558	179	111	225	43	54	279	185	79	69	33	39	36	145	90	89	16	36
Germany	112,288	998	677	1,711	2,177	2,876	2,972	2,209	2,219	2,300	634	2,014	1,562	1,662	1,669	3,727	1,823	772
Greece	11,546	435	214	280	94	122	287	379	252	414	88	67	95	316	309	121	67	245
Hungary	26,106	167	89	637	198	228	909	369	502	2,627	318	524	298	267	609	1,889	429	251
Ireland	56,786	1,104	751	2,136	1,063	2,791	2,753	3,149	1,110	1,280	221	511	331	4,119	1,340	388	112	176
Italy	59,215	3,913	428	216	1,755	287	140	253	1,059	3,100	447	1,311	140	1,548	8,540	658	275	6,199
Jugo-Slavia	9,693	430	137	60	436	214	72	38	1,918	209	1,839	713	187	18	67	87	9	50
Lithuania	18,923	39	16	30	3,935	2,941	87	67	291	2,002	124	1,514	78	120	34	300	616	52
Netherlands	8,843	38	32	58	32	68	126	139	40	3,084	524	242	73	171	102	55	9	11
Norway	20,481	111	75	152	25	43	233	291	217	387	5	25	44	223	360	1,662	44	282
Poland	137,611	422	151	369	6,477	8,483	747	313	10,658	3,890	2,077	10,692	5,884	912	3,788	11,377	15,013	16,800
Roumania	6,137	15	44	128	2	47	148	41	40	79	474	273	220	387	47	469	58	14
Russia	102,095	544	902	1,143	1,152	3,345	2,113	602	1,190	2,005	7,557	3,628	3,656	6,023	1,277	16,556	2,290	765
Scotland	9,910	152	169	373	101	177	446	856	275	429	13	31	49	592	278	131	3	9
Sweden	58,563	376	414	808	261	292	1,929	3,202	2,448	3,673	38	176	544	320	459	780	35	150
Switzerland	3,452	97	39	101	53	48	115	90	54	95	7	21	23	49	65	60	8	20
Other Countries	12,571	390	194	320	90	318	404	342	462	406	146	96	360	451	202	161	31	153

Born in	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Austria	40,491	501	339	773	825	1,786	1,075	1,351	797	715	1,329	550	1,159	668	402	461	869	1,331	903
Belgium	3,079	38	21	22	82	33	227	229	310	141	123	355	48	16	42	55	107	21	114
Canada, French	2,432	153	114	5	51	13	44	15	57	76	84	18	84	87	64	90	88	50	134
Canada, Other	23,622	929	186	50	1,012	96	939	249	2,216	1,858	853	254	490	328	743	1,780	1,019	261	1,207
Czecho-Slovakia	50,392	279	84	1,944	200	216	247	236	332	176	1,804	304	7,017	309	195	271	718	10,541	1,086
Denmark	11,268	309	29	15	279	59	285	98	447	381	1,095	1,247	172	77	254	428	1,567	28	991
England	26,420	984	267	138	1,151	115	994	261	1,653	1,096	1,152	402	716	439	838	1,653	1,286	874	1,197
France	4,558	159	109	19	346	125	236	150	287	201	225	126	162	61	92	143	170	81	158
Germany	112,288	1,752	276	645	3,723	4,532	6,131	8,603	4,392	8,642	10,100	4,872	4,633	1,923	2,905	4,114	6,037	2,382	4,624
Greece	11,546	1,262	1,852	122	1,084	169	432	136	393	212	308	135	225	277	178	365	207	88	316
Hungary	26,106	317	108	263	743	4,094	1,347	1,417	711	712	1,180	511	1,038	1,092	235	328	737	297	662
Ireland	56,786	1,728	720	190	2,295	547	1,460	912	1,899	1,188	1,237	499	2,341	4,650	3,397	3,971	1,234	955	4,078
Italy	59,215	2,611	15,199	1,207	2,064	6,183	522	488	250	261	886	337	1,499	420	175	507	1,301	119	906
Jugo-Slavia	9,693	58	31	488	102	123	63	430	36	71	93	46	816	122	206	81	34	280	129
Lithuania	18,923	131	36	2,900	44	24	26	16	31	9	37	245	2,251	334	107	239	52	144	61
Netherlands	8,843	108	17	8	77	39	121	65	114	101	147	118	348	34	370	1,697	331	192	252
Norway	20,481	397	44	5	438	55	420	113	699	405	2,956	2,317	121	67	205	317	5,117	51	2,505
Poland	137,611	745	369	1,683	368	579	281	1,486	362	529	5,912	6,273	10,122	4,014	256	397	3,047	2,202	943
Roumania	6,137	122	173	472	50	128	60	221	62	81	80	44	61	34	39	35	56	871	42
Russia	102,095	3,368	2,850	6,779	760	468	724	692	1,276	455	2,597	2,052	3,246	730	1,179	592	1,055	17,055	17,622
Scotland	9,910	398	39	10	391	31	254	90	467	361	422	148	349	162	446	872	518	90	769
Sweden	58,563	577	65	17	2,323	1,058	5,655	1,130	5,338	5,583	5,099	1,388	1,172	604	3,510	3,066	439	300	1,334
Switzerland	3,452	122	18	13	292	161	296	178	193	282	225	83	84	35	76	140	144	40	419
Other Countries	12,571	648	322	116	1,324	217	726	352	801	921	662	199	260	257	196	262	312	155	315

Taxpayers in Chicago get more value out of every dollar expended than do the citizens of any other city in the country; that is, in proportion to the amount expended, Chicago's citizens get more police protection, more fire protection, more health protection, more water service, more sidewalks and pavements, more street lights, and more of all the services secured through municipal government than do the citizens of any large city in this country.

Chicago Has Most Modern and Efficient Water System—780,000,000 Gallons Pumped Daily for City Use

Chicago has one of the most modern, best equipped, and most efficient water distribution systems, which provides this city with the greatest supply of pure water of any large city in the world. The construction of the Chicago Water Works System has been a marvelous achievement for the city, developing as it has over a long period of years, during which the city has rapidly spread out over an immense area and increased many times in population. No factor which has enabled Chicago to progress so rapidly could be of greater importance than the keeping up of an adequate supply of pure water, upon which health, cleanliness, comfort, even life itself depend.

Chicago uses an enormous amount of water daily—an average of 780,000,000 gallons. This means that for each man, woman and child in Chicago, an average of five and a half barrels of water is pumped each day. In a year the total usage is considerably more than 287 billions of gallons. Nine major pumping stations, with a total capacity of one billion, 140 million gallons per day, approximately sixty-five miles of underground tunnels built through the solid rock or clay soil underneath the bed of the lake and the city streets; and some 3,000 miles of iron pipes of various diameters, comprise a part of the general distribution system.

300,000 Service Pipes—There are also some 300,000 service pipes which carry the water into the homes and factories of Chicago. The water is taken from Lake Michigan at some distance from the shore. Five intake structures, or cribs, which are located from three to four miles out, can be seen plainly from the shore. The water passes into the crib through ports which are covered with a screen to keep out fish. Inside the crib a large shaft extends down under the bed of the lake and connects with a tunnel, which leads to one or another of the pumping stations. The older tunnels were built five to seven feet in diameter through the clay soil, and lined with brick, but in later years larger tunnels have been constructed, twelve and even fourteen feet in diameter. They are blasted through solid rock from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the ground, and are lined with concrete.

From the inside of the crib the water pours down the shaft, drawn by the force of gravity, and flows through the tunnel for several miles to its terminus, the pumping station. Each pumping station supplies principally the territory or district in which it is located, but the large water mains leading from the stations out into the general system are interconnected in such a way that if any of the pumping stations become partially disabled, the other adjacent pumping stations take over part of the work and the supply of water for the district is in this manner kept up to normal. At the pumping station the water is lifted out of the shaft, or well, built at the end of the tunnel underneath or near the building which houses the pumps. Some of these pumps are huge, intricately assembled machines operated by steam, while others of a smaller, simpler, and more modern design, are operated by electric power and have almost double their capacity.

Water Kept Pure—Great care is taken to keep the water supply pure as well as adequate for the needs of the growing city. Samples are taken daily from each of the pumping stations by the Health Department, and are analyzed and tested for bacteria. Chlorine is put into the water at the station to kill bacteria and to render the water safe for drinking. The proportion of chlorine used is three-tenths of one part for a million parts of water. Precautions are taken against pollution of the lake by steamers and by dumping refuse in the lake. When a new feeder main is laid, the first water passed through the main is wasted and the main is treated with a strong chlorine solution, all of this water being run into the sewer. Then it is flushed out with fresh water, and after the water is allowed to run for some time, samples are taken, and the main is shut off and kept out of service until the Health Department reports these samples O. K. These facts indicate the precautions that are taken by the city to protect the health of her citizens. Due to these precautions, Chicago has the lowest

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN FUTURE POPULATION OF CHICAGO

Classified by Source of Increase Fixed Birth Rate and Decreasing Death Rate

Decade	Total Estimated Population at Close of Decade	Estimated Increase in Total Population: Total Estimated Increase	Estimated Increase in Total Population: Per Cent of Increase	Estimated Increase of Native Born: Total Estimated Increase	Estimated Increase of Native Born: Due to Natural Causes	Due to Migration: From Other States	Due to Migration: From Other Parts of Ill.	Estimated Increase in Foreign-Born Due to Immigration and Migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1920-1930	3,307,487	579,053	21.22	429,053	319,053	30,000	80,000	150,000
1930-1940	3,927,075	619,589	18.73	494,589	389,589	30,000	75,000	125,000
1940-1950	4,594,418	669,342	16.99	567,342	467,342	30,000	70,000	100,000

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850

		1850	1900	1910	1920
Area	square miles	14.0	190.6	191.3	200.3
Population		29,261	1,678,579	2,185,283	2,701,705
Valuation	dollars	7,220,249	276,565,880	848,994,536	1,654,814,838
Tax levy	dollars	25,271	18,384,195	23,485,538	64,703,260
Bonded debt	dollars	93,395	16,328,400	26,229,642	51,466,100
Receipts—Flour	barrels	....	9,313,591	8,006,283	8,354,000
Wheat	bushels	1,687,465	48,048,298	27,540,100	28,997,000
Corn	bushels	2,869,339	134,663,456	102,592,850	85,487,000
Total grain	bushels	6,928,459	349,687,295	294,858,724	189,423,000
Cattle	number	....	3,039,206	3,052,958	2,252,291
Shipments—Flour	barrels	100,871	7,396,697	7,038,351	6,092,000
Wheat	bushels	888,644	36,649,956	18,679,100	36,064,000
Corn	bushels	262,013	111,099,653	78,623,100	37,778,000
Total grain	bushels	1,830,968	265,552,246	214,601,080	120,263,000
Hogs packed	number	20,000	7,119,440	5,161,552	7,374,260
Imports, value	dollars	....	15,441,320	28,281,331	56,179,293
Vessel arrivals	tons	....	7,044,995	9,439,074	10,313,013
Clearances	tons	....	7,141,105	9,470,572	10,499,807
Manufactures, value	dollars	....	888,945,311	*1,281,313,000	*3,858,740,000
Bank clearings	dollars	....	6,799,585,598	13,939,689,984	32,669,233,535
Internal revenue collections	dollars	....	13,391,410	11,652,567	441,033,738
National bank deposits	dollars	....	231,386,146	403,941,474	818,891,870
State bank deposits	dollars	....	158,238,138	430,468,405	1,009,382,935
Postoffice receipts	dollars	....	7,063,704	18,502,854	41,255,513
Water used per day	gallons	590,000	322,599,630	517,117,000	760,118,000
Pipe	miles	30.0	1,872	2,272	2,916
Revenue	dollars	....	3,250,481	5,685,006	4,752,424
Policemen	number	9	2,800	4,260	5,152
Schools	number	7	329	280	288
Teachers	number	35	5,321	6,383	9,116
Pupils	number	3,000	255,861	300,893	393,197

*One-third full value—*in 1909—*in 1919.

typhoid death rate of the United States, the rate on the last report being 1.1 per 100,000 population.

All the costs of operating, maintaining and extending the water system are paid for out of the water taxes, that is, the money collected from the water consumers and property owners for the use of water. In other words, the water system is self-supporting and the money which is collected is kept in a separate fund known as the water fund. The total cost of supplying water to the city of Chicago is approximately $10,000,000 a year.

Chicago Waterworks System—The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost $279,848.78.

One 6-foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost $15,968.17.

One 10-foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 8-foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations respectively; built 1900; cost $2,121,525.02.

One 7-foot tunnel connecting above 10-foot tunnel with Chicago avenue pumping station (remodeled); built 1898; cost $42,436.45.

Three 12-foot shafts, one 6 feet and two 5-foot tunnels at Chicago avenue station; built 1905; cost $31,380.

avenue; built 1888, 1892 and 1908; cost $63,044.44.

Marshall boulevard municipal plant; built 1919; cost $2,600,737.32.

Water Rates in Chicago, Flat Rates-Annual—All flat rates are based on frontage and number of stories of buildings. Residences with one family of twelve or less are entitled to a full equipment of bathtubs, water closets, basins, sinks, laundry tubs and other similar sanitary fixtures, without additional charge. Apartment buildings, fully equipped with sanitary fixtures, are charged $7 in addition to the frontage rates for each apartment exceeding one.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM

Year	*Population Using City Water	Gallons Pumped Per Day	Gallons Per Capita	Total Revenue
1854	65,000	591,000	9.1	$ 58,105.00
1860	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	121,162.00
1870	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904	1,922,266	399,065,000	207.6	3,834,541.30
1905	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61

Year	*Population Using City Water	Gallons Pumped Per Day	Gallons Per Capita	Total Revenue
1908	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914	2,393,325	613,323,616	254.2	6,458,514.83
1915	2,447,504	606,707,671	248.0	6,180,732.92
1916	2,491,933	619,803,000	249.0	6,597,995.07
1917	2,571,941	631,433,000	245.0	7,188,293.33
1918	2,621,419	657,900,000	251.0	7,497,447.23
1919	2,701,212	714,451,000	264.4	7,915,008.62
1920	2,753,303	760,118,000	286.0	4,752,424.42

*Estimated from United States Government Census

In 1920 the total amount of water pumped was 282,965,710,000 gallons. The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follows:

Chicago Avenue	1854	Lake View	1892	Washington Heights	1892	Central Park	1900	Mayfair	1916
Twenty-Second Street	1875	Fourteenth Street	1892	Jefferson Park	1897	Springfield Avenue	1901	W. H. Thompson	1917
Harrison Street	1889	Sixty-Eighth Street	1892	Rogers Park	1899	Roseland	1910		

Other statistics: Number of taps, 314,-292; hydrants in use, 31,556; meters in use, 27,532; mileage of water pipe, 2,916; coal used in year, 202,254 tons.

Lake Tunnels—One 5-foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost $415,709.36.

One 7-foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1895; cost $342,786.64.

One 14-foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost $7,530.28.

One 8-foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost $1,104,744.12.

One 10-foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost $677,577.55.

One 7-foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost $701,792.45.

One 7-foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost $771,556.07.

One 14-foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1898; rebuilt 1912; cost $1,320,769.50.

Land Tunnels—One 7-foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost $542,912.63.

One 7-foot tunnel from East 11th place shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to

One 10-foot shaft and 150 feet of 7-foot tunnel at 68th street pumping station; built 1905; cost $10,364.62.

One 9-foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12-foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue and one 14-foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost $1,642,-669.84.

One 7-foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1911; cost $833,-267.77.

One 9-foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; under construction.

One 8-foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; built 1913; cost $55,368.22.

One 8-foot tunnel connecting southwest land and lake tunnel to 68th street pumping station; built 1916; cost $131,-553.24.

One 12 and 13-foot tunnel, Wilson and Clarendon avenues to Mayfair, 43,-500 feet long; built 1913-1919; cost $4,867,970.24.

Repair Shops—Waterworks, Ashland avenue and 22d street; built 1897; cost $28,755.02.

Repair shops, 14th street and Indiana

Frontage rates for one-story houses are quoted below. Each additional story increases the rate $1.50.

Residences—Frontage rate plus 5 cents per ton of coal consumed for steam heating plant; each 100 square feet of greenhouse space, $2; hose connection, 30-foot frontage, $2; 30 to 50-foot frontage, $3; each additional 25-foot frontage, 50 cents.

Business—Hotels, lodging houses and taverns, not over twelve rooms, one set of fixtures with frontage rates; each room over 12, $1. Additional fixtures: Bathtubs, each, $3; urinals, each, $1.50; hand basins, each, $1; water closets, each, $4; steam heated, same as residences; steam engines, per horse power, $4. Office buildings, same as hotels, public fixtures; bathtub, $6; hand basin, $2.50; closet, $3.50; urinal, $1.50; laundry tub, $1.75. Barber shop fixtures, same as public. Bakeries, frontage rates plus 1 cent for each barrel of flour or meal used.

Building—Each 1,000 bricks used, 5 cents; each cord of stone, 6 cents; each cubic yard concrete, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 15 cents. If flat rates amount to more than $100 a year, metered service is required.

Meter Rates—Meter rates are 62½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment of bills. Special rates are quoted on water drawn

WATERWORKS CRIBS—Water Pipe Tunnels Under Chicago River

Dimensions in feet.	Length in feet.	Year built.	Cost.	Location.
5	280	1871	$ 7,650.00	Adams st
6	249	1871	7,632.00	Archer av
7½x10½	225	1891	17,453.56	Ashland av
6	306	1871	7,750.00	Chicago av
5	227	1880	6,875.00	Clybourn pl
6	468	1903	13,324.00	Division at*
7x8½	330	1871	11,220.00	Division st
8	297	1880	14,600.00	18th st
6½x9	314	1880	7,883.00	Harrison st
5	272	1889	8,390.00	95th st
6x7	1,548	1899	36,561.75	Drainage Canal
5	402	1895	$29,614.58	N. Western av
5	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush st
7x10	241	1892	17,496.20	35th st
6	311	1876	7,560.00	Throop st
7x8	345	1905	28,584.54	Montrose bl
7½	1,680	1907	61,207.10	Ashland av
7x8½	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand av
7x8½	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey bl
7x8	326	1908	11,962.36	Western av
7x8	339	1908	16,013.60	Western av*
7x8	325	1908	8,887.77	Western av*

*Under canal

Name—Two-mile .. Built 1867 Cost $106,679.62
Four-mile .. " 1891 " 472,890.93

Lake View . " 1896 " 171,353.89
Hyde Park . " 1896 " 137,624.77

C. H. Harrison " 1900 " 232,755.28
Edw F. Dunne " 1912 " 473,090.60

WATER RATES IN CHICAGO

Frontage	Rate	Frontage	Rate	Frontage	Rate	Frontage	Rate	Frontage	Rate
12 feet and less..	$2.50	21 to 24 feet.....	$6.00	33 to 36 feet.....	$ 9.50	48 to 52 feet.....	$13.50	67 to 72 feet.....	$17.00
12 to 15 feet.....	3.50	24 to 27 feet.....	7.00	36 to 40 feet.....	11.00	52 to 56 feet.....	14.50	72 to 77 feet.....	18.00
15 to 18 feet.....	4.50	27 to 30 feet.....	8.00	40 to 44 feet.....	11.50	56 to 62 feet.....	15.50	77 to 82 feet.....	19.00
18 to 21 feet.....	5.50	30 to 33 feet.....	9.00	44 to 48 feet.....	12.50	62 to 67 feet.....	16.00	82 to 87 feet.....	20.00

through direct connection with city tunnels, from conduits and from Lake Michigan or the Chicago river.

The Sanitary District of Chicago

Chronology—First investigation made in 1855. Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889. Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890. Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892. Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900. Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

Dimensions of Canals—Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles. Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles. Length of river diversion channel, 13 miles. Width main channel, Robey street to Summit: bottom 160 feet, top 198. Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: bottom 202 feet, top 225. Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rook section): bottom 160, top 162. Width river diversion channel: bottom 200 feet. Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet. Current in earth sections, 1¼ miles per hour. Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour. Present capacity of canal, 600,000 cubic feet per minute. Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic yards. The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet. The construction of the Calumet-Sag canal to take care of the Calumet region sewage was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is $14,000,000.

Revenues and Expenditures From Organization to Dec. 31, 1920

REVENUES.

Taxation	$89,279,974.27
Bonds outstanding	13,817,000.00
Interest on loans	496,086.66
Interest on bank balances	644,472.74
Interest on deferred payments	343,009.79
Land revenue	1,057,025.27
Water service	140,313.68
From Electrical Department:	
Replacement funds	1,539,504.25
Interest on investment	1,878,884.31
Interest on loans	5,072.38
Interest during construction	283,291.49
Profits transferred	702,298.47
Earnings invested in plants	1,266,982.58
Miscellaneous	19,178.18
Total	$111,464,154.47

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$18,180,426.56
Electrical Department:	
Working capital	313,649.78
Capital investment	4,688,012.18
Interest on replacement funds	276,088.62
Right-of-way, Construction Operating, etc.	76,604,031.06
Administration and general	8,068,918.48
Emergency funds	60,000.00
Due from sundry persons	199,630.43
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1920	27,797.36
Total	$111,464,154.47

Salaries of Officials and Employes, Yearly Unless Otherwise Specified

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President	$7,500
Trustees, eight at	5,000
Secretary to President	3,600

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer	12,000
Secretary	2,100
Auditor	3,240
Assistant Auditor	2,700
Senior Assistant Engineer	5,760
Junior Assistant Engineer	2,580
Engineering Clerk	2,700
Assistant Engineers	$1,800 to 7,080
Chief Chemist	4,380
Assistant Chemists	$1,710 to 2,580
Chief Structural Engineer	7,440
Mechanical Engineer	4,380
Maintenance Engineer	5,760

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Illinois Valley Engineer	$6,600
Senior Assistants, two at	3,600

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Attorney	$12,000
First Assistant Attorney	7,000
Illinois Valley Attorney	6,000
Assistant Attorney	6,500
Assistant Attorneys	$3,600 to 5,000

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT.

Clerk of the Board	$6,800
Committee Clerk	3,000
Clerks	$1,680 to 2,400

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer	$2,500

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

Manager	$3,600

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Marshal	$3,600
Sergeants, three at	1,980
Patrolmen, thirty at	1,800

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

Electrical Engineer	$6,000
Assistant Engineers	$3,000 to 4,000

Chicago Drainage Canal Is Factor in Health of Chicago

The Chicago Drainage Canal is one of the wonders of Chicago. It is a river that runs up hill, a river that turned around and begins where it used to end and ends where it once began. It is a man-built river.

The canal is a cut which men made in the earth from which enough ground and rock was taken to build 25 pyramids all as big as the pyramid of Cheops. And this canal was constructed to bring health and happiness to millions of people.

It has been the key to the door of Chicago's health. Up to twenty years ago the Chicago river drained Chicago and the country around into Lake Michigan. The Desplaines river, a few miles west of Chicago, emptied into the Illinois and the Illinois into the Mississippi. Between the two was high land which divided the flow of water, that on the east going into the lake and finally down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic and that on the west into the Illinois and Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

Purity of Water Imperilled—At that time all the sewage of Chicago ran into the river and then into the lake. The city got all its drinking water out of the lake from the big water intakes called cribs. These cribs are only a few miles from the shore and so the sewage got into the drinking water and there was a great deal of typhoid, so much so that in some years as many as one hundred and twenty-four peoples out of every one hundred thousand living in Chicago died from typhoid fever.

The people of Chicago resolved that no more sewage must be emptied into the lake so they organized the Sanitary District of Chicago and told the trustees of that district to defy nature and make the Chicago river run uphill and to build a great canal through which it could flow into the Illinois river.

But while taking care of the health of Chicago the people of the city did not wish to imperil the health of those who live on the river, although the people of the river cities do not drink water from the river but take their drinking supplies from wells. So it was arranged to let in 4,000,000 gallons of fresh water from the lake every minute into the river. This great supply would mix with the sewage and dilute it and sweep it along at a fast pace, turning it over and over so that it would be constantly exposed to the oxygen of the air which would combine with it chemically and make it purer so that by the time it had raced the length of the river and the thirty-one miles of canal it would not be harmful to the people of the valley. In addition to this dilution plan three great activated sludge plants are being built today in Chicago to take all solid matter out of the sewage and purify it still more before it reaches the Chicago river or the canal.

The River That Was Built By Man—The Sanitary Canal is the River that was Built by Man. A river thirty-one miles long and twenty-six feet deep! It cost over seventy millions of dollars, counting the money that was spent on the many bridges that cross it, the digging of the main channel and its two auxiliary channels; the North Shore from Wilmette to the north branch of the Chicago river; and the Calumet-Sag from Blue Island; and the great works that control the flow of the water. It was begun in 1892 and completed in 1900 and the water turned in.

Since then the amount of typhoid in Chicago has dropped so low that no city in the country can equal this city's health record. There is now only about one death of typhoid to one hundred thousand of population a year in Chicago. The city is the healthiest in the world.

Chicago—The Healthiest City—City Achieves Good Health Goal

It long has been conceded that Chicago is one of the healthiest cities on the American continent in which to live. In fact, there is no other large American city where a man stands a better chance to live out his allotted three score years and ten, provided, of course, he behaves himself, than in this big wind-swept city by the lake.

Over a period of years Chicago has shown a record of progress toward the good health goal brought about by adequate legislation. Chicago's water supply, the handling of milk, sewerage and other factors in the health of this big city have been supervised and with such a degree of efficiency that Chicago's health records is an enviable one.

Dr. Herman N. Bundeson, former commissioner of health, tells of Chicago's commendable health conditions today in the following manner:

"The years 1921 and 1922 were years of falling death rates in all of the large cities throughout the country. And Chicago was no exception to this rule. As a matter of fact, the death rate for both the years named was the lowest in its history.

"It long has been conceded that the spread of health information is an important factor in efficient public health work. In other words, it safely can be asserted that a department of health attains its highest efficiency when it is seeking to serve a people who are themselves informed as to the importance and value of public health work. And an important phase in public health education is distribution or dissemination of health information. The average health department is pretty well equipped to produce health information; but it is also true that the average health department is poorly equipped for the distribution of this sort of information.

Newspapers Help—The newspapers of Chicago, including not only the big dailies but the neighborhood weeklies and monthlies, for years have been valuable aids in conveying health knowledge to the masses. The Department of Health has always sought by every means at its command to spread health knowledge and as it has been successful in getting this sort of information across, as the saying goes, to just that extent have the results been noticeable.

"One does not need to be an optimist to know that the conditions that make for increased freedom from disease and better living conditions in Chicago are improving all the time. There are many agencies that are contributing to bring about such desirable results. The newspapers already have been mentioned; then there are the scores of civic and social organizations, not forgetting the churches, every one of which finds a place and time somewhere in its activities to devote to consideration of public health matters. The people of Chicago are growing more and more enlightened all the time as to the things that they may do that will help to make Chicago a safer city in which to live. The newspaper editors are coming more and more to recognize the value of the legitimate health story and to give it due space and consideration in their columns. As a matter of fact, the average citizen is hungry for health information, he only needs to be shown, and he is glad and willing to co-operate with his health officials in the things that make for public health and safety.

1—Harvest festival at Pulaski Park. 2—Minuet dance, Eckhart Park. 3—Children's wading pool at Dvorak Park.

Low Death Rate—As already has been stated the city's death rate for the year 1921 was 11.08, the lowest in its history and the lowest of any city of this class in the United States with but one exception. The death rate for 1922 was practically the same, being only a fraction of a point higher. This material reduction in the mortality rates of the city for the years named means that there were probably 20,000 fewer funerals held in Chicago during 1921 and 1922 than there would have been had the death rate remained the same as the average death rate for the years 1913-14-15 and 16, when it averaged 14.50 per 1,000 of population. Also in this connection it would seem pertinent again to call attention to the dollars and cents value of efficient public health service. Sickness and funerals cost money and the saving in these means a tremendous saving in money.

"Typhoid fever, long known as the king of filth diseases, is a preventable disease. It is a disease that can be controlled by efficient sanitary administration. For six consecutive years Chicago has had the lowest typhoid death rate of any city of its size in the country and this can only mean that the recognized measures for the control of this dreaded disease have been most efficiently and thoroughly carried out.

"Here are some other figures that are worth knowing. In 1915 there were 12 deaths a day from tuberculosis in Chicago. In 1921-22 there were six deaths a day from this disease.

"From 1910 to 1914 the average yearly deaths due to scarlet fever were 525. From 1915 to 1921 inclusive, the average has been 200 deaths a year from this disease, which with a normal increase in popula-

tion means an approximate reduction of 75 per cent.

Watching Health of School Children—But it is not alone in the prevention of sickness and the reduction of death rates from preventable diseases that the Department of Health is doing things that mean much in conserving the health of the people. Let us turn for a moment to another and not less important activity. The city of Chicago has approximately 500,000 school children between the ages of 6 and 19 years; these ages covering the period of the primary age and the age when most children graduate from high school. The Department is charged with the important work of at least attempting to look after the health of this vast army of children. It is a tremendously big and important undertaking. The Department now has for carrying on this work about 120 school health officers and 115 field nurses, the latter comprising an average working force of about 90. These school health officers in 1921 examined nearly 50,000 children of which 35,496 were found with physical defects requiring correction.

"The school nurses made 56,467 visits to public schools and practically three times that number of home calls during the year in connection with the work of the school doctors and in follow-up work. It is gratifying to be able to state that due to the intelligent conscientious and persistent field work of the school health officers and the school nurses the percentage of corrections secured is increasing each year. For example, where five years ago the corrections secured would not average over 30 per cent, for 1921-22 the corrections ran in the neighborhood of 70 per cent. These figures indicate the value of health information and the co-operation that can be secured when parents are informed on health subjects.

"Also when it is assumed that these so-called minor physical defects found in school children constitute in many cases a serious handicap in the child's school work and also in no small degree its general physical health and well-being, the value of this service can be better understood and appreciated.

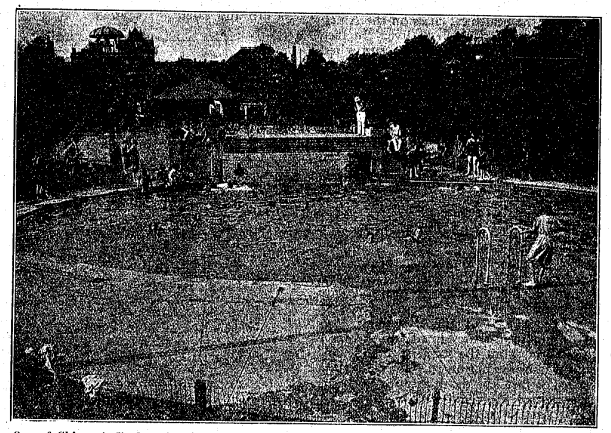
"When the low death rate of 11.08 was announced for 1921, the opinion was expressed by some of the city's well known health experts that Chicago in all probability had reached the irreducible minimum. The writer is not inclined to accept this without question. He believes that a still lower death rate is attainable and even if this be not true, the only way to maintain the rate as it now stands would be by the most energetic striving to reduce it.

"The foregoing observations as to the prevailing health conditions in Chicago would seem to indicate in no uncertain way some of the reasons why Chicago is 'the healthiest big city,' but there are some other important factors which have contributed to maintaining the generally gratifying health conditions which have and still prevail in Chicago. These are the pasteurization of the milk supply and chlorination of the water supply."

Chicago's Drinking Water Supply—Chicago has a great natural drinking water supply at its front door. By carrying out chlorination strictly the content of colon bacilli in the drinking water has been reduced to an almost negligible per centage. Chicago is now giving her citizens a nearly perfect water supply. The care and attention necessary to maintain it in such condition is one of the great concerns of the Department of Health.

Clean Milk—The battle for a clean milk supply in Chicago received its first great impetus in 1908 with the passage of the Evans pasteurization ordinance by the City Council. Since that time the record has been one of progress. By 1915 sixty-five per cent of the milk was properly pasteurized. Since 1916 all of the milk supply of Chicago has been pasteurized, with the exception of about one per cent, which is certified milk produced under the direction of the Milk Commission of the Chicago Medical Society.

City	Population (U. S. Census 1920)	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
New York	5,665,148	137	2.41
Chicago	2,725,022	30	1.10
Philadelphia	1,837,270	60	3.26
Detroit	1,019,333	52	5.10
Cleveland	808,268	26	3.21
St. Louis	777,320	21	2.70
Boston	751,108	11	1.46
Baltimore	740,172	35	4.72
Pittsburgh	590,876	31	5.24
Los Angeles	587,073	15	2.55
San Francisco	513,122	16	3.11
Buffalo	510,106	26	5.09



One of Chicago's Park swimming pools. This one is located in Eckhart Park. Every facility is afforded for comfort and convenience, and ample guard protection is always present.

Since Chicago has had a practically perfect chlorination of its water and a complete pasteurization of its milk there has been no milk or food borne epidemic of any kind.

Inspection of restaurants, the operation of the food-covering ordinance which was passed in 1915, the gradual education of the general public as to the necessity for clean foods; the abolition of the roller towel and common drinking cup; the campaign of the sanitary bureau against defective plumbing; the removal of manure boxes from the alleys, which eliminates the great breeding place for flies; the energetic campaign against the typhoid carrier; the most rigid enforcement of typhoid quarantine; the anti-typhoid vaccination of all attendants upon the typhoid sick have without doubt contributed toward giving Chicago the lowest typhoid death rate of any large city in the United States. However, no doubt the chlorination of the water and the pasteurization of the milk supply have been the two great factors which have brought about this result.

Reducing Typhoid Fever—For four years Chicago has held the banner for the lowest death rate from typhoid fever of any large city in the United States. This is a record of which the city has a right to be proud. Moreover, the race is not close. The nearest competitor of Chicago is far in the rear, and the others are nowhere as the following table will show:

Boston has one-third more typhoid than Chicago; New York and Los Angeles more than twice as much; Pittsburgh almost five times as much. Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo have the same access as Chicago to a supply of clear, cold lake water. Yet Cleveland's typhoid death rate is three times that of ours, and the other cities have a rate almost five times as high.

The two greatest natural forces in the maintenance of Chicago's health standard are Lake Michigan and Chicago's parks and forest preserves. They were in existence when Marquette and Joliet lived on the banks of the Chicago river during the winter of 1672, the lake much as it is now and the parks and forest preserves held in escrow against the day of their need and health-giving usefulness. Notwithstanding their existence, they in themselves were not sufficient to safeguard the young city from the evils that attend every strenuous civic growth. From its earliest days, Chicago's citizens were forced to consider health protection by the ravages of the pestilential diseases such as cholera, scarlet fever and smallpox.

The First Sanitary Ordinance—Tradition tells us that a dog was the cause of the passage of the first sanitary ordinance in Chicago, even as a cow is credited with having started a much-needed drastic house-cleaning thirty-nine years later.

O'Leary's cow and the Chicago fire are locked horn to horn in our civic traditions. As to the dog, the story is that one of the leading residents of Chicago in 1833, was offended by the drifting carcass of a neighbor's dog lodging against his private fishing pier. With this neighbor he was on bad terms and as a result of the dog's untimely and offensive stop, on Nov. 7, 1833, the town trustees were induced to pass the first sanitary regulation declaring it unlawful to throw or put into the Chicago river within the limits of the town, any corpse of any dead animals under the penalty of $3 for each offense.

From so small a beginning originated our present splendid and efficient Health Department activities. In 1834 the first Chicago sanitarians took further courage and prohibited the throwing of straw and shavings, putrid meat, fish or decayed vegetables into the river and also the depositing of these on lots, streets or alleys. The Board of Health then used the store of Hubbard and Company as its meeting place, the same Hubbard who blazed the trail with packhorses to Danville and Vincennes, Hubbard's Trail, later becoming our present Archer avenue. In that year they appointed a street commissioner to remove city refuse beyond the city limits.

The First "Sanitary Police"—The first sanitary police were elected, called Committees on Vigilance, with jurisdiction over the north, west and south sides and woe be to the householder who did not keep his house and premises in order. The judge fined him $5. They do not seem to have invented "costs" in those days. "Costs" was the very great grandparent of income tax, personal property tax and all the other "costs" which stir us to activity beyond measure today.

Then we took another step in sanitation—cemeteries on the north and south sides were laid out, each ten acres in extent. Chicago avenue was the site on the north side and Twenty-third street and Wabash avenue on the south.

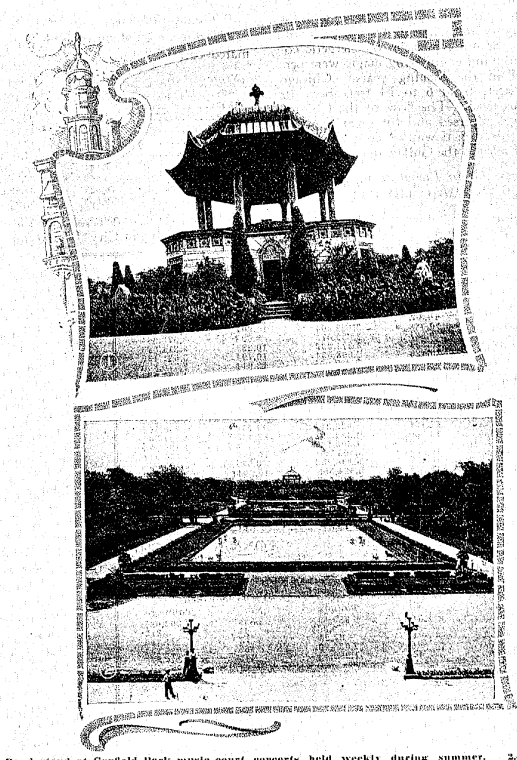
Chicago next sensed the importance of the distribution of the pure waters of Lake Michigan and in 1836 The Chicago Hydraulic Company was incorporated to secure a good water supply and fire protection. Great financial depression delayed the organization for several years and while the city grew, sanitary effort was checked.

Cholera was a serious menace and in 1838, laborers working on the Illinois and Michigan Canal were stricken with "canal cholera" and sent to Chicago. Those who died on the way were thrown on the roads, and their bodies remained unburied for weeks, so great was the fear of the dread disease.

It is interesting to note here a disadvantage our early citizens labored under owing to the low ground of the young city. In 1865, it was reported to the mayor that coffins were laid bare by the blowing away of their covering of sand.

Sewer System Planned—Then the garbage regulations were issued and in 1847 a city sewer system was planned. Raging smallpox in 1848 called for doctors' services without pay and the names of these volunteers were distributed in hand-bills in English and German.

The arrival of the "John Drew" from New Orleans in 1869, via the Mississippi and Illinois-Michigan Canal, laden with cholera-stricken immigrants, was the cause of great alarm. Our Board of Health distributed hundreds of barrels of lime in the streets and alleys and a man coming home at night without lime on his shoes was looked upon with suspicion as having trodden dangerous areas.



1.—Band stand at Garfield Park music court, concerts held weekly during summer. 2.—South view of lily ponds, Garfield Park.

Cholera claimed one out of every thirty-six of the city's population. There were no serums in those days.

Chicago struggled on to new health achievement, obeying as best it could the various medical rulings. In 1856, the great battle between the allopaths and the homeopaths was on and a medical board for each had to be provided, each holding sway in different parts of Chicago's $30,000 hospital which, by the way, was heated by steam. The yearly report says: "Patients who have no preference for a particular system will go one week to the allopathic department and the other week to the homeopathic department." If variety is the spice of life, the patients must have enjoyed themselves.

Fighting Disease in the Sixties—Hard times came again and in a frenzy of false economy the Board of Health was practically abolished for three years and its duties delegated to the Police Department. Chicago paid the bill for this stupidity and neglect in full. In the years of 1862 and 1864 smallpox increased, the city's gutters and streets were filthy and erysipelas, typhoid, dysentery and pneumonia held undisputed sway in many districts. The Chicago river became a cesspool and attempts were made to purify it by flushing it with water from the Calumet. In 1866 the hastily resurrected Board of Health was in constant session. The cemeteries were overloaded with dead bodies, it being estimated that 18,000 to 20,000 bodies were undergoing decomposition at one time. The available depth for burial was only three or four feet and the newly dead were practically being covered by the remains of those who died sixteen years before.

Then Chicago worked unceasingly night and day to stave off impending destruction. In 1868, disinfectants were sold at cost, the records showing the pur-

chase of 29,596 barrels of copperas and 785 barrels of lime. Immigrants were watched closely, all trains were examined and E. S. Chesborough, city engineer, solved Chicago's sewerage problem. On October 8, 1871, it was decreed that the last blotches of the old regime were to be removed, and the Great Chicago Fire blotted out the otherwise irremediable evils of the downtown district.

Level of the City is Raised—The lesson of sanitation was learned most thoroughly and Chicago has never forgotten it. Seeming miracles of energetic co-operation and engineering magic were performed in the ensuing years. Chicago raised itself from 6 to 14 feet above its previous level. The flow of the Chicago river was reversed and the great Sanitary Canal threaded its way as pioneer from the Great Lakes to the Gulf waterway.

Largest Grain Elevators in Chicago—In 1920 there were sixty-four grain elevators in Chicago, having a total capacity of 56,265,000 bushels. Following is a list of those having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels or more:

Name.	Bu. Capacity.
Chicago & Northwestern	6,000,000
Schwill malt-house	3,000,000
South Chicago Elevator Co.	3,000,000
Chicago and St. Louis	2,000,000
Union	1,800,000
J. Rosenbaum, B.	1,550,000
Armour A and B	1,500,000
Belt	1,500,000
Concrete	1,500,000
Keystone	1,500,000
New York Central	1,500,000
Santa Fe	1,500,000
South Chicago D	1,500,000
Wabash	1,500,000
Calumet C	1,250,000
Rock Island A	1,250,000
Calumet A	1,200,000
Armour G	1,000,000
B. A. Eckhart mill	1,000,000
Calumet B	1,000,000
Central	1,000,000
Columbia Malting Company	1,000,000
Fleischmann	1,000,000
Hales	1,000,000
Irondale	1,000,000
Mid-West	1,000,000
National	1,000,000
Norris	1,000,000
Rialto	1,000,000

Chicago Building Statistics—Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost:

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1898	4,067	$21,294,325
1899	3,794	20,856,750
1900	3,554	19,100,050
1901	6,053	34,962,075
1902	6,074	48,070,399
1903	6,221	37,447,175
1904	7,151	44,724,790
1905	8,442	63,970,950
1906	10,629	64,822,030
1907	9,353	59,093,080
1908	10,771	68,303,920
1909	11,247	90,559,580
1910	11,409	96,932,700
1911	11,106	105,269,700
1912	11,325	88,786,960
1913	10,792	89,668,427
1914	9,938	83,261,710
1915	10,340	97,291,480
1916	10,277	113,835,150
1917	4,988	64,244,450
1918	2,539	34,792,200
1919	6,589	104,198,850
1920	3,745	79,102,650
1921	6,536	102,626,760

Former Mayors of Chicago—Their politics and order and year of election:

No.	Name.	Elected	Died
1	William B Ogren, Dem.	1837	1877
2	Buckner S Morris, Whig	1838	1879
3	Benjamin W Raymond, Whig	1839	2883
4	Alexander Lloyd, Dem.	1840	1879
5	Francis C Sherman, Dem.	1841	1879
6	Benjamin W Raymond, Dem.	1842	1883
7	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1843	1848
8	Alson S Sherman, Dem.	1844	1903
9	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1845	1848
10	John C Chapin, Whig	1846	1864
11	James Curtiss, Dem.	1847	1860
12	J H Woodworth, Dem-Whig.	1848	1869
13	J H Woodworth, Dem-Whig.	1849	1869
14	James Curtiss, Dem.	1850	1860
15	Walter S Gurnee, Dem.	1851	1903
16	Walter S Gurnee, Dem.	1852	1903
17	Charles M Gray, Dem.	1853	1885
18	Isaac L Millken, Dem.	1854	1889
19	Levi D Boone, Knownothing.	1855	1882
20	Thomas Dyer, Dem.	1856	1862
21	John Wentworth, Rep-Fusion	1857	1885
22	John C Haines, Rep.	1858	1896
23	John C Haines, Rep.	1859	1896
24	John Wentworth, Rep.	1860	1888
25	Julian S Rumsey, Rep.	1861	1886
26	Francis C Sherman, Dem.	1862	1870
27	Francis C Sherman, Dem.	1863	1870
28	John B Rice, Rep.	1865	1874
29	John B Rice, Rep.	1867	1874
30	Roswell B Mason, Peo.	1869	1892
31	Joseph Medill, Cit.	1871	1899
32	Elsey D Colvin, Peo.	1873	1893
33	Thomas Hoyne, Rep.	1875	1894

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE—Arrivals and Clearances of Vessels.

These figures comprise Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

Year	Arrivals No.	Arrivals Tons	Clearances No.	Clearances Tons
1870	13,739	3,040,265	12,432	2,983,942
1871	15,220	3,696,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872	12,824	3,059,752	12,321	3,017,790
1873	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874	10,327	3,195,532	10,730	3,184,078
1875	10,468	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,061
1876	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877	10,233	3,271,332	10,384	3,311,083
1878	10,490	3,608,584	10,494	3,631,139
1879	11,859	3,887,005	12,014	3,870,300
1880	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,282
1881	13,048	4,633,568	12,957	4,228,689
1882	13,351	4,949,350	13,626	4,904,999
1883	11,907	3,812,464	12,016	3,980,873
1884	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885	10,744	3,553,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886	11,167	3,926,318	11,213	3,960,762
1887	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888	10,989	4,393,788	11,106	4,495,898
1889	10,804	5,103,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,655
1891	10,224	5,524,862	10,294	5,600,790
1892	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,638,337
1893	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894	8,250	5,191,260	8,329	5,211,180
1895	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497
1896	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324
1898	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,636,448
1899	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,333
1902	8,088	7,178,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903	7,890	7,087,410	7,721	7,720,235
1904	6,681	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905	7,236	7,364,132	7,268	7,375,963
1906	7,017	7,969,631	7,056	7,666,709
1907	6,745	8,057,062	6,726	7,995,211
1908	5,787	7,241,845	5,805	7,296,745
1909	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841
1910	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1911	6,252	8,787,586	6,384	10,086,209
1912	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1913	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1914	6,113	9,781,986	6,132	7,794,928
1915	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777
1916	5,772	11,379,968	5,774	11,369,599
1917	5,979	10,835,235	6,130	10,948,043
1918	4,186	10,356,289	4,191	10,437,499
1919	3,934	9,126,600	3,977	9,003,630
1920	4,494	10,313,013	4,604	10,499,807
1921	3,801	8,389,901	3,768	8,262,778
1922	4,972	10,552,927	4,952	10,638,480

TONNAGE OF CHICAGO DISTRICT, 1920

A quick glance at the freight handled at the different ports in the Chicago area:

Port	Arrivals No.	Arrivals Tonnage	Clearances No.	Clearances Tonnage
Chicago	3,512	6,983,107	3,539	7,202,667
Mich. City	43	2,367	15	2,313
Waukegan	42	34,232	43	34,310
Gary	465	2,033,902	465	2,035,241
Ind. Harbor	431	1,252,435	445	1,244,276
Total	4,494	10,313,043	4,506	10,499,807

RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1920

Coal, hard, tons	736,976	Sugar, tons	9,751
Coal, soft, tons	686,638	Flaxseed, bushels	164,798
Salt, tons	76,900	Limestone, tons	1,445,856
Iron ore, tons	6,496,024	Wheat, bushels	1,600,184
Iron, manufactured, tons	13,731	Barley, bushels	144,803
Lumber, M	25,779	Oats, bushels	418,213
Railroad ties, pieces	17,000	Unclassified, tons	394,577

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1920

Flour, tons	337	Barley, bushels	606,968
Wheat, bushels	1,191,958	Millstuffs, tons	14,358
Corn, bushels	3,220,271	Iron, manufactured, tons	3,000
Oats, bushels	1,126,287	Merchandise, unclassified, tons	287,081
Rye, bushels	2,833,906		

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES

Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:

1835—H. O. Stone & Co., real estate, 111 West Washington street.

1836—Ogden, Sheldon & Co., real estate, Clark and Lake streets.

1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.
C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.
Hotel Sherman; City Hotel, 1837; Sherman House, 1844.

1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co., 1846. (Consolidated with Albert Pick & Co., 1919.)

1840—George B Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 North Wells street; George A Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B Carpenter & Co, 1881.

1842—Brantigam & Keen, 1842; Keen Bros., 1847; Keen & Lee, 1853; W. B. Keen & Co., 1863; F. C. DeLang & Co., 1873; Keen & DeLang Co., 1884; DeLang, Coles & Co., 1906.
Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 563 West Randolph street; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871.
Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.
Sprague Smith Co., glass, 164 West Randolph street; original firm name Alexander White & Co.

1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.
Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.
Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.
The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market street.

1846—Fergus Printing Co., 64 E. Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.
Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.

1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.
Cyrus H. McCormick Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery. Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray, McCormick, Ogden & Co.
The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets.

1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. The, billiard tables, 633 South Wabash avenue.
J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.
The Staats-Zeitung, 24 S. Wells street.

1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1881; Chas. H. Mears, 1889; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.
Gerts, Lumbard & Co., brushes, 221 W. Randolph street.

1851—Aetna Life Agency, insurance, Tribune building.
Durand and Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, Lake, Union and Eagle streets; Baily & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros. Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894.
Fuller-Morrisson Co., 310 W. Washington street; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 1855.
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints, 332 S. Michigan avenue.

1852—Pinkerton National Detective Agency, 131-137 S. Wells street.
Sherer-Gillett Co., manufacturers, 1705-9 S. Clark street.
John A. Tolman & Co., 84 E. Lake street.
T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 234 S. LaSalle street.
Home Insurance Co., 175 W. Jackson boulevard.

1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 W. Adams street.
D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery, 225 N. Wabash avenue.
Briggs House, Wells and Randolph streets.
The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.

1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 N. Dearborn street.
E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 N Clinton street.
Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 W. 35th street.
C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 N. Michigan avenue.

1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 S. Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Brothers Mfg. Co., 1872.
Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 S. LaSalle street; L. D. Olmsted, 1855; Baird & Bradley, 1864.
The Martin Dawson Co., confectionery, 1520 S. State street; J. B. Hannegan & Co., 1855; N. Crickard & Co., Dawson & Shields, 1868; Martin Dawson, 1878.
Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 N. Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.
Greenebaum Sons Bank, 11 S. LaSalle street.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.
Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.
Sherwood Company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.
Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 S. Michigan avenue; F. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1866; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1855.
The L. Wold Manufacturing Co., 601-607 W. Lake street; McQuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.
W. H. Salisbury & Co., leather and rubber goods, 308-310 W. Madison street; John B. Ideson and Hallock and Wheeler, 1855; Hallock, Holmes & Co., 1874; Hallock, Salisbury & Kline, 1879; W. H. Salisbury & Co., 1881.

1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.
Peterson Nursery, 30 N. LaSalle street.
Rand McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 S. Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.
Tobey Furniture Co. The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey, 1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.

1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 S. Wabash avenue.
Barnard & Miller, law publishers, 172 N. LaSalle street.
Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 S. Wabash avenue.
Charles E. Graves & Co., jewelers, 35 E. Madison street; J. B. Chambers & Co.
Geo. S. Malone, drug house, 629 N. Clark street.
Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes & Son, Columbian Iron Works, 1857; Columbian Iron Works, 1878; Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, 1892.
Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 S. Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1880.
W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 W. Randolph street.
McVicker's Theatre, 25 W. Madison street.
Merchants Loan and Trust Company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.
C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, 28 E. Randolph street.

1858—Edson, Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 S. Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.

H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1802 N. Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.
Windsor Clifton Hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton House, 1858.

1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 213 W. Division street.
James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 E. North Water street.
A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 N. Clinton street.
Jacob Press Sons, wagons, 300 N. Halsted street; Kuhl & Press, 1859; Jacob Press, 1869.
Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 W. Madison street.

1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 S. LaSalle street; Armour Dole and Company.
Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 E. Monroe street.
Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 W. Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1873; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.

1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 S. Dearborn street; A. Zeese & Co., 1861; A. Zeese Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Co., 1894.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., stoves, 1414 S. Wabash avenue.
Western News Company, 25 E. Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.

1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309, 5 N. LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.
Foreman Bros. Banking Co., LaSalle and Washington streets.
W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 W. Washington street.
Spalding Lumber Co., 208 S. LaSalle street.
Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, 923 S. Wells street; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.

1863—First National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets.
The Bohner Manufacturing Co., glassware, 1009 S. Wabash avenue; N. F. Merrill, 1863; Eaton, Maquire & Co.; Eaton & Brown; Brown & Bohner, 1871; George Bohner & Co., 1875.
B. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 S. Franklin street; Kohn, Clayborurgh & Einstein, 1863; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 1876.

1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 W. Monroe street.
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth Court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.
The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 W. Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.
Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 E. 20th street.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.

1865—Chicago Clearing House Association, 50 S. LaSalle street.
Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 S. LaSalle street.
S. F. Wilson & Co., 21-23 E. Jackson boulevard; men's wear.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co., bonds, etc., 10 S. LaSalle street.

1866—Chicago Lumber and Coal Co., 11 S. LaSalle street.
Chicago Varnish Company, 2100 Elston avenue.
Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 W. Grand avenue.
Foley Billiard Hall, 425 S. Wabash avenue.
Manz Engraving Co., 4001 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1866; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.
Union Bag and Paper Co., 3737 S. Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag and Paper Co., 1875.

1867—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, State and Madison streets; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1867.
George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 N. Market street.
Edward Kirchberg, jeweler, 104 N. State street.
John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.
John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 W. Madison street.
Sauer & Letang, shoemaker, 77 E. Monroe street; D. Sauer Co., 1867.

1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 E. South Water street.
Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance, Insurance Exchange building.
Isaac W. Nichols, jewelry, 7 W. Madison street.
Munger Laundry Co., 2412 Indiana avenue.
Philip Henrici Co., restaurant, 71 W. Randolph street.
The Hibernian Banking Association, 208 S. LaSalle street.

1869—L. Klein, dry goods, etc., Halsted, 14th and Liberty streets.
James Edmanson Catering Co, Inc.; Edward Homburg, successor, 3048 W. Madison street.
Nordahl & Olsen, jewelers, 2735 W. North avenue.

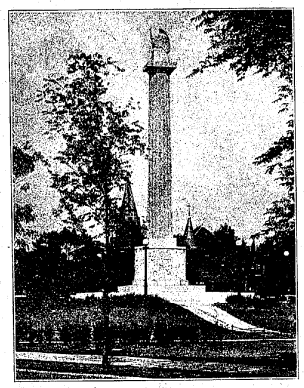
MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Following is a list of the monuments giving name, location and date of dedication or completion of each:

Alarm, The—Lincoln Park; May 17, 1884.
Altgeld—Lincoln Park; Sept. 6, 1915.
American Expeditionary Force Tablet—Northwest corner of Federal building; Oct. 19, 1919.
Anarchists'—Waldheim Cemetery; June 25, 1893.
Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln Park; Sept. 26, 1896.
Armstrong, George B—Post Office, north entrance; May 19, 1881.

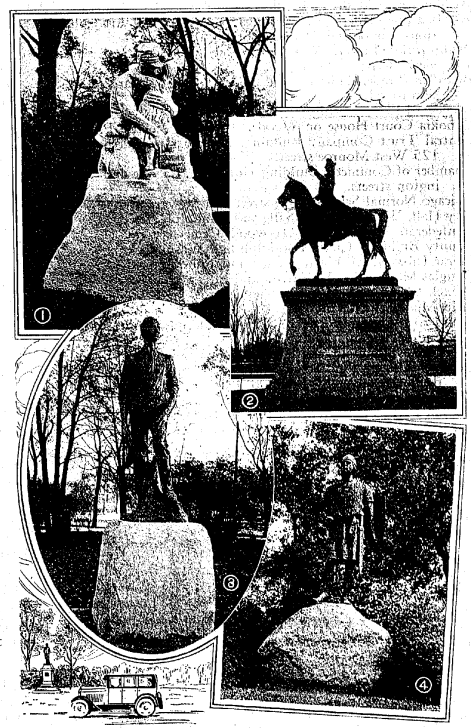
1—Centennial monument at Logan Square. 2—Burns' monument at Garfield Park. 3—Police statue dedicated to policemen who lost their lives in Haymarket riot, formerly situated at Haymarket Square, now at Union Park. 4—Havlicek monument at Douglas Park, erected by Bohemian-Americans of Chicago.

Beethoven—Lincoln Park; June 19, 1897.
Black, Dr. Green Vardaman—South end of Lincoln Park; Aug. 8, 1918.
Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National Cemetery; May 29, 1892.
Burns, Robert—Garfield Park; Aug. 25, 1906.
Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home Cemetery; June 8, 1913.
Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods Cemetery; July 23, 1893.
Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept 6, 1866; dedicated June 3, 1868.



Granite shaft erected at Logan Square and dedicated October 13th, 1915, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois to the Union.

Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1912; and first stood on Washington street in front of court house.
Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June 1883, no formal dedication.
Ericson, Leif—Humboldt Park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Ferguson, Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art Institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
Finerty, John F.—Garfield Park; Oct. 11, 1914.
Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
Franklin—Lincoln Park; June 6, 1896.
Garibaldi—Lincoln Park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Goethe—Lincoln Park; June 13, 1914.
Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield Park; May 6, 1916.
Grant—Lincoln Park; Oct. 7, 1891.
Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.—Elmwood Cemetery, June 28, 1903.
Hamilton—Grant Park; Sept. 28, 1918.
Harrison, Carter H.—Union Park, June 29, 1907.
Havlicek, Karel—Douglas Park; July 30, 1911.
Haymarket—Union Park; May 30, 1889.
Humboldt—Humboldt Park; Oct. 16, 1892.
Illinois Centennial—Logan Square; Oct. 13, 1918.
Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
Iroquois Theatre Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
Kennison—Lincoln Park; Dec. 19, 1903.
Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
Kosciuszko—Humboldt Park; Sept. 11, 1904.
LaSalle—Lincoln Park; Oct. 12, 1889.
Lincoln—Lincoln Park; Oct. 22, 1887.
Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards; Feb. 12, 1916.
Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods Cemetery; June 14, 1905.
Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
Linne—Lincoln Park; May 23, 1891.
Logan—Grant Park; July 22, 1897.
Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill Cemetery; June 1, 1900.
Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
Mizenberg, S.—Waldheim Cemetery; May 30, 1885.
McKinley—McKinley Park; July 4, 1905.
Oglesby, Richard J.—Lincoln Park; unveiled Nov. 21, 1919.
Press Club—Mount Hope Cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
Reese, Michael—29th street and Graceland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
Republic, Statue of the—Jackson Park; May 11, 1918.
Reuter—Humboldt Park; May 14, 1893.
Rosenberg Fountain—Park Row and Michigan avenue; accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
St. Henry Parish Soldiers' Monument—Ridge and Devon avenues; Nov. 27, 1919.
Schiller—Lincoln Park; May 15, 1886.
Shakespeare—Lincoln Park; April 23, 1894.
Soldiers' Memorial Tablet—City Hall; Feb. 22, 1921.
Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen Cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill Cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.



1—Statue of "Miner and Child" at Humboldt Park. 2—Kosciuszko Statue at Humboldt Park, erected by Polish-American citizens of Chicago. 3—Statue of Abraham Lincoln as "The Rail Splitter," Garfield Park. 4—Leif Erickson monument at Humboldt Park.

War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. Hall, Public Library Building.
Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood Cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine Cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO

NORTH SIDE

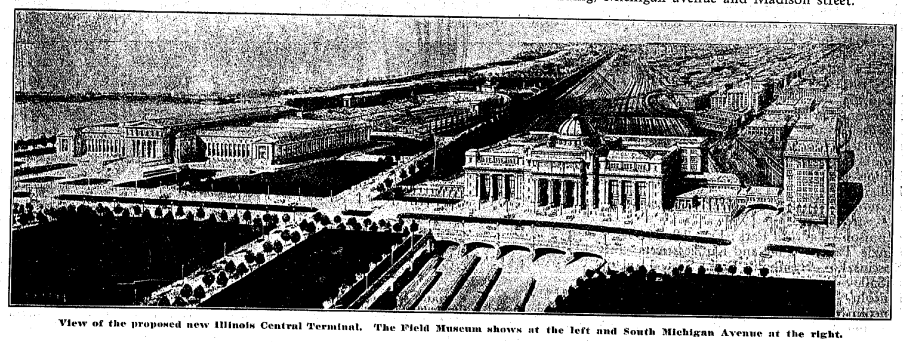
Academy of Sciences Museum in Lincoln Park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
Daily News Sanitarium, Lincoln Park.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln Park.
Historical Society Library and Collection, Dearborn street and Ontario street.
Indian Trail Tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie Home Tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore Drive.
Lincoln Park Conservatories and Zoo.
Municipal Pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry Library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern University in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near Lake.

SOUTH SIDE

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art Institute Galleries of Paintings, Sculptures and Art Collections, on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium Tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Board of Trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Boulevard Link, Michigan avenue and river.
Cahokia Court House on Wooden Island in Jackson Park.
Central Trust Company Building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce Building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal School, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City Hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate Monument in Oakwoods Cemetery.
County Building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Crerar Library, Michigan avenue and Randolph streets.
Douglas Monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th street boulevards.
Field Museum in Grant Park.
Grand Army Halls in Public Library Building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes Fountain, south end Art Institute.
Iroquois Theater Fire, Scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorando Taft, in Iroquois Memorial Hospital, 28 North Market street.
Jackson Park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life Saving Station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln Wigwam Tablet, Market and Lake streets.
Logan Statue in Grant Park (Lake front).
Marquette Building Sculpture Panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet Cross, Robey street and drainage canal.

Treaty Elm, located on Chicago's Northwest side, at the intersection of the Indian boundary line (now Rogers Avenue), Indian Trail (now Caldwell Avenue) and North Kilbourn, under which the famous treaty of 1834 was made between the Federal Government and Chief Saugauash, representing the Indians. Chief Saugauash was better known among the early settlers as "Billy Caldwell" and is so described in the Chicago Directory of 1839. He was of half breed descent, well educated in English but thoroughly an Indian. His great ambition was that his people should adopt the dress and customs of the white people. His influence and power among the Tribes was always exercised to mitigate the savage warfare and restrain the ferocity of the Indians. At the time of the massacre of Ft. Dearborn he is said to have saved the family of Kinzie and others from being killed.

Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
Massacre Monument in 18th street, near the lake.
Midway Plaisance with Taft statuary.
McKinley Statue in McKinley Park.
Orchestra Hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Post Office, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public Library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman Suburb.
Republic Statue, Jackson Park.
South Water street; commission house district.
State Street Department Stores; shopping district.
Stock Yards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower Building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.



View of the proposed new Illinois Central Terminal. The Field Museum shows at the left and South Michigan Avenue at the right.

University of Chicago Quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington Statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wrigley Building, Rush and Water streets.

WEST SIDE

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern Railway Passenger Station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas Park.
Drainage Canal.
Fire Tablet (1871), 138 DeKoven street.
Garfield Park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets: fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket Square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciuszko Monuments in Humboldt Park.
Illinois Centennial Monument, Logan square.
Parental School, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police Monument (Haymarket), in Union Park.

LOCATION OF CHICAGO'S MAIN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATIONS

Central Station:
Park Row and Roosevelt Road; South side.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
Illinois Central.
Michigan Central.
Grand Rapids & Indiana.

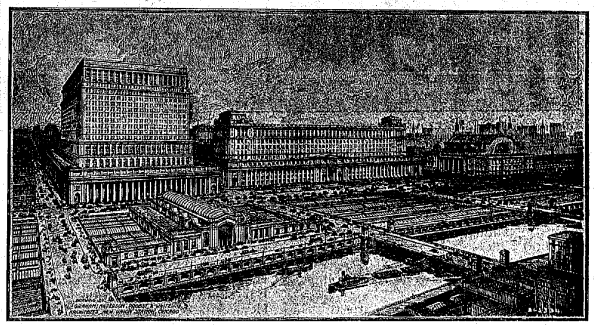
Chicago & Northwestern Station:
West Madison and Canal Streets; west side. All divisions.

Grand Central Station:
South Wells and Harrison Streets; South side.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago and Great Western.
Chicago Terminal Transfer.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo Line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
Pere Marquette.

Dearborn Station:
Dearborn and Polk Streets; South side.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Western Indiana.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
Erie.
Grand Trunk.
Wabash.

LaSalle Street Station:
VanBuren and LaSalle Sts., South Side.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago & Indiana Southern.
Lackawanna.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

Union Station:
Canal Street, between Adams and Madison; West side.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan-Handle).

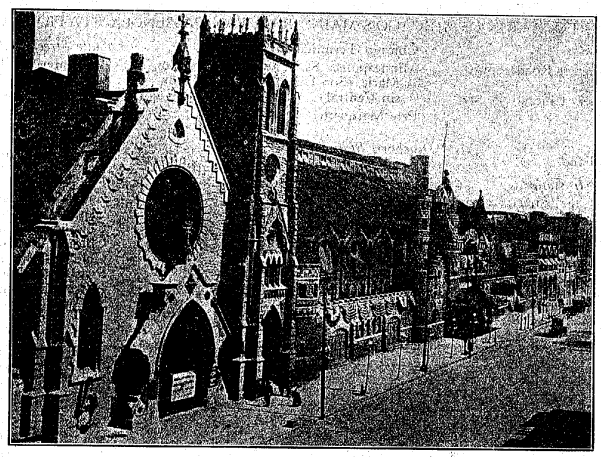


Photograph from architects' drawing of the new Union Station now under construction (left), the present Northwestern Depot (right) and showing the recommended two block post office site (center).

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO

Name, location and cost given in order.
Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; $450,000.
Advertisers'—123 West Madison street; $350,000.
American Fore*—Cass and Chestnut streets; $500,000.
American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; $1,000,000.
Andrews—163 West Washington street; $500,000.
Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; $600,000.
Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; $1,500,000.
Atlantic Hotel—316 South Clark street; $1,400,000.
Auditorium—Michigan avenue and Congress street; $3,200,000.
Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; $1,000,000.
Barnheisel—616-622 Michigan avenue; $350,000.
Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; $475,000.
Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; $1,500,000.
Blum—630 Michigan avenue; $1,000,000.
Board of Trade—$1,800,000.
Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; $630,000.
Born—342-344 South Wells street; $300,000.
Boston Store—State and Madison streets; $3,500,000.
Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; $250,000.
Breda—105 North Dearborn street; $325,000.
Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Quincy street; $1,500,000.
Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; $4,000,000.
Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; $350,000.
Capitol (formerly Masonic Temple)—State and Randolph streets; $4,500,000.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; $1,350,000.
Caxton—506 South Dearborn street; $270,000.
Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; $250,000.
Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; $1,000,000.
Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; $600,000.

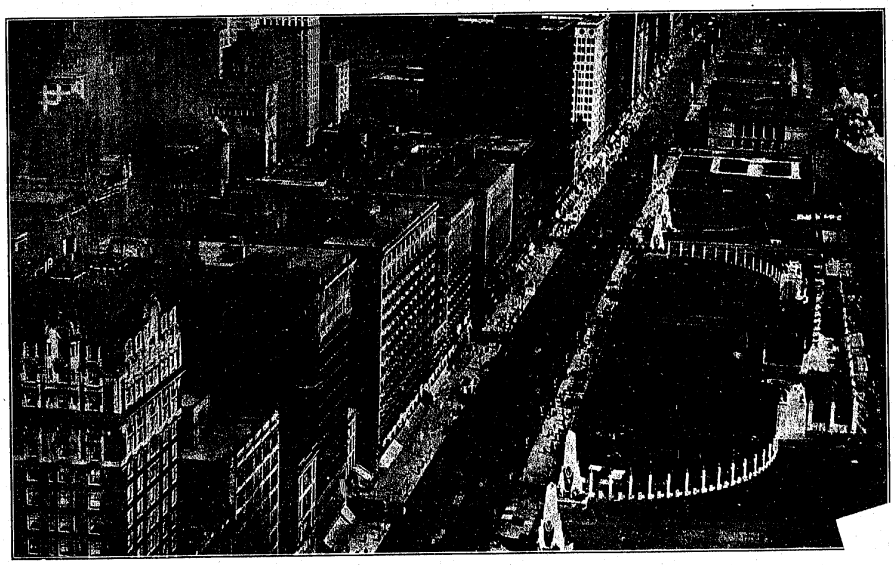
Chicago Athletic Association Addition—71 East Madison street; $500,000.
Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; $750,000.
Chicago Temple—Clark and Washington streets; $5,000,000.
Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; $600,000.
Church—32 South Wabash avenue; $300,000.
City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets, $5,000,000.
City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; $1,500,000.
Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; $500,000.



Chicago Coliseum, one of the largest in the world. Many notable conventions and expositions have enjoyed the spacious accommodations here. The circus on its most pretentious scale is annually held here.

Columbia Memorial—State and Washington streets; $800,000.
Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
Consumers—State and Quincy streets; $1,500,000.
Continental—South Wells and Quincy streets; $250,000.
Continental and Commercial National Bank—Wells and Adams streets; $4,500,000.
Conway—Washington and Clark streets; $2,000,000.
Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; $1,000,000.
Crerar Library—Michigan avenue.
Dexter—35 W. Adams street; $150,000.
Drake, The—Lake Shore drive and Michigan avenue; $4,000,000.
Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; $130,000.
Edison—Clark and Adams streets; $3,800,000.
Elks—174 West Washington street; $500,000.
Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; $300,000.
Fair—State and Adams streets; $1,500,000.
Federal Building—See Post Office.
Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; $400,000.
Federal Reserve—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard.
Field, Marshall (Retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; $8,500,000.
Field, Marshall (Men's Store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; $2,500,000.
Field, Marshall (Wholesale)—Adams and Wells street; $2,000,000.
Field Warehouse—West Polk and Ellsworth streets; $500,000.
Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; $750,000.
First National Bank—Dearborn and Monroe streets; $3,000,000.
Fisher—Wabash avenue and South Water street; $300,000.
Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; $400,000.
Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; $1,100,000.
Gaff—230 S. LaSalle street; $275,000.
Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; $500,000.
Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; $1,000,000.
Garrick—64 West Randolph street; $750,000.
Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; $398,000.
Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; $300,000.
Grand Central Station—Harrison and Wells street; $1,000,000.
Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn and Jackson boulevard; $900,000.
Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; $750,000.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; $2,500,000.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; $1,000,000.
Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; $1,000,000.
Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison streets; $1,000,000.
Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; $1,500,000.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; $1,000,000.
Hirsch, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; $500,000.
Home Insurance Co.—LaSalle and Adams streets; $800,000.
Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; $800,000.
Hotel Ambassador—North State and Goethe streets; $2,000,000.
Hotel Brevoort—120 West Madison street; $500,000.
Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; $3,500,000.
Hotel Sherman—Clark and Randolph street; $3,500,000.
Hunter—Madison and Market streets; $500,000.
Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; $500,000.
Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; $1,000,000.
Illinois Merchants' Bank—Clark street and Jackson Boulevard; $9,000,000.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson Boulevard; $300,000.
Insurance Exchange—Jackson Boulevard and Wells street; $4,000,000
Isabella—21 East VanBuren street; $200,000.
Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; $500,000.
Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; $850,000.
Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson Boulevard; $2,250,000.

Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South Wells street; $250,000.
Kohn—425 South Franklin street; $300,000.
Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; $350,000.
Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; $250,000.
Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; $750,000.
LaSalle Street Station—VanBuren and LaSalle street; $2,500,000.
Lees—19 S. Wells street; $400,000.
Leiter—State and VanBuren streets; $1,250,000.
LeMoyne—Lake street and Wabash avenue; $450,000.
Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; $750,000.
Lombard Hotel—Wells and Quincy streets; $500,000.
London Guarantee and Accident*—Michigan avenue and River street; $3,416,500.
Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; $275,000.
Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; $1,250,000.
Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson street; $1,000,000.
Lytton—State street and Jackson Boulevard; $2,250,000.
McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; $200,000.
McCormick—Michigan avenue and VanBuren street; $1,500,000.
McNeil—321 West Jackson Boulevard; $250,000.
Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; $1,000,000.
Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; $1,500,000.
Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; $275,000.
Mallers—Quincy and Market streets; $200,000.
Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; $2,000,000.
Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; $700,000.
Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; $1,000,000.
Masonic Temple—(See Capitol).
Medinah Temple—Wells street and Jackson Boulevard, $500,000.
Mentor—State and Monroe streets; $500,000.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; $1,000,000.
Monadnock—Dearborn and VanBuren streets; $2,000,000.
Monon—440 South Dearborn street; $285,000.
Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; $1,500,000.
Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; $2,000,000.
National Life—29 South LaSalle street; $1,200,000.
Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; $850,000.
New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; $1,000,000.
North American—State and Monroe streets; $1,800,000.
Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; $500,000.
Northwestern Railway (Office)—226 West Jackson Boulevard; $2,000,000.
Northwestern Railway (Terminal Station)—West Madison and Canal streets; $20,000,000. (Including Site).
Old Colony—Dearborn and VanBuren streets; $900,000.
Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; $900,000.
Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; $1,500,000.
Palmer—367 West Adams street; $450,000.
Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; $3,500,000.
Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; $450,000.
Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; $3,000,000.
Peoples Life—Randolph and Wells streets; $700,000.
Peoples Trust and Savings Bank—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; $1,500,000.
Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; $350,000.
Pope—633 Plymouth court; $290,000.
Postal Telegraph—Adams and Clark streets; $4,000,000.
Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; $400,000.
Printers—Polk and Sherman streets; $400,000.
Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; $1,200,000.
Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; $800,000.
Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson Boulevard; $1,600,000.
Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; $700,000.
Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river between Clark and LaSalle streets; $1,000,000.
Reliance—State and Washington streets; $500,000.
Republic—State and Adams streets; $1,100,000.
Rialto—140 West VanBuren streets; $700,000.
Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; $1,500,000.
Roosevelt—Washington and Wells streets; $500,000.
Rothschild—304 South Street street; $250,000.
Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson Boulevard; $800,000.
Schiller—See Garrick.
Security—Madison and Wells street; $450,000.
Shuman—Randolph and Wells streets; $700,000.



Michigan Boulevard looking north from 12th street. (Copyright by Underwood & Underwo

Silversmiths—10 South Wabash avenue; $250,000.
Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; $450,000.
Spitz & Schoenberg—529 South Franklin street; $250,000.
Standard Oil (Formerly Karpen)—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; $1,400,000.
Star—538 South Dearborn street; $250,000.
State-Lake—State and Lake streets; $1,600,000.
Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson Boulevard; $800,000.
Steinway—64 East VanBuren street; $280,000.
Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; $2,-250,000.
Stewart—State and Washington streets; $800,000.
Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore Drive and Division street; $700,000.
Stock Exchange—LaSalle and Washington streets; $1,250,000.
Straus—Clark and Madison streets; $250,000.
Studebaker—629 South Wabash avenue; $350,000.
Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle; $500,000.
Telephone—Washington, between Wells and Franklin streets; $2,500,000.
Telephone (Franklin Building)—311-27 West Washington street; $2,000,000.
Telephone Square*—Franklin and Washington street; $850,-000.
Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; $1,000,000.
Temple Court—219 South Dearborn street; $300,000.
Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra Hall.
Tower (Old Montgomery-Ward)—Michigan avenue and Madison street; $1,500,000.
Transportation (Heisen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; $2,-000,000
Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; $1,500,000.
Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; $700,000.
Union Terminal Station*—South Canal and Adams streets; $40,000,000 (including site).
Unity—127 North Dearborn street; $800,000.
University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; $1,-150,000.
Van Buren—Van Buren and Wells streets; $250,000.
Venetian—15 East Washington street; $350,000.
Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; $500,000.
Vogue—286 South Wells street; $200,000.
Webster—127 South Market street; $150,000.
Western Union—111 West Jackson Boulevard; $700,000.
Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; $1,200,000.
Williams—205 South Monroe street; $200,000.
Wilson—528 South Wells street; $500,000.
Windermere Hotel*—Hyde Park Boulevard and 56th street; $3,600,000.
Wrigley—Rush and Water streets; $3,000,000.
Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; $1,000,000.
Y. M. C. A. Hotel—818-826 South Wabash Avenue; $1,100,-000.

*Under construction in 1922.

SUBURBS OF CHICAGO

Chicago's millions do not all live in crowded residential sections. Thousands find their homes in the many attractive suburbs of Chicago which are connected with the loop district with excellent transportation.

Some idea of the many villages and towns near Chicago can be secured from the following list. Direction and number of miles from Chicago are also indicated.

Argo, SW, 12
Arlington Hghts, NW, 23.4
Atkins, SE, 42
Aurora, SW, 37
Barrington, NW, 31.6
Bartlett, NW, 30.2
Batavia, W, 38.2
Beach, N, 40
Beatrice, SE, 43
Beecher, S, 37.6
Bellwood, W, 13.7
Bensenville, NW, 17.3
Berger, S, 22.7
Berkeley, W, 15
Bernice, S, 26
Berry Lake, SE, 17.9
Berwyn, SW, 9.6
Bl Isl, SW, 16.4
Bowes, W, 42.9
Bradley, S, 52.8
Braeside, N, 20.7
Bremen, SW, 23.5
Bristol, N, 63.7
Broadview, W, 14.5
Brookfield, SW, 12.3
Buffington, SE, 21.5
Burnham, S, 18.5
Burr Oak, SW, 15.8
Byrneville, SW, 24.5
Calumet, SE, 24.2
Cary, NW, 38.3
Cedar Lake, S, 40.5
Charter Grove, W, 56.2
Cherry Hills, SW, 37
Chesterton, SE, 41
Chicago Heights, S, 26.7
Chicago Highlands, NW, 33
Chicago Ridge, SW, 16.4
Clare, W, 64
Clarendon Hills, SW, 18.3
Clarke Junction, SE, 22.9
Clifton, SW, 17.2
Clintonville, NW, 40
Cloverdale, NW, 29.6
Clyde, SW, 8.5
Colehour, SE, 12.2
Coleman, W, 37.6
Columbia Heights, S, 27
Converse Park, SW, 13.1
Creston, S, 41.5
Crete, S, 30.4
Cresman, SE, 38.8
Crown Point, SE, 40.6
Crystal Lake, NW, 42.9
Cudahy, SE, 26
Cummings, S, 14.6
Deerfield, NW, 23.8
Des Plaines, NW, 16.6
Diamond Lake, NW, 38.6
Dolton, S, 21
Downer's Grove, SW, 21
Dundee, W, 47.6
Dune Park, SE, 41
DuPage, SW, 30.2
Dupont, SW, 19.8
Dyer, S, 29.3
East Chicago, SE, 23.2
East Gary, SE, 35
East Grove, SW, 20.4
Eggers, S, 16
Elgin, NW, 36.7
Elliott's Park, S, 25
Elmhurst, W, 15.8
English Lake, SE, 73.3
Eola, SW, 33.5
Evanston, N, 12
Everett, NW, 28
Evergreen Park, SW, 14
Fair Oaks, S, 62.2
Fair View, NW, 18
Feehanville, NW, 25
Fields, SE, 17.8
Flossmoor, S, 23.5
Forest Hill, S, 10
Forest Home, W, 10.5
Forest Park, W, 11
Fort Sheridan, N, 25.7
Fox Lake, NW, 49.6
Franklin, S, 22
Franklin Park, NW, 13.2
Furnessville, SE, 48.2
Gardner's Park, S, 15
Gary, SW, 18.8
Gaugers, SW, 36
Geneva, W, 35.5
Genoa, W, 60
Gibson, SE, 23.25
Gilletts, SW, 32.7
Glaw, W, 54.7
Glencoe, N, 19.2
Glendon Park, NW, 115
Glen Ellyn, W, 22.5
Glen Oak, W 21.4
Glen View, NW, 17.4
Glenwood, S, 23.5
Glenwood Park, W, 39.1
Globe, S, 24.4
Golf, NW, 15.3
Goodenow, S, 34.2
Grand Beach, SE, 62.8
Granger, W, 31.8
Grant Park, S, 44.7
Grayslake, NW, 46
Great Lakes, N, 32.5
Greggs, SW, 19.4
Gretna, W, 21
Griffith, SE, 35.7
Grosse Point, NW, 14
Groveton, SE, 73.5
Gurnee, NW, 38.6
Hainesville, NW, 42.9
Hamlet, SE, 69.5
Hammond, SE, 21
Haney, SE, 18.7
Hanna, SE, 59.1
Harlem, SW, 10
Hartsdale, S, 35
Harvard, NW, 62.7
Harvey, S, 20
Hawthorne, SW, 6.9
Hayford, SW, 11.5
Hazel Crest, S, 21
Hebron, SE, 52.1
Helms, NW, 25.8
Highland Park, N, 23.2
Highlands, SW, 16.4
Highwood, N, 24.5
Hillside, NW, 18
Hinsdale, SW, 17
Hobart, SE, 38.1
Hollywood, SW, 33.1
Homewood, S, 23
Hubbard Woods, N, 17.8
Hutchinson, S, 16.1
Ind. Harbor, SE, 20
Indian Hill, N, 15.8
Ingalton, W, 30.8
Ingleside, NW, 47.9
Irene, W, 72.3
Itasca, NW, 21.2
Johnstone, S, 16.4
Joliet, SW, 40.4
Justice, W, 14
Kankakee, S, 54.4
Kenilworth, N, 15.2
Kenosha, N, 51.6
Kensington, S, 14.3
Kolze, NW, 16.9
Koster, S, 55.5
Kouts, SE, 61.4
LaCrosse, SE, 68.3
LaGrange, SW, 14
Lake Bluff, N, 30.2
Lake Forest, N, 28.3
Lake Geneva, NW, 70.4
Lakeside, N, 17.8
Lake Villa, NW, 51
Lambert, SW, 22
Lansing, S, 27.4
Laporte, SE, 59
LaVergne, SW, 9.1
Leithon, NW, 38
Lemont, SW, 25.3
LeMoyne, SW, 11.5
LeRoy, SE, 47.5
Liberty View, SE, 56
Libertyville, NW, 35.5
Lily Lake, W, 45.4
Lisle, SW, 25
Lierpool, SE, 30.2
Llewellyn Park, N, 14
Lockport, SW, 32.9
Lockwood, S, 18.8
Lombard, W, 20
Long Lake, SW, 46.1
Longwood, SW, 11.8
Loon Lake, NW, 54
Lottaville, S, 39.31
Loucks Crossing, SE, 40.2
Lowell, S, 44.8
Malden, SE, 52
Manhattan, SW, 40
Manteno, S, 45.3
Mark, SE, 18.9
Marlboro, S, 116
Marley, SW, 30
Matteson, S, 25
Maynard, S, 25.6
Maywood, W, 10.4
McCaffrey, SW, 10.9
McCook, SW, 16.8
McReynolds, S, 14.6
Meacham, NW, 22.2
Mellody, N, 29.7
Melrose Park, W, 11.3
Merrillville, SE, 34
Michigan City, SW, 18.8
Miller, SE, 38
Mineral Springs, SE, 45
Mokena, SW, 29.6
Momence, S, 49.9
Monee, S, 32.7
Montdale, SE, 47.3
Mooseheart, W, 40.6
Morton Grove, NW, 14.3
Mount Forest, SW, 16.8
Mount Prospect, NW, 19.7
Munger, W, 33.7
Naperville, SW, 29
New Buffalo, SE, 65.9
New Chicago, SE, 31
New Lenox, SW, 34.1
Niles Center, NW, 116
North Aurora, W, 41.5
North Chicago, N, 32.9
North Roseland, S, 12.2
Novak, SW, 15
Oak Forest, SW, 21.7
Oak Glen, S, 28.3
Oak Lawn, SW, 14.8
Oak Park, W, 8.6
Ontarioville, NW, 28.5
Orchard Place, NW, 22.9
Orland, S, 23.5
Osborne, SE, 22.66
Otis, SE, 49
Palatine, NW, 26
Palos Park, S, 20.4
Palos Springs, S, 19.7
Park Ridge, NW, 13
Parr, S, 65.8
Peotone, S, 39
Pierces, SE, 44.3
Piano, S, 16.9
Plate Center, W, 45.4
Pleasant Hill, S, 13.7
Pleasant Prairie, N, 57.7
Porter, SE, 44.2
Posen, S, 18
Prairie View, NW, 37.1
Purlington, SW, 14.8
Ravinia, N, 21.6
Ravinia Park, N, 21.6
Rensselaer, S, 72.8
Rexford, SW, 18.8
Rhodes, NW, 16.8
Richardson, W, 51
Richton, S, 28
Riverdale, S, 16
River Forest, W, 9.8
Riverside, SW, 11.1
River View, NW, 22
Robertsdale, SE, 16.3
Roby, SE, 15.5
Rollins, NW, 49
Romeo, SW, 33.4
Rondout, N, 32.3
Rose Lawn, S, 56.5
Roselle, NW, 24.5
Round Lake, NW, 44
Rush, SE, 38.1
Russell, N, 47
Sag Bridge, SW, 21.7
St. Anne, S, 60.1
St. Charles, W, 38
St. John, S, 33.7
St. Marie, S, 13.1
Salem, N, 66.7
Santa Fe Park, SW, 19
Schaumberg, NW, 27.5
Schererville, SE, 34
Schicks, W, 30.8
Schiller Park, NW, 16.9
Sedley, SE, 50.3
Sheffield, SE, 16.1
Shelby, S, 52.6
Shermerville, NW, 20.9
Smalls, SE, 48.3
Sommers, SE, 52.2
South Addison, W, 2.8
South Elmhurst, W, 12
South Hammond, SE, 23.2
South Holland, S, 19.5
South Lynne, SW, 11
Spaulding, NW, 33
Steger, S, 28.8
Strathmore, S, 24.8
Summit, SW, 11.9
Surrey, S, 68.1
Swift, W, 23.8
Sycamore, W, 57
Techny, NW, 19.9
Terra Cotta, NW, 45.7
Thatcher's Park, NW, 15.1
Thayer, S, 54.1
Thornton, S, 21.8
Three Oaks, SE, 73.1
Tiedtville, SW, 23
Tinley Park, SW, 23.5
Tolleston, SE, 26.2
Tracy, SW, 16
Tremont, SE, 47
Tucker, S, 49.4
Turley Creek, SE, 41.2
Valpariso, SE, 43.6
Villa Park, W, 18
Virgil, W, 48.7
Wadsworth, N, 42.9
Walden, SW, 12.3
Wanatah, SE, 52.8
Warrenton, NW, 36.8
Warrenville, W, 30.4
Wasco, W, 41.4
Waukegan, N, 36
Wayne, NW, 35.3
Weber, NW, 12.7
West Chicago, W, 30
Western Springs, SW, 15.4
West Harvey, S, 21.8
West Hinsdale, SW, 17.8
Wheaton, W, 24.9
Wheeler, SE, 37
Wheeling, NW, 29.9
Whiting, SE, 17
Wichert, S, 57.9
Wildwood, S, 16
Wilkinson, W, 62
Willow Springs, SW, 17.5
Wilmette, N, 14.3
Wilson, N, 36.8
Winfield, W, 27.5
Winnetka, N, 16.8
Winthrop Harbor, N, 44.4
Wireton, S, 18.2
Wolf Lake, SE, 20.1
Woodale, NW, 19.2
Woodstock, NW, 51.3
Woodworth, N, 61.2
Worth, SW, 17.8
Youngsdale, W, 402
Zarnts, W, 25.9
Zion City, N, 42.1

CHAPTER THREE

CHICAGO — A LEADER IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

City Has Become The Great Central Market and Premier City of the Middle West

Situated in the heart of the great Mississippi valley, the richest and most fertile valley in the world, strategically located at the natural crossroads between the rich industries of the East, the agricultural West, the ore-producing regions of the North, and the cotton belt of the South, Chicago is the central market and distributing point for the United States. With the cheapest water transportation, Chicago's preeminence as a distributing and industrial center is made possible.

The prime factors in the industrial problem of any locailty are good transportation, adequate of raw materials, convenient market, skilled labor and cheap motive power. No city can thrive as an industrial center which does not possess at least two or three of these. Chicago possesses all of them

Chicago provides a local market for a large part of her manufactured products. She has a population of nearly three million people—three million mouths to feed; three million bodies to be clothed; three million human beings to be housed; three million brains to be occupied; three million pairs of hands to be kept busy. Think of the factories that must run day and night and of the industries that must be taxed to their limit to meet such demands; the millions of money that must be kept in circulation to supply their needs.

Chicago's supply of raw materials is adequate and accessible. Most of the materials required for her vast industries can be had at her very door or within easy shipping distance by water or rail.

Chicago's supply of labor, common and skilled, is ample and of high standard. Labor always gravitates toward great industrial centers where conditions are most favorable. The demand for skilled labor in Chicago is great, and wages are good. This condition has contributed much to Chicago's growth in population and development industrially. A quarter of a million men and women laborers carry on Chicago's great business and industry, to whom $250,000,000 is paid in wages annually

One of the most essential elements in the industrial development of a city is the supply of cheap power. Chicago is especially favored in this respect. Within a radius of a hundred miles lie 40,000 square miles of bituminous coal lands with an annual output of over one hundred million tons, most of which is marketed and consumed in Chicago.

Looking over the Chicago of to-day, counting of her hundreds of huge manufacturing plants, and figuring the billions of dollars worth of products that are made by them, it is not difficult to conceive of Chicago as a great industrial center. Chicago's leadership in industry is based in part on the following manufactures and features:

Agricultural Implements—When Cyrus Hall McCormick established his first reaper works in Chicago, he had a vision of this city as the reaper center of the world. His vision has become a reality. Agricultural implements to the value of $8,000,000 were built in Illinois in 1870. To-day the sixty-eight implement manufacturers in this State produce $128,000,000 worth of farm machines—42 per cent. of the entire product of the United States—and Chicago is the center of this great industry.

Packing—Less than fifty years ago, Chicago wrested the sceptre of meat packing from its rivals. The meat packing industry of Chicago now aggregates several billions of dollars annually and its products go into every country on earth. The packing industry stands to-day as the leading industry of Chicago.

Railroads—Chicago is the greatest railway center in the world. This great development has taken place largely during the last half century. The city is a terminal for thirty-nine railroads owning 93,839 miles of line. There is enough railway track within the city limits of Chicago to build a double track railroad from New York to San Francisco.

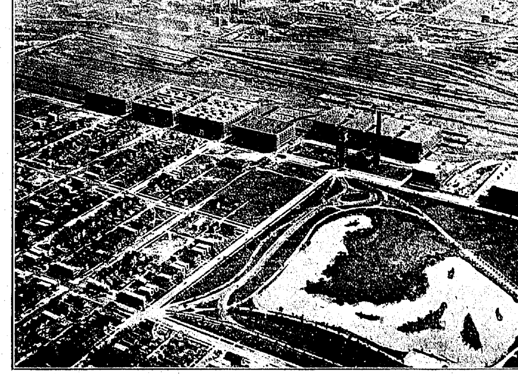
Merchandising—Expansion of Chicago's mercantile business during the past fifty years has paralleled the growth of the West. In dollars it runs up to hundreds of millions. Increase in wholesale sale distribution from Chicago has kept pace with the development of the Nation's resources.

While many of the old distributing houses of New York have long since ceased to do business, Chicago distributing organizations have gone on increasing and growing yearly in strength and volume. Chicago is to-day the great central market of the continent.

Retail Dry Goods—Until 1871 Chicago was a primitive town, with small business houses, located mostly on Lake Street. The appalling fire of 1871 furnished the incentive for the rapid growth that followed. To-day Chicago retail stores are recognized as the finest, as well as the largest, in the world. The volume of business done annually probably exceeds one billion dollars.

Mail Order Houses—This industry developed in Chicago, and dates back fifty years. The two leading houses supply hundreds of millions of dollars worth of all sorts of merchandise to the rural communities of the country, and have not stopped growing.

Advertising and Publicity—While the history of advertising dates back much further than 50 years, its greatest development has taken place during the latter part of the period, and especially since the organization of the Associated Advertis-



An airplane view of the central manufacturing district on the south side of the city, an area devoted almost exclusively to manufacturing enterprises.

ing Clubs of the World 16 years ago. Organized efforts in the advertising field have been instrumental in securing legislation in 34 States against fraudulent advertising. Chicago to-day has the largest advertising club in the world.

Steel and Iron—Fifty years ago Chicago was on its way towards becoming a factor in the steel and iron industry of the United States. In 1872 the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company operated two blast furnaces with a capacity for producing about 50,000 tons of pig iron annually, approximately 2 per cent. of the total big iron produced in the United States.

The first plant in the West for the manufacture of Bessemer steel was built by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company at Ashland and Archer Avenues, in 1871.

Banks and Banking—Banking in Chicago five decades ago was provincial. Today it is national in scope. A number of banking institutions rank with the largest in the United States, while at least one of them has larger deposits than even New York's largest bank.

Investments—Not a single investment firm was established as such in 1872. A few farm and city mortgages were sold. Today more than three hundred firms deal exclusively in bonds and mortgages, and the business transacted annually runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

World Grain Market—When the Chicago Board of Trade was founded in 1848 Chicago was little more than a wagon-load market. Today it is the grain center of the world. More than 400,000,000 bushels of cash grain are handled annually.

Gas and Light—Chicago's oldest utility was incorporated in 1855 and gas was first supplied in 1850. Since then this industry has grown until 720,000 meters are in use, and the investment aggregates $1,400,000,000.

City Transportation—Street cars date back to 1858, when ground was broken at State and Randolph Streets. Horses were used. In 1864 steam dummies were substituted; in 1882 cable cars began operations; in 1893 the first overhead trolley line was operated. In 1859 there were nine miles of track. Today there are about 1,100 miles of single track, making it the largest street railway line in the world.

Electric Light and Power—Fifty years ago Chicago did not have electricity for light and power; elevated railway transportation or telephones. They didn't exist. Today Chicago's Commonwealth Edison Company produces more energy than any company in the world; its elevated railway transportation excels that of anywhere on the globe, and it has more telephones per capita than any other large city in the world—more, in fact, than there are on the continents of Asia, Africa and South America combined.

Printing — Comparative figures for 1872 in the printing industry are unavailable. Only small shops existed then. Today Chicago is the printing center of the United States. One corporation in Chicago prints more than one hundred distinct magazines each month. Consumption of white papers runs into the millions of tons.

Hotels—Decidedly provincial were the accommodations given to the traveler by Chicago inn and hotel keepers in 1872. Fifty years later Chicago has some of the finest hotels in the world and can easily entertain half a million people daily. Investments in hotel properties probably exceed $100,000,000.

Household Furniture—The furniture business fifty years ago was an infant. There were a few, but small, factories which survived the big fire. In 1878, furniture making in this city went ahead by leaps and bounds. It has grown very rapidly since. Today not less than $35,-000,000 worth of furniture is turned out by Chicago factories.

Lumber—Chicago is literally the lumber yard of America. Originally, lumber came to Chicago by boat. Today practically every railroad brings the product of the far Northwest to this city to be trimmed, sawed and finished. Shipments of finished product in 1872 aggregated 600,000,000 feet. Receipts have more than doubled from approximately 1,000,-000,000 feet in 1872 to two and one-quarter billion feet in 1921.

Wholesale Groceries — The largest Wholesale Grocery Manufacturing concerns in the world are here. These big food factories gather, from the four corners of the earth, all good things to eat and under private bands, sell to retailers.

Machinery—It is only in the past twenty-five years that Chicago has developed into the largest machinery market in the world. Prior to that time, there was little demand in the Mid-West for high-grade machine tools. In the early 90's the condition changed, and today, Chicago has the largest and most varied stock for immediate delivery in the world. It is the logical market place for machine tools and machinery.

Construction—Just prior to the big fire, building permits in Chicago never exceeded $1,000,000 a year. Building permits and construction in 1922 were in excess of $110,000,000.

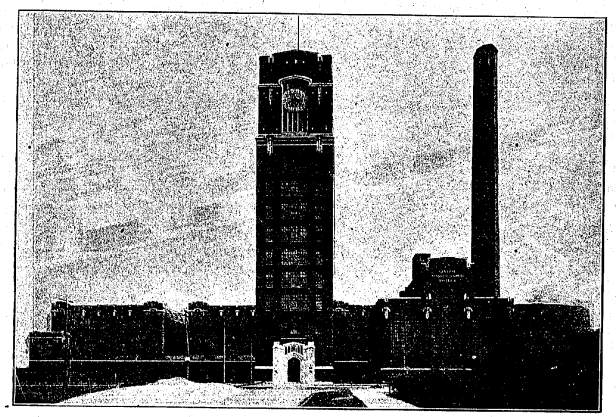
Electrical Equipment—Chicago is a leader both in the production and distribution of electrical equipment. Chicago has developed the largest manufacturing organization in the world producing telephone equipment. It employs 27,500 people, more than lived in the city of Chicago eighty-five years ago. Other leading lines of production and distribution are motors and electrical household appliances.

Railway Supplies—Chicago is the leading market for railway supplies. It produces more railway passenger cars and Pullman coaches than any other city, and is a leader in the production of railway cars and appliances. Chicago's preeminent position as a market and producing center of railway equipment is the natural result of its being the world's greatest railway center.

Jewelry — Chicago distributes more jewelry than any other city in this country or abroad. It carries the largest stocks and its salesmen reach every important center of the country. In the production of high-grade jewelry the city is fast obtaining prominence. Chicago is also a leader in the distribution of jewelry by mail order concerns.

Confectionery—Chicago leads in the distribution of candy throughout the middle west. Its candy industry started in the days before the fire, and now has a plant of investment in excess of $25,000,000. One of the largest and most modern equipped plants in the world, costing nearly $3,000,000, has just begun operations. The remarkable growth of the industry within the past decade is certain to make Chicago the leading production and distributing center of the country.

Men's Clothing—Chicago is the country's leading center in the production of men's clothing, with an annual output in excess of $250,000,000. In total production Chicago is exceeded only by New York City. The industry has developed remarkably within the past ten years. In one year since the war more than $6,-000,000 was expended for new manufacturing plants.



Tower Building and McKinley Power Station, Central Manufacturing District. Co-ordination of effort and pooling of interests has made possible this separately maintained and controlled power plant for the exclusive benefit of the different manufacturing plants within this district.

Musical Instruments—The largest musical manufacturing firm in the world is located in Chicago. From a humble beginning fifty years ago it has grown until, in certain lines, it has no rival and practically no competitor.

Women's Apparel—The two oldest existing organized manufacturers of women's apparel in the West—probably in all America—are located in Chicago. Both make coats and suits.. Dresses, waists and other ready-to-wear articles of women's apparel, were a later development. From these humble beginnings a magnificent garment manufacturing market has developed. This year the production, at wholesale values, is between $63,000,000 and $70,000,000.

Paints and Oils—Fifty years ago mixed paints were an experiment, and paint manufacturers in the United States could be counted on your two hands. In Chicago there were five. The big fire all but put these out of business. Today there are thirty-four paint and varnish manufacturers in Chicago. The output exceeds annually one hundred million dollars.

Hides and Leather Industry—Chicago is the greatest green salted hide market in the world. Fifty years ago few tanneries made bark tanned upper leathers. Today many tanneries produce the newest and best grades of upper leathers. As a distributing center of leather, shoes and allied products Chicago has taken leading place.

Automobiles—The automobile is a latter day development. Unknown fifty years ago these modern conveyances have come to take a place of leading importance. Chicago is principal distributing center for automibiles. It is in the front rank in the manufacture of accessories and bodies. Chicago has the largest taxicab factory in the world.

High Lights on Chicago's Leadership

Chicago is the largest producer of meat and packing house products in the world.

Chicago is the largest manufacturer and distributor of farm machinery and implements.

Chicago is the largest manufacturer of telephone equipment in the world.

Chicago is the largest manufacturer and distributor of furniture and allied lines.

Chicago is the largest producer of cement in the world.

Chicago leads the world in the manufacture of band instruments.

Chicago produces more household electrical and gas devices than any other city.

Chicago is the greatest center for the manufacture of men's and women's high-grade clothing.

Chicago leads in the manufacture of pianos.

Chicago leads in the manufacture of parlor lamps and shades.

Chicago publishes more trade catalogues and telephone directories than any other city.

Chicago is the world's greatest lumber market.

Chicago is the world's greatest grain market.

Chicago is the world's foremost transportation center.

Chicago entertains more conventions annually than any city in the world.

Chicago is the country's great market for all classes of skilled and unskilled labor.

Chicago leads the country in the distribution of dry goods and general mechandise.

Chicago is the world's greatest food distributing center.

Chicago leads the country in the distribution of jewelry.

Chicago distributes more automobiles than any other city.

Chicago leads in the distribution of pianos and musical instruments.

Chicago has the largest electrical central station power supply in the world.

Chicago has the greatest number of small parks and playgrounds of any city in the world.

Chicago is the healthiest large city in the world.

The Chicago Post Office handles a larger amount of parcel post matter than any post office in the world.

Chicago is the country's greatest produce market.

Chicago has the largest retail department stores in the world.

Chicago leads the country in mileage of boulevards.

Chicago distributes more shoes and carries the largest open stocks of any city in the country.

Chicago sells more merchandise through mail order houses than any city in the world.

Chicago has the largest manufacturers of high-grade millinery.

Chicago is the financial center of the Middle West.

Chicago's new Illinois Central Depot will be the largest in the world.

Chicago is the largest distributor for domestic purposes of gasoline and kerosene in the United States—about 25 per cent of total production handled here.

Chicago leads the nation in the diversity and importance of its educational institutions.

Chicago is nearer to a greater variety of raw material than any other city in the United States.

Chicago is the country's leading industrial center—it produces a greater variety of manufactured products than any other city.

Chicago is the country's universal market—it sells a greater variety of raw materials and manufactured products than any other city in the world.

Chicago is the first city in the country in the manufacture of products for export.

Chicago sends and receives more telegrams than any other city in the country.

Chicago's foreign trade is estimated at $1,750,000,000.

Chicago is about 200 miles from the center of population of the United States.

Chicago is destined to become the largest printing and publishing center in the United States.

Chicago adds 70,000 people annually to its population.

Chicago's outer park or Forest Preserve system is the largest in the world.

The McCormick Zoological Gardens, when completed, will be the largest and most attractive in the world.

Chicago's Art Institute has a larger membership than any art school in the United States.

Chicago—leading foundry center of the United States, having a greater number of foundries, machine shops and pattern ships than any other city.

Chicago Manufactures Millions of Dollars Worth of Athletic Goods Every Year—Progress Made in This Industry is Phenomenal

Within recent years Chicago has stepped to the front as a manufacturing center for athletic equipment. It is estimated that this city is now turning out not less than $10,000,000 worth of sporting goods annually, the list including baseball bats, tennis rackets, golf clubs and footballs.

No other city in the world can equal Chicago's record when it comes to producing baseball bats. More than a million were manufactured here last year and nearly every civilized nation in the world used them.

Leather goods, knit goods, and athletic and sport clothing are also made in vast quantities in Chicago, although exact figures are difficult to give for the reason that many of the factories making them also make other goods not classified as athletic and sporting goods, which cannot be separated from the latter.

One house founded in Chicago has approximately 8,000 articles in the line of athletic goods which it manufactures and sells. Another house whose headquarters

Garfield Park Conservatory showing tennis courts in the foreground, just one of the many play grounds which make Chicago pre-eminent as a recreational center

are in Chicago, manufactures and sells 4,500 articles of athletic equipment. A Chicago general merchandise concern has 7,000 items of athletic and sporting goods in its catalogue, receiving sometimes 150,000 orders a day, selling annually 65 tons of ice skates, 200 tons of cotton cloth for tents, 5,954 footballs a week, 5,000,000 fishhooks in a single order, and 60,000,000 rounds of sporting ammunition a year.

Advertising Specialty Industry is Large—Chicago Plants Manufacture Many Articles of Great Value

Trade builders for merchants are manufactured in large amounts by the advertising specialty plants of the Chicago district. There are fifty of these plants in Chicago and the immediate vicinity, the value of their annual output being estimated at $33,000,000. Their capitalization is $25,000,000. These figures do not include jobbers or brokers, but only firms which manufacture.

The output of these plants consists of articles that are distributed gratis to customers by business establishments throughout the country, and are of almost infinite variety. Such articles are either souvenirs, or reminders of the service that is offered to the public by the retailers, or business men. They are of types that are acceptable to the customers, who therefore keep the articles and thus have the name of the giver frequently called to their attention. The specialties also include small signs that are put in conspicuous places.

Considering that these articles are given away, it might seem natural to suppose that the amount involved would not reach large proportions, yet the total is large enough to form an industry that deserves attention.

Any retailer who wishes to build up his business will find much in these plants and their output to interest him. The list of customers of these manufacturers include the most enterprising concerns throughout the central west.

Articles Made of Various Materials—The articles that are turned out are made of celluloid, cloth, metal, glass, wood, paper, leather, aluminum and other materials. Figures for the output, which have been given above, are only for establishments which give their entire attention to manufacture of specialties. The totals might be increased considerably by including general manufacturing plants which, while engaged in other lines, often devote a large percentage of their energies to manufacture of specialties as side lines. This is especially true of jewelers, who often turn out cuff buttons, or scarf pins, which carry advertisements, or leather goods manufacturers. The specialty houses alone have close to 20,000 employees, who are at work steadily.

Some idea of the breadth of the field that is covered by these manufacturing establishments may be gained by calling attention to a few of the articles that are turned out. These include decalcomania transfers, pocket and home savings banks, caps, school bags, carpenters' aprons, diaries, bill folds, memorandum books, card cases, fans, desk calendars, advertising tape, paper matches, postal cards, small signs and tape measures.

Articles made of metal include pencils, key rings, match boxes, pocket knives, bottle openers, and kitchen utensils. The celluloid articles include pocket banks, vanity cases, pocket mirrors, calendar cards, etc.

Articles for Premium Users—Among the glass articles are signs, paper weights and ash trays. Many miscellaneous articles are made for premium users.

These articles are sold to merchants in all parts of the world. One Chicago firm alone has men who have visited fifty-five countries, where sales have been made direct representation.

The retailer visiting Chicago is likely to find it to his advantage to visit some of these establishments, where he will be given many suggestions which he will find of value in building up his business. To attempt to list all of the articles which they manufacture would be impossible, but they are able to fill any requirement and can give suggestions which are of value.

Chicago Now a Great Advertising Center—Has Taken Lead During Past Few Years

The importance of Chicago as an advertising center is evidenced by the estimate that fifty-five per cent of all the advertising which originates in the United States is placed in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley, the district of which Chicago is the center. For many years the center for advertising was in New York. The change which has shifted this center westward has been gradual and is the logical outcome of the fact that the bulk of nationally advertised products are produced in the west.

Chicago's precedence as an advertising center is further substantiated by the fact that it has the largest single advertising club in the United States. This is the Advertising Council of the Association of Commerce. This organization plays an important part in Chicago's advertising field as well as taking a prominent part in national gatherings of ad men. The chairman of the National Advertising Commission, W. Frank McClure, is a Chicago man, and has been the head of that organization for several years.

Advertising Organizations Have Headquarters Here—The whole of the machinery of the Financial Advertisers Association, which has 500 members, is centered in Chicago. Their headquarters are in Chicago. Some of the largest advertising agencies in the United States are in this city also.

Several of the leading advertising publications of the country are issued in Chicago. These publications occupy an important position among advertisers and are widely read.

The fact that Chicago is one of the leading centers of printing in the United States is of importance in connection with advertising. In some features connected with the printing industry Chicago leads all other cities. Owing to the postal zoning law and to changes that have taken place in the industry during the last year or so, a number of leading eastern publications are having their printing done in Chicago. This city is the center for the printing of mail order catalogues.

Chicago is the center for the advertising specialty men and has the greatest outdoor advertising plant in the world.

Chicago is World Center for Agricultural Implements—Manufacturing Plants of This City Produce Thousands Annually

No city in the world can equal Chicago when it comes to production and distribution of agricultural implements. Cyrus H McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, put Chicago on the map by giving to the world his valuable farm implement, and ever since the invention of this machine the city has led in the production of farming implements. It was not until 1831 that the reaper was invented by Mr. McCormick, and not until the year 1847 when a factory was built to make them.

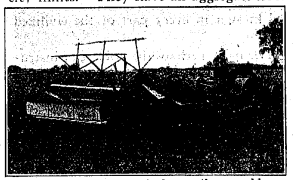
When Mr McCormick reached Chicago in 1847, he found a ten-year-old city built in a swamp without railway or canal and with a river that had not made up its mind to assist the Great-Lakes-to-the-Gulf movement. It was the link between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes—a central market where wheat could be exchanged for lumber, linen and leather, and furs for iron, fire-irons and firewater. Chicago gave the youthful inventor practical welcome and commenced its career as the world's greatest farmer. And then came other men, each with revolutionary invention—the Gordons, S. D. Locke, Wm. Deering, Wm. Parlin, Newell Sanders, D. M. Osborne, Walter A. Wood, C. W. Marsh, Wm. W. Whiteley, the Marsh brothers, C. B. Wetherford, J. V. Appleby—each contributing his share to the founding of what is now the most varied, efficient and economical farm operating equipment industry in the world, and with these, many other inventors and manufacturers have co-operated, supplying all accessories and equipments that have made the farmer the leading citizen of industry that he is today.

Thousands of prosperous establishments in the United States today owe their very existence and prosperity to the fact that Chicago's agricultural machinery assures their food products. Their crops induced the extension of railroad service, and the resultant business attracted other minds to further discover and exploit local resources and advantages.

Chicago reapers, according to Seward, "pushed the American frontier westward at the rate of thirty miles a year." Most of the western railways were built to the wheat, and wheat paid for their building, and to Chicago's world-farming activities must be given much of the credit for its position as the world's foremost railroad terminus.

A McCormick reaper of the period of 1831.

Chicago's seven farm implement factories are headed by the McCormick and Deering Works of the International Harvester Company, which are respectively the largest and the second largest establishments of their kind in the world.



The latest improvement in harvesting machines, the new McCormick ten foot power driven tractor and binder, capable of harvesting upwards of 35 acres a day. Power to operate the binder mechanism is taken directly from the tractor and not the bull wheel. The operator makes all binder adjustments directly from his seat on the tractor.

These seven factories, with associated plants, occupy 467 acres, all within the normal times they employ more than 20,000 workers.

While figures on maximum production are likely to be misleading, it is interesting to note that these factories can produce, if operated at full capacity, a total of 900,000 machines and vehicles a year, and 110,000 tons of binder twine.

From the McCormick works, threshers, reapers, mowers, and other farm machinery are going not alone to farms in our own country, but to Canada, England, Belgium, France, Greece, Egypt, India, Italy, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Peru, Argentine, South Africa, in fact, to every corner of the globe. And each machine carries the name and fame of Chicago wherever it goes.

This immense plant covers approximately 140 acres, with a floor space of almost 4,000,000 square feet, employs over 9,000 men and women, and produces 375,000 machines annually. This is equal to about 1,350 machines a day, or one full completed farm machine every 30 seconds.

An enormous amount of steel, iron, lumber, canvas and paint goes into the making of these 375,000 machines in a year's time.

It requires 10,000,000 grey iron castings weighing about 65,000 tons; 60,000,000 malleable iron castings and 73,000,000 chain links weighing about 35,000 tons; over 700,000 steel wheels and 800,000 gallons of paint.

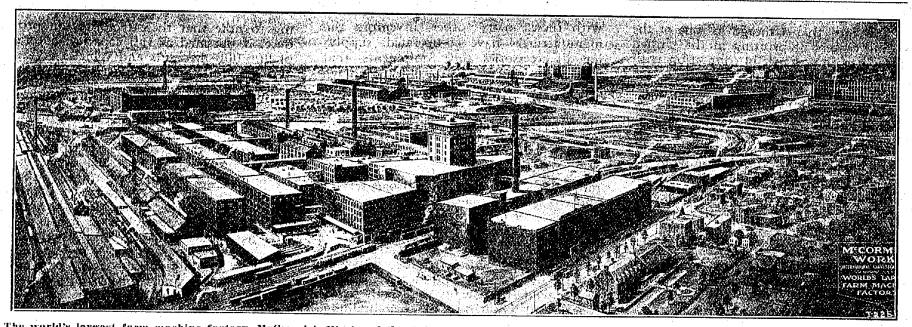
In addition to this, the McCormick twine mills produce 60,000 tons of binder twine.

The twine industry represents a most important factor in American agriculture. Every acre of grain that is bound requires 2½ pounds of twine, for which the farmers of the United States paid out $72,000,000 in 1918. The 60,000 tons produced at the McCormick plant would make a strand that would encircle the world 380 times. As all this twine is used during the comparatively short harvest period, and as production has to go on steadily, immense amounts have to be stored during a large part of the year. A visit to the twine mill is an interesting experience, as this plant forms a great industry in itself.

Chicago is not alone the home of the largest farm machinery plant in the world, but it also has the world's second largest plant for the manufacture of farm implements, and these, with other plants building farm machinery within its limits, make Chicago stand pre-eminent as the largest producer of agricultural implements in the world.

Besides tractors and binder twine, Chicago's farm implement factories produce binders, reapers, harvester-threshers, mowers, rakes, hay stackers, ensilage cutters, potato diggers, culti-packers, corn planters, corn cultivators, corn harvesters, threshers, manure spreaders and farm wagons.

Some conception of the immensity of the manufacturing operations of Chicago's agricultural machinery plants may be obtained from the fact that if all the binder, reaper and mower sections made annually were placed side by side, they would form one huge sickle reaching from San Francisco to Buffalo. The canvas used in the manufacture of aprons for the I. H. C. binders, headers, binder-headers and stripper harvesters, if made into one apron of standard width would reach from New York City to Dallas, Texas, while the boards made from the 60,000,000 feet



The world's largest farm machine factory, McCormick Works of the International Harvester Company, located within the heart of industrial Chicago.

of lumber if placed end to end, would form an unbroken board walk all the way from Chicago to Bombay, India, or almost one-half the distance around the world.

Twelve million Chicago machines are at this moment in service in all countries on every continent. Each year the production of our plants amounts to one million machines. The school children of Chicago are visitors to the huge McCormick plants where they receive first-hand knowledge of Chicago's part in the world's food production and a study of the operations of the various departments is undertaken in the regular course of their education.

Chicago Becomes Air Center of the United States—Mail Plane Headquarters Come to the City

With the government moving its air mail headquarters to Chicago this city became officially the air center of the United States.

This was a logical step as Chicago, because of its location, is destined to be the center of the aviation industry in the future. This is evident from a study of geography and business conditions.

In moving the air mail headquarters to Chicago the government moved the factory in which mail planes are built to this city. The factory was erected on Treasury Department ground near the Speedway Hospital in Maywood at a cost of $380,000.

The government spent $72,000 draining the 4,000 acres leased from the Treasury Department, across from the Checkerboard Field, for the landing field. The factory is said to represent an investment of more than $1,000,000.

New Landing Field—The opening of the first of the Aeronautical Bureau's chain of public landing fields took place recently. The field, one mile square, is located at the junction of Sixty-third Street and Cicero Avenue. It can be reached by three street car lines and by automobile. The Belt railroad, which intersects the property, has arranged for sidings and transportation of freight to the aerodrome.

The field was owned by the Board of Education and has been used by truck farmers. It will be used as a terminal for at least three aerial transportation companies that have communicated with the bureau their desire to establish air lanes out of Chicago.

Officials of the bureau expect that at least one internationally known airplane manufacturer will establish a factory adjacent to this field.

Other fields in the plan will include one on the northwest side, the far north side, the southwest side, the far southern manufacturing district, Lincoln Park, and a mile-square $10,000,000 island field for both sea and land planes, communicating by tunnel with the Loop, opposite the Field Museum in the lake. These fields, according to plans, are all to be self-supporting, and will be in operation in four years.

Chicago Leads in the Production of Musical Instruments—City Has Won Distinction in This Field

Besides being a great producing center of pianos, Chicago leads the world in the manufacture of band instruments and also ranks high as a producer of other orchestral instruments. In fact there is hardly a musical instrument of any kind or description which is not made in Chicago.

In the musical refinement, artistic design, and mechanical improvement of the harp, Chicago has won unique distinction, harps of Chicago origin being now used by all of the foremost orchestras in Europe and known in every part of the civilized world.

The harp, perhaps the noblest of instruments, certainly the richest in historic and romantic associations, has been perfected in Chicago to a degree never before known in the ancient or modern world.

These instruments are all of the highest quality, ranging in price from $700 to $10,000, depending on the size of the body and the richness of decoration as well as on excellence of construction. That they should set the standard wherever harps are used, is regarded by musicians as a proud distinction, and considering the antiquity of the harp, a surprising one for a modern city.

Wood and metal are the raw materials that figure most prominently, not only in harps but in the majority of orchestral instruments. Gut strings, glue, varnish, leather, ivory, and celluloid are also among the raw materials used in large quantities.

Chicago as a Baking Center—Wholesale Bakeries Have Output of More Than 5,000,000 Pounds of Bread Per Week

Chicago is the baking center of the country.

Official recognition of the advantages of this city as a center of the industry was given by the American Association of the Baking Industry when that organization, after looking over every American city, decided that Chicago should be the home of their new school to train bakers, and the place where their laboratories should also be located. Both are now in a building at 1135 Fullerton Avenue.

Chicago has the largest and most scientifically equipped bakeries in the world.

Huge Output—A rough estimate places this city's consumption of bread and rolls at about 9,000,000 pounds weekly. This means that the output of the wholesale plants is in excess of 5,000,000 pounds per week.

The Chicago wholesale bakeries not only meet the city's requirements, but several of the largest plants also supply bread to towns within a radius of about 75 miles from the city. Thousands of pounds of bread and rolls are delivered during the night or early morning to towns as far north as Racine and Kenosha, west as far as Wheaton and Aurora, southeast as far as Gary, Indiana, south as far as Kankakee and Champaign, Illinois. A fleet of motor trucks leave the plants at seven in the evening with bread fresh from the ovens and within twelve hours the entire load has been delivered to the surrounding towns in time to be placed upon the breakfast table. Delivery by express is used for the fartherest towns, and even these loads arrive in time for breakfast.

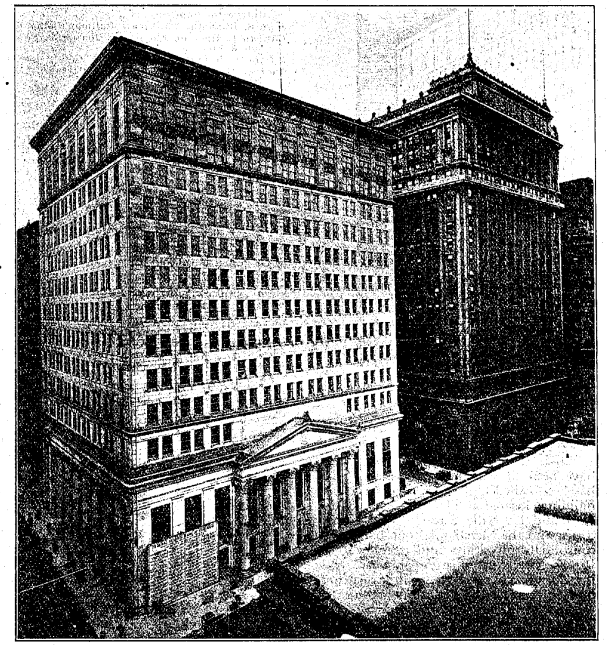
1,000,000 Pounds of Cake—About 1,000,000 pounds of cake are produced every week by the wholesale bakeries in addition to their enormous output of bread and rolls. There are about 1,400 little neighborhood bakery shops in the city, each of which does a small daily volume of business on cake, bread and rolls. No figures are available covering their output, but it is estimated to amount to more than two million pounds weekly.

Until the year 1869 Chicago's entire daily supply of bread was produced in the home or in the small neighborhood bakery. In that year the first wholesale bakery was established in Chicago. During the next twenty years a few other wholesale bakeries followed. One of the largest concerns in this field in Chicago was established in 1890 and had an output of from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds weekly the first year. About 15 years later the output of this company had increased to over 600,000 pounds. Since that date it has doubled. In other words, today the company is producing 1,250,000 pounds of bread and rolls every week. The growth of this bakery is a fairly good indication of the development of the industry in the past fifteen years.

Rapid Growth of Baking Plants—A strange feature of the growth of the large baking plants is that, with a few exceptions, no machine in any of them was even so much as invented fifteen years ago. The big bakers themselves like to call their industry "the newest born babe of Mrs. Machinery." The machine era, which has been born so recently within the industry, brings to an end a "handcraft" era that existed in almost unchanged form from pre-historic days down to a few years ago.

Recently the American Bakers' Association, the Bakery Equipment Manufacturers' Association, the National Retail Bakers' Association, the Pie Bakers' Association, and the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry, all combined in a "Bakers' World's Fair Week" on the Municipal Pier. They set up over $1,000,000 worth of the most modern machines, and put them to work turning out every conceivable kind of bakery goods from doughnuts to huge "farm sized" loaves.

Bakers from all over America thronged the Municipal Pier during that week and bought the new machines. Thus will radiate from Chicago a revolutionary influence in the methods of baking that will extend from coast to coast, and will even include Canada, New Zealand and Australia.



The new Federal Reserve Bank Building, corner of LaSalle Street and Jackson Boulevard, recently completed. At the right is shown the building of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the largest and strongest financial institution of Chicago and among the first four in the U. S.

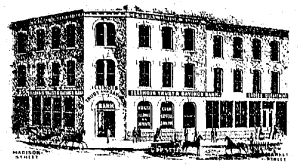
Chicago Banker for the Middle West—Powerful Financial Institutions Give City Leadership

Chicago today is the banker for the middle west, the rich Mississippi river valley. Its financial institutions have been promoters of agriculture and industry, and stimulators of the growth of the city and its enterprises, and hence have played a big part in the development of the city.

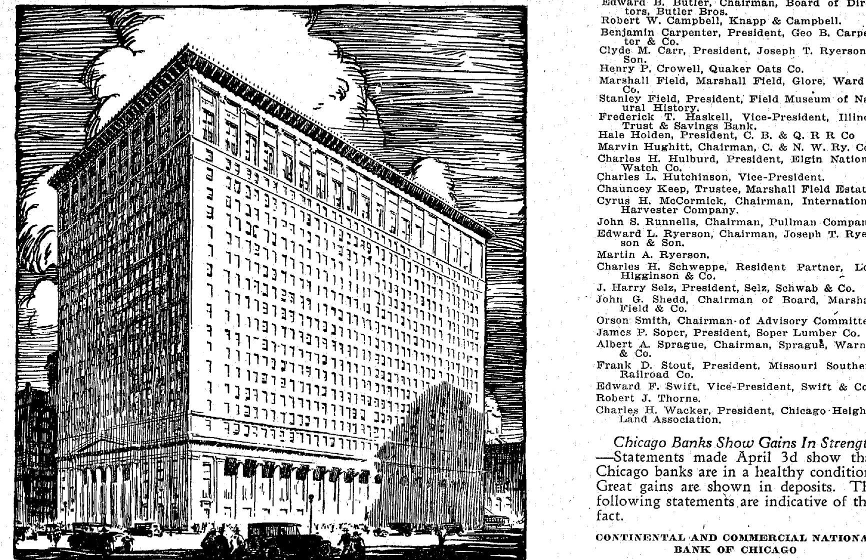
Chicago is rich in the number and character of its financial institutions and the statistics of bank deposits in Chicago show clearly that Chicago banks have kept pace with the wonderful development of the resources of the city. In place of the very limited number of banks which existed at the beginning of the century, there are now to be found in the lists as published, twenty-eight national banks and one hundred forty-three state banks, making a total of one hundred seventy-one banking institutions within the boundaries of the city. The deposits in both classes of banks amounted in 1922 to $1,904,006,698, of which the savings bank deposits amounted to $491,776,193. Loans and discounts were $1,372,683,179, and the cash resources were $452,491,830. At the same time, the situation of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago showed that member banks had borrowed $78,273,000 while the reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago of one hundred and nine reporting member banks were $178,394,000. To be sure, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago includes much greater territory than merely Chicago and its immediate vicinity, but, nevertheless, most of the strength of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is available for Chicago enterprise.

Relations With Banks All Over The World—Acceptances of Chicago banks are eagerly sought for and a continually increasing volume originates as a result of Chicago business enterprise. Likewise, the larger banks of Chicago are maintaining direct relations with banks in every part of the world and have no difficulty at all in handling, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to their customers, the various transactions which arise as a result of international trade. In connection with the development of international trade, it may be well to note a fact which has been stated many times previously. Today there are really no banking activities which Chicago banks cannot perform as well as New York banks. Probably every Chicago banker has had the experience of being approached by foreign interests who desired to make purchases from Chicago firms and upon inquiry at the head office of the concern situated in Chicago learned that this principle office had no authority to transact foreign business, this all being left to the New York office. As a matter of fact, the larger banks in Chicago have all established within recent years extensive foreign trade departments, which, working in conjunction with the long established foreign exchange departments of these banks, are able to furnish all necessary information regarding foreign markets that can be furnished by banks situated on the seacoast. Since through bills of lading have been re-established, there is little reason left why Chicago business firms should go to New York for banking facilities.

In former days Chicago industries were dependent largely upon eastern capital. Now Chicago has accumulated sufficient



First brick block erected in the burned district after the Chicago fire of 1871. Builders began to remove the debris on October 10th, 1871, and this block was completed and occupied on December 10th, 1871. In its babyhood the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, the forerunner of the present Illinois Merchants Banks, occupied this modest building.



New building of the Illinois Merchants Banks, one half of which is now completed and occupied. When completed this will be one of the most pretentious bank structures of the world.

neans to finance most of its enterprises among its own people.

La Salle Street is Financial Center of the City—La Salle street is Chicago's financial market. Here are some of the world's mightiest institutions of money and credit—institutions from whose doors pulsates the medium of barter and exchange which drives the wheels of commerce—institutions that vie for world supremacy with Wall street and Threadneedle street.

Here in steel encased vaults is gathered wealth beyond the imaginations of a Croesus. Here on this street is a stock exchange rivalled in size and importance by only one other in America. Here is a robust clearing house organization founded in the last days of the Civil War.

Here also is the site of the new home of the Seventh Federal Reserve District. Indicative of the wealth of the territory which this new structure serves, its vaults are the most commodious of any banking organization anywhere. Distinctive of its kind, the new bank follows the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. It is constructed of Bedford stone without and Italian marble within. The three banking floors are Corinthian in design. Above rises the shaft of the structure fourteen stories high. The building has a frontage and depth of 165 feet and cost $6,500,000.

Huge Bank Merger to Have New Home—Three of Chicago's biggest banks moved into a new home May 1, 1923. They are the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, The Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and the Corn Exchange National Bank.

These three great financial institutions have been united and will occupy what has been called Chicago's most impressive building, located at Clark, Jackson Boulevard and La Salle Streets. The Illinois Trust and the Merchants Loan banks will consolidate physically and operate as the Ilinois Merchants Trust Company while the Corn Exchange Bank will have a common interest but will continue its business under its original name and charter.

The new building which these banks will occupy represents some $10,000,000. The banks themselves will cater to the largest group of depositors in the west. The merging of their interests gives capital, surplus and undivided profits of approximately $50,000,000. They will handle some 200,000 savings accounts and more than 20,000 commercial accounts.

The new home of these three banks is imposing. It occupies a site of about 59,000 square feet. The building is of Indiana limestone as is the recently completed Federal Reserve Bank across the street from it.

The president of the merged financial institutions is John J. Mitchell. E. A. Hamill is chairman of the Board of the Corn Exchange National Bank. These men serve as directors of each bank. The other directors are:

Henry A. Blair, President, Chicago Surfice Lines.
Watson F. Blair.
Chauncy B. Borland, Manager, Borland Properties.
Clarence A. Burley, Attorney and Capitalist.
Edward B. Butler, Chairman, Board of Directors, Butler Bros.
Robert W. Campbell, Knapp & Campbell.
Benjamin Carpenter, President, Geo B. Carpenter & Co.
Clyde M. Carr, President, Joseph T. Ryerson & Son.
Henry P. Crowell, Quaker Oats Co.
Marshall Field, Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co.
Stanley Field, President, Field Museum of Natural History.
Frederick T. Haskell, Vice-President, Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.
Hale Holden, President, C. B. & Q. R R Co
Marvin Hughitt, Chairman, C. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Charles H. Hulburd, President, Elgin National Watch Co.
Charles L. Hutchinson, Vice-President.
Chauncey Keep, Trustee, Marshall Field Estate.
Cyrus H. McCormick, Chairman, International Harvester Company.
John S. Runnells, Chairman, Pullman Company.
Edward L. Ryerson, Chairman, Joseph T. Ryerson & Son.
Martin A. Ryerson.
Charles H. Schweppe, Resident Partner, Lee, Higginson & Co.
J. Harry Selz, President, Selz, Schwab & Co.
John G. Shedd, Chairman of Board, Marshall Field & Co.
Orson Smith, Chairman of Advisory Committee.
James P. Soper, President, Soper Lumber Co.
Albert A. Sprague, Chairman, Sprague, Warner & Co.
Frank D. Stout, President, Missouri Southern Railroad Co.
Edward F. Swift, Vice-President, Swift & Co.
Robert J. Thorne.
Charles H. Wacker, President, Chicago Heights Land Association.

Chicago Banks Show Gains In Strength—Statements made April 3d show that Chicago banks are in a healthy condition. Great gains are shown in deposits. The following statements are indicative of this fact.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Statements of condition April 3, 1923:

RESOURCES

Time Loans	$163,219,693.90	
Demand Loans	83,557,799.85	
Acceptances	3,601,092.08	
Bonds, Securities, etc.	20,619,523.20	$270,998,109.03
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness		$ 12,498,140.12
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,200,000.00
Bank Premises (Equity)		7,400,000.00
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit		5,512,506.96
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (as per Contra)		5,121,879.65
Overdrafts		41,617.48
Cash and Due from Banks		112,037,147.89
		$444,809,401.13

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 25,000,000.00
Surplus		15,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		4,730,296.25
Reserved for Taxes		1,650,040.26
Circulation		50,000.00
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank		6,500,000.00
Liability on Letters of Credit		5,931,284.76
Liability on Acceptances		5,258,168.87
Deposits—		
Individual	$221,986,786.61	
Banks	158,702,824.38	380,689,610.99
		$444,809,401.13

OFFICERS

George M. Reynolds, Chairman Bd. of Directors
Arthur Reynolds .... President
Ralph Van Vechten .... Vice-President
Herman Waldeck .... Vice-President
William T. Bruckner .... Vice-President
John R. Washburn .... Vice-President
John F. Craddock .... Vice-President
Cyrus A. Barr .... Vice-President
Wilson W. Lampert .... Vice-President
James R. Leavell .... Vice-President
R. T. Forbes .... Vice-President
George H. Wilson .... Vice-President
Dan Norman .... Vice-President
Reuben G. Danielson .... Cashier
Henry R. Kent .... Asst. Cashier
Charles Fernald .... Asst. Cashier
Harvey C. Vernon .... Asst. Cashier
Wilber Hattery .... Asst. Cashier
H. Erskine Smith .... Asst. Cashier
George A. Jackson .... Asst. Cashier
Henry F. Studt .... Asst. Cashier
Edward E. Barker .... Asst. Cashier
William L. McKee .... Asst. Cashier
William H. Gilkes .... Asst. Cashier
William F. Denny .... Asst. Cashier
Hiram R. Castles .... Asst. Cashier
Carl A. Birdsall .... Asst. Cashier
Abner J. Stilwell .... Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. Ogden Armour	Robert T. Lincoln
Alexander F. Banks	Eames MacVeagh
Eugene J. Buffington	Robert H. McElwee
Claude G. Burnham	Price McKinney
H. E. Byram	D. R. McLennan
Edward F. Carry	Alfred H. Mulliken
William J. Chalmers	James A. Patten
Alfred Cowles	Herbert F. Perkins
John C. Craft	Edwin A. Potter
F. W. Croll	William H. Rehm
Edward A. Cudahy	Arthur Reynolds
Bernard A. Eckhart	George M. Reynolds
Louis Eckstein	John G. Rodgers
J. Flecher Farrell	James W. Stevens
Milton S. Florsheim	Robert W. Stewart
Frank Hibbard	W. B. Storey
Edward Hines	Charles H. Thorne
William V. Kelley	Ralph Van Vechten
D. F. Kelly	Herman Waldeck
David R. Lewis	Fred E. Weyerhaeuser
	O. T. Wilson

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION APRIL 3, 1923

RESOURCES

Time Loans		$21,146,060.11
Demand Loans	$36,441,927.19	
*Bonds and Securities	51,975,888.53	
Cash and Due from Banks	32,571,258.61	120,989,074.33
		$142,135,134.44

*Adjusted to cost or market price, whichever is lower.

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus		5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		3,669,179.26
Unearned Interest		81,419.40
Reserve for Taxes, Interest and Dividends		2,059,217.45
Deposits		
Demand	$26,614,089.52	
Time	51,547,557.57	
Special	48,163,671.24	126,325,318.33
		$142,135,134.44

OFFICERS

George M. Reynolds, Chairman Bd of Directors
Arthur Reynolds .... President
John Jay Abbott .... Vice President
John A. Shannon .... Cashier
Robert J. Hercock .... Asst. Cashier
Albert S. Martin .... Asst. Cashier
George Allan .... Asst. Cashier
J. S. Macferran .... Asst. Cashier

BOND DEPARTMENT

Henry C. Olcott .... Vice President
George W. Pearson .... Manager
Walter J. Engle .... Asst. Manager
Ray L. Junod .... Asst. Manager
George A. Waldorf .... Asst. Manager
Louis B. Ferguson .... Mgr. of Sales
Earnest D. Brooks .... Mgr. of Sales

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

John P. V. Murphy .... Manager
D. Edward Jones .... Asst. Manager
John E. Shea .... Asst. Manager

TRUST DEPARTMENT

David R. Lewis .... Vice-President
William P. Kopf .... Secretary
Everett R. McFadden .... Asst. Secretary
Edmund J. Claussen .... Asst. Secretary
Kinney Smith .... Asst. Secretary
William H. A. Johnson .... Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS

J. Ogden Armour	Robert T. Lincoln
John Jay Abbott	Robert H. McElwee
Alexander F. Banks	D. R. McLennan
Edward F. Carry	Thomas J. McNulty
Bernard A. Eckhart	Henry C. Olcott
William F. Hayes	Arthur Reynolds
D. F. Kelly	George M. Reynolds
David R. Lewis	Ralph Van Vechten

Total Deposits	$507,014,929
Total Resources	586,944,535
Invested Capital over	55,000,000

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 3, 1923

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$44,439,281.15
U. S. Bonds and Certificates	319,900.00
Other Bonds	2,338,910.53
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	180,000.00
New Banking Premises	550,000.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	337,625.93
Other Banks' Liability	365,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks	10,001,566.17
	$58,532,283.78

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus (earned)	3,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,836,108.05
Reserved for Taxes and Interest	505,000.00
Dividends Unpaid	37,608.00
Acceptances Executed for Customers	337,625.93
Indorsed Bank Acceptances	365,000.00
Deposits	49,450,941.80
	$58,532,283.78

OFFICERS

Leroy A. Goddard .... Chairman of the Board
Henry A. Haugan .... President
Oscar H. Haugan .... Vice-President
C. Edward Carlson .... Vice-President
Walter J. Cox .... Vice-President
Austin J. Lindstrom .... Cashier
Samuel E. Knight .... Secretary
William C. Miller .... Trust Officer
Frank I. Packard .... Assistant Cashier
Gaylord S Morse .... Assistant Cashier
Joseph F. Notheis .... Assistant Cashier
Frank W. Delves .... Assistant Cashier
Edward L. Jarl .... Assistant Cashier
Paul C. Mellander .... Assistant Cashier
John D. Campbell .... Assistant Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David N. Barker	A. Lanquist
J. J. Dau	Wm. A. Peterson
John N. Dole	Charles Piez
Henry A. Haugan	Marvin B. Pool
Oscar H. Haugan	Leroy A. Goddard
	Philip K. Wrigley

UNION TRUST COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 3, 1923

RESOURCES

Loan and Discounts	$45,783,120.35
Overdrafts	4,166.87
Bank Acceptances	1,199,895.03
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	1,557,174.00
Customers' Liablity under Letters of Credt	752,440.32
Bonds and Stocks, Including Federal Reserve Bank Stock	4,878,351.22
U. S. Government Securities	5,841,234.41
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	11,854,171.18
	$71,870,553.38

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Undivided Earnings and Reserves for Depreciation, Taxes, etc.	643,636.12
Dividends Unpaid	8,389.00
Liability on Customers' Acceptances	1,557,174.00
Liabilities under Letters of Credit	764,643.64
Endorsed Bank Acceptances	1,199,895.03
Liability to Federal Reserve Bank	5,164,500.00
Deposits	57,532,315.59
	$71,870,553.38

DIRECTORS

William R. Abbott, President, Illinois Bell Telephone Co.
Frank C. Caldwell, President, Oak Park Trust & Savings Bank
Richard J. Collins, The Fulton Street Wholesale Market Company
Richmond Dean, Vice-President, The Pullman Co.
Howard Elting, President, Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Co.
Charles K. Foster, Vice-President, American Radiator Co.
Hale Holden, President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
Marvin Hughitt, Jr., Vice-President, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.
George E Marcy, President, Armour Grain Co.
Benjamin H. Marshall, Marshall & Fox.
George A. Ranney, Vice-Presdent and Treasurer, International Harvester Co.
George G. Thorp, Vice-President, Illinois Steel Co.
Frederick L. Wilk, Formerly Vice-President, Union Trust Co.
Craig B. Hazlewood, Vice-President, Union Trust Co.
Charles R. Holden, Vice-President, Union Trust Co.
Harry A. Wheeler, Vice-President, Union Trust Co.
Frederick H. Rawson, President, Union Trust Co.

HARRIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 3, 1923

RESOURCES

U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates		$ 6,139,028.18
Other Bonds		9,374,329.97
Demand Loans		7,884,593.95
Time Loans		16,863,866.24
Overdrafts		2,854.76
Federal Reserve Bank Stock		180,000.00
Customers' Liability and Acceptances and Letters of Credit		469,209.45
Cash and Due from Banks		9,333,334.47
Total		$50,247,217.02

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		927,805.31
Discount Collected but Not Earned		85,158.52
Unpaid Dividends		24,296.00
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, Etc.		573,255.74
Liability on Acceptances and Letters of Credit		469,209.45
Demand Deposits	$28,227,832.08	
Special Deposits	6,332,471.30	
Time Deposits	7,607,188.62	42,167,492.00
Total		$50,247,217.02

DIRECTORS

B. A. Eckhart.... Pres. B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.
Frank R. Elliott .... Vice-President
Howard W. Fenton .... President
Allen B. Forbes.. Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y.
Albert W. Harris .... Chairman of the Board
Ford F. Harvey .... Pres. Fred Harvey, Inc., Kansas City
Bowman C. Lingle .... Vice-President
John B. Lord .... The Ayer & Lord Tie Co
John R. Macomber .... Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Boston
Charles H. Morse .... President, Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
George E. Scott...... V.-P. Am Steel Foundries
William P. Sidley.... V.-P. Western Elec. Co.
Harold H. Swift .... Vice-Pres. Swift & Co.
Ward W. Willits.. Pres. Adams & Westlake Co.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

Albert W. Harris .... Chairman of the Board
Howard W. Fenton .... President

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Frank R. Elliott .... Vice-President
Robert O. Lord .... Vice-President
John S. Broeksmit .... Vice-President
Gilbert H. A. Rech .... Treasurer
Harry E. Weese .... Cashier
Harry A. Brinkman .... Assistant Cashier
Max C. Greigg .... Assistant Cashier
Charles G. Fisher .... Assistant Cashier
Max C. Greigg .... Assistant Cashier
Clifton P. Walker .... Assistant Cashier
James J. O'Connor .... Assistant Cashier
Chester A. Bush .... Assistant Cashier

BOND DEPARTMENT

Bowman C. Lingle .... Vice-President
Chester Corey .... Vice-President
Harry H. Jones .... Vice-President
Frank McNair .... Vice-President
G. I. Bell .... Bond Sales Manager
E. B. Hall .... Bond Sales Manager
E. A. Sherwood .... Asst. Bond Sales Manager
Duncan M. Rowles .... Asst. Bond Sales Manager
Walter L. Hudson .... Asst. Bond Sales Manager
Donald C. Miller .... Manager Municipal Dept.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

M. Haddon MacLean .... Vice-President
Harry A. Dow .... Secretary
Rolla S. Pribble .... Assistant Secretary
Walter E. Toon .... Assistant Secretary
Harold Eckhart .... Assistant Secretary
Rudolph H. Brunkhorst .... Auditor
Matthew G. Pierce .... Publicity Manager

CONDITION OF CHICAGO BANKS AS 1923 BEGINS

Both National and State Institutions Show Increases in Loans and Savings Deposits, with Lower Cash Resources; Differ as to Total Deposits

Following is a summary of loans and discounts, deposits, cash resources, and savings deposits, together with individual exhibits, reported by the Chicago national and state banks in response to calls for statements of conditions at the close of business April 3, 1923, issued by the controller of the currency and the Illinois state auditor. The last previous statements were made by the banks as of the close of business Dec. 29, 1922:

	Loans and Discounts		Deposits		Cash Resources		Savings Deposits	
	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.
National	$ 600,047,832	$ 573,569,351	$ 844,609,864	$ 868 492,290	$252,394,524	$269,570,670	$ 50,952,122	$ 48,271,544
State	888,063,309	824,215,757	1,296 389,116	1,254,143,309	263,839,286	283,119,230	507,793,919	496,355,240
All banks	$1,488,111,141	$1,397,785,108	$2,140,998,980	$2,122 635,599	$516,233,810	$552,689,900	$558,746,041	$544,626,784

NATIONAL BANKS

	Loans and Discounts		Deposits		Cash Resources		Savings Deposits	
	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.
Atlas Exchange	$ 1,352,689	$ 1,246,984	$ 1,766,690	$ 1,686,671	$ 285,918	$ 281,984	$ 1,164,934	$ 1,079,967
Albany Park	830,468	785,960	2,126,378	1,851,634	264,006	319,266	1,063,332	931,759
Alliance	627,866	625,959	2,483,273	2,201,457	517,940	383 613	1,320,772	1,160,333
Austin	805,046	834,239	2,343,999	2,256 141	430,112	379,257	1,297,312	1,226,003
Bowmanville	1,414,715	1,044,610	2,770,502	2,250,341	428,004	374,226	1,776,639	1,551,206
Calumet	3 281,310	3,080,170	6,323,872	5,758,015	1,148 737	1,573,721	3,814,912	3,313,649
Cont. & Commercial	250,378,585	245,144 017	380,689,610	379,544,231	112,037,148	117,238,905	....	....
Corn Exchange	75,074,110	71,131,755	93,229,628	102,603,233	27,986 514	33,783,781	7,861,299	7,764,511
Drovers	11,872,573	10,183,026	16,345,163	15,303,295	5,498,558	6,324,432	....	....
First	163,746,642	151,070,360	203,862,973	223,198,278	67,753 473	70,689,207	....	....
First Natl. of Cicero	1,962,137	1,777,150	1,986,430	1,822,567	268,310	268,936	1,334,339	1,398,626
First of Englewood	3,292,492	3,142,930	6,775,158	6,623 673	967,226	1,059,925	4,365,176	4,369,167

	LOANS AND DISCOUNTS		DEPOSITS		CASH RESOURCES		SAVINGS DEPOSITS	
	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.
First of Oak Park	351,429	....	393,352	....	117,428	....	244,902	....
Interstate	273,820	146,547	1,019,956	854,782	194,360	251,500	701,967	599,600
Irving Park	1,659,141	1,493,853	3,927,099	3,656,572	655,791	847,771	2,254,985	2,229,126
Jefferson Park	904,696	847,829	2,726,391	2,539,441	392,482	370,658	1,685,800	1,598,064
Kenwood	2,841,574	2,396,214	5,047,432	4,905,305	658,163	707,720	2,562,715	2,403,053
Lawndale	5,269,669	5,211,084	5,800,871	5,638,417	987,211	911,424	4,718,584	4,752,282
Live Stock Exchange	13,418,496	12,988,934	15,658,620	16,831,322	6,127,912	8,017,660	....	....
Mutual	1,557,488	1,365,867	2,651,215	2,321,846	611,313	510,187	1,359,297	1,204,339
Natl. Bank of Republic	23,745,665	22,831,885	33,216,379	30,188,098	10,523,851	9,775,508	1,501,244	1,002,273
Natl. Bank of Woodlawn	1,185,091	970,972	1,923,895	1,594,163	299,217	236,465	679,077	652,567
Natl. City of Chicago	24,998,047	26,262,230	31,420,419	35,754,632	9,639,008	11,091,127	2,998,680	3,077,118
National Produce	4,104,536	4,271,718	6,272,015	6,110,841	2,264,353	2,099,429	585,225	565,455
Ravenswood	387,025	381,925	1,459,031	1,307,834	321,013	250,133	716,312	668,201
Rogers Park	260,008	249,420	1,862,131	1,611,675	374,729	260,645	937,250	882,157
Washington Park	3,821,407	3,375,185	8,651,963	8,219,408	1,287,612	1,328,066	5,198,546	5,006,427
West Side	631,107	708,528	1,875,419	1,854,416	354,135	325,118	818,823	835,661
Totals	$600,047,832	$573,569,351	$844,609,864	$ 868,492,290	$252,394,524	$269,570,670	$ 50,952,122	$ 48,271,544

STATE BANKS

	LOANS AND DISCOUNTS		DEPOSITS		CASH RESOURCES		SAVINGS DEPOSITS	
	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.
Adams State	198,375	183,370	1,556,116	1,439,526	351,862	291,184	1,048,495	1,022,380
Aetna State	1,876,883	1,680,097	3,046,313	2,929,441	395,707	408,186	1,852,375	1,816,219
American State	5,669,179	5,650,561	5,128,393	5,155,996	478,188	475,207	3,570,210	3,555,249
Ashland State	1,150,678	1,026,079	1,256,285	1,087,220	206,930	170,016	912,987	770,437
Auburn Park	404,574	265,624	381,877	279,285	78,664	97,828	130,335	79,491
Austin State	4,716,308	4,518,287	5,567,722	5,436,533	1,207,692	1,218,871	3,291,677	3,348,755
Bankers' State	620,384	554,525	671,791	589,909	100,194	118,951	306,529	253,875
Belmont Tr. & Savings	363,804	339,455	564,122	465,286	110,759	74,257	211,540	202,461
Binga	249,499	244,827	716,788	572,552	94,325	91,795	507,282	391,917
Boulevard Bridge	2,703,013	2,261,524	5,145,394	5,458,684	1,000,289	1,888,966	325,831	278,487
Boulevard Savings	415,534	398,613	624,153	521,000	130,548	68,000	280,164	231,100
Builders & Merch. State	721,049	....	1,162,567	....	218,483	....	426,850	....
Calumet Tr. & Savings	624,892	755,738	1,117,990	1,003,354	224,740	122,498	453,108	446,455
Capital State Savings	2,127,277	2,013,704	3,243,235	3,054,041	538,109	455,219	1,797,479	1,875,509
Central Hyde Park	733,865	682,953	791,712	773,344	128,265	139,363	328,857	309,702
Central Manufacturing	6,672,226	6,179,359	6,783,855	6,347,068	918,001	835,323	2,503,708	2,341,542
Central Trust	59,759,236	56,638,001	73,799,281	74,767,581	16,243,232	20,984,237	12,426,740	12,274,931
Century Trust & Savings	2,594,460	2,512,969	3,312,554	2,741,966	752,179	642,846	463,387	563,691
Chicago City	6,169,651	5,778,110	7,618,964	6,953,727	2,478,580	2,105,294	4,262,780	4,084,086
Chicago Lawn State	510,519	540,204	885,002	699,985	181,464	847,372	404,201	338,048
Chicago Morris Plan	3,194,320	3,008,308	1,910,115	1,685,300	69,839	63,645	578,484	468,013
Chicago Trust	16,223,342	11,632,928	15,976,886	15,864,311	3,240,757	3,938,987	3,071,130	3,095,858
Citizens' State of Chicago	5,020,596	5,241,671	5,662,778	5,590,726	690,461	615,445	2,778,232	2,719,352
Citizens' Trust	1,867,443	1,682,305	2,284,929	2,250,994	279,327	389,822	1,053,832	1,048,932
City State	299,106	236,641	388,956	365,514	149,665	161,784	163,028	176,085
Columbia State	1,081,765	989,713	1,545,526	1,370,736	264,998	255,417	932,874	890,410
Commonwealth State	352,250	297,460	445,569	368,724	86,051	50,872	194,776	176,328
Community	609,035	621,019	612,527	635,687	118,517	95,007	165,898	202,794
Cont. & Com. T. & S.	57,587,987	44,439,678	126,325,818	88,359,631	32,571,258	28,772,162	50,452,906	49,830,613
Cosmopolitan State	5,104,614	4,807,819	8,280,455	7,404,704	1,437,027	1,035,483	4,149,185	3,827,007
Cottage Grove Ave.	994,229	901,912	1,297,248	1,117,036	136,805	252,382	674,617	614,710
Crawford State	1,258,133	1,173,592	1,404,326	1,477,754	134,755	179,851	820,075	952,640
Depositors State & Sav.	2,997,158	2,841,367	4,759,328	4,492,831	738,562	674,086	2,768,618	2,612,445
Des Plaines State	1,013,549	544,950	1,132,108	1,080,634	181,966	177,521	826,876	779,368
Devon Trust & Sav.	614,668	681,729	693,502	707,143	146,199	95,239	245,004	228,054
Division State	535,490	597,049	1,384,995	1,412,846	222,273	213,102	599,782	730,605
Douglas Park State	989,529	882,879	1,016,709	917,692	188,267	184,504	571,741	541,945
Drexel State	5,814,907	5,684,480	7,584,200	7,459,584	1,093,678	1,214,235	4,128,141	4,057,332
Drovers Trust & Sav.	5,989,090	5,850,120	6,855,266	6,624,274	744,747	784,189	6,855,266	6,224,274
East Side Tr. & Sav.	378,139	298,320	979,132	855,427	157,600	189,103	518,369	460,421
Edgewater Tr. & Sav.	49,250	52,555	225,678	192,981	43,242	37,670	101,100	77,833
Elston State	551,768	520,022	711,334	593,678	167,537	85,797	415,069	395,456
Englewood State	1,645,402	2,529,777	3,248,573	3,505,848	551,528	653,901	1,665,694	1,645,615
Equitable Tr. Co. of Chicago	1,268,052	1,125,540	1,866,787	1,820,076	430,462	425,634	318,571	223,337
Fidelity Tr. & Savings	2,636,805	2,424,028	3,780,597	3,350,044	771,489	570,476	1,372,666	1,359,545
First Italian State	12,725	565,092	476,127	458,165	70,258	104,291	454,145	429,678
First Trust & Sav.	54,411,686	58,578,710	92,754,442	100,407,548	11,501,365	20,266,984	68,297,731	67,272,565
Foreman Bros.	45,657,377	42,260,336	55,261,181	48,072,172	13,444,489	11,355,545	4,707,779	4,234,503
Franklin Tr. & Savings	3,154,548	3,077,652	4,485,461	4,540,618	1,043,979	1,093,713	966,206	963,776
Fullerton-Southport	1,190,318	950,766	2,181,421	1,976,986	266,408	280,217	1,623,693	1,495,210
Garfield Park State Sav.	2,876,950	2,721,050	5,258,336	5,225,123	878,063	778,927	2,541,268	3,538,947
Geringer & Storkan	196,681	359,330	229,052	322,296	53,662	59,556	306,169	313,525
Greenebaum Sons' Bank	21,238,362	19,554,749	23,587,402	22,693,340	4,750,931	4,061,441	3,666,220	3,380,824
Guarantee Tr. & Sav.	2,203,208	1,914,704	2,471,465	2,167,412	675,064	666,691	1,218,016	1,102,052
Halsted Street	2,337,408	2,098,023	2,536,825	2,364,684	451,646	514,085	1,417,410	1,377,987
Hamilton State	698,165	728,836	661,491	613,921	177,670	98,199	260,163	245,316
Harris Trust & Savings	24,748,460	25,721,398	42,167,492	47,377,848	9,333,334	11,853,150	4,615,369	4,583,743
Hatterman-Glanz	426,455	398,180	513,421	455,318	74,268	99,761	350,624	330,558
Hegewisch State	330,976	316,698	507,919	483,489	71,372	90,063	354,167	334,047
Hill State Bank	1,088,566	1,252,389	2,034,690	2,234,040	421,639	317,372	1,025,031	1,048,261
Home Bank & Tr. Co.	7,677,499	6,217,140	8,903,035	8,586,122	1,333,855	1,806,234	4,420,892	4,434,905
Howard Tust & Savings	303,233	235,792	426,365	257,512	106,722	59,682	118,600	68,920
Humboldt State	1,372,889	1,868,556	2,782,818	2,867,913	826,404	512,799	1,922,268	1,937,129
Hyde Park State	2,932,578	2,699,244	4,455,251	4,074,674	875,750	746,601	2,015,150	1,944,292
Illinois Trust & Savings	98,722,152	90,093,158	131,693,420	134,004,327	16,956,334	29,587,979	59,691,276	59,650,671
Immel State	383,520	306,728	1,146,361	1,143,559	274,971	217,433	825,987	828,645
Immigrant State	163,337	166,008	462,950	378,187	154,385	73,132	354,125	275,010
Independence State	3,351,905	2,917,285	4,082,903	3,912,958	670,329	697,493	2,115,212	2,365,067
Industrial State	271,429	205,900	389,905	346,187	83,886	74,242	256,913	227,646
Italian Tr. & Sav.	659,314	525,191	686,548	609,275	99,119	57,370	416,624	343,286
Kaspar State	3,918,421	4,631,723	12,465,374	12,808,669	1,930,017	1,941,116	9,743,033	9,712,923
Kauffmann State	12,691	17,320	118,277	105,562	244,337	186,901	112,902	105,562
Keystone Tr. & Sav.	1,250,903	736,793	1,449,405	1,278,587	195,306	197,214	622,131	574,098
Kimball Tr. & Sav.	1,604,847	1,504,217	2,871,153	2,642,155	679,409	582,555	1,909,570	1,756,827
Lake Shore Tr. & Sav.	2,183,145	1,929,349	3,747,530	3,455,169	639,337	601,379	857,339	755,898
Lake State Bank	2,348,905	2,182,823	2,456,274	2,475,276	380,844	601,985	490,741	463,718
Lake View State	4,674,789	4,456,701	5,453,853	5,055,034	671,519	667,201	3,386,355	3,190,850
Lake View Tr. & Sav.	5,098,408	4,999,426	10,447,633	10,133,903	1,395,940	1,326,114	7,171,920	6,897,683
Lawndale State	3,432,459	3,314,947	3,721,159	3,525,812	643,587	579,696	2,558,771	2,493,347
Liberty Tr. & Sav.	5,541,604	5,079,291	8,127,868	7,451,813	1,345,006	1,136,641	4,605,939	4,687,157
Lincoln State	1,474,842	1,435,987	2,794,194	2,613,098	571,813	423,013	1,682,698	1,533,428
Lincoln Trust & Savings	2,298,084	1,974,968	3,062,824	2,666,412	548,177	454,422	1,539,000	1,395,364
Logan Sq. Tr. & Sav.	1,560,391	1,655,085	2,079,971	2,493,102	429,632	371,619	1,222,000	1,583,045
Madison Square State	475,001	426,388	929,560	680,747	169,484	118,859	362,163	338,048
Madison & Kedzie State	5,821,409	5,315,156	8,192,751	7,199,073	1,453,409	1,214,805	3,789,150	3,311,251
Market Tr. & Savings	1,117,687	1,086,926	1,332,433	1,437,008	249,704	357,958	193,936	191,387
Marquette Park State	685,692	586,487	948,623	809,659	173,140	171,241	495,794	451,385
Marshall Square State	748,127	667,638	1,267,858	1,153,432	242,145	200,022	933,402	819,907
Mechanics & Traders'	1,280,688	1,318,562	1,555,584	1,673,939	301,286	386,075	504,288	567,561
Mecantile Tr. & Sav.	4,550,469	4,999,221	6,736,079	7,417,482	1,552,607	1,336,738	1,276,379	1,127,801
Merchants' Loan & Tr.	60,684,552	56,135,824	102,163,079	116,956,520	38,314,288	42,630,624	7,619,898	7,738,722
Metropolitan State	1,246,068	1,189,635	2,219,021	2,021,758	384,798	359,781	1,809,987	1,646,194
Mid-City Tr. & Sav.	7,152,182	6,964,984	11,182,723	10,584,911	2,300,785	1,923,633	5,061,494	4,936,698
Inland Trust & Sav.	663,985	396,987	584,594	471,443	128,033	79,832	300,627	259,646
Noel State	6,122,010	5,073,148	7,401,379	6,532,765	980,497	1,017,736	4,622,265	4,208,373
North Avenue State	3,684,875	3,598,294	7,469,673	7,316,022	1,061,065	1,217,080	5,740,077	5,555,532
Northern Trust Co.	36,015,198	35,955,228	47,916,734	51,367,362	11,375,796	14,214,667	13,857,564	13,718,707
Northwestern Tr. & Sav.	7,769,316	7,148,710	17,380,875	16,621,638	2,710,554	2,571,002	13,883,779	13,331,571
Novak-Steiskal	280,416	203,279	322,284	270,925	86,944	49,561	193,913	163,214
Ogden Ave. State	311,010	318,199	1,207,378	1,529,461	260,866	274,351	646,053	671,499
Papanek Kobac	230,256	216,485	702,803	625,124	121,284	80,542	516,003	452,346
Peoples Stock Yards	10,826,309	10,415,731	14,921,449	14,119,597	2,143,075	2,088,628	11,334,376	10,887,270
Peoples Tr. & Sav.	11,497,349	11,075,725	16,400,980	15,932,025	2,800,002	3,508,953	3,517,661	3,391,246
Phillip State	1,143,834	1,160,708	2,647,947	2,251,280	398,092	249,411	1,191,621	1,187,627
Pioneer State	2,119,717	1,852,451	3,778,543	3,463,234	672,912	547,074	2,413,158	2,261,418
Prairie State	157,937	....	313,696	....	46,597	....	125,528	....

	LOANS AND DISCOUNTS		DEPOSITS		CASH RESOURCES		SAVINGS DEPOSITS	
	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	April 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923	Dec. 29, 1922.	Apr. 3, 1923.	Dec. 29, 1922.
Prudential State Sav.	975,952	816,934	2,497,542	2,390,490	438,459	440,161	1,400,641	1,277,154
Public State	655,227	647,952	651,092	713,439	103,416	112,111	288,561	286,990
Pullman Tr. & Sav.	2,948,004	3,791,484	5,850,564	5,680,527	782,767	590,309	3,630,619	3,505,207
Reliance State	4,989,615	4,723,464	7,952,325	7,112,732	1,137,097	1,064,701	4,041,717	3,892,667
Robey State	171,818	178,088	353,507	320,708	62,606	64,488	260,178	221,090
Roosevelt State	673,305	601,199	691,890	613,236	134,288	96,944	328,222	296,674
Roseland State	2,506,893	2,002,409	4,685,294	3,496,667	984,238	727,131	2,123,042	1,924,080
Scheubert & Amberg St.	1,142,398	1,004,815	1,999,459	1,786,447	365,617	333,018	1,181,455	1,030,277
Schiff & Co. State	1,325,930	936,485	4,442,474	4,681,823	553,225	656,120	3,649,716	3,825,998
Second Citizens State	1,318,552	1,280,407	1,455,743	1,372,740	217,886	168,111	623,187	590,469
Second Northwestern St.	886,546	662,722	1,782,367	1,561,661	274,078	247,414	1,286,844	1,131,012
Second Security Bk. Chi.	1,800,134	1,716,476	4,677,955	4,447,406	723,223	887,399	3,173,773	3,077,080
Security Bank of Chicago	3,449,898	3,553,151	6,337,105	6,792,414	796,370	2,326,043	4,155,136	4,003,237
Sheridan Trust & Sav.	6,624,644	5,834,164	9,103,917	7,886,229	1,322,018	1,281,233	3,606,865	3,542,309
Sherman Park	221,665	202,470	680,838	543,246	144,246	68,028	305,348	306,700
63d & Halsted Savings	1,459,885	1,319,792	1,679,633	1,507,230	489,424	468,970	857,045	792,115
79th & Halsted	161,902	156,274	125,071	85,517	80,403	47,344	19,884	17,989
Skala State Bank	21,868	13,122	838,926	639,776	159,247	246,114	678,150	609,222
South Chicago Sav.	7,013,554	4,435,934	6,913,378	6,607,611	884,073	745,251	4,650,063	4,416,697
South Shore	485,639	762,036	820,082	711,842	125,371	70,118	352,910	331,181
South Side Tr. & Sav.	6,159,519	5,682,903	8,278,516	8,028,183	1,334,104	1,356,482	3,504,296	3,269,833
Southwest State	2,371,438	2,928,025	2,875,473	3,502,991	710,573	769,310	1,602,035	1,502,266
Southwest Tr. & Sav.	3,432,336	3,242,076	3,797,726	3,536,971	551,241	475,860	2,060,451	1,950,790
Standard Tr. & Sav.	8,881,725	9,088,164	12,312,231	11,055,767	3,389,407	3,105,342	674,740	655,826
State Bank of Chicago	44,439,281	42,278,874	49,450,941	46,267,565	10,001,566	8,618,313	16,561,308	16,183,172
State Bank of Clearing	235,314	329,954	559,735	677,918	132,546	90,435	210,848	193,484
State Bank of W. Pullman	1,255,917	1,167,253	1,210,137	1,162,163	147,274	192,003	898,325	884,849
State Coml. & Savings	546,638	577,559	921,093	860,136	153,447	127,998	441,119	419,909
Stockman's Tr. & Savings	1,245,223	1,293,015	2,284,051	2,227,972	665,969	761,880	917,420	899,005
Stockyards Savings	5,885,988	5,808,297	8,146,606	7,818,270	1,089,230	863,679	4,827,440	4,824,832
Stony Island Tr. & Sav.	1,156,007	1,506,291	2,340,810	3,144,328	337,138	418,710	931,996	1,337,256
Transportation Bank of Chi.	1,371,162	1,077,197	1,948,330	1,646,176	493,944	500,646	375,764	320,146
26th St. State	388,475	468,685	1,582,147	1,470,625	306,013	197,347	1,249,487	1,196,311
Union Bank of Chicago	4,516,293	4,172,694	6,252,212	5,639,862	991,793	896,487	1,354,831	1,234,227
Union St. Bank of So. Chi.	1,366,160	1,229,911	2,320,950	2,040,963	289,581	308,383	1,552,992	1,418,710
Union Trust Co.	45,783,120	35,627,763	57,532,315	54,814,672	11,854,171	12,987,089	9,169,520	9,260,647
U. S. Bank of Chicago	1,243,782	1,145,750	2,058,685	1,884,542	371,131	335,176	1,468,526	1,317,353
Universal State	1,206,708	1,118,410	2,264,936	2,092,907	428,310	525,247	1,752,310	1,642,199
University State	799,035	752,319	1,486,826	1,482,694	322,096	154,570	561,531	617,456
Western State of Cicero	2,384,800	2,419,813	2,502,279	2,511,041	435,030	397,292	1,777,451	1,837,112
West Central State	279,327	253,752	411,562	305,082	66,766	47,908	110,801	104,893
West Engle Tr. & Sav.	2,965,977	2,874,254	4,135,557	4,169,279	717,706	733,634	2,559,341	2,381,170
West Side Tr. & Sav.	8,169,973	7,736,732	11,951,522	11,768,632	1,746,908	1,942,018	7,293,775	7,154,440
West 31st St. State	184,220	120,575	527,586	372,892	139,500	61,230	332,115	285,160
West Town State	2,532,215	2,412,016	4,003,212	4,024,765	561,442	455,475	2,231,657	2,121,949
Wiersema State	2,163,257	2,300,820	3,538,595	3,388,363	544,654	595,626	2,180,842	2,266,883
Woodlawn Tr. & Sav.	5,523,691	5,456,623	7,631,625	6,954,596	1,616,144	1,310,128	3,440,112	3,079,091
Totals	$888,063,309	$824,215,757	$1,296,389,116	$1,254,149,309	$263,839,286	$283,119,230	$507,793,919	$496,356,240

Chicago is a Great Butter Center— Millions of Pounds Handled Annually

Chicago ranks as the first city of the world when it comes to the wholesale distribution of butter as produce merchants in this city receive and sell more than 150,000,000 pounds of this product annually. Some of the butter which comes through Chicago even reaches Europe when occasion demands.

Chicago's receipts of creamery butter for 1921 are estimated at 2,550,106 tubs of 60 pounds each or 153,000,000 pounds. According to the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1,054,938,000 pounds of creamery butter were produced in 1921. This means that of the country's total production of creamery butter about 15 per cent is sold from Chicago.

Butter is to a large extent a seasonal product. A considerable amount of the whole must be conserved during the season of heavy production to take care of the demand in the season of scarcity. Chicago has the finest and most extensive storage facilities in the world. Her present storage holdings of butter are in excess of 28,000,000 pounds, almost as much as the holdings of New York City and Boston combined.

The Mercantile Exchange—A notable feature of Chicago as a butter market is the method of selling developed by Chicago's produce merchants. Chicago has an organization known as the Chicago Mercantile Exchange which is the only exchange in the world that operates a clearing house for the sale of butter and eggs. This organization was known until 1919 as the Butter and Egg Board which, itself, was the successor to the Produce Exchange of Chicago organized way back in the seventies and the first enterprise aimed to bring about co-operation among the Chicago produce merchants in their relation to outside markets.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has today 500 individual members. On its reorganization a little over two years ago, membership sold at $100, whereas on June first of this year memberships were selling at $500, and during the past month, the board of directors decided that no membership should be sold in the future for less than $1,500 each. The Exchange, which occupied a trading floor of some 1,700 square feet when first organized, has just purchased the corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, 100 by 180 feet, and is planning to erect a 20 to 22 story building which will not only house the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, but will provide office space for a large number of its members.

Selling Methods—The selling of butter and eggs has been revolutionized by the method of future trading inaugurated by the Exchange. Trading in futures has necessitated the standardization of classifications and grades and has been the means of stabilizing prices, a thing never accomplished before. Under this method, selling is based on the daily expression of the opinion of the entire country as to the value of the commodities handled.

The old Butter and Egg Board held daily spot calls. Under the Chicago Mercantile Exchange spot calls are held as formerly, but the trading in futures, with the clearing house to handle all future transactions, has become a big feature of the work. Trading is done on the floor of the Exchange. Every offering and bid is posted on the blackboard, the transaction thus becoming a public auction. Every trade is recorded. Margins are deposited by both buyer and seller, which insures the consummation of the trade, for when the margins are deposited the clearing house of the Exchange guarantees the consummation of each purchase.

Before future trading was inaugurated on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, actual values were practically unknown for the great supply of butter and eggs stored during the season of plenty to take care of the period of scarcity. These vast food supplies lay dormant until the time of the year arrived when they were needed for consumption. Under the Exchange's future trading system, these reserves of goods are sold at every daily session of the Exchange. Anyone who wishes to buy for his future requirements can do so at the market prices of that day, and anyone who wishes to unload has a daily market at which he can dispose of the amount he has to sell at the prevailing market price.

Under future trading, during the past year, the Exchange transacted a volume of business on butter and eggs in excess of $248,000,000.

Chicago's Creameries—A consideration of Chicago as a great butter market and storage center naturally gives rise to the question of what amount of butter is produced in Chicago. In this connection it must be borne in mind that Chicago with its 3,000,000 population requires an enormous quantity of fluid milk. This supply of milk has to be drawn from a territory 60 to 100 miles outside of the city which makes the manufacture of butter on any very wide scale practically impossible. However, Chicago has several large creameries, the combined output of which is about 12,000,000 pounds annually. To this figure must be added the butter produced in lesser amounts by hundreds of other smaller dairies which make up their surplus cream and which also manufacture a considerable additional amount of butter for their own customers.

Chicago is a Candle Manufacturing Center—Millions of Them Made Every Year

The Chicago district is a great candle manufacturing Center.

One of the two largest candle factories in the world is in this region making the city a distributing center for this product. And it is an all year round industry.

As high a proportion as 88,000,000 of a total output of 150,000,000 candles made in this one factory in 1920, were Christmas candles. Other special candles are made for Easter, for Candlemas Day, for Vespers and other religious services, to say nothing of all the varied industrial and decorative uses to which candles are now put. The industry is both picturesque and interesting, as well as highly important to the success of the holiday season.

Market for Hand Painted Candles—Chicago is the great western market through which hand-painted candles are distributed. Chicago, herself, has 595 Roman Catholic churches and ecclesiastical institutions, using many candles for various rites. Chief of these is the great white Easter candle, decorated in gold and measuring from 34 inches to 6 feet in height. These candles are lighted at noon on the Saturday before Easter and burned every Sunday thereafter until Pentecost. Similar candles, also decorated with symbols of the resurrection, are used in the burial service. Candlemas day, which comes in Feburary, employs, next to Christmas, the greatest number of candles of any one day in the year.

Chicago Candy Sales More Than $50,000,000 a Year—Industry Has Grown in Remarkable Manner

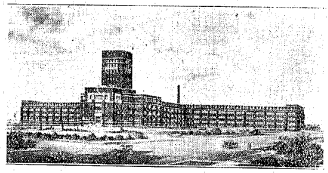
With sales that average fully $50,000,000 annually, Chicago is well in the lead as the center for distribution of candy throughout the central west.

The production of this amount of candy necessitates a large number of well equipped factories, and with these Chicago is amply supplied. A conservative estimate places the investment in candy plants in Chicago at more than $25,000,000. This figure refers merely to the factories and not to the capitalization of the companies, some of which have other interests.

The Chicago factories use about 300,000 pounds of almonds annually and from 200 to 300 carloads of peanuts. The consumption of sugar by local candy plants is in the vicinity of 5,000 carloads a year, or about 200,000 tons. Great amounts of chocolate are used but the amount consumed cannot be estimated, according to experts, because many of the big plants grind their own supply of chocolate beans.

City Has 1,400 Retailers—Chicago is also in a strong position with reference to retail sales of candy, as there are 1,400 retailers in the city. Illinois has 3,000 retailers and the United States has 40,000 Some of the retail stores are unusually fine establishments and a few of them have interesting histories, which date back to the early days of the industry.

The pioneers who established themselves in Chicago half a century ago started both wholesale and retail establishments, so the histories of the two were closely interwoven for a time. One of the pioneer Chicago candy men, C. F. Gunther, is credited with being the first manufacturer in the United States to advertise candy in a national way. Another pioneer, John Kranz, who was an expert confectioner, was the first to introduce many kinds of candy in the west, all of which was made according to the best practices known at that time.



Bunte Brothers Candy Factory, set in beautiful surroundings at 3301-59 Franklin Boulevard

The offices of the National Confectioners' Association is in Chicago.

Chicago a Great Producer and Consumer of Cement—City is Headquarters for Cement Association

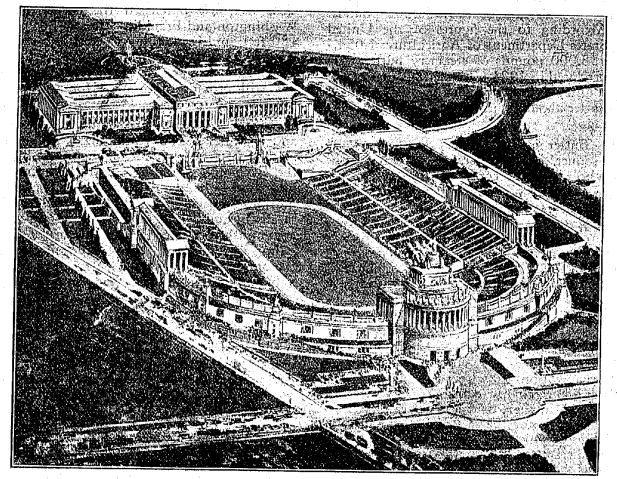
In the cement industry Chicago holds a most important position. It is here that the headquarters of the Portland Cement Association are located—an organization that has 25 district offices throughout the United States and Canada. And at Lewis Institute, Madison and Robey streets, the Structural Materials Research Laboratory is maintained, jointly by the Institute and the Cement Association. Information furnished by these institutions, regarding the proper uses of cement and concrete, is disseminated throughout the entire world The laboratory is the largest of its kind in existence.

The function of the Portland Cement Association is to extend and improve the uses of concrete. At the Chicago headquarters in the Conway Building, experienced engineers are constantly at work outlining plans that will assist the cement user in getting maximum results. Hundreds of thousands of booklets and bulletins are sent out every year from this office to cement consumers. From the various district offices, fieldmen establish personal contact with the public in bringing home to them the most approved methods of concrete practice.

At Lewis Institute thousands of tests are made to bring out facts regarding the use of concrete. The results of these tests are made known all over the world, and the laboratory is a recognized center of authority on matters pertaining to cement and concrete. The cement manufacturers of the country spend approximately $90,000 a year for the upkeep of this laboratory.

Big Plants In Chicago Area—Within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago there are five cement plants. At Buffington Ind., just across the state line, is located the plant of the Universal Portland Cement Company. At La Salle, Ill., is the plant of the Alpha Portland Cement Company. The Lehigh Cement Company and the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company are located at Oglesby, a few miles from La Salle, while the Sandusky Portland Cement Company has a plant at Dixon, Ill.

As cement consumers, Illinois people are well up in the list, as local consumption is approximately one barrel per capita per year. Just what people are doing with their barrel of cement is apparent to even the most casual observer. For example, Illinois at present has the equivalent of 2,450 miles of 18-foot concrete pavement. The state highway system is recognized as one of the best in the country, and highway engineers from various other states have inspected it to obtain information pertaining to road construction. The Bates Experimental Road, near Springfield, established by the State Highway Department, has furnished data of inestimable value to the highway world.



Stadium in Grant Park as it will appear when completed. The stadium will be municipally controlled and one of the finest and largest in the world. The new Field Museum shows in the rear.

Chicago's Consumption of Cement—Hundreds of thousands of barrels of cement have gone into industrial buildings and railroad improvements in Chicago. In the Pennsylvania Terminal 60,000 barrels of cement were used for the building alone. Underneath the loop section of the city the freight tunnel system demanded 160,000 barrels of cement. The street car lines in the downtown section have been laid on cement base in practically every instance.

The new stadium in Grant Park, which will be one of the finest in the country, will require approximately 50,000 barrels of cement. A low estimate places the cement requirements of the new Union Station project at well over a quarter of a million barrels. Thousands of barrels have been used in the Northwestern Station and in the various railroad and elevated enbankments and viaducts in the city.

The Commonwealth Edison Company has used approximately 15,000,000 feet of concrete cable conduit in the Chicago territory. Out in Washington Park the adaptability of cement has recently been demonstrated by its use in the Fountain of Time group, created by Lorado Taft. Numerous big buildings are being constructed with concrete columns and floors and concrete trimstone is becoming more and more popular.

In the Chicago sidewalk system, well over three million barrels of cement have been used. The tunnels under the Chicago river have all been lined with concrete. Lighting standards and street pavements, safety islands and bridge abuttments have all required cement for their construction.

The Sanitary District of Chicago has used monolithic concrete in the construction of sewers, from 6 to 23 feet in diameter, almost exclusively for the last eight or ten years. In the Bubbly Creek project a sewer 27 feet in diameter, constructed of monolithic concrete, is under way.

In small house construction throughout Chicago, concrete foundations and basement floors have been used widely. The Drake Hotel has concrete floors. Numerous houses have been covered with cement tile shingles. Into practically every construction project in the city, cement has entered in some form or other.

Chicago-Made Men's Clothing Sold Everywhere—Many Nationally Advertised Brands Made in This City

Chicago is the recognized center for the men's clothing industry of the country. The largest men's clothing manufacturing house in the United States, the second largest and third are all in Chicago.

The lines manufactured by these and the other large houses are well advertised and are recognized as leaders which are to be found in clothing stores throughout the country. It requires only a casual look through the advertising columns of periodicals of national circulation to realize that Chicago is in the forefront in the clothing industry.

More Factories Built—A Chicago firm engaged in making men's clothes, already very large and internationally known, has recently built five new factories, each factory employing 1,500 to 3,000 workers, and this is a field in which Chicago already led the world. Other clothing concerns here have been making noteworthy growth and the number of wage earners employed, between 30,000 and 35,000 in 1914, is now estimated at 45,000 or more. According to the census of 1914 there were 563 establishments listed as engaged in this industry and their output amounted to $84,339,611. Without any increase of production whatever, the yearly output of the same factories at the prices prevailing would represent in the neighborhood of $200,000,000. Though the number of establishments has grown less, the average size is much increased and the actual output, those who know best declare, is about $300,000,000 a year. Among the industries of the Chicago area not more than three or four exceed these figures. They are not approached by any other center for the making of men's clothes except New York and in better grades of goods Chicago has no rival. The largest clothing factory in the world is here.

Leadership Is Secure—Chicago seems secure in its leadership as a manufacturing center. While years ago some other centers were specializing on cheaper production, Chicago gave its emphasis to high-quality goods. It attracted and trained the workers, established the buying and selling methods, and built up the reputation that is peculiar to quality production. Now the rigid requirements of the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Association and the increasing demand of the public for high grade goods have forced the standard upward in all quarters alike. It is no longer possible to cheapen the labor element of cost in anything like the old degree and applying high labor costs to inferior goods is not economical. Chicago is better developed than any other center to succeed under these new conditions. For national distribution, too, the geographic position of Chicago is most advantageous.

It was in Chicago that the clothing trade was developed from the "sweatshop" stage to a position where its employes are as well paid and as well cared for as those in any other industry. Formerly this was one of the poorest of the great industries, as regards conditions affecting employes; now it is one of the best.

Another notable change in the clothing industry is that the buyer, as a rule, now comes to the market himself, instead of waiting for the salesman to call upon him at his store. In this way he is enabled to see the full line that is on sale and can make selections to much better advantage than he could from what the salesmen can show him. As it is often necessary to get certain styles on sale quickly many retailers have found it to their advantage to visit headquarters, instead of waiting until the salesman can reach them. The result has been that during the buying season great numbers of buyers have registered at the Chicago hotels.

One great change that has taken place has been the giving up of the contract system. Under this system, which prevailed for many years, the cloth was cut by the manufacturer and sent out to a petty contractor under whose direction the garments were made up in poorly ventilated lofts where the underpaid employes usually worked in unhealthful surroundings. Sometimes they did the work in their own homes.

Chicago Manufacturers Take Lead—Chicago manufacturers took the lead for an improvement of standards and of general conditions in the industry. Conditions are now standardized and no home work is permitted. Buildings in which the work is done are well lighted and finely equipped. The result has been that retailers everywhere have recognized the high class of clothing sent out from Chicago. The standards are such that it costs almost as much to send out an inferior suit as it does to furnish a good one, hence the main incentive for supplying cheap clothing has been removed.

In normal times large amounts of clothing are exported from Chicago. Foreigners, as well as merchants throughout the United States, have found that the well advertised lines furnished by Chicago houses, such as Hart, Schaffner & Marx and the House of Kuppenheimer, are easy to sell and they are eager to handle Chicago made clothes

Chicago and Coal

Coal selling concerns, producers and wholesalers, located in the city of Chicago sell approximately one-fifth of the total coal production of the United States.

The extent of the Chicago market is perhaps most accurately shown by the statistics of the Fuel Administration. During the coal year, from April 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919, the producing and wholesale companies having headquarters in Chicago, handled through previously established and existing agencies the distribution of something over 20 per cent of the total coal production of the United States for that year. The reason for the slightly larger than normal distribution during that twelve months period arose from the abnormally large provision of railroad fuel coal

There are approximately 125 producing concerns, operating mines in 10 states, that have their headquarters and general sales offices in Chicago. There are 100 wholesale concerns in the city of Chicago, selling the product of producing coal companies from all sections of the United States.

The number of coal selling concerns in Chicago is estimated to be three times as great as that of any other coal market in the world.

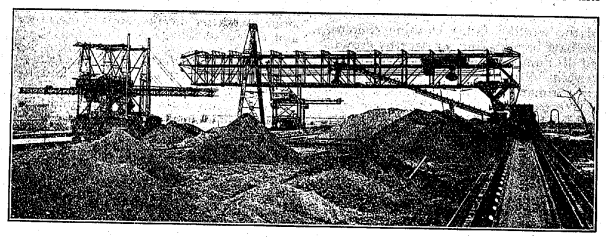
Chicago Switching District Consumes Large Amount of Coal—The center of population for the United States is only about 150 miles south and 25 miles east of Chicago. The center of population of the miners of the country (exclusive of

metal miners) is located directly south of Springfield, Ill.

Within the Chicago switching district alone more coal is consumed annually than in all of the New England states.

More coal also is consumed in the switching district of Chicago than in all of New York state, including Greater New York.

According to the statistical data of the United States Fuel Administration covering the one year period, April 1,1918, to March 31, 1919, during which time there was maximum coal movement from



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Gigantic material handling machinery. A striking view of a huge crane belt conveyor system. The cranes move on railroad tracks built for them. The buckets pick up coal and put it on belt conveyors which carry it to the factory. One of the big belt conveyors is at the right.

all mines and fields throughout the country, it is shown that the following amount of bituminous and anthracite coal, in net tons, moved into:

New York	21,116,000 tons
New England	20,680,000 tons
Total	41,796,000 tons
Anthracite (into both these markets)	23,000,000 tons
Grand total	64,796,000 tons

The division of the above tonnage of anthracite is about equal as between New York State and New England.

Chicago coal consumption, however, is only about one-third of the total tonnage sold by Chicago concerns.

From Illinois and Indiana alone the average coal production for the last five years has been about 105,000,000 tons.

Approximately 65 per cent of this tonnage is sold by coal producing or wholesale concerns located in the city of Chicago—68,500,000 tons.

Chicago the Center of Distribution—In addition to this there is an average of 7,500,000 tons of coal originating in various eastern fields sold by representatives in Chicago for movement all rail to points outside of Chicago, southwest, west and northwest—the greater bulk of this coal going into Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. There is also about 1,500,000 tons of coal from Virginia, central Pennsylvania, western Kentucky and Arkansas as well as other remote districts, that is sold by various producing Chicago concerns who act as representatives in this market for general western distribution. Besides general steam use, much of this coal is for special application—metallurgy, chemical, smithing, etc.

There are seventeen concerns in Chicago that sell on an average of 46,000,000 tons of coal per annum. The bulk of their coal sold originates in Illinois and Indiana, but of the 17 companies, three operate mines in several other states and sell, from their Chicago headquarters, the entire production of these remote mines so operated. Coal originating in other fields than Illinois and Indiana and distributed by the foregoing and various other smaller sales concerns located in Chicago, for movement to eastern, western and southern markets as well as some coal for bunkerage and export, amounts to about 10,000,000 tons per year.

The Coke Business—The quantity of coke originating in other sections and sold by Chicago concerns in Chicago and other west and northwest districts is variously estimated at from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons per annum. These figures however, are minimum. No satisfactory statistical information is available on coke. There is a substantial quantity of eastern coal reaching this market that is made into by-product and metallurgical coke and mostly used by the industries originally receiving the coal. No account is taken of such coke in this statement. Neither is any account taken herein of the volume of gas house coke distributed throught the central west states, in determining the volume of the Chicago market, since the coal from which such coke was made is shown in our general movement from eastern and local fields.

It is not surprising that Chicago is the largest coal market in the world. It is made so by the wide variety and great range of origin of coal sold in and through this market to an enormous manufacturing area reaching 400 miles up and down the Mississippi-Missouri River Valley.

Taking only the five major states into which Chicago coal concerns move the great majority of coal used, a few figures given in the accompanying table and taken from the last general United States census, will indicate the tremendous industrial consumption potential.

Illinois Mines Big Producers—It should be borne in mind that approximately *25 per cent of the total bituminous coal used for household consumption in the United States* is prduced by Illinois mines. This due to the growing restriction of anthracite distribution to markets nearest to the anthracite mines and to the further fact that many Illinois coal operators several years since adopted a precise duplication of anthracite in prepared in sizes and have through wide-spread publicity educated the public throughout the west in the use of proper equipment to secure maximum fuel values and minimum inconvenience from bituminous coal used for household and allied purposes.

Reasons for Chicago's Pre-eminence—Chief among other prime reasons for the pre-eminence of Chicago as a coal market is its central location and the extraordinary radiation of transportation facilities. Forty per cent of the railway mileage in the United States terminates in Chicago. One thousand four hundred miles of belt lines—one-third of the belt line mileage in the United States—encircles Chicago. Thirty-nine steam railroads are located or centered in Chicago. Of these roads twenty-four are trunk lines, seven of whose total freight traffic is fifty per cent coal tonnage.

Chicago has more than 100 railway yards for the efficient receipt, transfer and despatch of freight shipments. One of these, Clearing Yards, has a daily capacity of 10,000 freight cars.

Chicago is the economical, geographical and transportation center of the continent. It is the metropolis for the largest agricultural center of the United States. Illinois is the third largest in the United States for manufacturing industries. Fifty million people live within one night's ride. It is the focus of the country's primary facilities for industrial activity, having unusual and unimpeded access to raw materials, transportation, power, labor, factory sites and markets.

Chicago proper is approximately 25 miles long by 8 miles wide, with an area of 200 square miles. In what is known as the Chicago Switching District, which, roughly outlined, extends from Gary, Ind., west about 14 miles and north to the level of Waukegan, Ill, there is an area of approximately 500 square miles.

CHICAGO COAL CONSUMPTION— CHICAGO SWITCHING DISTRICT

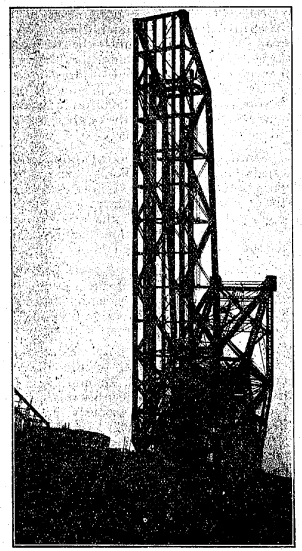
For Year Ending March 31st

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Illinois	10,715,172	8,358,826	9,963,231	11,722,911	16,311,236	16,133,737
Indiana	4,380,096	3,496,606	5,027,305	5,667,962	5,509,442	6,896,780
Totals	15,125,368	11,855,442	14,990,536	17,390,873	21,820,678	23,030,517
Ohio	324,003	272,247	235,392	*148,835	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	207,285	128,575	52,108	*98,270	.....	.....
S. Ky. and Tenn.	760,108	1,788,915	2,513,403	*1,761,934	.....	.....
W. Va. (Splint and Gas)	486,443	463,162	603,741	*542,790	†6,500,000	†6,500,000
Smokeless (Pocahontas)	4,500,159	5,389,819	5,941,830	*4,933,748	.....	.....
Eastern, by boat (Bit.)	590,396	973,429	973,028	*800,577	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	†200,000	†250,000	†300,000	†600,000	†750,000	†500,000
Totals	7,068,394	9,217,447	10,669,412	8,886,153	7,250,000	6,000,000
Anthracite (all rail)	†700,000	†650,000	†700,000	†600,000	†875,000	†800,000
Anthracite (by boat)	852,081	831,761	679,998	635,465	875,000	800,000
Totals	1,552,081	1,511,761	1,369,998	1,235,465	1,750,000	1,600,000
Coke (est.—see text)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000
Grand total	23,745,743	22,584,650	29,329,946	27,512,491	30,820,678	33,130,517

*Eleven months only.

†Estimated—no exact figures available since 1917 on Eastern and Miscellaneous bituminous coals which were zoned out of this district during the war period and came through in limited amounts only on special permit. It is probable that the approximate normal movement of these coals into Chicago will now equal the four-year average of 1914 to 1917 as a minimum, or about 3,000,000 tons per annum.

A correct estimate of total Chicago coal consumption would therefore be, for present normal years, 36,000,000 tons.



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The world's largest single span lift bridge which spans the Chicago river at 12th Street and the Illinois Central Railroad. This bridge has a span of over 300 feet and its balance weight weighs more than one million pounds.

Chicago is Greatest Cold Storage Center—Huge Sums of Money Invested in These Plants

Chicago is the greatest cold storage center in the world. More money is invested here in such plants, and there is more cold storage space in Chicago than in any other city. Foodstuffs stored here are gathered from and are sent to all parts of the world.

The amount invested in Chicago cold storage plants is in the vicinity of $100,000,000. These plants have a capacity of 65,000,000 cubic feet and fully 3,900,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs are stored every year. The value of such foodstuffs is estimated at $1,170,000,000. The figures for the value of the products handled are for the public cold storage warehouses and do not include the great plants owned by the packing houses. A single plant will often contain foodstuffs valued at $15,000,000.

The value to the nation of these cold storage facilities was amply demonstrated during the war, when Chicago was given credit for "feeding the world." Not only the armies of the United States and the Allies drew their food supplies from Chicago, but the civilian population of the countries that joined hands in the fighting were fed, as well. During a considerable period a trainload of meat products left Chicago every hour. The total of such shipments was prodigious. No other city could have handled them.

Figures Reveal Great Storage Space

	Pounds.
Beef	27,169,672
Mutton and lamb	1,543,615
Pork	25,126,809
Fish	8,534,973
Chickens	2,178,837
Turkeys	307,939
Miscellaneous poultry	927,024
Game	84,801
Eggs (shell), Cases	1,288,354
Eggs, frozen	6,335,368
Butter, creamery	25,163,375
Butter, packing stock	762,886
Apples (barrels)	47,507
Apples (boxes)	10,331

The supply of apples in storage has increased greatly since these figures were compiled.

Chicago as a Convention Center—Attractions of City Lure Many Thousands to Conventions

Chicago is the natural and actual convention center of the United States.

It is the natural center because of its location, practically in the center of all human activity of the country. Chicago is the center of a population of fifty million people living within an overnight ride, and it is a notable fact that more people can board a train at their home town and arrive in Chicago without change of train than can so travel to any other city.

A proof of Chicago's position is in the fact that more than 700 conventions together with hundreds of small group meetings are held in Chicago each year.

The determining factors in establishing Chicago in its position as a convention city are: first, its central location, and, second, the utmost of comfort available at all times for visitors.

These factors have resulted in securing from 100 to 200 per cent greater attendance at Chicago's conventions than is secured when such are held at any place which is not so centrally located, or which does not have the facilities for providing for the comfort of visitors.

The number of conventions held in Chicago and the yearly attendance for the years 1906 to 1922, is shown in the sub-joined table.

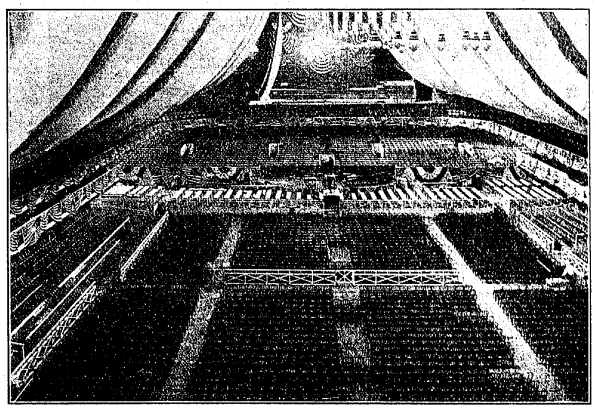
Year	Conventions	Attendance
1906	201	165,000
1907	254	275,000
1908	270	350,000
1909	245	200,000
1910	305	380,000
1911	310	244,000
1912	323	300,000
1913	330	300,000
1914	444	350,000
1915	475	400,000
1916	550	500,000
1917	610	520,000
1918	660	405,000
1919	675	525,000
1920	700	650,000
1921	710	675,000
1922	743	678,000

Hotel Accommodations Are Extensive—Chicago's hotel accommodations are so extensive that they afford the utmost of comfort and convience at conventions regardless of the number of people that they bring.

Development of every kind is so extensive that special arrangements to accommodate conventions are unnecessary, and advance notice of convention dates is not required to insure individual comfort.

There is such a diversity of human activity in Chicago that there is found a replica of practically every conceivable human problem, be it manufacturing, educational, socialogical, medical, mercantile or financial.

Conventions meeting in Chicago find many persons similarly engaged and interested in their coming and interested in their calling. Nowhere is there more extensive opportunity for observations for human activity in every avenue of life than is found in this city.



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A remarkable photograph of the interior of the giant Coliseum just prior to when it housed a Republican National Convention. Notice how the chairs are arranged for the seating of the delegates and guests for the event.

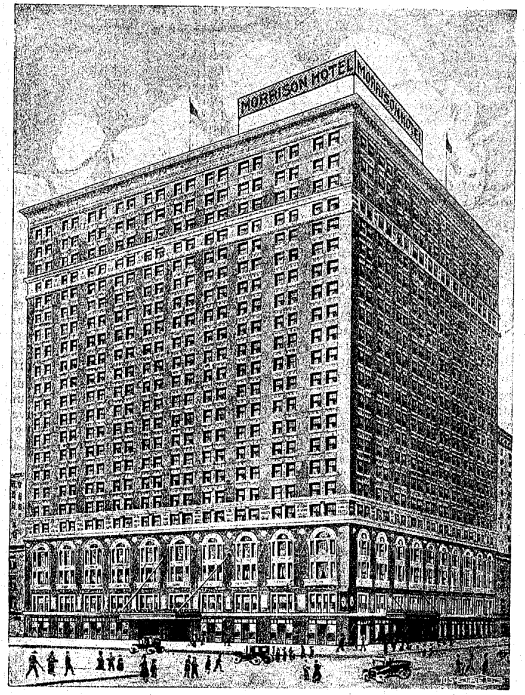
Chicago conventions secure greater distribution of representation than meetings held further from the center of the country and last but not least, Chicago is noted throughout the country for the genuine hospitality which its citizens extend to conventions in which they have an individual interest, and to many other conventions in which they have put a general interest.

Chicago's attractions for the visit, for the men and women who come to the city to attend conventions have been summarized like this:

Chicago abounds in resources for entertainments of the summer visitor. The tourist might stay several months in the great metropolis on the shores of Lake Michigan and find an ever changing panorama of interest and recreation. To visit Chicago, if even for one day, is an opportunity no tourist should disregard. The average temperature during the summer months is 70 degrees; protracted heated spells are practically unknown.

Climate—The close proximity of Lake Michigan, with its cooling breezes moderating the sultriest weather, and its splendid availability for vacation pleasures, has done much toward developing Chicago's popularity as an ideal summer resort. In the entire country, no other big city offers so many interesting summer diversions.

Bathing—Along Chicago's 23 miles of Lake Shore is located an almost unbroken array of bathing beaches—some of them among the finest in the world. Clarendon Beach, one of the largest and finest in the city has had as many as 35,000 people in bathing in one day. Among the thirteen larger beaches and countless smaller ones are Wilson, Clarendon and Diversey on the North Side, and Fifty-first Street and Jackson Park beaches along the South Side shore.



Morrison Hotel in the heart of Chicago's Loop district.

Country Clubs—Situated in and around Chicago are some of America's most famous country clubs. Onwentsia, Exmoor, Skokie, North Shore and Edgewater, have had many golf,tennis and polo tournaments of international promience.

Public Golf Courses—In Jackson and Marquette Parks on the South Side, Garfield Park on the West Side and Lincoln Park on the North Side are commodious and completely equipped golf courses. In practically all of the public parks, ample provision for baseball, tennis and boating has been made; no summer resort can vie with Chicago in the number of its free attractions.

Baseball—Chicago's prominence as a baseball center is well established. Two major league baseball clubs—the American League on the South Side, the National League on the North Side—afford lovers of the "national pastime" an unusual opportunity to view their favorites in action. One, and frequently both, of these league teams is always "at home".

Military and Naval Reservations—Located along the north shore—a short distance outside the city—is Fort Sheridan, the United States military reservation; while at Great Lakes is the new United States naval training station, the finest and most completley equipped in the world.

Hotels—Hotel facilities are ample, whether in the heart of the city or in the beautiful outlying residential districts. Every whim and every purse can be suited satisfactorily.

Public Buildings—Many features of educational and cultural interest distinguish Chicago and make a summer visit a happy combination of recreation and information for the more seriously inclined. Besides the Chicago Public Library, there is the Newberry Library, the John Crerar Library, the New Field Museum, and numerous private and public institutions of learning. In the Chicago Art Institute is contained a vast store of masterpieces of art and sculpture.

Accessibility of All Points of Interest—Through routes on all cars permit one to travel from one end of Chicago to the other. A simple street numbering system enables the stranger to easily locate any address in the city. A motor bus line runs from the loop north on Lake Shore Drive and Sheridan Road, a distance of 10 miles, passing through Lincoln Park and a section of the beautiful residence district.

Facilities for Motorists—There are many large public garages in the loop where motorists can keep their cars for a small charge per day. A convenient portion of Grant Park has been set aside for the public for automobile parking purposes.

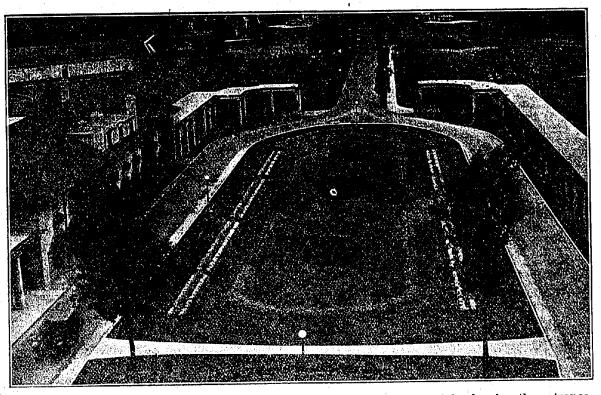
Chicago Has Largest Corn Products Plant in the World—Occupies Over 100 Acres of Ground

Situated in the Chicago district is the largest corn products plant in the world which, with its huge production, gives the city leadership in this line.

This plant which manufactures various products from corn by the "wet" process belongs to the Corn Products Refining Company and occupies some 100 acres of ground. It consists of forty complete and separate buildings varying in size from one to twelve stories in heighth.

Big Output—It is not generally known how great an output this plant has. Thousands of bushels of corn are required every day, and Chicago, because of its central position in the heart of the finest and most extensive corn raising country in the United States, is able to serve a plant of this kind in a most efficient and economical manner.

Although demands for corn products vary according to the market it is not unusual for this Chicago plant to grind 75 car loads of corn every 24 hours.



Photograph taken from the main entrance of the South Shore Country Club, showing the entrance and lawn in front of the main building. Chicago leads all American cities in the number and variety of its Country Clubs.

3,000 Employees—There are over 3,000 employees in the process and packing departments, 500 of which are female. In addition to the process and packing departments there is one complete can factory unit and a modern and up-to-date printing department which supplies labels and cartons used in the packing department.

The can making machinery is of the latest design and very efficient. It is interesting to note that a sheet of tin is fed into the machinery, the can completed, loaded with syrup, labeled, packed in a box and placed in the car in 12 minutes.

Over 25 carloads of coal are unloaded every 24 hours and consumed in the boiler house. The coal is unloaded by the use of a clam shell bucket which carries the coal to the hoppers over the boiler where it is fed into the automatic stokers under the boilers. This latter consists of 24,500 horsepower rated capacity.

The power plant develops 150,000 K. W. Hours per day. It should be noted that all the power throughout this enormous plant is electrical.

Every 24 hours 100 cars of finished products are delivered to the various railroads and consigned to customers through the world.

Chicago Has Lead in Decalcomania Industry—Biggest Plant in the World Located in This City

The biggest decalcomania house in the country is located in Chicago making this city the leader in the production of "decal" products.

Although the art of decalcomania originated in Europe, that continent's preeminence in its manufacture has been lost to America during the last few years. The reason for this is one Chicago firm which in 30 years has become the largest manufacturer of decalcomania in the world. It was this company which first started the production of "decal" designs in America.

Uses of Process Are Varied—A few of its uses are as name-plates on manufactured articles, such as pianos, talking machines, furniture and machinery of various kinds. The familiar dog under the cover of the Victrola is placed there by means of a decalcomania transfer, as the the name-plates on practically all pianos manufactured.

In the lettering of delivery wagons, trucks, salesmen's automobiles and tank cars, it has been found to be particularly valuable.

Used In Manufacture of Furniture—Chicago furniture manufacturers have also found decalcomania a great asset in the decoration of furniture as hand painted designs, some of them exact copies of those used by the master cabinetmakers of the Seventeenth Century, can be copied and transferred to furniture with such accuracy of detail that the original design can scarcely be told from the transferred one.

The window sign transfer has also become a popular decalcomania product from Chicago. By using these signs a manufacturer can furnish all of his dealers with a window sign which can be applied to the window in a few seconds simply by wetting the paper, pressing against the glass, removing the paper backing and washing the back of the transfer, which remains on the glass with water. Here again the element of exact uniformity is an important consideration.

Decalcomania is an unusual process and its manufacture requires great care and the surmounting of many obstacles, yet the business world finds it more than worth while, as its wide use in many branches of business is evidence on this point. And because of Chicago's pre-eminence in decalcomania materials, the business world always thinks of this city when it is a question of "decal".

Chicago Offers the Greatest Dry Goods Market—Immense Supplies Give City Leadership

Dry goods men throughout the west and middle west concentrate the main part of their buying in Chicago. They have found that the largest open stocks to be seen anywhere are in Chicago. Large open stocks are a great advantage to the retailer as he is able to buy frequently and in smaller quantities than would be the case if he had to carry large stocks himself.

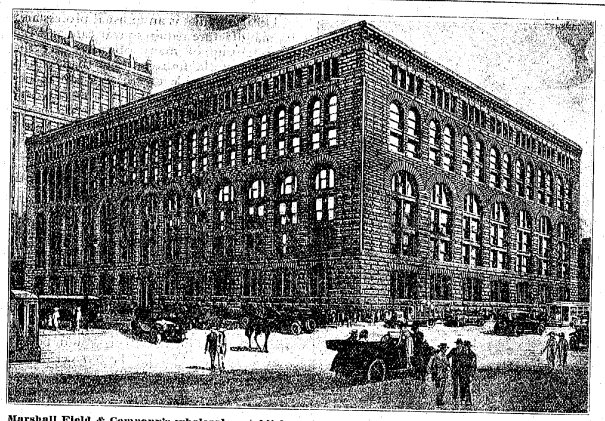
The dry goods business of Chicago runs into huge figures every year. The three largest wholesale houses, which confine their attention to the regular lines of dry goods, undoubtedly do a business that runs over $200,000,000 a year.

One of these houses is the heaviest payer of import duties of any concern in the United States.

In allied lines a competent authority estimates the volume of business as follows:

	Jobbing Trade
Footwear	$171,780,000
Millinery	35,153,000
Hosiery and Underwear	28,055,475
Gloves	1,753,607
Furs	13,910,000
Men's furnishings	64,782,750
Hats	20,620,938
Total	$336,055,787
	Manufacturers' Trade
Men's suits and overcoats	$180,250,000
Miscellaneous clothing	105,236,250
Footwear	202,426,175
Women's garments and furs	25,658,065
Milliners	27,775,000
Total	$541,345,490
Grand Total	$877,401,277

Golf links in Jackson Park, one of the many of which Chicago is noted. In number of public links and facilities for play, Chicago far surpasses any other city.



Marshall Field & Company's wholesale establishment at Adams, Quincy, Franklin and Wells Streets.

Jobbing Houses in One District—One advantage that is appreciated by the visiting buyers is that the dry goods jobbing houses are located in a comparatively small area. It has been pointed out that a wholesale dry goods business amounting to half a billion dollars is transacted annually in a locality that does not contain more than eight blocks. Roughly, this district extends from the river east to the loop, and from Randolph to Van Buren Streets.

In this district there are some large houses that transact a business of great size, but there are also many smaller houses, which are extremely important factors in developing the importance of the Chicago market.

Houses in Chicago that deal in dry goods and allied lines are listed under 108 classifications. Among these there are more than 1,200 manufacturers who have permanent establishments. Including the small shops and lofts there are more than 3,000 firms in the wholesale dry goods and manufacturing lines in Chicago.

Buyers from the east frequently visit Chicago, because they recognize the fact that they can find here one of the greatest open stocks in the world. With the stocks at hand and with the quickest possible delivery service, they realize that their needs can be filled promptly. They do not need to suffer from delays due to congestion of traffic, or lack of the needed goods. Many of these buyers formerly went to New York.

The Chicago houses in dry goods and allied lines are working for the future, they are laying the foundations for a business that will continue and will come greater year by year. Their policy is far-sighted, they are acting unitedly to strengthen the market for all time, and not to make a quick disposal of undesirable stock, regardless of the effect upon the purchaser. This policy is bearing fruit, as is proved by the fact that gains are steady and notable. Buyers from all parts of the country are returning to Chicago for renewed purchases in numbers that are increasing every year.

Large Stocks of Broad Silks—Chicago has also an international reputation as having the largest open stocks of broad silks. Chicago's excellent transportation facilities make it possible for orders to be shipped regularly the same day they are received, and the shipments travel to their destinations with all possible speed.

Service is the watchword in all the houses that serve merchants in other cities, for it is realized that a satisfied customer is one of the best assets that a distributing house can have.

One large Chicago wholesale house owns many manufacturing plants that are scattered throughout several states. These plants manufacture: laces, cotton blankets, woolen blankets, ginghams, underwear, muslin underwear, bedspreads, bedding, towels, outing flannels, thread and bags. Although these articles are manufactured elsewhere they are distributed from Chicago. This house also has plants where large amounts of goods are "converted," a process that involves printing patterns on fabrics.

Goods Have Quality and Style—One of the main inducements offered to buyers in Chicago is that the goods have quality and style. Mere quantity of offerings does not mean much to the buyer from outside, for he must have, first of all, goods that sell readily. As he is close to the Chicago market his wants are well understood and he is able to have his needs supplied. Merchandising on the Chicago market has been classified as a fine art. The visiting buyers find houses that specialize in certain lines and others that carry many lines. He can patronize either according to his needs. The distributors realize that they must offer good value for the money, and they are able to make offerings that are highly attractive.

The stocks carried in large quantities in Chicago are so diversified that it is easily possible for a visitor to buy everything needed by an up-to-date department store. In fact such an order for a department store in a little heard of city on the Red Sea, in Africa, has been received in Chicago.

Warehouse Facilities Great—Chicago's extraordinary warehouse facilities play an important part in maintaining the city's supremacy in the dry goods trade, for these warehouses contain stocks in quantities that surpass the imagination of those who are not familiar with the facts. These great stocks mean certainty of delivery of staple goods, as well as quickness of shipment.

The fact that Chicago has such large establishments, with such vast warehouse stocks behind them, offers special inducements to export buyers, who have found that everything they need is to be had here, and in large quantities. As the government figures showing exports are credited to the port of exit and not the point of origin, other cities get credit for the business which is really done in Chicago. Efforts are being made to have this method of figuring changed so that the foreign business done in each city will be correctly shown.

Export Buyers Come to Chicago—Export buyers have come to Chicago in large numbers recently, brought here by the attractive offerings. They are in search of goods that are characteristically American and that will have qualities that will give them a ready sale. When these qualities are present the goods will move when other offerings at lower prices will not find favor. Chicago dealers make it a point to carry such stocks.

As a center for business of this type Chicago is young, but its position in the trade is nevertheless assured. There are plenty of men in this line who remember when the dry goods trade in all its branches centered in the east and there were no large houses in Chicago. Aided by the geographical advantages of their location the Chicago houses have forged to the front year by year until now there are none in the east that can compare with them as regards the volume of business done annually. The changes that have gone on have caused the development of specialists in the eastern cities, men who deal only in certain articles. This makes it necessary for the man who wishes to buy a varied stock to visit a considerable number of places, as he often cannot find all the articles he wants without taking long trips. The compactness of the jobbing and wholesale district in Chicago obviates this difficulty.

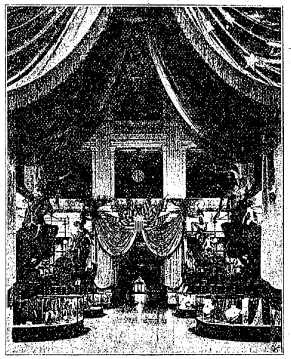
Chicago—The City of Department Stores —Many Huge Merchandising Establishments Make the City Famous

Had Adam and Eve been set down in one of the great Chicago department stores they could have emerged with all the accoutrements of modern civilization—completely clothed and bejeweled, a hair cut and shave for Adam, a "bob" or marcel and manicure for Eve.

Such is the scope of the department store as developed in Chicago. It serves all the needs of man, from head to foot, from food to clothing and all the essentials of the household.

Chicago has more department stores than any other city in the world. According to the latest government census reports there are 2,134 such stores in the United States. Of these 78 are located in Chicago.

The State Street Stores—While the general public looks upon the State Street "Big Seven" as department stores, only four of them, The Fair, Rothschild & Company, the Boston Store and Hillman's, classify themselves as such. Marshall Field & Company, Mandel Brothers and Carson-Pirie-Scott & Company prefer to be known as dealers in dry goods and general merchandise. There are three other State Street retail establishments that belong in the category of big stores. Charles A. Stevens & Bros. make no pretense of being a department store: on the con-



The main aisle of the main building in Marshall Field & Company's retail store showing the rich decoration and elaborate fittings which make this store noted as the finest of its kind in the world.

Some of the department stores outside of the loop are considered large stores, as neighborhood stores go, but the majority are small. It is the big stores in the loop that represent Chicago's department store supremacy to the world.

trary, they always try to classify themselves as a specialty shop. The Hub, with a floor space of 16 acres and more than 1,000 employees, serves approximately 3,000,000 patrons a year. M. L. Rothschild has two acres of floor space, four miles of counters and about 600 employees.

Each of the large department stores constitute 100 or more stores within a store—with the vast army of employees virtually a city within a city. These stores grew with Chicago and have been closely identified with the unparalleled progress of the city. Like Chicago, they have reached high places among world leaders by virtue of power generated in enterprise. They are among the greatest wonders of a wonderful city.

Window Displays Are Works of Art—A trip through a big store provides a day's entertainment for many a visitor to Chicago. For the window shopper there are block after block of displays that are really works of art. One store spends from $10,000 to $15,000 a month on its window displays only. Practically all the statuary used in these displays is made of paper. The paper is treated and molded into objects by sticking layer upon layer until the proper form of thickness are obtained.

Department stores, offering almost every product and commodity that man requires, have helped make Chicago the great central market of the United States, leading in the distribution of dry goods, general merchandise, food stuffs, jewelry, musical instruments, wearing apparel, furniture and household necessities. Hundreds of thousands of the 50,000,000 people who live within a night's ride of Chicago come here to do their shopping at the great department and dry goods stores. Statiticians of the government census bureau, in a recent survey of retailing and its cost to the consumer, arrived at a figure of 30,000,000 adults in the United States who are so situated that they can make their daily purchases at large stores, run with the highest efficiency and in the most business-like way, with quick turnover and low expenses. It is estimated that the suburban steam lines, interurban trolleys and the private motor car bring the number of potential daily Chicago store patrons up to 5,000,000. The department stores have revolutionized the whole history of retailing.

Several of the big stores started as small dry goods or notion stores. Today they are housed in skyscrapers serving hundreds of thousands of customers in a day and with such added attractions as an aquarium, children's play rooms, beauty parlors, tennis courts and restaurants and cafes occupying entire floors. There are museums of present day civilization, exceeding in number, size, grandeur and volume of business even those of New York, London and Paris.

Marshall Field and Company—Marshall Field & Company's retail premises, not including the office building portions, have a floor space of approximately 45 acres. The main building is 13 stories high and has three basement floors.

It requires 7,000 electric horse-power to operate the lights, ventilators, elevators, workrooms and other utilities in the store proper—a lighting system sufficient for a city like Des Moines, Iowa. In winter the coal consumption often exceeds 100 tons a day.

The private exchange telephone board is one of the largest in the world; it has handled more than 35,000 calls in one day.

Daily deliveries are made over a district of 400 square miles, the outer limit being about 35 miles from the store.

Including the retail, the wholesale, the mills and factories, the total number of employees is approximately 25,000.

The retail basement is the largest single salesroom in the world, its longest aisle stretching a distance of one and one-half blocks. The total floor space is 187,444 square feet, the equivalent of more than four acres.

The Employees' Library has a splendid collection of books on various subjects. As many as 8,000 books and magazines have been circulated in one month.

The Medical Bureau for employees has a staff of four physicians and four nurses. In 1922 the Bureau cared for 20,384 medical cases and 767 calls were made by nurses at employees homes. Wards are maintained at local hospitals; and the company has a part ownership in a sanitarium at Valmora, New Mexico.

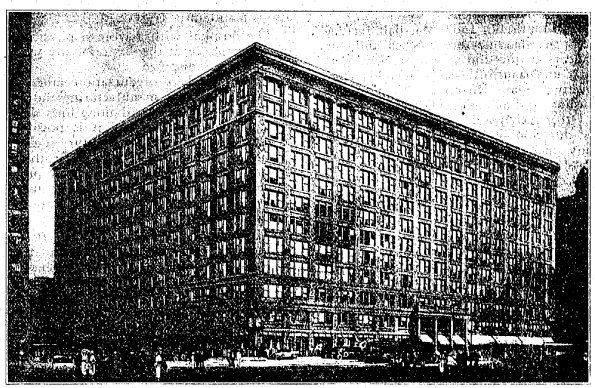
The Junior Academy, for employees under 16 years of age, has a staff of six experienced teachers. The instruction offered covers a general and a commercial course.

There are 68 display windows in the retail store and the store for men—windows which are known the world over for their unique and decorative displays of seasonable merchandise, varied now and then with the presentation of some timely or memorial event. The total length of these display windows, if they all faced on one street, would be five blocks.

The cold fur storage vaults have a capacity of 50,000 pieces, often representing a value of $15,000,000.

The mosiac dome in the South Street building is the first dome ever built of Tiffany irridescent glass, and it is also the largest glass mosaic dome in the world.

The reading, writing and rest rooms for men and women provide many con-



View of Marshall Field & Company's retail store at Randolph, State, Washington Streets and Wabash Avenue. An annex building for exclusive men's clothing and furnishings is directly across the street from this main building.

veniences for customers and visitors. The general information bureau answers questions concerning automobile routes, railroad and boat schedules; sells theatre tickets and travelers' checks; provides guides for those who wish to tour the store; and suggests plans for local sightseeing trips.

There personal service bureau accepts checks for packages, transfers instructions to chauffeurs, provides an appointment register; furnishes wheel chairs and attendants when customers require such services; supplies expert shoppers; and in various ways accommodate customers and visitors.

The extensive manufacturing activities of Marshall Field & Company converge, at the wholesale store, into a distributing center that supplies not only their retail store but thousands of other retail stores as well. The wholesale is also the focal point of the firm's foreign buying offices.

The organization has foreign offices at Belfast, Calais, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Nottingham, Paris, St. Gall, Yokohama and Shanghai; it carries on manufacturing activities at Manila, St. Gall and Yokohama; and sends buyers to Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Fourteen great textile mills in Virginia and North Carolina which houses 3,304 looms and 138,360 spindles are operated by Marshall Field & Company. In one year's time they spin approximately 125,000,000 miles in yarns—enough to encircle the earth 5,000 times; produce enough ginghams to supply 1,800,000 women with one house dress each; and turn out enough blankets, placed end to end, to reach from New York to Honolulu.

Marshall Field mills in and near Chicago produce toilet preparations, burlap and cotton bags, hair nets, cotton and wool batting, custom shirts, clothing, lamps and candlesticks, mattresses and box springs, neckwear, pillows and cushions, dresses, sheets and pillowcases, uniforms, comforters, window shades, laces, lace curtains and hankerchiefs.

At Monticello, Ind., Marshall Field & Company manufacture crochet and embroidery cotton and yarns; at New York City, undermuslins; at Philadelphia, floor coverings; at Roanoke, Va., undermuslins; and at Union Hill, N. J., silks.

Other merchandise manufactured under the direction of Marshall Field & Company includes underwear, hose, gloves, shoes, decorative fabrics, phonographs, drapery fabrics, vacuum cleaners, curtain materials, cotton linings, apparel fabrics and watches.

Mandel Brothers—Mandel Brothers' Store, the foundation for which was laid in 1855 when Leon, Emanual and Simon Mandel opened a small dry goods store in a two story building at 260 Clark Street, is now 450 times as large as the store in which the Mandel business originated. The store has more than 3,500 employees.

The store stands on heavy caissons sunk to bed rock at a depth of 108 feet below city datum. The frontage is 150 feet on State Street, 340 feet on Madison Street, and 150 feet on Wabash Avenue. The selling space on all floors totals ten acres, while that devoted to stock, storage, machinery, etc., exceeds seven acres.

In the display windows on the three sides of Mandel Brothers' store there are about 6,500 square feet of plate glass. The complete frontage of the windows totals 381 feet, and their floor area is 2,692 square feet.

The three-story basement extends 61 feet below street level. Two floors of this basement comprise a complete store in itself, with 83,960 square feet of floor space.

A city of 100,000 inhabitants could be splendidly lighted by the plant which supplies the electricity used in the store. Its private telephone exchange is greater than that in many small towns; and the Mandel laundry would provide sufficient service to an average town, its capacity being 3,000 pieces daily.

The water pumping system has a capacity of 2,480,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, and the refrigerating plant an output of 80 tons of ice daily. The air pumping and filtering device supplies to the first floor, basement and sub-basements 153,500 cubic feet of washed air per minute, or an average of 2,000 cubic feet to every 100 square feet of floor space; 162,100 cubic feet of air is removed per minute—this further tending to keep the temperature at a throughly agreeable level.

The waiting room, provides facilities for reading, writing and telephoning; there is a rest room adjoining. An information bureau gives adequate replies to all queries.

Theatre tickets are on sale in the waiting room at box office prices. Railroad tickets also may be secured and Pullman reservations made. Hand luggage is checked from the waiting room to any Chicago terminal. Parcels are wrapped or checked on request. The postal station in the waiting room provides all the advantages of the central post office. Money orders are issued and paid; letters registered, etc.

On the fifth floor is a department for hairdressing, shampooing, manicuring and shoe polishing. A children's barber shop also is maintained.

The hospital with a woman physician in attendance, is at the service of any who may become indisposed.

Mandel Brothers' organization embraces its own permanent manufacturing industries, which are conducted along lines that incorporate every economy it is possible to associate with twentieth century ideals. At independent factories Mandel Brothers design and dictate the patterns to be produced, the special trimmings to be used and the various changes or modifications of fashion.

Clubs—social, musical and athletic—have been formed by employees, and the benefits derived help in producing a general content. Employees have the use of almost the entire fifteenth floor in the State Street Building. An excellent luncheon is provided at a very low cost, and there are settees, a piano, reading tables and other essentials to enjoyment of rest and recreation. Here, also, are the instruction rooms, where, every morning, new members of the sales force are fitted for efficient service. Capable women look after the social welfare of feminine employees, and a woman physician is at their disposal at all times. A semi-monthly newspaper is published within the store.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company's present retail store dates back only to 1904, but the firm, then Carson & Pirie, as far as the civil war. The retail business was founded in 1867 when Andrew MacLeish, a member of the firm of J. B. Shay & Company, became associated with the firm. He managed the business for nearly half a century and proved to be the main force in the development of a great mercantile enterprise. Mr. MacLeish was the leading dry goods merchant of his time. He still takes an active interest in the business which he built up. His son, who received his mercantile training in the store, is advertising manager for the firm.

On August 12, 1902, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company moved to what is now the busiest corner in the world by purchasing the business of Selfridge & Company, who only a few weeks previous had acquired it from Schlesinger & Mayer. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company at that time were entering the fifteenth anniversary of their business career. Mr. Selfridge had just left Marshall Field & Company when he and his associates took over the Schlesinger & Mayer business. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company it was said, were negotiating for it at the same time. Mr. Selfridge made a half a million dollars on the transaction, which covered only a period of eight weeks. He received for the business what he paid for it and a bonus of $500,000.

The Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company retail store is twelve stories high. It provides all modern conveniences for the comfort of its patrons and employees. The same applies to the wholesale business of the firm, which is recognized as one of the leaders in the middle west.

The Fair was First Department Store—The Fair, at State, Adams and Dearborn Streets claims the distinction of being the first department store in Chicago, and is now the largest. It was founded in 1875 when E. J. Lehmann opened a small 16 foot front store on State Street. Expansion plans, which are now under way, will make it one of the largest single building businesses of its kind in the world.

Mr. E. J. Lehmann early recognized the value and practicability of centralized merchandising and his 16 foot store grew rapidly. He introduced the split nickle in the selling price, and thus the humble penny came into its own in the department store. A few years ago the Fair made a purchase of sporting goods which was the largest on record at that time and probably has not been exceeded in a single purchase. It comprised 16 carloads of goods.

If the Fair with the new additions contemplated were on a single floor it would extend in width from State Street to Dearborn Street and in length from Lake Street as far south as Polk Street, not including intersecting alleys and streets.

Tremendous Volume of Business—An idea of the tremendous volume of business

enjoyed by this great institution may be gained by the following facts:—

The Fair, as an individual store does—

—The largest business in America in Automobile Accessories,

—The largest business in America in Cigars, Tobacco, etc.,

—The largest business in America, in Commercial Stationery,

—The largest business in America in Drugs and Toilet goods,

—The largest business in America in Food Products,

—The largest business in America in Household Utilities,

—The largest business in America in Sporting Goods,

—The largest business in America in Toys.

The Fair caters to the wage earner whose salary is from $1000.00 to $20,000.00 annually, and aims to supply some of the wants of all of Chicago's millions most of the time, with dependable merchandise of superior quality and style at a small margin of profit.

Boston Store Employes 4,000—The Boston Store building, 17 stories high, is one of the tallest in the world devoted exclusively to the retail business of a single concern. This store has 33 acres of floor space and employs 4,000 persons. Approximately 125,000 customers are served in a day.

The Boston Store operates the most complete moving stairway system in the world, in addition to 27 passenger elevators. The moving stairway runs up and down to all sales floors, from the basement to the twelfth floor.

Naturally there are many activities about such an establishment with which the general public is unfamiliar. On the roof of the store is a fullsize, perfectly appointed tennis court for the use of store employees. On the seventeenth, or top floor, where the visitor seldom ventures, are lunch rooms, where employees may enjoy a noonday meal at a very reasonable price. Also on this floor is a recreation room for male employees who are off duty. This room contains a billiard table, magazines, newspapers, etc. A similar room is set apart for the female employees. The surroundings are made as homelike as possible, and the women and girls always find a competent matron in charge, willing and anxious to give them counsel in both business and domestic affairs. A branch of the Chicago Public Library is maintained in the rest room.

School of Instruction for Employees—A school of instruction for new employees, candy factory, carpenter and paint shops and a cigar factory turning out 3,000,000 cigars annually, are also on the top floor.

The stock room occupies the entire sixteenth floor and on the fifteenth are the refrigerating plant and ice cream factory.

On the tenth floor, overlooking Lake Michigan, there is a children's play room. It's the kiddies' delight—and a boon to the mother who must of necessity take her little ones with her when she shops. Merry-go-rounds, sand piles, slides, games, in fact a score of things to elate the childish heart, are here in goodly quantities, and mothers may leave their little ones, feeling confident that they will have the best of treatment and will be carefully looked after.

In the patrons' rest rooms are offices where gas, electric and water bills may be paid. Here also are the main public telephone booths, a telegraph office and office for placing want advertisements in any of the Chicago newspapers.

In case of sudden illness, a completely equipped emergency hospital is placed at the disposal of the store's guests. The hospital is on the third floor, in charge of a physician and a trained nurse, and is a model of completeness and comfort.

Rothschild & Co. Have 3,000 Acres of Floor Space—Rothschild & Company's store has a floor area of sixteen acres and its 3,000 saleswomen and salesmen serve as many as 80,000 patrons in one day. There are approximately eleven miles of counters and 25 display windows are used from time to time for interesting industrial exhibits. Recent exhibits included a miniature flour mill in operation, showing all the stages through which wheat passes from the grain to flour ready for the baker's oven. Another was a section of that part of the United States Post Office to which the public rarely if ever has access.

Stamp cancelling and mail sorting machines were operated in one of the large show windows by employees of the postal department.

The business of Rothschild & Company extends to within a radius of 75 miles of Chicago. Deliveries are made to all parts of the city and suburbs and merchandise to other points is sent by parcel post and express direct from branch express and post offices within the store. Thirty-eight passenger elevators are operated. They travel on an average of 250 miles a day.

Aquarium is Unique—Prior to the building of the aquarium and fish hatchery in Lincoln Park, Rothschild & Company provided Chicago with its only aquarium. This exhibit, which occupies a large space on the seventh floor, and is completely stocked with all species of fresh water and tropical fish, attracts thousands of persons daily. The fish are in glass tanks in which the surroundings of their natural haditat are reproduced as nearly as possible. The tanks are so arranged that several thousand persons an hour can pass through the aisles without creating a traffic jam, the spectators entering the exhibit area at one end and leaving at the other. Small tanks at the entrance contain the largest variety of rare tropical and oriental fish collected in one place in the United States. Even far-off Africa is represented. There is everything from tiny gold fish to the wicked-looking "Hell-bender" and from bull frogs to alligators.

The largest case contains specimens from all over the world, grouped into one large family—fish from the Amazon, from India, China and South and Central America, Cuba, North Africa and Cook County. The collection of Illinois game fish is a temptation to the angler's skill. The largest fish on exhibition is a Lake Michigan sturgeon nearly six feet long.

Hillman's Twenty Four Year Old—Hillman's, which recently celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the store, dates its expansion from the time of the establishment of the present store of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company. The Hillman store had been operating five and one-half years in quarters that from the start were inadequate to the volume of business, when, in 1904, the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company leasehold on the Leiter property at the corner of State and Washington Streets was acquired. This leasehold was on four floors and the basement. The Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company store fixtures were purchased with the leasehold.

The Hillman store has close to 1,000 employees and covers some fifteen acres of floor space.

Chicago is Great Center for Electrical Supplies—Many Factories Are Producing a Varied Line

Chicago is the logical buying center for electrical supplies of all kinds. It is also a great manufacturing center and leads the world in the production of several types of electrical necessities. Many factories in which electrical supplies are produced are located in the Chicago district, some of them being of great size. Anything that is needed of an electrical or a mechanical nature for installation can be bought in Chicago.

Several big stations for the distribution of electrical supplies are located either in or near Chicago. Some extremely large orders from other countries have been filled with articles manufactured here and sold from Chicago.

In this connection it is pointed out that Chicago is evidently destined to become a great center for the distribution of electrical supplies to other countries because of its favorable location, geographically, and the resources of its factories, which are practically unlimited.

Chicago has the largest single supply stations for power in the world, as they supply close to 700,000 horse power. It is also headquarters for a large number of electrical engineers who are known all over the the country.

The largest telephone supply factories in the world are located in Chicago and there are also factories which send out great amounts of electrical appliances.

Chicago is also the source of supply for equipment needed in hydro-electric development and has supplied installations needed in many parts of the world.

Chicago Comes to Front as Export Center—Business Increasing Each Year

Chicago is becoming of increasing importance as a center for international trade. This is best evidenced by the number of firms engaged in carrying on that trade and by its volume.

Prior to the war compartively few Chicago firms were doing business in foreign lands; fewer still sent out their salesmen to those foreign lands, and only a small number had branches in foreign countries.

A great change has taken place since then and especially in the last three years. Force of necessity made it essential for foreign firms to make new connections—likewise firms were confronted by reduced domestic consumption and had to seek new outlets for their goods. The general decline in prices and in the purchasing

power of currencies throughout the world made it necessary for foreign firms to purchase at rock-bottom prices and to obtain their goods directly from the manufacturer and source of origin. This has resulted in increased business for Chicago.

Increase in Export Firms—In the last few years the number of firms engaged in international trade has increased remarkably. A record of Association of Commerce members interested in foreign trade which was made recently shows that over 1,000 of its 7,000 members are doing more or less foreign business. This is an increase of 700 firms over those listed on its records made two years ago. The majority of these firms have their own foreign trade departments and department managers; a large number of them send salesmen to all corners of the world and not a few have foreign branch factories and branch offices. As a result of this increased activity, foreign business is coming to this city in increasing volume.

More and more business men are coming directly to this market to purchase or to sell goods and to make direct connections.

The number of inquiries coming in to the trade department of the Association of Commerce from foreign lands has practically tripled in the last year.

Export Trade is Varied—The export trade of Chicago covers practically every known article, which are shipped to all corners of the earth. Europe leads in the number of inquiries for Chicago-made goods; Canada ranks second, the West Indies come third and Mexico, the Far East, Latin America and South Africa follow in the order named.

At present the north European countries are demanding food stuffs and raw material and particularly meat products. The largest demand comes from Germany and Scandinavian countries. Clothing, textiles and raw materials are largely required in the Mediterranean countries. Canada's wants are as wide and varied as our own. Mexico's largest purchases are in the hardware, machinery, wearing apparel, dry goods and electrical goods lines. The Far East is demanding industrial equipment and general mechandise of all kinds.

Good times are apparently returning to most of the foreign countries and as a result Chicago exports are rapidly increasing.

A Market for Imports—By reason of its central location, its industries and its ever-increasing population Chicago is today, and will be to a much greater extent tomorrow, the market for America's imports. Foreign firms in increasing numbers are recognizing Chicago's importance as a distributing center and are establishing branch offices here. They report a satisfactory and increasing business.

The principal imports are general merchandise of all kinds, fibers, silks, gums, millinery goods, musical instruments, essential oils, clocks and watches, sausage casings, coffee, tea and sugar.

Europe leads as a source of our imported merchandise, the Far East is second, Canada and Mexico, Latin America and the East Indies follow in the order of their importance.

Amount of Chicago's Foreign Trade—What the total amount of Chicago's foreign trade is cannot be authoratively shown, because government statistics are so compiled that the greater part of exports and imports are credited to the seaboard cities through which they are cleared or entered. In an effort to estimate to some degree of closeness the character and extent of Chicago's foreign trade, the Chicago Association of Commerce in 1920 sent a questionnaire to a number of its members. Of fifty-eight houses giving definite figures, it was found that Chicago's packing houses alone, in 1919, had exported $1,160,600,000 worth of goods and that our grain exports for the same year were 285,000,000 bushels.

Chicago is a Great Fish Market—Millions of Pounds Handled and Distributed Each Year

Chicago, strategically located on Lake Michigan, is today the great fish market for the middle west. It is in the heart of the fishing region of Great Lakes and many varieties are received and distributed in the city, while thousands of pounds are reshipped to other cities each year.

Chicago's importance as a fish market is described by the Bureau of Fisheries in this manner:

Chicago as a Fish Market—The bulk of Chicago's supply of fresh and frozen fishery products is derived from lakes in Canada, the great lakes and the north Pacific coast, while smaller quantities are received from every large fish-producing area in the United States and Canada, as well as from many areas of minor importance throughout both countries. In addition to this a commercial fishery is conducted in Lake Michigan by Chicago fishermen for ciscoes, chubs and yellow perch, the catch of these species during the season of 1921 amounting to 1,250,000 pounds, part of which was sold smoked and part fresh, both to dealers and direct to consumers, the fishermen operating their own smokehouses.

Large Number of Species—Based upon the number of pounds sold, approximately 70 per cent of the Chicago trade in fresh and frozen fisher products is confined to the following eleven species: Buffalo fish, carp, ciscoes, halibut, lake trout, pike or "jacks," salmon, whitefish, yellow perch, yellow pike and shucked oysters. With the exception of shucked oysters, none of these species is received from the Atlantic coast, despite its comparative nearness to the Chicago market.

The reason for this condition, as explained by local dealers, is that among consumers the general preference, aside from halibut and salmon, is for fresh-water varieties.

The principal sources of supply of the species of fish named are: Buffalo fish and carp, Minnesota, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, great lakes and other nearby lakes and rivers; ciscoes, great lakes; halibut, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, British Columbia and Seattle, Wash.; lake trout, great lakes; pike, "jack", Minnesota and Canadian lakes; salmon, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, British Columbia, Seattle, Wash., and the Sacramento river, California; whitefish and yellow perch, great lakes and Canadian lakes; yellow pike, great lakes, Canadian lakes and points in Minnesota; oysters, New York, Maryland, Connecticut and Virginia.

Moderate Demand for Thirteen Kinds—In addition to the eleven species sold in large quantities, a moderate demand exists for thirteen others, namely—blue pike, bullheads, catfish, cod, haddock, red snapper, sauger, smelt, suckers, tullibee, hard clams, oysters in the shell and shrimp. The blue pike come from Lake Erie; the bullheads from Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan; catfish from Okkechobee, Fla., Mississippi river and Michigan; fresh cod and haddock from Boston, Mass.; the red snapper from Florida; the sauger from Lake Erie and Lake Winnipeg; smelt from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; suckers from the great lakes and near-by rivers; tullibee from Canadian lakes; clams from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; oysters from the Atlantic coast from Connecticut to Virginia, and shrimp from Florida and Georgia.

Consignments of frozen fish are generally moved direct to the public storages and there held until required for use. In the course of the year ended July 31, 1921, a total of 19,643,047 pounds of frozen fish were placed in Chicago cold storage warehouses, while 20,104,072 pounds were withdrawn, the quantity held over from the previous fiscal year amounting to 7,178,015 pounds. That Chicago depends extensively upon Canada for its supply of frozen fish is shown by the fact that in the year ended July 31, 1921, a total of 525 carloads was received from that country, while 272 were received from the United States. In the year named the carload arrivals of fresh and frozen fish (exclusive of oysters) at Chicago amounted to 798 cars, of which 399 were received by express and 399 by freight. There were in addition 195 carloads of oysters.

Fishery products were handled in 1921 either exclusively or as a major commodity compared with other foods by 222 Chicago firms, of which fifty-six were in the wholesale business exclusively, eighteen in both wholesale and retail and 148 in the retail trade exclusively. In addition there were several thousand butcher, grocery and delicatessen stores handling fish as a side line on Fridays.

Chicago Does a $40,000,000 Fur Business Each Year—Is Oldest Business in Chicago

Chicago's rise in the fur industry is both interesting and phenomenal. As this business was the basis for the development of the West, it naturally is the oldest industry in the history of Chicago.

The industry since pioneer days has flourished here, and today the city that has developed from the tiny frontier trading post of a little more than a hundred years ago, ranks as the second largest fur center in the United States. An idea of the marvelous growth of the industry during the past sixty years may be gained from the fact that in 1859 there were just five fur concerns in the city. In 1912 about 125 firms were engaged in the business, and from that time on the industry steadily progressed until it has reached its present enormous proportions.

500 Fur Merchants in Chicago—There are today approximately 500 fur merchants in Chicago, employing about 2,500 fur workers, and some 1,500 salespeople selling furs. The actual business done by the Chicago industry amounts to about $40,000,000 annually.

Many of the leading American fur houses have Chicago branches that frequently rank in importance with the head offices. The raw fur consignments which reach the Chicago market every year are of colossal volume, for some of the largest and most important skin houses in the country are located here, several of which have been in business for almost fifty years. One of these concerns that does an annual business of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, has a record of handling three and a half million muskrats alone in a single season, besides enormous quanties of other skins.

Naturally, buyers from all parts of the country come to Chicago to make their selections of raw and dressed furs, for they realize that here may be inspected not only unlimited stocks, but complete assortments of both domestic and imported skins.

Chicago's wonderful railroad facilities have been the most important factor in the development of the industry. Another strong influence has been the organization here of the industry into a live association, followed by others, each one having its specific advantages and interests, but all having a uniform objective—the advancement of the industry.

Seven Fur Organizations in Chicago—There are seven of these organizations, the parent one being the Associated Fur Industries of Chicago, which was organized in 1918. In the year 1919-20 the wholesale fur business of the city more than doubled in volume, so it is not surprising that other fur associations followed in short order.

To the annual style shows and exhibits, which have been held yearly since 1920, is also due a large measure of responsibility for the splendid proportions of the Chicago industry. Local, and city-wide in scope, they have had tremendous influence in stimulating business and encouraging the establishment of new fur concerns.

The Chicago industry has its own official organ, The Central Furrier, which has fostered a number of constructive policies for the local industry. The largest fur designing school in the country, where hundreds of students are graduated annually, is located in Chicago.

There are three retailers here who do a business of over a million dollars a year in furs. Fully half a dozen concerns engaged in dressing and dyeing furs are located in Chicago. The heads of these companies are specialists in their line, having graduated from the ranks of the mechanics, and their plants compare favorably with larger and older eastern establishments.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the first dyed seal garment ever made in the United States was made by a Chicago fur concern back in 1872.

Chicago Leads in the Manufacture of Furniture—Is Pre-eminent in This Line

Chicago is the greatest manufacturing and distributing center for furniture in the world.

This fact has been established by a survey made by the Chicago Association of Commerce, which shows that in one year furniture to the value of $73,097,000 was manufactured in Chicago. The next largest manufacturing center in the United States produced furniture to the value of $40,000,000.

The survey also disclosed the following interesting facts regarding this prosperous industry:

Chicago has 315 furniture factories, whose products include practically every item and grade of furniture. There is no other center which can show such a diversity of products. Many of the factories are small, but there are 121 plants, each of which has more than 31 employes, and these produce 84 per cent of the furniture made in Chicago.

Chicago's Display Market—Chicago has the most important display market known to the furniture industry. Ten exhibition buildings are devoted entirely to the display of sample furniture. It is estimated sales of furniture and allied at these exhibition buildings amount to between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 annually. Furniture dealers come from all parts of the country twice a year and place orders.

Chicago has 672 retail furniture stores and 47 department and general stores. Total sales of furniture in these stores during 1920 were estimated at $67,773,980.

Many buyers are in daily touch with this market, others come to it weekly, while those at a greater distance visit it monthly. The population served in this manner is estimated at 5,600,000.

The area in which the daily shoppers live has a population of 3,100,000. Just outside of the metropolitan area is a district with a population of 700,000 who reach the buying district weekly. Beyond this, reaching as far as Cedar Rapids, Iowa, taking in the northern part of Illinois and parts of Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan is a district with a population of 1,800,000 of those who are in what is known as the "monthly" trading area.

Many Factories and Varied Output—Chicago has several large desk factories, and orders are being filled promptly. The value of the output is considerably above what it was last year. The chief demand is for office furniture in light golden oak.

During the last two years Chicago has made wonderful strides in the manufacture of phonograph cases. Prior to 1918 few cases were made in Chicago, and practically no motors. This situation has been reversed. Practically twenty-five per cent of the cases now turned out in the United States are equipped with Chicago made motors. The predominating styles in cases are the Queen Anne, Louis XIV and William and Mary.

Office and dining room chairs are turned out from Chicago plants in enormous quantities. Although Chicago has many great factories, carloads of chairs are made at Grand Rapids, Michigan; Gardner, Mass., and Sheboygan, Wis., and sent to Chicago in an unfinished condition. These are finished and sold by Chicago manufacturers. New machinery of an improved type has been installed in the plants that do this work, and in this way the value of the output has been greatly increased.

Three firms are making dining room furniture of a type that was formerly imported from Austria. These three firms also make school furniture and seats for movie houses. During the last three years large amounts of walnut have been used in making dining room furniture. In the cheaper chairs gum is used extensively, being furnished in walnut and brown mahogany. The output of oak chairs is probably one-third less than it was two years ago.

Special Furniture Made Here—There are also in Chicago more than a dozen large factories that manufacture special furniture. Out-of-town purchasers that desire furniture after their own design are supplied with figures by plants that specialize in this class of work.

Mattresses and bedding of excellent quality are manufactured in large quantities. Anything from a single mattress or a box spring to a carload can be supplied.

It is probable that more parlor lamps are made in Chicago than at any other point in the world. These are furnished with or without shades. The purchaser who visits Chicago will find that he has an immense variety to choose from.

Largest Chair Factory in Chicago—The largest chair factory in the world, turning out 600,000 chairs a year, is in Chicago. This same concern makes more reed furniture than any other in the world and is the largest importer of rattan furniture in the United States. It makes office chairs, government barrack chairs, chairs of Austrian bent wood type, children's high chairs, period furniture for homes, porch and sun-parlor furniture.

This factory has 620,000 square feet of floor space. Its lumber yard contains 136,000 square feet and its 45-foot piles of lumber total 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet of material, chiefly hard woods. This is about a year's supply. The concern employs 1,000 workers in its manufacturing department.

There is hardly any furniture, from the most severely practical to the most highly artistic, from the simplest to the most expensive, for whatever purpose, that is not produced in a Chicago factory. Many things that do not come under the strict definition of furniture, yet which are closely allied with it, are also made here and would swell the total output to twice the proportions just given.

Thousands of Workers—A total of 14,997 workers are employed in Chicago's furniture plants, of whom 16.5 per cent are women. The total payroll during 1920 was $22,472,000. Expenditures for advertising by the manufacturers during 1920 are estimated at $600,000.

Chicago's furniture factories are all non-union, or "open" shops.

Furniture workers in Chicago are of a number of nationalities. The greater proportion of woodworkers are German, with some Italians, Lithuanians, Dutch and Scandinavians. In the upholstering departments are to be found Polish, Bohemian, Scandinavian and German workers. The proportion of American born workers employed in these plants has been increasing since the war.

Special departments of furniture making in which Chicago leads are chairs, upholstered goods, reed furniture and office

furniture. Other centers have emphasized their own particular lines, though in no line does Chicago lack creditable and important representation.

There is one Chicago concern specializing in upholstered couches, davenports and chairs, which has within three years increased its annual production from $1,500,000 to $5,000,000.

Attendance at Chicago's Furniture Market—Most of the furniture manufacturing towns in the United States have a furniture exposition building. Chicago has ten such buildings, one being the largest in the world. Attendance at the Chicago furniture market is greater than at any other furniture market in the country; during the mid-winter season of 1920-21, 2,300 buyers representing 1,722 retail furniture stores attended the market. Each of these buyers represents potential sales which average in excess of $100,000. During this market 72 of the exhibitors were Chicago manufacturers, while 204 were from other cities. The use of this market by outside manufacturers indicates its importance.

In addition to the exhibition buildings Chicago has 57 furniture manufacturers' agents, 83 wholesalers of furniture lines and 47 wholesalers of accessory furniture lines, representing most of the important furniture manufacturers in the country.

The furniture manufacturer and distributor who is located in Chicago has positive advantages over his competitors in other cities, and it is in obedience to the economic laws which control the regional distribution of industries that Chicago has taken the lead in this line of manufacturing and selling.

It is a notable fact that the furniture industry of the United States is not widely scattered. At its inception this industry left the little shop, or home-industry stage and centered itself in a comparatively small number of cities. Most of the furniture sold in this country today is produced in Chicago, Grand Rapids, New York, Jamestown and Rockford. At the start the location of these factories was usually influenced by the native lumber supply and the presence of water power.

As has been the case with many other industries, the advantages of the Chicago district drew the furniture manufacturers to this locality as a magnet attracts steel. They found themselves in the best of all lumber markets, with unequalled transportation facilities and with an unfailing supply of labor. They also gained the great advantage of being near other manufacturers and the number of buyers who would visit the group of producers was far greater than would be the case if the plants were at isolated points.

Labor Supply Unequalled—From the point of view of the labor supply Chicago is unequalled. It is a city of diversified industries, with a large population. Because of its transportation facilities and its proximity to thickly settled areas, it is the most important labor exchange market in the country. Its factories attract workers from all points, especially when there is depression at the smaller points. The manufacturer of furniture finds in Chicago more than ample supply of youths who may enter his factory as apprentices.

Factory Sites Available—Factory sites for the manufacture of furniture are easily available in Chicago in spots where the transportation facilities of the city can be utilized, and where the ground values are low in comparison with the advantages that are offered. The present factories are on sites which have an average value of 58 cents a square foot, without sidings, and $1.39 with sidings. The sites which new factories would take are farther from the center of the city in districts where the workers live and could be secured for even less than the sums mentioned. It is a general custom, at present, for manufacturers to locate their plants in the outlying districts where they have the advantage of the belt-line facilities of transportation, and where their workers' place of employment is close to their homes, often within easy walking distances.

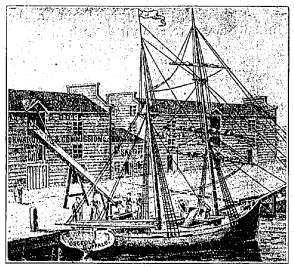
Chicago is the Granary of the Nation—Millions of Bushels Handled Here Each Year

The granary of the world comprises the thousands of acres of fertile valleys along the Mississippi, the Father of Waters. This is the middle west, rich and prosperous, and Chicago is its center, the greatest grain distributing market in America.

The foundation for Chicago's leadership in the grain business was founded in the year 1838. In that year a fleet of prairie schooners rumbled over dusty trails into the midst of the little group of white dwellings at the mouth of the Chicago river that was Chicago in 1838. Under the lee of old Fort Dearborn—where the new Michigan avenue bridge now stands—the little caravan wheeled round and auctioned off its cargo, seventy-eight bushels of grain, to the welcoming villagers.

These hardy argonauts, and these seventy-eight bushels, brought from the west and sold, were the trail blazers of Chicago's globe-encircling grain commerce of today. Last year 250,000 carloads of grain were shipped into this same market.

Chicago's Grain Business—Chicago's vital part in the handling of grain is shown by the fact that this city buys, sells and distributes 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and other grain every year through its Board of Trade. The average amount of grain food consumed by every person in the United States is about five bushels a year. Five bushels of wheat produce a barrel of flour, from which the baker can evolve about 250 loaves. Chicago's annual purchase of grain, translated into wheat terms, represents 15 billion loaves of bread, or 150 loaves for every one of our 100,000,000 population as a year's allowance, about three loaves of bread as a weekly ration. The Armenians and Syrians have been satisfied with a quarter of that allowance for the last two years.



First Shipment of Grain from Chicago in 1839

As the grain market has grown Chicago's business men have built huge warehouses to store the crop, until today there are more than eighty of these granaries with a capacity of 60,000,000 bushels Eighty of them, with a combined capacity of sixty million bushels, draw in the wheat, barley and corn from the far-flung fields. They conserve it, and as needed, they send it forth again—bread for the people of many lands. No other center in the world has such storage capacity, yet larger warehouses are being built and more business is counted on in the future.

Tides of Grain Commerce Meet in Chicago Board of Trade—The pivotal point round which this mighty commerce revolves is the Chicago Board of Trade Here is where the enormous grain supplies brought to the market for distribution, are sold. Prices in the board's tradings are as near the economic law of supply and demand as a great, free, open auction can place them. Oldest and best known of its kind, Chicagoans take pride in this institution.

John R. Mauff, executive vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, describes the origin of this institution and its method of operation in the following graphic sketch:

When Organized—"To meet the ever-swelling tide of commerce, the Chicago Board of Trade was formed by a few of the leading merchants in the year of 1859 It was and still is an association of grain and provision merchants. Its objects expressed in the preamble to its by-laws are To maintain a commercial exchange; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade; to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information and generally, to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate business.

The success of this undertaking may be summed up in the following sentence: In sixty-five years a total of over 12,500,000,000 bushels of grain has been received and 10,000,000,000 bushels shipped out of Chicago under a standard of efficiency unequalled in commerce. The volume handled will help to visualize the size of the cash grain department. In a single day as much as 2,000,000 bushels of grain have been received.

The Futures Market—Through operation of the futures market the Chicago Board of Trade maintains a continuous open, competitive market in which the farmer's grain may be sold at any hour of any business day in the year. The price received is the price established not by any individual or a group of individuals, but by the inexorable law of supply and demand. And the fluctuations in price represent the constant adjustment of price to value.

For protection the grain handlers go into the futures market and buy or sell for future delivery the same as does the speculator. But instead of engaging in speculation they are in effect taking out insurance policies. This hedging protection is so genuine that not only big terminal elevators, but country elevators, exporters, millers, in short, all commercial enterprises connected with the grain business, use it constantly.

Cash grain tables. Merchants, millers and grain men bargaining in the Board of Trade.

What Hedging is—Briefly it may be defined as the practice of making at about the same time two contracts of any opposite though corresponding nature. One is in the trade market and the other in the speculative or futures market.

Here is the way a terminal elevator hedges. It will buy up, say, a million bushels of wheat at a dollar a bushel in October, borrowing money from the banks with the wheat itself represented by a warehouse receipt as collateral. If there were no futures market this terminal elevator would incur a tremendous risk. The only hope it would have would rest in a possible price increase. And to break even the price would have to rise enough in the subsequent months to pay storage, interest on capital, insurance and other incidentals. But a decline of only ten cents on a million bushels would mean a loss of $100,000. No sane man would care for such hazards.

But with the futures market to fall back on the terminal elevator may operate on sound commercial lines. When it buys the actual wheat in October, it goes at once into the futures market and sells a like amount for delivery in a specified future month. If it buys the wheat at a dollar and sells it in the futures market for May delivery at a dollar and six cents, it knows that the cost will be, say five cents a bushel to carry wheat until May, and that there will be a certain profit of one cent a bushel regardless at what wheat may be selling when the month of May arrives.

In this way it absolutely protects itself against future price fluctuations. It declines the possibility of making a large profit from a possibly important rise in price, but it absolutely insures itself against a loss from a possible subsequent fall in price.

Telegraph System is Vital Factor—Throughout the trading hours authoritative news comes in over thousands of miles of telegraph wires. Cables report latest crop conditions in foreign wheat producing countries; they likewise note the requirements of the non-producing nations. Other wire messages make known the volume of grain moving from ports to export; they tell of transportation conditions, of a crop failure or an abundant harvest.

Through all the bartering, this meeting of the forces of commerce, the Chicago Board of Trade itself transacts no business. Quotations are commonly referred to as 'Board of Trade quotations.' But the Board of Trade makes no quotations. The quotations are only the record of transactions. The Board of Trade simply furnishes a market place where its members may meet daily and make with each other and for others, contracts for the purchase or sale of grain and other farm products, subject to rules and regulations established by the association.

Movement to Increase Production—Nor has the Chicago Board of Trade been concerned wholly in the marketing of grain. For many years the association has taken an active part in movements intended to increase production and to improve the quality of crops.

For the fourth consecutive year the board has contributed $10,000 in cash prizes which go to farmers producing the best grain and forage crops. These prizes are awarded at the International Grain and Hay show held each year in connection with the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Farmers have been drawn from all corners of the continent by the exposition It has grown into a comprehensive institution of crop improvement. Its splendid influence is spreading even to farmers of the old world, many of whom are expected to enter the competition at the exposition late in 1923.

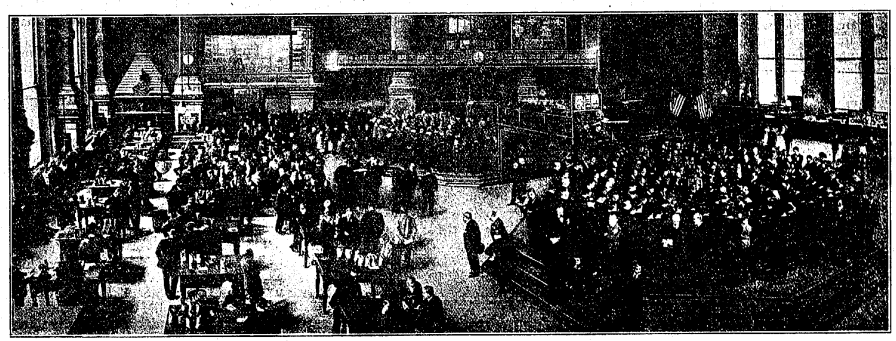
As an indication of the popularity of the movement, let it be said that all records were shattered at the 1922 show. There were a total of 4,039 entries for the $10,000 premium list. This is nearly 300 per cent more than the number of entries in 1919, the first year of the show There has been a steady increase of over 700 entries each year.

But still more important is the fact that quality of grain, hay and seeds exhibited likewise shows a steady rise. It is due say the crop experts, to the simple fact that farmers are able to get together and exchange ideas and make comparisons Thirty-three states and six Canadian provinces matched skill for high honors at the 1922 show. Held solely in the interest of better crops, the show is participated in by agricultural colleges, crop improvement associations and state and federal governments.

Radio Used—Chicago grain men were quick to recognize the value of radio in the dissemination of price quotations. A test period was opened in the spring of 1922. In a short time hundreds of letters and telegrams came pouring in to the board from scores of cities, towns and villages, all commanding the service. They came not only from individual farmers but also from country elevators, shippers banks, business houses and even educational institutions that use the quotations in class work.

Definite advices soon showed that in Illinois alone nearly five hundred towns and villages were using the quotations Hundreds of farmers not in easy communication with towns obtained small radio receiving sets for home use. Reports from other states showed similar interest.

Then it was that the board determined upon a permanent, continuous broadcasting service. Negotiations were entered into and finally in February of 1923 the board purchased outright the big radio



Camera's sweep of the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade showing cash grain tables and future contract pits.

sending station, WDAP, on the Drake hotel.

Radio price quotations are flashed every thirty minutes during market hours. The quotations are supplemented by news bulletins having a bearing on world supply and demand. By means of this new broadcasting service the farmer may have, hot off the wires, the latest news available at the grain and produce markets.

Chicago is Chief Distributing Center for Hardware—Huge Stocks Maintained by Dealers

Ever since the pioneering days of the mid-west, Chicago has been the chief distributing center for hardware. The fur hunters of a century ago came to Chicago to get traps, or firearms, and the early settler centered at the same point when it was necessary for them to buy axes, plows, shovels or other implements. With the development of the surrounding country the hardware trade of Chicago expanded and changed in character, but always retained its supremacy.

When this trade was in its infancy, Chicago had the advantage of being on the water haul and merchandise had to be put ashore for distribution in the interior. Later, when the railroads were built, they centered in Chicago, the city thus retaining its lead as a distributing point.

The fact is now generally recognized throughout the Mississippi valley that the largest and most complete lines of hardware to be found in the United States are in Chicago. Jobbers in Chicago have on hand fully 50,000 articles differing in size or type. The buyer can easily find out about these articles by looking them over in a single building, without having to take long trips in order to see various lines in different places.

Heavy Trade in Stoves and Ranges—A heavy trade is done by Chicago houses in the distribution of stoves and ranges. In addition there is a great diversity in the offerings of the hardware houses, as will be seen by the following partial list of articles distributed from Chicago: mill supplies, automobile accessories, brass beds and mattresses, electrical supplies, sporting goods, firearms, ammunition, fishing tackle, bicycles and supplies, paints and varnishes, cutlery, builders' hardware, agricultural tools, mechanics' tools of all kinds, kitchen utensils, enameled ware, woodenware, tinware, wagon hardware, housefurnishing goods, lamps and lanterns, sewing machines, store fixtures, saddlery and many miscellaneous articles.

A number of large manufacturing plants which make hardware have located in Chicago because of the combination of nearness to the steel mills, general excellence of railroad service, the abundant supply of labor and the presence of large distributors. Raw material is obtained easily and distribution is also facilitated. Goods can be sent out in all directions with the least possible delay.

Much hardware is distributed by the mail order houses which send out many articles direct to consumers, but this business is of a different character from that done by the jobbing houses.

The hardware jobbing business in Chicago began in a small way, as was the case in many other lines of business activity. Sixty-eight years ago a start was made in humble quarters by the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. At that time half a dozen employes were able to handle the shipments and do the office work.

At that time it was the habit of the country merchant to come to market each spring and order enough goods to last him for six months. During the remainder of the year he would send in an occasional order by mail. The travelling salesmen had not then been thought of. A monthly price list was sent out to customers at distant points, and even this list was not as regular as it might have been. The list was only one page. No one dreamed at that time of sending out anything like the big illustrated catalogues such as are seen today.

Early Methods of Jobbing—Crude methods were used at the jobbing houses for a long time. A windlass was used to hoist goods to the upper stories and there was a slide for chuting heavy articles to the basement. Several periods of severe business stress were survived by the hardware jobbers of Chicago, such as the panic of 1857, and there were some serious fires, among them the general disaster of 1871, that crippled the trade, but not permanently.

During the long period of regeneration which followed the great fire the hardware trade developed rapidly, along with other lines of business. More suitable locations for the trade were found and as the growth of business continued buildings with every modern convenience were put up where the large stocks were housed to the best possible advantage. Everything is so arranged that today the visiting merchant can look over the stock with the least possible loss of time. Efficiency in merchandising has been studied in detail. The hardware trade differs from some other lines of business in that it still makes considerable use of the Chicago river in handling goods. A considerable proportion of this business is handled by means of a system of lighters, which recall the earlier days when water transportation was so important an element in trade.

Chicago as An Import Center—Merchandise Imported is Easily Distributed From This City

Millions of dollars worth of merchandise is imported every year by Chicago merchants and business houses. Much of this is for local consumption, although a considerable amount finds its way west and north as the excellent transportation facilities of Chicago make it a logical point of distribution.

In one year merchandise valued at $18,078,464 passed through the customs at the port of Chicago on which Uncle Sam collected $5,695,984.62 duty. Not bad for a city located inland midway between the oceans. During the same year Chicago imported through the local custom house drygoods valued at $4,975,942, the duty on which amounted to $1,678,174.19. This was the largest item on a list of forty-five scheduled articles. Chemicals and drugs formed the next largest, totaling $1,609,579 in value paying $525,492.20 duty.

That Chicago is fond of fruits and nuts is indicated by the fact that these articles stood third on the list amounting in value to $1,196,019, the duty being $217,537.48.

Chicago uses considerable imported tobacco; its imports for one year being valued at $1,039,562, duty paid $698,585.24.

Oils, gloves and millinery are also well toward the top of the list which includes practically every kind of salable merchandise.

In 1914, before the European War reduced imports to almost a negligible quantity, there passed through Chicago custom house foreign products valued at $35,195,487 on which duty amounting to $9,147,600.09 was paid.

The importance of Chicago as an import center is additional evidence that because of its geographical location it was destined to become—as it in fact is—a great market.

Not all the imports entered at the port of Chicago are for local consumption. They find their way north, west and south, because with its unequalled transportation facilities Chicago is the logical distributing point for the territory lying between it and the Rockies.

Chicago is known for its great open stocks of marketable merchandise and its strategic position with respect to distribution was officially recognized when under the stress of war Chicago became the purchasing center of quartermaster's supplies for the several surrounding states and a small office with a few men expanded figuratively speaking "over night" into an immense establishment requiring for its operation the service of a vastly increased force of officers, clerks and enlisted men.

Imports By Fiscal Years

Year	Value	Year	Value
1910	$28,281,331	1917	$30,144,080
1911	30,089,068	1918	33,208,375
1912	30,278,600	1919	38,500,047
1913	33,284 186	1920	56,179,292
1914	35,195,487	1921	55,279,777
1915	27,140,365	1922	46,698,026
1916	26,944,230		

Chicago's Advance in the Knitting Industry—City Now Has More Than Fifty Mills

Chicago has made a notable advance in the knitting industry during the past few years. More capital has been invested and many new mills have been erected until now Chicago is a center of this valuable industry.

There are more than fifty knitting mills located in the Chicago region, representing an investment of capital of $7,500,000 and giving employment to 7,500 people. Gloves and mittens which warm the fingers of men, women and children from coast to coast and from Minnesota to Texas are knitted in a Chicago factory founded during the decade of the Chicago Fire. The largest mill in the world devoted exclusively to the knitting of infants' underwear is located in Chicago, and has increased its production 300-fold in twenty-five years. Men's underwear is knitted and automatically fashioned in a Chicago factory in a manner which has won for it the commendation of the foremost merchants in the entire country. Chicago is the headquarters of the largest producer of men's, women's and children's hosiery in the Middle West and the second largest in the United States. Sweaters, bathing suits, cardigan jackets, baseball and football stockings and skiing caps are knitted superlatively well in the Chicago factory of the largest manufacturer of athletic goods in the world. These are only five of more than fifty knitting mills in the Chicago region.

Knit Goods Known the World Over—Already, although she is not yet fifty years old in the industry, Chicago's knit goods are being worn not only all over America but in every civilized nation on the face of the earth. With her commanding position at the center of the country, nearer to the great wool-growing and cotton-raising regions than are the cities of the East, and with her vast and increasing distribution facilities both by land and by water, Chicago, advancing at the same pace which she has set for herself, may be expected ere long to out-distance her eastern competitors notwithstanding their two centuries of start in the vast knitting industry of this country.

Children's Knitted Garments—Chicago leads in the production of children's knitted garments. There is one mill in the city which has invented a coat-like garment for infants' wear and which is now the largest producer of this special branch of the knitting industry.

This article has made its way all over the United States, northern Europe, India, Australia and South America. If the growth of this single business may be taken as typical of what Chicago is destined to do in the knitting industry, it augurs much, for this mill produced 12,000 garments in 1895, and in the year 1920 produced 3,600,000, an increase of 300-fold in twenty-five years.

Chicago Has Great Lace Factories—City Rivals Old Lace Centers of Europe.

There is one industry in the Chicago area which few people know about although it is the biggest of its kind to be found in the middle west. This is the manufacture of lace carried on just a few miles north of Chicago in Zion City on the shore of Lake Michigan. Thousands of yards of this highly valued material is manufactured each year by this Chicago factory. In fact, in one year 28,000 miles of Valenciennes lace were turned out by the factory.

This enterprise has had an amazing history. This is appreciated when it is known that the lace factory in question was built on the Illinois prairies fully a 1,000 miles from the nearest industry of this type. It represents a remarkable achievement and Chicago is proud of this factory.

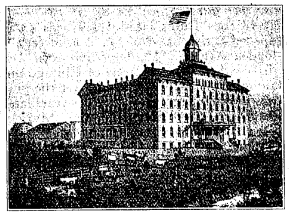
Machines Were Imported—To start a new industry on an extensive scale, in a country where the machinery and workmen were alike unknown, was the herculean feat consumated by John Alexander Dowie, an evangelist, the founder of Zion City, when he established the industry there twenty-two years ago.

The machines and equipment of an entire mill in one of the old lace markets of Europe were not only imported by Dr. Dowie, but he also transported the entire force of skilled operatives, many of whom were the best trained in the traditional lace centers of both Calais and Nottingham.

Unique, too, in the records of similar industries is the number of processes of manufacture assembled under one roof. In European lace centers, where the genesis of lace-making dates back to the 16th century, the various operations of manufacture, the weaving, dyeing, bleaching, finishing, etc., are largely performed by totally different concerns. Here, the work is all done in one institution, the raw yarn brought in one door, passes out as the finished product through another, in true American fashion.

Marshall Field & Co Now Own the Plant—Since September, 1907, the great plant has been owned and operated by Marshall Field & Company. At that time new machinery was imported, improvements of various kinds introduced, and the number of workers increased until they now number approximately 1,000 people.

The factory is an imposing brick building, with a floor space of five acres. Here are housed the mammoth machines, and the marvelous mechanical inventions used in converting the raw material into the finer distinctions of Valenciennes, Duchesse, Filet, Cluny, Chantilly, silk Spanish, and the other antique and modern examples of the lace maker's art.



Hough House erected in 1856 at a cost of $125,000.00. Was located on the southeast corner of the Stock Yard Grounds. At the left of the picture is shown the scales on which cattle were weighed as brought in for barter or sale. Hough House was famous rendezvous for stock traders.

These, it may be said, reproduce the fidelity of detail of the handmade varieties with such miraculous precision as to make them true replicas of the laces of ancient origin, and the word, "domestic," which had been used to express an inferior article, has been reversed in its meaning to imply something even better than produced in many cases in older markets.

Since taking over the industry, Marshall Field & Company have not only enormously increased its output, but the quality of the product has been materially improved and the number of patterns run up into the thousands.

The lace curtain branch of the industry, while running day and night shifts, has had difficulty in keeping abreast of the demand, although nearly five million yards of curtain material, Nottingham, Filet, Cable Nets, Madras, etc., are produced in a year.

The production of the finest silk lace, from the best quality of Italian silk, of the Spanish allover and drapery type, is one of the recent developments of the industry. This represents the far-visioned recognition by the trade experts of a renaissance of lace fabrics for the new style cycle, which has already started.

Silk from Italy of the finest grade is used for the manufacture of these laces. For the other type only the finest Egyptian and Sea Island cotton yarns are used although so many of the yarns are delicate and sheer they must have great tensile strength, as they have to pass through these ponderous machines, some of them weighing ten tons each, in which thousands of threads are operating.

Producing annually millions of yards of yard lace and curtain materials, the Zion industries supply the American woman with lace to meet every need of her wardrobe and household. Their vast output is distributed through the retail stores of the country, furnishing American-made lace to the millions of American consumers.

Chicago—The World's Meat Market—Meat Packing Industry Has Made the City Famous

Chicago Is the World's Meat Market—No other city on the globe has such facilities for receiving, selling, and butchering livestock as Chicago can boast of. Packingtown, that great collection of packing plants and the Union Stock Yards which cares for the livestock until purchased by the plants, form the most gigantic meat handling business to be found anywhere in the world and together have made Chicago known as the meat center.

The development of the meat packing industry and the part it has played in the development of Chicago are graphically described in the following sketch of this great business by Charles E. Herrick, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in the following sketch of this great business:

"Chicago's rapid growth and its present position in world trade circles are due in no small measure to the development of the meat packing industry.

"In the days of America's early history the converting of livestock into meat was a local, small-scale business. Meat animals were raised and slaughtered in or very near the communities where the dressed meat was to be consumed.

"Large scale production of cattle and sheep kept in advance of the frontier of cultivated farms, and the readiness with which corn was grown on the fertile prairie soil of the middle west established the logical center for the production of swine and the finishing of cattle for market.

As the eastern cities grew into larger and larger manufacturing sections, while at the same time, livestock production had been moving steadily westward, the limited production on the older and cultivated farms of the east could not keep pace with the greatly increased city demands. Supplies had to be brought from places farther and farther away.

Typical of frontier agriculture in a new country, the free land, with unlimited grass range and lack of transportation facilities, was best adapted to the production of livestock. The livestock not only harvested the grass and converted it into an essential food commodity but also carried it to market on their own legs. Summer and fall, the highways would be dotted

with droves and flocks being driven from Ohio and other states of the Middle West to cities like New York or Philadelphia, and, at a later period, from the great prairie states of Texas, Oklahoma, the Dakotas, Iowa and like sections, to markets at Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago.

With the building of railroads, meat animals were shipped alive in stock cars instead of being driven across the country. Transportation facilities, however, were poor, and there was considerable waste from shrinkage and severe losses through death en route. Besides, it was uneconomical to pay freight on the whole animal.

Packing Plants Develop West of Alleghanies—The next step was the development of packing plants in cities west of the Alleghanies, nearer the source of raw materials. Cincinnati, which had been the livestock center of the United States, became the first important packing center in the country. Meat curing on a commercial scale at first was confined to the salting and packing of pork in barrels. From this process, the terms "packing industry" originated.

For a long time the bulk of the shipments from the new packing centers of the west consisted of cured pork products, either salt or pickled. The absence of any form of refrigerator car made the shipment of fresh beef or pork impracticable until about 1870, when the first successful refrigerator car experiment were made.

Soon after that, livestock raising took on a new importance in the middle and far West. The slaughter and sale of fresh meat became less of a seasonal business and, with the steady development of improvements in distribution, became an all-year-around business. Markets for livestock, and packing plants sprang up in many of the larger western cities.

From a community having a number of seasonal slaughter houses, for the production of fresh meats, distributed within a limited area, and of salt and pickled pork and beef for summer trade, Chicago became one of the most important centers of the more modern refrigerated packing plants.

As a livestock market, it grew with amazing swiftness. It was not long until Chicago took the leadership as a live stock market and packing center.

Chicago's First Slaughter House—It is recorded that Chicago's first slaughter house, built of logs, was erected in 1827 by Archibald Clybourn. It was situated at the north branch of the Chicago River, and its original use was for the killing of animals to supply the garrison at Fort Dearborn.

George W. Dole, employing two men who received the hides and tallow of the animals slaughtered as payment for their services, followed Mr. Clybourn in the slaughtering and meat packing industry. In this establishment in October, 1832, 152 head of cattle were slaughtered for a Detroit buyer, the product ultimately finding its way to New York.

Mr. Dole and Oliver Newberry formed a partnership two years later and erected a slaughtering house on the south branch of the Chicago River. The output of this establishment during the first year of its existence was about 300 head of cattle and 1,400 hogs. In the same year Gordon S. Hubbard slaughtered 5,000 hogs, but encountered difficulty in procuring barrels in which to pack the pork. These were finally brought from Cleveland at a cost to the purchaser of $1.00 each.

These men and several others who engaged in the business many years before the Civil War were pioneers in Chicago's meat industry.

Open First Stock Yards In 1848—In 1848 the "Bull's Head Stockyards" were opened at the corner of Madison Street and Ogden Avenue. Herds of live stock were driven through the streets of Chicago and along the half-formed roads over the prairies to reach these yards. Eight years later, in 1856, the "Sherman" or "Myrick" yards were established on Cottage Grove Avenue.

Work on the stock yards located on the present site of the Union Stock Yards was begun in June, 1864. The site, which consisted of 300 acres of land purchased from "Long John" Wentworth for $100,000, was considered an almost valueless marsh, impossible to drain.

However, on Christmas day, 1864, the Union Stock Yards of Chicago were opened for business. The pens at that time are said to have covered about 120 acres. The growth of the meat packing business here since has necessitated large additions to the yards from time to time and the purchase of more land. The present acreage of the yards is about 475, and they have a daily capacity of 75,000 cattle, 300,000 hogs, 50,000 sheep and 6,000 horses.

How Packing Industry Grew In Chicago—The growth of the meat packing industry in Chicago before and during the Civil War is traced briefly in the following quotation from the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois:

"The business of pork packing increased rapidly between 1859 and 1864. In the season of 1852-53 there were packed in this city only 48,156 hogs; in 1857-58 the number had increased to 99,262; in 1861-62 to 514,118, and in 1862-63 to 970,264. The following season showed a falling off, the number of hogs packed was light as compared with that at other great points of shipment, the number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati having decreased 250,000."

The following figures show the tremendous increase in slaughter at Chicago from 1870 to the present time:

Year	Slaughter
1870	1,143,102
1880	6,339,728
1890	9,272,472
1900	11,885,159
1910	10,325,630
1919	14,903,487
1920	11,279,156
1921	12,075,727
1922	12,108,468

Chicago Is World's Greatest Meat Market—Chicago now is the world's greatest meat market. Live stock from 27 states is received at the stock yards here, and, after passing through the packing plants, is shipped as beef, mutton, pork, ham, bacon and other meat products, not only to all parts of the United States, but to all parts of the globe as well.

According to the latest pertinent figures issued by the Bureau of the Census, covering the year 1919, the value of the products of the meat packing plants of this city exceeds the value of the output of all the slaughtering and meat packing establishments in such cities as Omaha, Kansas City, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Baltimore and Cincinnati combined—the other leading packing centers of this country.

1919 Output of Chicago's Packing Plants Exceeded One Billion Dollars—The output of Chicago's slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the year 1919 numbering approximately 50, was valued, according to the census figures, at the tremendous total of $1,083,090,049. This sum represented practically a third of the value of the output of all manufacturing industries in Chicago combined ($3,658,740,000).

A view of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, the largest and greatest in the world.

Approximately a seventh of all the meat produced annually in the United States is dressed and processed at Chicago—an amount that would be sufficient to supply for a year the entire population of the 15 largest cities of the United States, or all of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, or to provide a pound and a half of meat for every living human being.

Receipts, shipments and slaughter of live stock run into millions of animals yearly. The following figures show the extent of the movement of live stock at Chicago during 1922:

	Receipts	Shipments
Cattle	3,162,009	1,087,413
Calves	771,489	49,722
Hogs	8,166,472	1,852,006
Sheep	3,873,917	1,273,107
	15,964,887	4,262,248

Largest yearly total on record.

VALUATION OF LIVE STOCK RECEIVED AT CHICAGO

	1922	1921	1920
Cattle	$248,595,111	$207,290,004	$343,688,453
Calves	10,551,660	10,238,467	15,597,186
Hogs	182,598,370	170,911,245	265,362,904
Sheep	37,346,422	33,455,492	42,629,059
Horses	4,763,350	5,395,680	7,743,600
	$483,844,813	$427,291,788	$655,421,332

(Source: Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal.)

It may be somewhat easier to comprehend the magnitude of the meat industry in Chicago, if some of the figures concerning it are expressed graphically.

For example, if all the animals which have been received at the Chicago stock yards since the yards were established here were placed in line, they would encircle the earth, reach from it to the moon, around the moon, and back to the earth, like a belt between two huge flywheels.

Chicago packers dressed 6,710,295 hogs during 1922. Placed in line, these hogs would stretch from San Francisco to New York and back to Dallas, Texas, or from Chicago to London.

An average of more than one and one-quarter million dollars' worth ($1,250,000), of live stock was sold each day during 1922 in the Chicago stock yards.

Census figures covering the year 1919 show that Chicago packers paid out on each working day in excess of $265,000 in salaries and wages, of which more than seven-eighths represented wages, and paid out daily in excess of three million dollars for raw material, principally live stock, or a total for the year of almost one billion dollars. These figures show also that Chicago's slaughtering and meat packing industry represents a capitalization of nearly $396,000,000.

Much Meat Is Exported—Much meat is exported from Chicago. Figures showing exports from any particular city or section are not available, but, since Chicago produces approximately one-seventh of all meat produced in the United States, it is reasonable to assume that this city contributes a very considerable share of the supplies of meat and meat products sent to foreign countries. These exports last year amounted to the enormous total of 1,758,968,000 pounds, valued at $245,874,000.

Commenting on the importance of the live stock and meat packing industry to Chicago, M. F. Horine, statistician of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, has said:

"If it is shown that 225,000 of Chicago's population get their living directly from the business activities of the square mile occupied by the Union Stock Yards and another 225,000 get their living indirectly from the same source; that, if fact, the live stock and meat packing industry was the foundation and has always been the chief element of Chicago's wonderful growth and prosperity, and is today Chicago's leading industry; also that, while Chicago is the greatest grain market in the world, the greatest lumber market and probably the greatest wholesale dry goods market, yet there is more business done and more in actual value handled in her live stock trade alone than in her grain, lumber and dry goods combined; that, in short, Chicago is the head center of the nation's greatest single commercial interest, her great live stock market and correlated packing establishments constituting the mightiest aggregation of labor, capital and talent ever concentrated into one organized systematic volume of business, the ramnifications of which extend into every department of mercantile life, and the products of which feed the armies and the nations of the world—then, perhaps, we may realize something not only of the magnitude and importance to the nation of Chicago's enormous trade in animals and meat products, but also the importance to Chicago of her commanding position at the head of the live stock world.

Illinois Is Leading Meat Producing State—The volume of the meat packing industry in Chicago is such that, when added to the output of other cities in the state, it makes Illinois one of the most important meat producing states in the Union.

Of the total animals slaughtered throughout the whole United States during 1919, according to census figures, approximately 27 per cent of the cattle; 19 per cent of the calves; 32 per cent of the sheep and lambs, and about 22 per cent of the hogs were slaughtered in Illinois.

Thousands of head of live stock also were shipped out of Illinois for slaughter elsewhere.

The census figures show further that the value of the live stock slaughtered in Illinois during the year 1919 exceeded $796,000,000 and was greater than the combined value of all the corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, mixed crops, dry beans, soy beans, dry peas, peanuts, flax seed, red clover, timothy seed, timothy hay, clover, alfalfa, all fruit, vegetables, tobacco, broom corn and nuts produced in the state.

Illinois' slaughtering and meat packing plants in 1919 dressed and processed 1,364,421,895 pounds of fresh beef; 162,307,710 pounds of lamb and mutton; 77,851,254 pounds of veal; 462,665,805 pounds of fresh pork; 1,181,812,053 pounds of pickled and cured pork; 180,615,145 pounds of sausage, and 467,185,468 pounds of lard, or enough meats to supply the population of Chicago for six

Meat Packing Is Nation's Largest Industry—Just as the slaughtering and meat packing industry is the largest industry in years.

Chicago, so too, according to the official census figures, it is the largest in value of output in the United States, if not in the world. Comparisons with other industries in the United States, as taken from a statement by the Bureau of Census, follow:

Industries	Value of Products, 1919
Slaughtering and meat packing	$4,246,290,000
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	2,812,775,000
Automobiles	2,387,833,000
Foundry and machine shop products	2,321,129,000
Flour mill and grist mill products	2,193,007,000
Cotton goods	1,887,919,000

The census figures show further that during the year 1919 the packing industry paid out for raw materials, principally for live stock, the sum of $3,774,901,000 and that the total value of the products from this material was $4,246,290,000. In other words, for every dollar of value in the finished products, the packers paid out for raw materials, principally live stock, about 89 cents. The packer's manufacturing margin, including wages and all production expenses, amounted to only about 11 per cent of the total value of the products.

The census figures also show that industry, on the average, paid out for raw materials only 59.4 per cent of the value of its products. This means that the average manufacturing margin for all industries in the United States in 1919 was about 40 per cent, as compared with only about 11 per cent for the packers, and in a way indicated the great efficiency of the packing industry.

Packers' Profits Have Been Small—Packers' profits always have been modest. On the average, in normal years when profits have been shown they represent only a small fraction of a cent per pound of product; a very small percentage on each dollar of sales, and only an average return on capital invested. No industry in the world probably operates on such a small margin of profit and gives such efficient service.

In this connection it is well to remember also that in the period of depression following the world war—for many industries, days of shutdowns and curtailed operations—the packing industry did not shut down or curtail its operations, but went ahead, absorbing all of the live stock which came to the markets from day to day and week to week. The packing industry, as a matter of fact, is noted for its stability of operation. It is a going business in good times and bad times alike, does not shut down in times of industrial depression, and maintains production even while repairs and alterations are being made in its plants.

Meat Industry Performs Important Economic Function—The meat packing industry renders a very valuable service and performs an important economic function. The bulk of our live stock supply is west of the Mississippi river; the bulk of our human population is east of the Mississippi. Without the meat packing industry to dress these meat animals near the source of supply and to process and cure the meat therefrom and to ship

it and distribute it to the consuming centers, citizens in our eastern cities would want for meat, and the western producers would be ruined for want of a market.

The meat packing industry supplies meat wherever it is wanted, in any desired volume, in winter or summer, and in any part of the country. For this service, it takes a profit from the average family of less than a nickel a week.

How By-Products Have Been Developed—One of the most interesting phases of the meat packing industry, aside from its enormous volume of production, its efficient service, and its low rate of profit, has been the development of by-products. In the days of the small local slaughterhouses, less than fifty years ago, the materials from which by-products are now made were dumped through a hole in the floor to the hogs underneath, were burned, buried, or thrown into a running stream, or, if the plant was located on the seaboard, cast on the shores of the ocean where the ebbing tides carried them out to sea.

The by-products of the meat packing industry are so numerous and are such staple articles of commerce that nearly everyone comes into daily contact with them. Among the principal by-products may be mentioned hides and leather, hair and wool, bones and horns, fertilizer, stock food, glue, pharmaceutical preparations, casings, oils and fats, musical strings and soaps. It should be borne in mind that the meat packing industry itself does not complete the manufacture and marketing of all by-products. Many products, after they have been processed to some extent by the meat packing industry, form the raw material for other important industries.

The development of by-products from material that formerly was not utilized is of great importance to both producers and consumers, since these by-products, by whatever is their net value, have increased the worth of the producer's live animal, or lowered the price of meat to the consumer, as compared with what it otherwise would have been.

Institute Is Trade and Research Association of Packing Industry—Virtually all of the important meat packing establishments in Chicago are members of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which is the trade and research association of the American meat packing industry. Its membership comprises more than 250 of the leading packing companies of the United States and Canada.

The Institute recently adopted a development plan, submitted by Thomas E. Wilson, of Chicago, which provides for the ultimate creation at Chicago of "a combined educational institution, research institution, trade association, and industrial museum." This institution will be national, not local, in character and will serve the entire packing industry.

Funds totaling $150,000 have been raised by voluntary subscription within the industry to cover the necessary surveys and initial developments during a three-year period.

It is proposed to provide systematic instruction for men already engaged in the industry as well as for men intending to enter the industry. This will be handled through a Bureau of Industrial Education, already organized, which is making a thoroughgoing survey of the educational possibilities and difficulties of the American meat packing industry. Future instruction will be shaped largely by the results of the survey.

A Bureau of Scientific Research will be established at once. It is believed that co-operative research will effect many savings, and solve many scientific problems of the industry on which information is now incomplete. Provision also has been made for creating a Bureau of Packinghouse Practice and Research, the work of which is obviously of high importance.

Additional bureaus recently established and now in active operation include a Bureau of Nutrition, a Bureau of Home Economics, and a Bureau of Merchandising.

These bureaus indicate in some measure the provision the Institute has made for orderly and directed development of its research, educational and trade activities. Pains have been taken to insure the development of the Institute Plan by sound methods and along effective lines.

No attempt will be made to accomplish the whole Institute Plan more hastily than circumstances and the development of the industry warrant. Achievement of the Plan will show substantial progress during the immediate future but at every stage haste must wait on soundness. The whole plan will require years for its full accomplishment.

A series of lectures at the University of Chicago, giving a perspective survey of the meat industry was one of the first steps in the plan of the Institute to develop at Chicago an institution which will combine with the research and technical facilities of Continental industrial institutes the trade activities and exposition features of American business associations. These lectures were delivered by authorities in various departments of the live stock and meat industry.

The development of a national educational and research institution, with physical headquarters here, typifies the progressive spirit of America's—and Chicago's—great industry."

Chicago's Lithographing Industry Holds High Rank—City is Noted for Its Excellent Plants

Chicago is fast becoming known as the producer of the finest type of the lithographing art. Already the industry as it is being conducted today in this city is a great importance and major rank.

Nearly 2,500 men are employed in lithographing plants in Chicago of which there are 42 with equipment valued at more than $6,000,000.

Aside from the splendid equipment of its many progressive plants, operating nearly two hundred and fifty machines of various types, among which are included a large number of the most modern multicolor high speed rotary and offset presses, the very location of this city makes it logical that lithography should be done here.

The lithography industry is one that must be located in centers of industry. Chicago is within 500 miles of two-thirds of the national advertisers, including the automobile manufacturers of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Wisconsin; the Kansas City and Omaha packers, the cereal manufacturers of Minnesota, and the manufacturers of St. Louis and Milwaukee. In Chicago alone are over 20,000 manufacturers.

Chicago To Be Center of Industry—Lithography depends upon the quality of the workmen doing the work. It is really an art, operated by artists. It requires trained and skilled workmen. Chicago is both a labor and art center. It can supply the right kind of labor and skill with ease, when other cities are in the throes of strikes and lockouts. It is destined, therefore, to be the lithographic center of the United States.

The lithographers of this city number among their regular clients the leading clothing, cracker, bread, tobacco, paint, milling and shoe manufacturers of the country. The leading mail order houses, as well as many of the leading magazines and periodicals, have selected Chicago printing plants to do their work at an enormous saving in mail rates and express transportation.

Chicago has been an important factor in the amount of lithography done in other cities. Twenty-six out-of-town organizations maintain branch offices in Chicago to solicit business from our advertisers. Seven million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of orders were placed outside of Chicago in 1919. But the workmanship of Chicago's plants now ranks foremost in the country.

The present capacity of Chicago lithographing plants totals about $12,000,000. During the war one Chicago plant alone produced a total of 86,667,477 pieces of advertising matter for the U. S. Treasury Department War Loan Organization, and over 20,000,000 other posters for other governmental work.

A partial list of the modern lithographic plants which have made Chicago famous is as follows:

Adams Bank Note Co.
Addison Lithograph Co.
Advance Lithograph Co., The
American Bank Note Co.
American Lithographic Co.
American Poster Corporation.
Bankers' Supply Co.
Calvert Lithograph Co.
Carqueville Lithograph Co.
Central Banknote Co.
Central Lithograph Co.
Central Lithographing Co.
Channell Can Co.
Chicago Offset Printing Co.
Cole Lithograph Co.
Columbian Art Works.
Columbian Bank Note Co.
Commercial Poster Co., The
Compton & Sons.
Continental Lithograph Co.
Donaldson Lithographing Co.
Eagle Lithographing Co.
Edwards & Deutsch Lithograph Co.
Erie Lithograph & Printing Co.
Fidelity Bank Note Co.
Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co., The
Goes Lithographing Co.
Gugler Lithographic Co.
Henderson Litho Co., The
Herman Lithograph Co., The
Heywood Strasser & Voight Litho. Co.
Hilton Lithograph Company.
Illinois Lithographing Co., Inc.
Johnson Photo Lithographing Co.
Karle Lithographic Co.
Kaufmann & Strauss Co., Inc.
Ketterlinus Lithographic Mfg. Co.
Lake View Lithograph Co.
G. H. Larson Nels.
Loeb Emanuel & Co.
Magill-Weinsheimer Co.
J. O. McCord
Marquette Lithograph Co.
Merchants Lithograph Co.
Metal Lithographing & Coating Corp.
Mid-West Lithograph Co.
Moehle Lithographic Co.
Monarch Litho Co.
Monasch Lithograph Co.
Monsen Thormod & Son.
Morgan Lithograph Co.
National Printing & Engraving Co.
Newman Rudolph Lithograph Co.
Niagara Lithograph Co.
Northern Bank Company.
Northern Bank Note Co.
Northwestern Lithograph Co.
R. Manning O'Connor
Otis Lithograph Co.
Palluth & Bartos
P. F. Pettibone & Co.
E. H. Platter.
Premier Lithograph Co.
W. J. Rankin.
Rayner Dalheim & Co.
The Regensteiner Corp.
Reynolds & Reynolds Co., The
Rolland & Carqueville Co.
Royal Lithograph Co.
Theo. A. Schmidt Lithographing Co.
A. G. Schneider.
Sherwood Lithograph Co.
Standard Bank Note Co.
Stecher Lithographing Co.
Stemar Display & Carton Co.
Stromberg Allen & Co.
The Stubbs Co.
M. Umbdenstock & Co.
U. S. Lithograph Co.
The U. S. Printing & Lithograph Co.
VanClief Lithograph Co.
Walker Hayward.
R. Walter Fredk.
Walter & Spencer Co.
Harry A. Washer & Sons.
Washington Planograph Co.
Weber Lithograph Co.
Wilmann's Bros. Co.
P. M. Wilson Co.
Wood Rusling.
Zeuch Lithograph Co.
Herbert E. Zipprodt.

Chicago as an Ice Cream Center—Many Large Plants Turn Out Millions of Gallons

With a number of large, and modern ice cream factories in Chicago turning out millions of gallons of ice cream every year. Chicago is known all over the middle west as the premier ice cream center of the Mississippi Valley.

One of the reasons for Chicago's predominance in the ice cream field is the fact that in the city there is located one of the largest, most modern and up-to-date ice cream plants in the country. This company made last year in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 gallons of ice cream. Here this combination confection-food is manufactured under ideal conditions as the company utilizes the carbonating process in producing it.

Invents New Process—This process is the invention of W. Paul Heath, food expert. Briefly the process means that the cream is frozen in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide instead of ordinary air. From the standpoint of but purity alone, the advantage of the process is obvious.

Chicago Invented Industrial Movies—First Motion Pictures for Merchandising Purposes Were Made Here

Industrial and advertising motion picture films were first developed in Chicago and this city still leads in the production of that type of film.

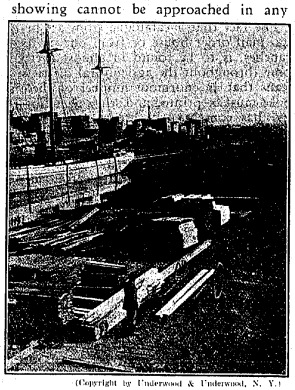
Chicago is also a great center for the manufacture of theatre films. The "regular movies" in which Charlie Chaplin gallantly mounts his tin charger or Mary Pickford shakes her envied curls, may be originally produced at studios in Los Angeles or New York, so far as negatives are concerned, but a large portion of these negatives are brought to Chicago for multiplication into the hundreds of positive film prints which the theatres use. Among the negatives sent to Chicago are those of the Talmadge Sisters, Charles Ray, Katharine MacDonald, Anita Stewart and Clara Kimball Young. Hundreds of thousands of feet of film are turned out in Chicago every week.

Chicago is Great Distributing Center for Lumber—Ever Since Pioneer Days Chicago Has Been Active in Merchandising Forest Products

Lumber from all parts of the world find its way to Chicago which leads in the marketing of it and its manufacture into finished products.

From the old days of the lumbering industry in Michigan down to the present day Chicago has been alert and active in marketing lumber. The leadership which the city acquired in the late sixties when lumber from the forests of Michigan was brought to Chicago and auctioned off on the water front, has never been relinquished and today finds Chicago supreme as a lumber market in the middle west.

The Amount Handled—During 1920 the lumber handled in the Chicago market amounted to 2,418,133,475 feet. This showing cannot be approached in any other city in the world. It proves that Chicago is easily maintaining the supremacy in the lumber market that was attained some thirty years ago.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)
View showing expanse of lumber yards on Chicago's south side.

Of the amount mentioned 1,459,958,475 feet were consumed in Chicago, leaving 958,175,000 as the amount shipped to other points. No other city can approach this amount of lumber used in its industries. The lumber is used in the numerous furniture factories, in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, in the making of boxes, in building and in many other ways. Ordinarily the building industry is a heavy consumer of lumber, and now with the building boom in progress, the demand is greater than usual.

As compared with 1919 consumption of lumber in the Chicago market in 1920 showed an increase of 289,573,820 shipments increased 95,329,000 and city consumption was 194,244,820 greater.

These figures do not equal those reached during 1917, when receipts of lumber of the Chicago market were 3,354,117,000 feet. The increase during 1917 and in 1916, when receipts were almost as heavy, were attributed to war conditions. Then receipts slumped back considerably, but they have since begun to recover and are now on a basis of normal growth.

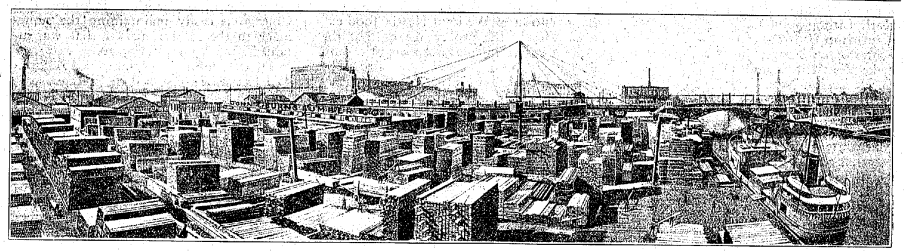
Forest Products Come By Rail—From receipts of lumber by water from the vast forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada in years past, Chicago has reached a period now where it is receiving by rail most of its lumber and forest products from more distant points.

Far off Washington and Oregon with their great forests of fir, red cedar, hemlock and spruce are no inconsiderable factors today, in supplying the city with needed stocks for its diversified needs locally and for general distribution to the central Western and Eastern United States markets. California forests are giving their sugar pine, western pine and redwood lumber in constantly increasing quantities and the Inland Empire of Idaho, Eastern Washington and Montana are providing white pine, western pine, fir and larch in considerable volume.

In California lumber is transported through the mountains in flumes, many of them 60 miles in length, and then loaded aboard trains for Chicago. And again lumber comes to Chicago from the Southern forests where beautiful moss hangs from the trees and where teams of oxen are the motive power of transportation.

One lumber yard alone in Chicago comprises 45 acres and has an entire mile of water frontage to say nothing of twenty branch yards in Cook County. Although today the greater part of the lumber product is handled by rail more than a score of lumber vessels ply in and out of Chicago's harbor.

Lumber Industry Shows Changes—The lumber industry of Chicago has gone through revolutionary changes since it was established. At first, practically all the lumber handled here came from the great pine forests of Michigan, which produced a quality of lumber which for many purposes had no equal. This lumber was within easy reach and was brought to Chicago mostly in sailing vessels, the old time



View of a present up-to-date Chicago lumber yard.

"lumber hookers." Mills were numerous on the east shore of the lake. They worked steadily and the lumber poured into the Chicago market. The lake was dotted with sails at that time. But the forests of Michigan were exhausted in time and the old sailing vessels became extinct.

When the supply of white pine near home had given out other kinds of lumber came into use. Railroads supplanted vessels as transporters of lumber. Centers of consumption also moved from one city to another.

Yet with all these changes Chicago has retained the lead in the lumber industry. Here in Chicago first was conceived the idea of taking the log run lumber from the rail of the vessel and assorting it into qualities and sizes to fit the public needs. It is a laudable reflection upon the far-sightedness and sagacity of those who were then identified with the business, to accord them the distinction of having first perceived the advantage of establishing assortments of the various grades of forest products, to fit specific needs and to provide to the consumer, what he wanted and could use to best advantage.

What has made it possible for Chicago to retain this leadership?

First, her advantageous geographical location. Second, the growth and development of her railroad facilities, and third, the splendid industrial growth in the city and its environs, that have placed it first of all in the markets of the world as a user and consumer of wood products.

Chicago is Center of Mail Order Business—Greatest Mail Order Houses in the World Are Located Here

Chicago has many industries that advertise the city and its business advantages throughout the nation, but it is doubtful if there are any that can equal the record made in this field by the mail order houses. Catalogues from the Chicago houses are to be found in every part of the United States, as well as in every country of the world that has parcels post service. Buyers in all parts of the country have formed the habit of writing to Chicago when they wish to make purchases, and it is the mail order houses that are largely responsible for this fact, which represents one of the most direct and effective forms of advertising for any community.

93 Mail Order Firms—Chicago, with 93 firms that devote their attention exclusively to the mail order business, leads the world in this line of commercial activity. Largely because of the activities of these concerns, the post-office in Chicago handles more first class mail, more third class, and more parcels post packages than any other city.

The mail order houses of Chicago are of all types and sizes. Some are small, but there are at least ten concerns whose business runs into the millions annually. Two of these houses handle such a heavy business that the reports of their sales, month by month, are used by the United States Department of Commerce as an indication of business conditions throughout the country.

Two Big Mail Order Houses—These firms are Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. Total sales made by the first mentioned firm amounted to $245,373,418 during 1920. It is probable that the decline for 1921 sales is more apparent than real, that is, the difference is due more to the lower scale of prices than to a slackening in the number of purchases.

The business of the mail order houses is transacted in every country of the world that has parcels post service, but the great bulk of sales are in the rich agricultural regions of the Mississippi Valley. It is impossible to obtain exact figures showing the grand total of mail order sales made in Chicago, but estimates run all the way from $500,000,000 to more than $1,000,000,000 annually. One reason why it is difficult to come anywhere near the real figures is that there are numerous big houses that do business partly by salesmen and partly by mail.

The fact that a catalogue from a Chicago mail order house or from one of its branches, is to be found in almost every home throughout the agricultural districts means that an enormous number of these books must be printed and sent out. Chicago has consequently become the great center for this form of printing.

Another important by-product of the mail order business is that the big houses have branched out into manufacturing and are now making many of the articles that they sell. Some of the big houses manufacture clothing, shoes, agricultural implements, harness, wallpaper and are active also in numerous other lines.

The success of the mail order houses is due, according to those who are familiar with the details of how this business is handled, to a quick "turn-over" policy, quick sales, low prices and a large volume of trade. Every effort is made to satisfy the customers. During the period of deflation the mail order houses were the first to write off losses on inventories, hence their recovery was rapid.

Chicago the Birth Place of Mail Order Business—Chicago was the birthplace of the mail order business. It was here that the idea was originated and its greatest development has taken place in Chicago. The start was made in 1872 by A. Montgomery Ward and George R. Thorne. The first catalogue they issued was small enough to slip into a coat pocket. It is now a curiosity and is occasionally seen at exhibits.

Some of the mail order houses passed through periods of severe stress during their earlier days. As soon as they were well established their business expanded rapidly and they were soon sending goods to almost all parts of the world. Shipments were especially large to India, China and other points in the far East, the interior of South America, South Africa and more recently Mexico. Branch houses have been established in many parts of the United States, but the business of these institutions is centered about the parent houses in Chicago. Although the business has spread through many countries its stronghold is in the farming districts of this nation.

It was formerly remarked that the mail order houses handled everything, from a needle to a traction engine, but more recently the business has been growing away from the heavier articles. These concerns now handle practically everything except automobiles. The catalogues that are sent out are extremely large volumes that are distributed practically by the carload. Printing of these books has been built up into an industry of considerable size.

No salesmen are sent out by these houses. The customer makes out his order from the catalogue and sends it in along with the cash. The mail order men claim that they succeed because they give service. They do not dispute with customers. The goods are sent out under the broad guarantee that money will be refunded and no questions asked if the goods do not prove as represented.

The plants of the mail order houses have grown until they are of extraordinary dimensions. One of the plants almost represents a city in itself. It is frequently visited by those who come to Chicago to see the big establishments.

Chicago Leads the World in Jobbing and Retailing Millinery—Expansion in This Business Has Been Rapid

During recent years the millinery houses in Chicago have made such rapid strides in expanding their business that Chicago is now rated as the largest millinery jobbing center in the world.

In the three departments of manufacturing, distributing and retailing millinery, Chicago stands supreme. This is just one more field in which the city has taken the lead. Chicago's turn over in this business is approximately $50,000,000 a year.

Leadership in this line has come to Chicago within the last six years and was mainly the result of war conditions. The reason for this was that the war brought about a shattering of traditions that had kept the millinery trade centered elsewhere for many years, although Chicago was well equipped to handle it. Railroad congestion and other difficulties during the war period made it necessary for many purchasers from other cities to do their buying in Chicago, a change that they made, for the most part, with the idea that it would be only temporary. The experience showed them that it was to their advantage to continue to make purchases at this point. The great increase in sales is proof that many buyers have transferred their business to Chicago during recent years who formerly made their purchases elsewhere.

The causes which have aided in the development of the millinery trade are the same that have brought about expansion in other lines, namely, that Chicago can furnish high class goods and make deliveries quickly. The factories which send out these goods employ the best designers who keep abreast of the times. These designers make regular trips to Paris and to other points, so that they are kept well informed regarding styles, which is one of the main points in this, as well as in other lines that supply the trade.

Largest Hat and Bonnet Shop—No city in the world can show a retail hat and bonnet shop of the size of the one in a Chicago department store. This particular shop heads the list with a business of more than $2,000,000 a year. The largest jobbing house in the world devoted exclusively to millinery and milliners' supplies is in Chicago and has an estimated turnover of $7,000,000 a year. Easter flowers by the acre, and unimaginable quantities of bows, feathers and other "fixings" are spread before the eye.

The factories and shops of Chicago employ some 25,000 workers, though no actual count can be given because of the many scattered small establishments. There are factories that employ as many as 1,000 persons under one roof and occupy whole modern buildings of six to ten stories. One of these makes an annual output amounting to $1,500,000 wholesale. The women and girls who work on the actual manual operations average $18 a week and some earn as high as $60 a week.

Shipments to New York—Perhaps the most surprising fact discovered in this connection is that one Chicago house sends to New York every year about $750,000 worth of millinery. This house has customers in Alaska, Cuba, Mexico, New Zealand and Japan. It ships goods even to France, where the most captivating headgear is popularly supposed to grow by some special magic. The great bulk of the Chicago millinery product, however, is sold to the 50,000,000 people in the western and middle western states. To serve that area, Chicago is supremely qualified by geographic situation and unequaled transportation facilities.

Some Chicago concerns also conduct the millinery department in department stores in numerous other cities. Such a millinery department is run in the name of the local store and the customers regard it as a part of Brown's, Smith's or Jones' business, no less than the dry goods, shoes or anything else. In reality, it is a separate enterprise, paying a percentage to Brown, Smith or Jones, the store owner, but managed and controlled by the special millinery concern. Chicago leads in the number and importance of such organizations and does through them a business of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year.

Wholesale milliners are much benefitted by the perfection of the less than carload shipments plan which has been developed in the Chicago district. Under this system shipments sent out by many houses are grouped, and in this way it is possible to send a carload to a given point. The great amount of shipments sent out daily makes it possible to make up a carload quickly and thus ensure speedy delivery.

Chicago Has Largest Municipal Lighting System in the World—Now Operating 54,000 Street Lights

Chicago has the largest municipal lighting system in the world. It operated during the year 1922, 54,000 electric street lamps which cost the city $1,400,000. During 1923 this number will be increased, making Chicago the "brightest spot" on the globe.

The first municipal electric lighting system was placed in operation on Christmas Eve, 1887. The location of the first station was in the basement of Chemical Engine Co. No. 1 at Clinton and Washington streets. The equipment consisted of one 125 H. P. engine and four 30-light, low tension, dynamos. One hundred lights were placed in service, lighting the river at street intersections.

The energy for the operation of Chicago's street lamps is obtained from the Hydro-Electric plant of the Sanitary District at an annual rate of $15 per kilowatt, or $0.0044 per kilowatt hour. The cost of operation has decreased, due to economical methods, introduction of more efficient types of lighting units and reduction of current rates, from an average of $55.40 per lamp in 1906 to an average of $24.85 per lamp in 1922.

Five Types of Lamps in Use—Five types of lamps are in use ranging from 100 to 1,000 candle power. One thousand flickering candles at a business street intersection might be arranged to provide an artistic lighting effect, but with Chicago's reputation as a windy city the chances are that the first ones would be out before the 1000th could be lighted.

The Department of Gas and Electricity operates in residence districts a large number of 100 candle power, 4 ampere gas-filled series incandescent lamps. A submarine cable is laid in the parkway and ornamental castiron or concrete posts are installed to carry the lamp equipment. Seventy-five of these lamps are installed per mile of street, two being placed at each street intersection, one at each intersection of a street and an alley, and in general one lamp for each 75 linceal feet of street.

New Type of Residence Lighting System—A new type of residence lighting system (known as the group lighting system) has been designed. Twenty-one thousand lamps have been installed on this type of circuit and an additional fourteen thousand lamps are being installed. This system is constructed at a saving of 13 per cent in first cost and so designed that it is impossible for the public to come in contact with dangerous voltages. In the technical language of the electrician it is explained as follows:

The cables are laid in the parkway, a 5,000-volt cable being used for the primary circuit and a 600-volt cable for the secondary circuit. For street and alley crossings the cable is protected by fiber conduit encased in concrete, or steel pipe, which is pushed from curb to curb without disturbing the existing pavement. There are 250 to 350 100-candle power series lamps operated in groups of 17 to 31 lamps for each group. Each group is connected to the secondary side of a series transformer which operates at 6.6 ampere primary with a ratio of 1 to 1. There are usually twelve of these transformers with their primary windings connected in series on each 5,000 volt circuit.

Chicago Ranks First as a Producer of Petroleum Products—Large Production by Two Great Companies

The Chicago district leads the world when it comes to producing refined petroleum products.

No other section of the country can rival the Chicago area as a refining center except a portion of the New Jersey coast where crude oil is refined for foreign consumption.

Some idea of the size of the business in this district can be secured from a glance at the refineries of the Sinclair Refining Company and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which operate here and occupy about 2,500 acres with their plants. This property and the improvements thereon represent an investment of approximately $75,000,000. The refineries which these companies operate are the largest in the United States and the finished products they turn out are shipped all over the country.

Daily Output Heavy—In fact, 150,000 barrels of finished products are turned out each day by these two large companies, which employ approximately 10,000 workers in their plants. The annual salaries of these employers total about $15,000,000.

Riding through the East Chicago district where both the Sinclair and Standard Companies are located, the visitor soon knows when he is in the vicinity of the refineries as the air is heavy and pungent with the odor of crude oil and vapors given off in the refining process. Tank after tank can be seen in the yards of plants and hundreds of tank cars are being switched back and forth.

The Pipe Line System—Chicago is the terminal of the greatest system of oil transporting pipe lines known. These lines bring oil from the wells in the southwest to the refineries. This pipe line system entering the Chicago area is the most notable example of this type of construction work in modern times and was built by the Sinclair Company. It is the last

word in transportation efficiency as applied to bulk commodities. The trunk lines extend from the various producing fields of northern Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas to the company's refineries in the mid-continent field, Kansas City and Chicago.

The field gathering lines of the system extend throughout practically all of the producing districts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Northern Texas, wherein is produced and marketed approximately 500,000,000 barrels of light crude oil, or about 65 per cent of the light grade crude oil produced in the United States.

Location Ideal—Chicago's pre-eminence in the production of refined petroleum products is in part due to its superior location.

A more advantageous location than that at East Chicago could hardly be found for such an industry. From an industrial point of view it is well nigh perfect. The Indiana Harbor canal furnishes a gateway to all points on the Great Lakes and even to foreign countries. Direct connection to all the great trunk lines radiating from Chicago as the center is furnished by three railroads. In these refineries so advantageously located, is found that most modern equipment.

Chicago and Oil—Although Chicago now leads the world as an oil center, its prestige will be even greater within a few years, as with the increased consumption of gasoline and oil the refineries situated on the Chicago district will turn out an even greater volume of finished products. Meantime, connected with the great oil fields of the south by a marvelous trunk line, and possessing the largest and most modern refineries in the country, the Chicago area is without doubt the great distributing center on the oil map.

Chicago's Wonderful Package Freight Service is Great Aid to Business—2,500 Cars Used Daily

More than 2,500 package freight cars by which small town merchants are supplied with the newest and freshest merchandise now leave Chicago daily. As a result buyers are flocking to Chicago, the central market, because they know that it means a saving of time in the delivery of goods to buy in this city with its package freight service.

This service is one that insures speedy delivery of merchandise in lots less than a carload. Under the system initiated through the Association of Commerce in co-operation with the railroads all consignments are consolidated so that delays in making transfer are avoided.

Old Method Was Slow—Before the days of this system small shipments went out in a haphazard sort of way and the merchant in Waco, Texas, or some other such point, considered himself lucky if the piano he ordered for Christmas arrived sometime around Easter. Now he gets it in five days.

Through package freight reaches Jackson, Miss., in three days; Tampa, Fla., in five; Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex., in four and Nashville in two. Almost any point in Illinois or Indiana is reached the morning after the day of shipment.

This merchandise service is the result of years of study of the needs of the small town merchant and a thorough analysis of the country's vast network of rail transportation. By way of illustration of what had to be overcome it may be stated that there are more than 200 different ways of routing freight from Chicago to Charlotte, N. C., but only one route has a through package car to Charlotte.

It required several years of study to determine the quickest and most economical route to this point. Test shipments were made over many of the 200 different routes and in some instances shippers' representatives or representatives of the Association of Commerce freight traffic bureau made personal inspections.

Chicago Logical Pivot for Package Freight Scheme—Chicago, with the world's greatest transportation facilities and the market place of 50,000,000 people within a night's ride, is the logical pivot for such a freight delivery scheme. Thirty-nine railroads, including 25 great systems, terminate here. This represents 40 per cent of the railroad mileage of the United States. Fourteen belt line railroads, comprising 1,400 miles of track, one-third of the total belt mileage of the United States, make connections between the great trunk lines.

Chicago has more than 100 railroad yards for the dispatch of freight shipments. There are 315 freight receiving stations located at convenient points throughout the city. The Clearing Yards have a daily capacity of 10,000 freight cars. This elasticity of transportation has brought about the establishment of equitable freight rates which give consignees in the Chicago trade zone a great advantage in dealing direct with the Chicago market.

Chicago's 2,500 package freight cars daily go to 1,800 shipping points in 40 states, from which 60,000 other points can be reached with one transfer. The daily tonnage of freight is about 25,000. Were all these cars coupled together they would make a train more than 25 miles long.

Shipments Valued at Millions—The value of Chicago's package freight shipments runs into millions of dollars daily. There are no accurate records because a package car is filled with a large range of goods. A package of silks may be worth $1,000 but a package of the same size containing tinware only $10. From 300 to 700 packages are put in one car.

In trying to arrive at a rough estimate of the value of the 2,500 daily cars of package freight, one expert hazarded a guess of $25,000 per car. That would be $62,500,000 a day. Another put it at $1,000 a car, or $2,500,000 a day. By striking a general average between these figures, the daily shipment would amount to more than $30,000,000.

The chief advantages of through package freight are in the saving of time and the condition of goods at destination. Many claims for damage, loss and delays are avoided.

Service is Excellent—Chicago's system has reached such a fine stage of development that it can beat St. Louis in her own territory in the matter of service. There are many places in Texas to which, by correct routing, Chicago is able to overcome other advantages of the St. Louis market. For example, shipments to Laredo, Amarillo and El Paso, Texas, can be made in less time from Chicago than from St. Louis.

In one of four Chicago union freight stations, operated by the Chicago Junction Railway, just taken over by the New York Central, 125 cars are loaded at one time. It handles about 350 cars a day. It takes a lot of tonnage to satisfy 39 railroads calling for freight several times a day, but such is the package business of Chicago that there hardly ever is a time when the demand cannot be filled. These universal freight stations are clearing houses for all less than carload shipments.

The big shipper loads his shipment directly into cars at his factory. If he has loaded into one car a number of packages going to different destinations, that car is moved from the factory track at 6 P. M. It is taken to the universal freight station and placed at the platform ready for unloading at 7 A. M. on the following day.

When the shipper loads his car he places the billing in a box for that purpose at the factory door. At 6 P. M. a Chicago Junction Railway automobile collects all these bills and takes them to the freight station. A night force of clerks figures the rates and makes out the waybills. At noon the following day the bills are returned to the shipper.

At 7 A. M. the cars at the universal freight station are unloaded and the packages are sorted. Each package is placed in a car going to the destination of that package. Electric elevators connect the five warehouse floors with the loading and transfer platforms, greatly facilitating the work of getting the freight to its destination.

At 2 P. M. the shipments have all been sorted and reloaded, and at 6 P. M. the Chicago Junction Railway takes the cars to the various trunk lines. It has direct connection with every system entering Chicago.

A Union Freight Station—The first attempt at establishing a union freight station was made in 1902 by R. Fitzgerald, then president of the Chicago Junction. He had a force of four men and the first day's business consisted of 13 tons of freight. Now the daily average is about 1,985 tons.

The movement of freight is followed up not only out of Chicago, but to destination and gateway points where union freight stations cars are handled.

Agents of the Chicago Junction Railway keep a close check on shipments from loading to unloading. New through routes are contually being established and wherever this is done a representative of the company accompanies the car to its destination to get first hand information on time and service as a basis for all future shipments on that particular route.

In "The Way to Ship," a loose-leaf book of some 300 pages, compiled by J. F. Morton, manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce freight service department, all the package freight routings for the U. S. and Canada are given. It points out that the proper routing of freight is more than a transportation problem, that it means satisfaction to the seller as well as the buyer and that the service creates a desire to trade in this market. Its instructions to shipper includes:

"Chicago has the tonnage, the railroads have the cars, and the Chicago Association of Commerce can, with your co-operation and the extensive transportation facilities of this city, give you the best service of any in the country."

Smaller Shipper Served—For the smaller shipper who has no direct railway connections and who probably would not be able to fill a car with assorted packages, the union freight station is a great convenience and time saver. He loads his truck with freight going out on a dozen roads and takes it all to the Chicago Junction, where it is sorted and transferred, instead of making stops at the freight stations of twelve roads.

It is not necessary for the shipper to send his package to a down town freight house or to any consolidated car loader to get prompt service, as all scheduled cars are so handled that they leave Chicago in through merchandise trains and get the same service as cars from the down town freight houses, thus saving time, transfer and damage frequently caused by transfer. The trunk lines are working in harmony with the Chicago Junction and are striving to put into operation as many more of these cars as possible.

A large percentage of Chicago's package freight goes through the union freight houses of the Chicago Junction Railway.

The loading platforms of the freight stations and the shipping rooms in the large wholesale houses, chiefly dry goods, are veritable beehives of industry. At one of the large dry goods houses an average of 1,200 packages are put up and shipped daily.

At some of the wholesale grocery houses the average is even higher.

Thousands of persons are employed in the shipping rooms of these big stores. On the loading platforms of the Chicago Junction Railway there is a force of several thousand men.

Chicago merchandise handled by package freight is distributed more economically, rapidly and efficiently than it can be done anywhere else in the world.

FACTS ABOUT PACKAGE FREIGHT

Twenty-five thousand tons of merchandise of an estimated value of $30,000,000 shipped daily.

Through destination cars to 1,800 points in 40 states, from which 60,000 other points can be reached with one transfer.

There are more than 200 different ways of routing freight to Charlotte, N. C., but only one route has a through package car.

Chicago merchandise distributed more economically, rapidly and efficiently than it can be done anywhere else in the world.

The appended table shows the speed with which package freight is delivered.

City	No. of Days	City	No. of Days	City	No. of Days	City	No. of Days	City	No. of Days
Albany	1	Dallas	4	Houston	5	Mobile	4	Salt Lake City	6
Albuquerque	5	Davenport	1	Huntington, W. Va.	2	Montgomery	3	San Antonio	5
Altoona	3	Denver	4	Indianapolis	1	Montreal	3	San Francisco	9
Asheville	4	Detroit	1	Ishpeming	2	Nashville	2	Seattle	11
Baltimore	4	Duluth	2	Jacksonville	5	Nebraska City	3	Sioux Falls	3
Billings	6	Elkhart	1	Jersey City	3	New Orleans	4	Spartanburg	4
Birmingham	3	El Paso	6	Kansas City	2	New York	3	Syracuse	3
Boston	5	Escanaba	3	Knoxville	3	Norfolk	5	Tacoma	10
Buffalo	2	Evansville	1	Lima	1	Oklahoma City	4	Tampa	6
Charleston, S. C.	4	Fargo	4	Little Rock	3	Omaha	3	Toronto	3
Charlotte	4	Fort Wayne	1	Logansport	1	Paducah	2	Trinidad	4
Cheyenne	5	Fort Worth	4	Los Angeles	9	Pittsburgh	2	Tulsa	3
Cincinnati	2	Grand Forks	4	Louisville	2	Portland, Ore.	10	Vancouver	11
Cleveland	2	Grand Rapids	1	Madison	1	Pueblo	3	Vicksburg	11
Colorado Springs	5	Great Falls	7	Memphis	3	Richmond, Va.	4	Vincennes	1
Council Bluffs	3	Green Bay	2	Minneapolis	3	Rochester	3	Wichita	3

To some of the above points the time is almost equal to that of express service.

Chicago is Center for Distribution of Paper—Is Also a Great Consumer of This Product

Chicago is a great distributer of paper for the middle west. Immense supplies of this indispensable product are kept on hand by the large paper houses in the city and from Chicago all kinds of it are shipped to various points in the west and middle west.

Chicago also ranks as one of the largest consumers of paper in the world. No estimate has ever been made of the millions of pounds required every year for this city but the amount reaches a staggering figure. For catalogues, magazines and advertising media alone a huge supply is needed as Chicago is now the printing center of the United States and as a result demands and consumes many carloads of paper.

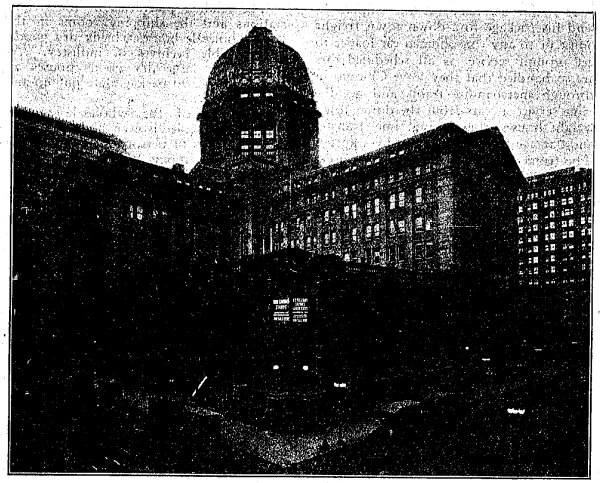
Is Also Manufacturing Center—Not only is Chicago a great consumer of paper, but she is also a manufacturer. This city now has four plants engaged in the making of paper board for boxes and shipping cases. Chicago has also some of the finest paper stock packing plants in the United States, furnishing raw materials to plants within a radius of 400 miles. Its future in this respect is assured from the fact that the city has such an excellent market for paper, has such excellent railroad facilities, good water and labor conditions, and last but not least, the opening of the Chicago markets to foreign countries by way of the proposed water routes, both through the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence to the ocean and via the Illinois-Mississippi waterway to the gulf.

Chicago's Postoffice is Big Industry—5,000,000 Pieces of Mail Daily

The Chicago postoffice is an industry. Moreover, it is one of the biggest industries in the city from the point of view of money handled during the year.

Last year the Chicago postoffice did over $55,000,000 worth of business. The only public service corporation which outdid the postoffice in cash receipts last year was Chicago Surface Lines. The street cars took in a total of $60,343,000 last year.

5,000,000 Pieces of Mail Daily—Five million pieces of mail are handled daily in the Chicago postoffice. More than 11,000 employes are required to handle and deliver this volume. Many of the packages, since the introduction of parcel post, are heavy enough to make the sheer weight a problem.



Federal Post Office Building. Contrast this with the picture of Chicago's first Post Office Building. The present building is rapidly growing inadequate for the Post Office and Federal business and plans are in prospect for either a new building or a considerable enlargement of this building.

The mail handled at the Chicago postoffice in one day since the completion of the new Van Buren street terminal, would fill a parade of one-ton trucks, extending from the Wrigley building out into South Chicago. Chicago has the second largest postoffice in the United States and with the completion of the new terminal is expected to surpass New York by a wide margin. The latter city, however, will lead for a long time in the handling of foreign mail.

A whole department of its own is taken by the service given to the great mail order houses and their enormous volume of mail and packages.

The Quincy station is the substation assigned to the needs of the mail order houses. Every co-operation is extended to the postoffice department by the big mail order firms and the latter expedite the delivery of mail by sending their own trucks to take their mail away from the substation. Leading platforms are provided by the postoffice and the mail is rushed to the waiting trucks in bulk and carried direct to the letter opening department of the mail order concern.

Heavy Mail for One Firm—A single firm, which it would be a violation of confidence to name, has forty-four pouches of first-class mail alone every day and more than 1,400 pounds of parcel post. The latter comprise merchandise which is returned for some reason. The incoming mail to the big mail order houses often averages higher than 275,000 letters a day for months at a time.

One of the most interesting bits of news in connection with the postoffice is the recent joint letter to the speaker of the house of representatives from Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department and Postmaster-General Work asking for a long term appropriation which will eventually provide for more than $45,000,000 worth of government buildings, if the suggestion is accepted.

Of this sum $10,000,000 is to be appropriated for a new postoffice building in Chicago, largely on the recommendation of Postmaster Lueder, whose long experience in the real estate business enabled him to see at once the advisability of the move from a business standpoint. An expenditure of $700,000 for the remodeling and renovating of the present postoffice in the federal building is also recommended. It is expected that the new structure will be built somewhere on the west side of the loop, across the river, and possibly some distance out on the west side.

In addition to the big building on Adams street, the postoffice has terminal stations at the railway depots for parcel post, forty-eight stations throughout the city where carriers are employed, four classified stations wtihout carriers and 311 substations for the sale of stamps and money orders, the registering of letters and the insurance of parcels.

Speaking of money orders, Chicago leads the country in this business. It paid nearly twenty-nine million orders in 1918, and issued about two million. The receipts and disbursements for the money order business for this period were $421,000,000.

Chicago District Produces 100,000 Pianos Annually—Value Runs Into Millions

Employing from 6,000 to 7,000 people the piano industry in Chicago ranks high among those that have made this city famous. Between 100,000 and 125,000 instruments are produced in Chicago piano factories each year, this output being nearly one-half of the output for the entire United States.

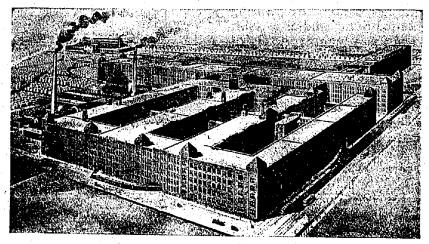
The city has the largest establishment in the world devoted exclusively to making player pianos, with a capacity just now being enlarged to 35,00 fine instruments a year. One of the greatest organ-building factories in America is also located in this city. Chicago is first in band instruments, has lately assumed prominence in the making of phonographs, and has a considerable output of orchestral instruments of all kinds.

Output Exceeds That of Europe—Before the war, Germany and Great Britain were the principal European makers of pianos, the total British production being about equal to that of the city of Chicago. These two rival countries and all the rest of the world combined did not equal the American output. They surpassed the United States in export trade, it is true, but American instruments enjoyed an enormously greater home market.

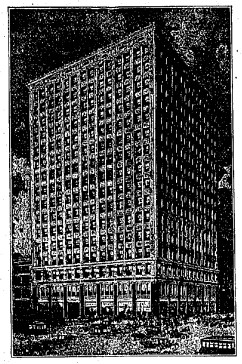
While Chicago pianos now go everywhere in the civilized world, yet it remains true that because of nearness, the Mississippi Valley takes about half of the Chicago output.

In assigning to Chicago so high a place as has just been done, account is made of manufacturing that is done at outlying points in Illinois and Michigan, but controlled by Chicago houses, such points being Rockford, Oregon, DeKalb, St. Charles, Muskegon, Grand Haven and Holland. Within the confines of the city itself the volume of manufacturing is about half the Chicago commercial output.

Quantities of Varnish Used—The trade recognizes plain pianos, grand pianos, player pianos, coin-operated pianos and reproducing pianos, all of which are made in Chicago. Varnish is used in great quantities in piano manufacturing—150,000 gallons a year for the Chicago output of pianos. Each of the five necessary coats of varnish is dried by mechanically driven air currents in special drying rooms. Some part of the instrument can be sprayed with varnish from a nozzle end, after drying, polished by machinery; other parts must have the varnish brushed on and be polished with blocks of pumice by hand.



W. W. Kimball Piano Company factories, located on the west side of Chicago.



Kimball Hall Building. Executive offices and sales rooms of the Kimball Piano Company.

The consumption of glue in veneering and in joining parts is also large, perhaps ten pounds to an instrument, or 400 to 600 tons a year in Chicago.

It has been estimated that 20,000,000 feet of lumber of various grades and kinds, costing perhaps $2,000,000 to $2,250,000, is consumed annually in the piano industry in Chicago.

Chicago the Great Produce Market—Millions of Dollars Worth of Butter, Eggs and Fruits Handled Here Each Year

Chicago is the great central market for butter and eggs, fruit and vegetables. It is the great distributing center for not only the United States but, when occasion demands, for the whole world. Situated in the very heart of the producing section, this city is ideally located for such a business which now ranks as one of the very largest in the city.

At least 400 firms are in the produce business in Chicago, exclusive of the retailers. Shipments intended for these firms are gathered at various concentration points and are sent on to Chicago by the trainload. Each year 24,000 cars of apples, peaches, cantaloupes, strawberries, cabbages, white potatoes, tomatoes and onions are unloaded here, exclusive of home-grown stock hauled to market by truck and wagon. This amount of produce would fill a train 180 miles long.

The Fruit Business—Chicago is the greatest fruit distributing center in the country. It draws its supplies from far and near—Africa and Michigan—and at all seasons—berries are in market in January and July. The bananas that come to Chicago and then are distributed throughout the country amount to millions of bunches annually, and this one fruit business alone is an immense one. But bananas, good as they are, are but a part of the city's fruit commerce. Aristocratic California oranges travel across the continent in special trains of "refrigerator pullmans." So do fruits from the Northwest and from the South, guarded from extremes of heat and cold en route more carefully than if they were human beings.

Approximately 1,100 cars of peaches entered into consumption at Chicago annually during the last four years. Practically all came between June and October. Arkansas, Colorado, California, Georgia and Texas contributed some 58 per cent of the total.

About 90 per cent of the local supply of cantaloupes came from Arizona, Arkansas, California and Colorado, with California the biggest shipper. Chicago also took practically all shipped from Michigan and some from Indiana. Chicago draws its supplies of strawberries from Michigan, Tennessee, Louisiana and Illinois. The early and second early tomatoes come from California, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, while the late tomatoes are supplied by Illinois and Missouri and the home growers.

Big Business in Apples and Potatoes—In Chicago more apples are sold in a year than Adam could bite if he averaged one a day since his first nibble. A native of almost any land under the sun that produces fruit could find some "home grown" article if he visited the fruit centers of the city. Not only does every part of the United States ship its fruit to Chicago for consumption or distribution to other markets, but Central and South America, and even Africa, raid their orchards or their vines to tickle the palates of Chicagoans. Perhaps you never ate a chirimoya, which is a native of Africa, and if you never did it is your own fault, for they may be bought in the loop and perhaps outside of it. You can spur a jaded appetite with jack-fruit, which is another African, and peaches and plums from the same remote continent. You can rejoice in hothouse grapes from England and Belgium; you can gurgle with joy as you devour a sapodilla or an avacado pear from South America, and can roll your eyes in satisfaction at the taste of the papaya, which is a native of Central America. All these and more besides, with equally unusual names and even more unusual tastes, are a feature of the Chicago fruit business that adds distinction to its vastness.

This city is an immense market for white potatoes. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota furnishes about 70 per cent of this supply, while Virginia and Idaho are fairly heavy contributors. The extra early potatoes come from Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, with a few cars from Alabama and the Carolinas.

Wisconsin contributed about one-third of the annual receipts of cabbage, which amount to 1,400 cars. The early cabbage supply comes from California, Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Practically all the Bermuda onions on the Chicago market come from Texas, while late onions come from Illinois, California, Indiana and Washington.

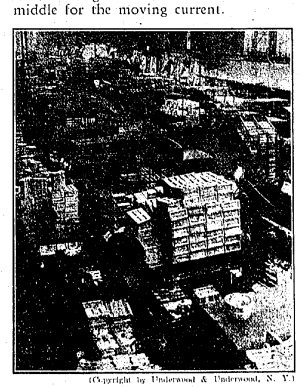
The Mercantile Exchange—The Chicago Mercantile Exchange represents an important cog in the machine which gathers up and distributes the great mass of produce. Butter and eggs are the chief articles dealt in on the exchange and they change hands in amounts of surprising size. Between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, 1921, more than 27,000 carloads of eggs and 11,000 carloads of butter were sold on the exchange in future trades alone. This means 32,400,000 dozen eggs and 198,000,000 pounds of butter. A carload consists of 400 cases of eggs, 30 dozen to the case, or 300 tubs of butter, each being of 60 pounds.

Produce gathered in the Chicago market and either consumed locally or distributed among other centers of population, represents a business of fully $800,000,000 annually. About one-half of this amount is disposed of in the Chicago district, while the remainder is sent to many other points, including other continents.

South Water Street—Unique among the famous streets of the world is South Water street, the heart of Chicago's produce market. Other cities have their markets, but there is nothing that approximates this busy mart. Here, in six blocks, $400,000,000 worth of perishable food products are handled annually.

South Water street, if not beautiful, is nevertheless picturesque. An observer viewing the scene for the first time might imagine himself transported to some foreign region, were it not for the fact that the hurry and hustle are typical of Chicago.

From State to Market street, a ragged row of more or less unsightly buildings line each side of South Water street. Few are more than four stories high, none is of modern design or construction. This rapid handling of produce does not call for handsomely appointed quarters. And no one would think of using this street as an ordinary thoroughfare—its sidewalks and traffic space are surrendered to the trade. Indeed, there is room for nothing else. Between the buildings and the boxes and crates piled high on the sidewalk, the pedestrian may pick his way through the swarm of traders. In the street, wagons and trucks are backed to the curb, hub to hub, leaving a narrow channel in the middle for the moving current.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

South Water Street, in Chicago's produce and commission district, daily one of the busiest market places in the world.

It is not surprising that Chicago should be the great central market for produce. Every railroad and steamship line brings the products of the field, the orchard and dairy, for distribution to the East, West and South. And the Chicago merchant does not hesitate to buy in large quantities because he has an outlet in every direction. But the surprising thing about it all is that such an enormous business is handled in so small an area, and that the constant increase in volume is absorbed without any expansion of space.

Chicago Now Printing Center of Nation—New Plants Bring City to the Front

Publishing more than 500 newspapers, magazines, trade journals and other publications besides millions of dollars worth of direct mail advertising and other advertising media, Chicago now leads the world as a printing center.

During the past few years Chicago's production in the printing line has increased not only because of the natural increase of business in the Chicago area but because many publications have come to Chicago to get their printing done here and to mail their publications from this city. The reasons for this move are obvious.

Chicago is in the heart of the middle west, the natural distributing center from which millions of people can be reached within a few hours ride. Publishers can save money by both printing and mailing from Chicago and hence each month sees additional publications taking up their headquarters in this city and availing themselves of the unexcelled printing and mailing facilities.

While the city has been forging ahead in the race for this position for several years, it was not until last year that Chicago was able to attain this supremacy. It came with the opening here of some of the largest and best equipped printing plants in the country and diverting to Chicago valuable printing contracts of publishers and mail order houses of New York City and other eastern cities.

Already three Eastern magazines of national circulation, the Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping and Hearst's, are printed in Chicago complete, from typesetting to mailing out direct to the subscribers. The western edition of the Saturday Evening Post has been printed in Chicago for some time, and in addition, comes the definite announcement that the Curtis Publishing Co. is about to erect a plant of its own here to do this work. Until the recent completion of some of the new printing plants in Chicago, the plant of the Curtis Publishing Co. in Philadelphia was claimed to be the largest in the world.

Printing Industry Comes West — Shifting of the printing industry westward to Chicago is due to changed economic conditions in the trade and geographical location of this city, it being so centrally located and having such excellent rail and water transportation facilities that it offers a saving of both time and money in shipments of paper and the finished product.

The workings of the postal zoning laws make it advantageous for Eastern publishers, and big business houses using large quantities of catalogues, to have them printed in Chicago and mailed out direct by the printing houses doing the work. Magazines, catalogues and mail matter of this character can be mailed as far east as Pittsburgh and Buffalo advantageously. It is said that the Curtis Publishing Co. is able to save three-quarters of a cent on each copy of the Saturday Evening Post, or approximately $6,000 a week, by printing and mailing the western edition in Chicago. There is also the element of time to be considered in getting magazines to subscribers when they are mailed from Chicago rather than from New York and the other eastern points.

The recent New York strike was another cause that precipitated action by the eastern publishers and sent them scurrying westward with their printing. It is good business for them from more than the mailing point of view. The magazines printed in New York must leave there 12 days before the date of their newstand release in Chicago. Printing and mailing them here allows as much as seven or eight additional days for closing their advertising forms, and when half the edition at least is printed in Chicago the magazine can be mailed two days before release date and meet it anywhere within the Chicago zone.

Chicago's Labor Market for the Printing Trades is Stable—For years there has been no serious interruption in the printing industry here from labor disputes, or closing down by strikes; employers and employes always settle their disputes, and have provisions in their contracts for arbitration. Such wholesome labor conditions and freedom from labor tie-ups is an important factor in bringing big orders to this city. The fact that a large per cent of the plants operate as open shops also adds to the stability of the industry here, it is claimed by some of the heads of the largest plants.

Plants are Up-to-Date—Other factors that have made it possible for Chicago to become the printing center are the size of the newer plants and additions to the older ones, constant addition of the newest types of presses and other printing machinery to keep up with the times so that they can give both quality and quantity production. Then comes the superior plant organizations to be found in the big establishments here which make it possible to turn hundreds of thousands of finished magazines, catalogues and other printed work each work day.

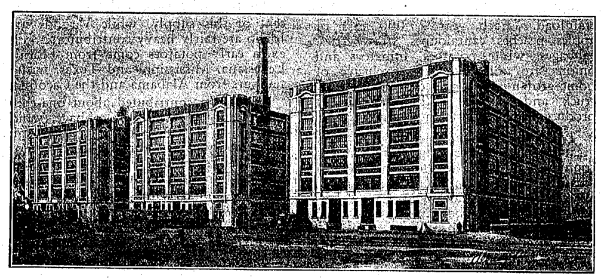
Business today demands speed in every branch, and when catalogues or other printed matter are wanted, no matter how many hundreds of thousands are in the order, there is that insistent demand for it in a hurry, and the plants and their organizations in this city have proved their ability to turn out the work in the quickest possible time.

It is impossible to give figures on the number of magazines published in other cities, which are printed in Chicago. The Printing Products Corporation, which specializies on this type of printing, puts out over 100 separate magazines each month. Among the magazines of other cities printed here are: The American Journal of Public Health, New York; Fun Book and Progress, both of Wheeling, W. Va.; Engineers and Engineering, Philadelphia; American Bar Journal, Albany, N. Y.; Matrix, Madison; Railway Clerk, Cincinnati.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. with their large and splendidly equipped plant, is another organization that helps to make Chicago a printing center. This concern besides handling a large volume of Chicago business is also turning out work for firms located outside of the city.

Some idea of the volume of work that a large Chicago printing plant can handle in the course of a year is shown by the output of one large publishing house which last year produced 14,565,000 magazines, 12,485,000 periodicals, 10,550,000 catalogues, 15,714,000 supplementary catalogues, as well as thousands of smaller circulars not included above. This work required 47,965,000 pounds of white paper, 680 tons of ink, and averaged a daily output of 162,160 pounds of catalogues.

Catalogue Business is Immense—Catalogues represent an important factor in Chicago's printed output. These publications are sent out from the mail order and other large houses in amazing quantities. The amount of such matter sent out is one of the causes that has helped to make Chicago postoffice do a greater business than any other in the country.



New plant of the Cuneo-Henneberry Company, John F. Cuneo & Company and the Cuneo Printing Corporation, located at Grove and 22nd Streets, one of the largest printing and allied trades establishments in the world.

In the printing of catalogues the savings due to publication in Chicago, are especially noticeable. For this reason a number of eastern houses which put out large catalogues have had the work done in Chicago.

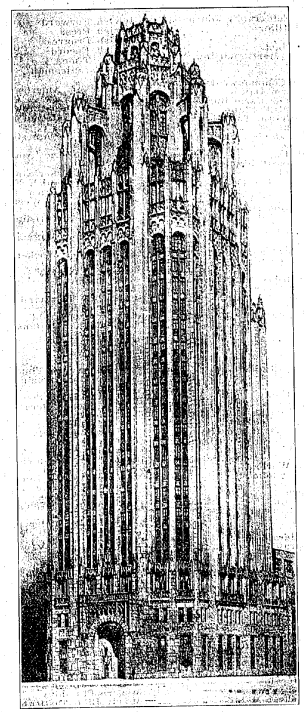
West Gains Business—The extent to which Chicago printing firms have taken over printing mail order catalogues from New York City printers is shown in the statement that the Cuneo Henneberry Co. of this city print catalogues for Bellas Hess & Co., New York; the Charles Williams Stores, Brooklyn, and Pedell Stores, New York. The Cuneo Henneberry Co. prints 3,000,000 mail order catalogues a month, some of them weighing one pound. It also prints the same number of fiction magazines, including the western edition of the Saturday Evening Post, Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping and Hearst's, using 250 tons of paper every day when working full force, as at present.

A distinct advantage Chicago's big printing plants have over those of New York lies in the railroad facilities of this city. It is said that not one of New York's big printing firms is located on a switch track, thereby adding the heavy expense of hauling both raw supplies and paper and the finished products through the city to and from the freight stations. All of Chicago's big printing plants have their own switch tracks and some of them also have been located available to water transportation.

At the present writing, up-to-date figures on the printing industry are not available, but such figures that can be had are significant. These figures were compiled and analyzed by the bureau of business research, Northwestern University school of commerce, and are based mostly on census returns, which are not yet available for 1920.

What Figures Show—These figures show that 9,552 workers were employed in the printing industry in Chicago in 1899, 11,518 in 1904, 15,587 in 1909 and 16,966 in 1914, an increase of 177.6 per cent. In 1899 there were 14,368 workers in New York City, 18,977 in 1904, 23,261 in 1909 and 21,013 in 1914. A decrease took place in New York between 1909 and 1914, but the increase over the showing for 1899 was 146.2 per cent. Philadelphia increased from 5,373 to 6,187 during the same period.

The value of the output of Chicago's printing establishments in 1899 was $18,600,000, in 1904 it was $26,200,000, in 1909 $37,400,000, and in 1914 $50,800,000. During the same years the figures for New York were $28,400,000, $47,300,000, $64,000,000 and $68,300,000. The percentage of increase during this period was 273.5 per cent for Chicago and 239.7 per cent for New York. During the same period the output of Philadelphia was raised from $10,200,000 to $17,400,000 or 171 per cent. The percentages of increases have been greater than elsewhere, with the exception of Cleveland, where the total amount involved was comparatively small.



A reproduction from the architect's drawing of the imposing and magnificent new building which will be the future home of the Chicago Tribune. The site upon which this building is to be erected is on the east side of Michigan Avenue just north of the Link Bridge and opposite the Wrigley Building.

The Printing Payroll—Today Chicago's printing payroll runs to over $30,000,000 annually and among printers' employes from San Francisco to New York it is a fact undisputed that there one "can always get a job." The total number of employes is about 40,000 and of these a large proportion are men of family, many of them living in homes of their own and in fair financial circumstances. Her estimated publication output each month, excluding newspapers, is 20,000,000 copies. House organs of the large manufacturing and jobbing plants add another monthly million to the number. When to this is added the millions of copies of the semi-annual catalogues issued by the great mail order houses and their constant output of department catalogues and other printing the grand total runs too high to make it understandable as illustration, even in these days when billions are ordinary newspaper talk.

Chicago's Daily Newspapers and Trade Journals Are Internationally Known

Involved in Chicago's prestige as a printing center are many newspapers and trade journals. The list of daily newspapers in English includes three morning and four afternoon papers, several of which are leaders in their respective fields.

The morning dailies are the Chicago Daily Tribune, "The World's Greatest Newspaper," The Herald-Examiner and the Journal of Commerce. The Tribune and the Examiner are without equal in point of circulation as these two papers together print practically 2,000,000 copies each Sunday. The Tribune just recently erected a new plant on North Michigan avenue and is now contemplating the building of a magnificent new structure immediately in front of their plant on Michigan boulevard. It will cost $7,000,000.

The four evening dailies are the Chicago Daily News, the Evening Post, American and Journal.

More than 80 foreign language papers are also published in this city. The languages in which the papers are printed number nineteen, and are as follows:

Assyrian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Croatian, English-Jewish, German, Greek, Hollandish, Hungarian, Italian, Yiddish, Lithuanian, Norwegian and Danish, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Serbian, Slovenian, Swedish. Twenty are on the list, but the English-Jewish papers are not included in the count of foreign language papers, for they are printed in English, although they circulate almost exclusively among the Jews.

Many of these papers are dailies and some are weeklies. Many have large newstand sales and several have very large country circulations, selling more than half their issues outside the city. The Polish papers are the most numerous, numbering thirteen in all, with four dailies. Two of the Swedish papers claim the largest circulation for their nationality in the United States and are read by thousands of farmers throughout the Northwest.

While some of the papers are small and are run more from patriotism than for profit, others, and this includes the majority, are prosperous. Some own their buildings and boast complete equipment, from reporters to delivery trucks. They carry much advertising and are as alert as their English-printed big brothers in the loop.

Many of these papers did a great amount of patriotic work for the country during the war and earned the gratitude of the government, for they went into homes that otherwise would have been difficult of access and added their thousands to the great mass of Americans who enlisted in the cause of making the world safe.

A partial list of the English and foreign language newspapers, trade journals, magazines and other publications run off Chicago presses is as follows:

CHICAGO PUBLICATIONS

Abendpost
Acetylene Journal
Advanced Thought
Advocate Review
Agrimotor
Allegheneski Listy
American
American Artisan and Hardware Record
American Bar Association Journal
American Box Maker
American Builder
American Contractor
American Co-operative Journal
American Elevated & Grain Trade
American Farming
American Field
American Florist
American Fruit Grower
American Furniture Manufacturer
American Garage & Auto Dealer
American Homes
American Insurance Digest
American Jeweler
American Journal Diseases of Children
American Journal of Clinical Medicine
American Journal of Ophthalmology
American Journal of Public Health
American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures
American Journal of Sociology
American Lumberman
American Miller
American Paper Merchant
American Patriot
American Photo Engraver
American Pigeon Keeper
American Poultry Journal
American Restaurant
American Roofer
American Seedsman
American Sheep Breeder
American Stone Trade
American Swineherd
Amerikkl Hrvat
Amerikan
Arbeiter-Zeitung
Archives of Dermatology & Syphilology
Archives of Internal Medicines
Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry
Archives of Surgery
Armour Engineer
Astrophysical Journal
Auburn Park Booster
Austinite
Automotive Electrical Engineer
Ave Maria
Bakers' Helper
Bakery Profits
Baltimorsko Listy
Bankers' Monthly
Bankman
Baptist
Barrel & Box
Bell Telephone News
Belting, Transmission, Tools & Supplies
Ben Franklin Monthly
Berkshire World
Better Farming
Beverage Journal
Billiards Magazine
Black Diamond
Bladet
Blue Book Magazine
Botanical Gazette
Bowler's Journal
Boyce's Weeklies
Brann's Iconoclast
Breeder's Gazette
Brewer & Maltster & Beverages
Brick & Clay Record
British American
Building Supply News
Buildings & Building Management
Bulletin of the American Railway Engineering Association
Burnside-Dauphin Park Review
Cafeteria Management
Calumet
Calumet Index
Canadian American
Candy & Ice Cream
Candy Factory
Candy Jobber
Candy Manufacturer
Canner
Carton Age
Cement and Engineering News
Cement, Mill & Quarry
Cepy & Newy Swiat
Champion of Fair Play
Cherry Circle
Chef & Steward
Chicago Apparel Gazette
Chicago Automobile Club Journal
Chicago Banker
Chicago Commerce
Chicago Defender
Chicago Golfer
Chicago Greek Daily
Chicago Israelite
Chicago Journal of Commerce
Chicago Labor News
Chicago Lodger
Chicago Lutheran Herald
Chicago Realtor
C. R. D. A. News
Chicago Telegram
Child Life
Christian Century
Cicero News
City Editor & Reporter
Class
Cleaning & Dyeing World
Clinique
Club Management
Collegiate World
Collyer's Eye
Columbian & Western Catholic
Commercial Telegraphy Journal
Community Miller
Concordia
Concrete Products
Confectionery Merchandising
Construction
Continent
Co-operative Commonwealth
Corn Belt Farm Dailies
County Agent & Farm Bureau
Creamery & Milk Plant
Ice Cream Topics
Culinary Progress
Czechoslovak Review
Dairy Produce
Dansk Tidende
Dementia Praecox Studies
Denni Hlasatel
Dental Facts
Dianason
Dog World
Domestic Engineering
Drama
Druggs
Drovers' Journal
Drugdom
Drug Store Merchandising
Dry Goods Reporter
Duch Casu
Dunlop's Saturday Night Dispatch
Dziennik Chicagoski
Dziennik Ludowy
Dziennik Narodowy
Dziennik Zjednoczena
Eagle
East & West
Economist
Edict
Edinost
Electrical Retailing
Electrical Review and Industrial Engineer
Electric Traction
Elementary School Journal
Embalmer's Monthly
Engineering & Contracting
Buildings & Structures Issue
Railways & Excavation Issue
Roads & Streets Issue
Waterworks & Hydraulics Issue
Engineering World
Englewood Economist
Englewood Times
English Journal
Epworth Herald
Erlasserd Bayastan
Evangelisten
Everyday Life
Exhibitors Herald
Export Esperantist
Extension Magazine
Factory
Farm & Home (Western Edition)
Farm Implement News
Tractor & Truck Review
Farm Loans & City Bonds
Farm Mechanics
Feminine Review
Fertilizer Green Book
Fibre Containers
Finska Missions Posten
Florists' Review
Folks Vennen
Forbundets Veckotidning
Franciscan Herald
Free Russia
Furnaces & Sheet Metals
Fun Book
Fun on the Farm
Furniture Age
Furniture Journal
Gardening
Glas Svobode
Golden Circle
Golden Rule Magazine
Golfers' Magazine
Gospel Choir
Grain Dealers' Journal
Greek Star
Gregg Writer
Half Century Magazine
Hamiltonian
Hardware Review
Hardwood Record
Harness Herald
Health Magazine
Herald & Examiner
Hide & Leather
High School Life
Highway Engineer & Contractor
Hill's Market Reporter
Hlasatel
Home Folks
Horse Review
Hospital Buyer
Hospital Management
Hospodarske Listy
Hotel Bulletin
Hotel Monthly
Hotel World
House Furnishing Journal
Household Guest
Hrvatski Glasnik
Ice and Refrigeration
Illinois Central Magazine
Illinois Law Review
Illinois Medical Journal
Illinois Staats Zeitung
Illustrated World
Industrial Power
Il Messagero della Salute
Inland Printer
Insurance Post
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers and Helpers Journal
International Steam Engineer
International Trade Developer
Investing for Profit
Investment News
Irish News & Chicago Citizen
Izaak Walton League Monthly
Japan Review
Jewish Courier
Jewish Forward
Jewish Press
Jewish Progress
Jewish Record
Jewish Times
Jobber's Salesman
Journal
Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law & Criminology
Journal of Geography
Journal of National Dental Association
Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy
Journal of the American Medical Association
Journal of American Medical Association (Spanish Edition)
Journal of Political Economy
Journal of the Western Society of Engineers
Judicious Advertising
Jugoslavia
Junior Home Magazine
Kardas
Katholisches Wochenblatt
Katolik
Katolicke Noviny
Kirchenblatt
Kiwanis
Kristeligc Talsmand
Kuryer Polski
Lake View Herald
La Tribuna Italiana, Trans-Atlantica
Law Bulletin
Legal News
Lidea
Lincoln Avenue Times
Lion's Club Magazine
L'Italia
Live Stock Markets
Logan Square Herald
Lone Scout
Loyola University Magazine
Lubrication World
Ludovy Dennik
Lumber
Lumber World Review
Lutheran Herald
Luxemborger Zeitung
Lyceum Magazine
Magazine of Fun
Manufacturers' News
Maroon
Masonic Chronicler
Masonic Voice Review
Medical Recorder
Men's Wear
Medical Standard
Merchants' Record and Show Window
Merchants' Telegram
Milk News
Mill Supplies
Milwaukee Employes' Magazine
Milwaukee-Monitrose Record
Mission Studies
Missions Vannen
Modern Grocer
Modern Hospital
Modern Hospital Year Book
Modern Miller
Modern Painter
Modern Philology
Moody Bible Institute Monthly
Mother's Magazine & Home Life
Motor Age
Motorcycling and Bicycling
Motor News
Movie Digest
Moving Picture Age
Municipal Court Record
Music News
Music Trade Indicator
Musical Leader
Musical Times
Narod
National Association Retail Druggists' Journal
National Bedding Manufacturer
National Builder
National Cleaner & Dyer
National Corporation Representative
National Engineer
National Grocer
National Hotel Reporter
National Jeweler
National Journal of Chiropractic
National Laundry Journal
National Lumber Merchant
National Miller
National Poultry, Butter and Egg Bulletin
National Provisioner
National Real Estate Journal
National Retail Clothier
National Safety News
National Spiritualist
National Taxicab & Motorbus Journal
National Underwriter
Nation's Health
Naujienos
Nedelni Svornost
New Church League Journal
New City Free Press
Newcomer
New Era Magazine
New Majority
News
New Thought
New World
Norsk Ungdom
North American Journal of Homeopathy
North Chicago & Lake View Independent
North Shore News
North West News
North West Christian Advocate
Novy Casy
Office Appliances
Official Bulletin of the Chicago Dental Society
Official Bulletin of the Chicago Medical Society
Official Bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society
Official Bulletin of Wayne County (Detroit) Medical Society
Official Proceedings of the Car Foremen's Association
Offset Railway Guide
Oklahomski Noviny
100% Management
Onze Toekomst
Ophthalmic Literature
Orange Judd Farmer
Outdoor
Outers' Recreation
Package Advertiser
Packer
Paint, Oil & Chemical Review
Paper Dealer
Paper Industry
Paper Trade
Pere Marquette Magazine
Permanent Builder
Petroleum Age, including Petroleum
Phoenix
Photo Engraver Bulletin
Photoplay Magazine
Piano Trade Magazine
Picture & Gift Journal
Pit and Quarry
Poetry
Polonia
Popular Mechanics Magazine
Post
Poster
Potato Magazine
Poultry & Pets
Power Plant Engineering
Power Wagon
Prairie Farmer
Pravda
Predmestaske Listy
Presto
Price Current-Grain Reporter
Produce News
Professional Engineer
Progressive Thinker
Proletarac
Prosveta
Public Libraries
Public Service Management
Pythian Messenger
Quarterly Cumulative Index
Racing Form
Railway Employes Journal
Railway Maintenance Engineer
Railway Purchases & Stores
Railway Review
Railway Signal Engineer
Railway Surgical Journal
Ravenswood Citizen
Real Estate Advertiser
Real Estate News
Red Book Magazine
Reform Advocate
Religious Education
Reminder
Reporter
Republican
Retail Coalman
Retailers' Journal
Review
Robotnik Polski
Rock Island Magazine
Rock Products
Rotarian
Round-Up
Sales Management
Salesology and the Salesmanager Monthly
Saloniki
Sandebudet
Santa Fe Magazine
Saturday Blade
Scalo Journal
Scandia
School & College Cafeteria
Seed World
Selling Aid
Sentinel
Shipper's Guide
Shipper's Guide Comparative Rates
Shoe Repair Shop
Shorthand Writer
Shorthorn World
Skandinaven
Slavic
Slavna Nadeja
Slovensky Americky Dennik
Social Progress
Social Amerlcky
Soteks
Sonntagpost
South Shore Country Club Magazine
Sporting News
Sporting Goods Journal
Sporting World
Sports Afield
Spravedlnost
Standard Opinion
Standard Reference
State S. S. Magazine
Steam Shovel & Dredge
Steeldom
Summerdale Herald
Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics
Svenska Amerikanaren
Svenska Kurlren
Svenska Standaret & Nya Wecko Posten
Svenska Tribunen Nyheter
Svolan
Svornost
System
Talking Machine & Phonograph Record
Telegraf
Telegraph World
Telephone Engineer
Telephony
Ten Story Book
Toys and Novelties
Traffic Bulletin
Traffic World
Train Dispatcher
Tribune
Tri-color
Undertakers Journal
Unionist
Union Labor Advocate
Union Leader
United Servian
U. S. War Veteran
Unity
University of Chicago Magazine
Uptown Chicago Times
Veterinary Medicine
Violinist
Voice of Labor
Vorbote
Vytis
Wahrheitsfreund
Weekly Review
Welding Engineer
Weser Nachrichten
Western Architect
Western Druggist
Western Review
Whip
Wholesale Grocer
Witness
Wochenblatt
Woman's Weekly
Woman's World
Woodlawn Gazette
Zalmy Lidu
Zenske Listy
Zgoda

Chicago is the World's Greatest Railroad Center—Transportation Facilities Are Unequalled

One of the answers to Chicago's preeminence as a great distributing and merchandising center as well as a manufacturing district is its unequalled transportation facilities. Great rail systems have centered in Chicago because they have found it best located for their purposes. The result is that Chicago has become the greatest railway center in the world and this accounts in large measure for the remarkable growth of the big concerns located in and around Chicago.

In brief, here is what Chicago offers in the way of railway facilities:

Forty per cent of railway mileage of the U. S. Terminals in Chicago.

One-third of the belt line mileage of U. S., 1,400, encircles Chicago.

Chicago has more than 100 railroad yards for the efficient receipt, transfer and dispatch of freight shipments.

Chicago switching district vastly important to industries seeking the right location, extends from Gary, Indiana, on the south to Waukegan, Illinois, on the north in area of approximately 500 square miles.

Chicago freight houses in 1921 handled 10,050,000 tons of freight.

Chicago freight yards in 1921 received and forwarded 20,330,000 freight cars.

Chicago passenger terminals in 1921 handled 60,670,088 passengers.

Chicago has 1,464 passenger trains every day—a train a minute.

The transportation facilities of Chicago including railroads, boat lines and other means of transportation are as follows:

Trunk Line Railroads Entering Chicago:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Baltimore & Ohio
Chesapeake & Ohio
Chicago & Eastern Illinois
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Chicago & Northwestern
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Chicago & Alton
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Chicago Great Western
Erie
Grand Trunk
Illinois Central
Michigan Central
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo Line)
New York Central
Pennsylvania
Pere Marquette
Wabash
Nickel Plate
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle)
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four)

Terminal Railroads in Chicago:

B. & O. C. T.
Belt Railway
Chicago & Western Indiana
Chicago Junction Railway
Chicago River & Indiana
Chicago, Hammond & South Eastern
Chicago & Calumet River
Chicago & Illinois Western
Chicago Short Line
Chicago, West Pullman & Southern
Elgin, Joliet Eastern Railway
Illinois Northern
Indiana Harbor Railroad
Manufacturers Junction Railroad
Pullman Railroad

Electric Lines Entering Chicago:

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago
Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway Company
Chicago & West Town Railway
Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee
Chicago & Interurban Traction Co.
Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago Electric

Boat Lines Serving Chicago:

Canada, Atlantic Transit Co.
Chicago & So. Haven Steamship Co.
Boston Transit Co.
Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay
Chicago, Racine & Milwaukee Line Steamers
Chicago Steamship Line, Inc.
Goodrich Transit Company
Graham & Morton Transportation
Great Lakes Transit Corporation
Hill Steamboat Line
Michigan Transit Company
Milwaukee, Chicago & Michigan City Line

Motor Truck Lines Running Out of Chicago:

The Arrow Line
Towne's Emergency Express Co.
D. P. Landon Cartage Co.
Lake Forest Motor Express
McKeown Transportation Co.
Nellesen's Motor Express Co.
Schroeder's Motor Freight
Scott & Rice Company
Hastings Express Company

No Railroad Runs Through Chicago—Chicago is the terminal of thirty-nine railroads, including twenty-two great railway systems. Forty per cent of the railway mileage of the United States radiates from Chicago. It is a peculiar fact that no railroad runs through Chicago. They all stop here, as it is their final destination. There are belt lines which couple all these systems together, and great freight yards which have no equal elsewhere, so that everything is handled with the utmost ease, in spite of the enormous volume of business that is handled.

1,339 Passenger Trains—During every twenty-four hours 1,339 passenger trains arrive at and depart from Chicago railroad stations. These trains carry 192,000 passengers daily, which would make the population of a fair-sized city.

The belt lines, which encircle the city, have 1,400 feet of mileage and they knit the trunk lines into a compact system. As these facilities are open to any shipper, manufacturers have located great numbers of plants along the belt lines where they have strategic shipping facilities. There are 100 railroad yards of large size and with modern equipment. One of these is the biggest in the world. There is another yard which has a daily capacity of 10,000 cars.

Of great importance, especially to small merchants and shippers, is the package car service, which has been made a distinctive feature of the railroad systems of Chicago. Twenty-five hundred through package cars leave Chicago daily for 1,800 shipping points in forty-four states. All this is in addition, of course, to the regular through service, and it affords these 1,800 points one transfer service to more than 60,000 other shipping points throughout the country. This service gives one day delivery to such important points as Detroit, Evansville and Dubuque. Pittsburgh, Nashville and Kansas City are but two days away; New York, Montgomery, Oklahoma City and Aberdeen only three days, while Boston, New Orleans, Dallas and Trinidad are within four days of Chicago, speaking in terms of service. Finally, less than carload shipments (L. C. L.) amount to 9,000 tons received daily and 15,000 tons dispatched.

All these figures mean one thing, and, that is opportunity. Opportunity for the Chicago seller to get his goods quickly and directly to the purchaser wherever that purchaser may be; opportunity for the purchaser in other cities and throughout a vast stretch of rural country to get whatever he wants promptly and at a minimum cost for freight charges.

Equally advantageous is the opportunity offered to come to Chicago for the transaction of business or for entertainment. There are 50,000,000 people who can leave their homes in the afternoon or evening and be in Chicago the next morning with a whole day before them, and they can if they wish, be back at their homes or offices the following day. No other city in the world is so easily reached by such a large number of men and women.

Chicago's railway supremacy means as much to Chicagoans as to outsiders. The finest and fastest trains in the country have their starting point or their journey's end here. The Chicago men can get anywhere on the railroad map with a minimum of trouble and time. The city's central location combined with its train service brings hundreds of cities and countless summer and winter resorts closer to Chicago than to any other place in the country.

The railways centering in Chicago are a boon to many millions and a great business benefit to hundreds of thousands.

Chicago is Center of Pullman Car Industry—Famous Sleeping Cars Manufactured in Chicago Area

Located in the Chicago area at no great distance from Packingtown, the center of the meat industry, is the town of Pullman, the home of the Pullman sleeping car.

Pullman, typified by the cars in service, is famous the world over. A composite picture of the company's cars in the form of a hotel would mean 260,000 beds, 2,960 office desks and 26,000,000 guests a year, 8,000 porters, $2,000,000 worth of linen and $60,000 worth of soap enter into the business in the course of a year. This is the Pullman company as typified by the cars it has in service.

The Pullman establishment is of special interest to Chicago because of the prominent part it has played in the building up of the Calumet region. During the latter part of the '70's it became known that George M. Pullman was seeking a site for a plant where he could build his cars to the best advantage and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other western points were all anxious to win the prize.

Wanted By Many Cities—Real estate men of many cities were in a state of intense activity for weeks and frequent announcements were made that a decision had been reached in favor of some point where the works were wanted.

Secrecy was necessary during the negotiations for the land and there were numerous trips to various points, made by the committee that was trying to find a site. While all this skirmishing was going on purchases were being made in the Calumet region until finally all of the needed land was acquired and the big works were started, along with what was planned to be a model town. The level of the prairie land was raised and architects and landscape artists were set to work and the now well known town was started. Since that time the growth of the Calumet region has been extremely rapid and the advantages of the locality that were realized years ago by Mr. Pullman and his associates are now generally appreciated.

Trip Through Pullman Works—A trip through a portion of the Pullman works where passenger cars are set up is an interesting experience. Any attempt to look over the entire plant would be a big undertaking for it covers an area of over 400 acres and there are 100 miles of railroad track within the shop enclosure. In normal times about 12,000 workers are employed in the plant. The plant can turn out 75 freight cars and six passenger cars daily. There have been times when production has been run above these figures. The rolling mill has a capacity of 400 tons of bar iron a day. The brass foundry, where hardware parts are made for cars, has a capacity of fifty tons a month. Pullman is within the city limits, the main plant extends from 103d to 111th street, a distance of one mile, with the steel freight car.

Safeguards Against Telescoping—In order to reduce to a minimum the possibility of danger to passengers in case of collison the end construction of the cars is made particularly heavy. A large amount of steel is used both in the platform and in the body ends of the car. The under frame of the car is remarkably heavy. The steel work at the ends of the car is tied together so that it is pulled together in case of accident. The bending and distorting of these large masses of steel absorb much of the shock. The average weight of such a car is about 155,000 pounds, the presence of much of this weight being due to what might be called protective armament. To further safeguard the passengers the trucks are locked to the body of the car by means of a very heavy bolt on which the car swivels. This is a further check against the possibility of a car rising and telescoping through another car, as the truck would go with it and catch on the underframe.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task of building a standard sleeper may be gained from the fact that such a car contains 200,000 parts, of all kinds and shapes. An ordinary passenger car contains about 118,000 parts.

Making of a Freight Car—The manufacture of freight cars is entirely separate and is an important factor in the car building business of the company. Every once in a while the visitor will see a train of new freight cars being switched out of the yards for delivery to the railroad that has purchased them. These cars are also made in great variety, including flatgondola, box, refrigerator, steel hopper and a variety of special types.

Chicago Holds Leadership in Distribution of Shoes—Millions of Dollars Worth Sold Here Every Year

Shoe retailers are coming to Chicago in increasing numbers every year for the purpose of purchasing stock. One reason for this steady growth is that Chicago distributors carry stocks of unusual size, from which orders can be filled immediately. A purchaser can find anything he wants in Chicago and he does not have to wait for his goods. The shoes can be started for their destination the same day he gives the order, if the buyer wishes speed in delivery.

Another reason why purchasers of shoes favor this market is because Chicago dealers specialize in goods of the highest grade—goods that have style. It is estimated that the distribution of shoes from Chicago amounts to fully $100,000,000 a year.

163 Permanent Salesrooms—Chicago has 163 permanent salesrooms, representing manufacturers in all parts of the country who have availed themselves of Chicago's advantages as a distributing center. Among the forty wholesale shoe firms in Chicago are some of the largest distributors in the country. One of the big distributors sells practically the entire output of twelve large factories, and there are several which keep from six to ten factories busy throughout the year.

As many of the visiting retailers carry other lines of stock they find it an advantage to make their purchases in Chicago because they can find anything else they need in this market.

Chicago's prominent place in the shoe industry is strengthened by the fact that it has 29 shoe factories where high class, well advertised, footwear is made in large quantities. Among these plants are factories that specialize in men's, women's and infants' shoes and sandals, slippers, moccasins and other specialties.

Output of Factories is Large—The average output of these factories is 29,850 pairs of shoes daily, the yearly average figure reaching 8,955,000 pairs, having a value of close to $50,000,000. The larger percentage of the shoe factories limit their attention to their better class of trade in men's footwear. The larger proportion of the manufacturing is done by five large concerns.

It is estimated that there are more than 4,500 workers in the shoe factories of Chicago, the majority of whom are skilled. These workers are trained in the plants so that they become skilled and receive excellent wages, some of them having run up to $70 a week during the periods of unusual activity and high prices for labor.

The shoe manufacturing industry of Chicago is expanding steadily. Two big plants have plans under way for immediate extensions of their plants, which will means a considerable increase in the local output of shoes.

Chicago capital, so far as the shoe industry is concerned, is invested on a large scale in other states, and these states get the credit. For instance, one large Chicago manufacturer of shoes, who has two factories in the same city with his general offices, also has factories in other large cities in Illinois, in addition to four factories in Wisconsin, one in Indiana, one in Missouri and two in Eastern states, all of which are reported in the census returns for the states in which they are located.

The only section of the country that has more shoe factories and might be called a larger shoe manufacturing center than Chicago is the old district of New England where the business has been developing for many decades. But the shoe factories of New England are scattered over many states and are not concentrated in any one city as is the case with the Chicago market.

Supply of Leather is Near at Hand—Several factors contribute to stimulating the shoe industry in Chicago. Among these are the supply of leather near at hand, the fact the Chicago is a purchasing center to which retailers are coming in ever increasing numbers, the city's unequalled rail facilities which give it great advantage in making deliveries, and the excellent supply of labor, as workers flock to a city that is noted as an industrial center.

Chicago produces more hides than any other city in the world, therefore many large tanneries have located here and in neighborhood cities. This insures an abundant supply of leather near at hand. There are more than eighty large tanneries in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The best Cordovan leather found in the world's markets is produced in Chicago, and the finest glazed kid is produced within a few miles. More than 4,000 workers are usually employed in Chicago tanneries. There are twenty-eight tanneries in Chicago, which produce 50,000 tanned hides daily. The convenience of having such a supply close at hand means much to shoe manufacturers, who can buy in quantities to suit his temporary needs and is sure of finding an ample supply close at hand at any time.

Shipping Facilities Are Excellent—The fact that more points can be reached by a direct shipment from Chicago than from any other city in the United States is as great an advantage in the shoe trade as it is in any other line that supplies the needs of retailers throughout the country. The excellence of Chicago's transportation system is emphasized by the extraordinary development of the plan for handling less than carload shipments, which are gathered quickly and are set to their destinations with the utmost speed. This fact, coupled with the large stocks carried in Chicago, means that the buyer who comes to Chicago has no uncertainity about when he will get his goods. The goods are on hand and unequalled facilities are ready for their transportation.

More than half of the buying population of the United States, it is estimated lives within one night's ride of Chicago and the railroads upon which they depend for their transportation lead to the common center. The retailers who supply the needs of this population of more than 50,000,000 find Chicago the easiest point to reach for their conventions and for their buying trips.

Men familiar with the trade claim that more retail sales of shoes are made in the "loop" district in Chicago than in any other area of similar size in the country. The stores where these sales are made have unusually good displays in their show windows, which are studied by the visiting retailer with profit. Practical ideas are picked up in this way that are of great value to the visitor, who can see how sales are managed in a district where there is the keenest competition.

In the matter of shoe styles, Chicago gives way to no other city. Chicago styles are watched as closely and copied as much as those of New York. A Chicago retailer was chairman last year of the Allied Style Council of the shoe and leather industry and is a recognized leader of shoe styles in the entire country.

Chicago is Famed as Market for Broad Silks—$50,000,000 Business Done Here

Chicago is known internationally as a market for broad silks. Leaders in this business in Chicago estimate that the annual turnover amounts to fully $50,000,000. They also point out that the largest open stocks of broad silks from which selections can be made are in Chicago.

Heavy business in silks is done in certain other markets, but a large part of this trade is in contracts for future delivery. The notable feature about the Chicago market is that the silks are to be seen in stock; delivery can be made immediately, if so desired. This is a decided advantage for the merchant, especially during a period when purchases are being made from time to time for current needs.

Steady Gains In Trade—Great changes took place in the silk industry during the eighteen months, or so, that began in the early summer of 1920. Chicago merchants took the lead during the period of deflation, and in consequence they acquired a much stronger position in the market. This was a period of great stress, but it was successfully weathered by these dealers. For several years steady gains were made in Chicago's silk trade, but the recent changes have been more rapid and have brought the business to a point where it has become one of the foremost markets in the world for products of the silk weaver's loom.

The merchant who looks over these stocks will find that the identical goods he examines are on hand, ready to be shipped immediately to his store. This was true even during the period when there was a general dearth in available stocks of silk. It is not necessary for the merchant to place his order and then wait thirty or sixty days for his goods. It is doubtful if there is any other point where there is a closer adherence to the rule of making shipment the same day the order is received.

Large Stocks On Hand—The silk business of Chicago is handled both by the large wholesale dry goods houses and by specialists who deal exclusively in this line. The combined stocks of these houses is of remarkable size, as well as of great value. The leaders who have built up this business are men of unusual ability who are continually widening the fields of their activities. The vast stocks of salable silks on hand make it possible for them to meet all demands.

Chicago prices on broad silks are always competitive. The home market, although it has been variable, is heavy enough to act as a regulator of prices. The field of the Chicago silk merchants is both national and international, although of course, the heaviest sales are in the district which is closely linked to Chicago by the city's unparalleled transportation system.

A large percentage of the silk used in manufacture of women's wear is furnished by the Chicago dealers, and this is an item of considerable size. This, in itself, indicates that the price and quality must be right and that there can be no delays in deliveries. The field of competition for this business has gradually widened until it is now world-wide. Excellence of service is at the basis of the successful rise of the Chicago dealers.

Silks From Many Lands—The silks that are handled come from all quarters where production has attained commercial proportions. The best grades now come from American looms, with the exception of a few specialties. Silks are to be seen on the counters that have been brought from the Orient, while nearby are the rich designs from French looms. The displays are made on a scale that are a surprise to those who are not familiar with the details of this line of business activity.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the United States is not only the greatest consumer, but that it is also the greatest producer of and distributor of silks. The last census figures available show that the silk business of this country reached a total of $500,000,000 in 1910. It is estimated that about one-fourth of this amount was represented by ribbons, another fourth by miscellaneous silk merchandise, and the remainder by broad silks. It is believed that considerable increases have been made in the totals since the figures were obtained.

A fair share of the heavy importations of raw silk into the United States comes to Chicago, there being a large factory here for making silk thread, such as is used by weavers, knitters and for insulating fine magnet wires.

This plant contains 100,000 spindles. The annual consumption of raw silk to supply these spindles amounts to about 25,000 bales. The plant has a capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of silk thread a week.

Steel Industry Gives Chicago Leadership —75,000 Men Are Employed in Steel Plants of Chicago District

Within the past few years Chicago has come into great prominence in both the production and distribution of steel. Today this district with its huge, modern manufacturing plants which are in a strategic location in the middle west, turn out millions of dollars worth of finished steel products and have given Chicago leadership in this business in the west and middle west.

Where the Steel Plants are Located—Thirty or forty years ago, a number of scattered mills in or near Chicago were gathered together under one ownership known as the Illinois Steel Company. This comprised the property on the north branch of the Chicago River which had been known as the North Chicago Rolling Mill, the mills in South Chicago, together with a steel plant on the river near Blue Island Avenue which is no longer in existence, and also the mills of Joliet and Milwaukee. These mills have become, in recent years, a part of the United States Steel Corporation, and, as they have grown in importance and output, a sister plant comprising under the ownership of the United States Steel Corporation has come into being in the adjoining town of Gary. Here, a few years ago, there was nothing but sand dunes, swamps and prairie, whereas today, Gary probably stands as the most memorable monument to the steel industry.

In the adjoining district of Indiana Harbor are the tremendous, far-reaching plants of the Inland Steel Company and the newly completed Mark Manufacturing Company. The Wisconsin Steel Company, a subsidiary of the International Harvester, is also a neighbor.

At Grand Crossing is a portion of the works of the Interstate Iron and Steel Company. All of these are among the most important producers of steel in the country.

The capacity of the furnaces of the Illinois Steel Company are more than 5,500 tons a day. This great plant now covers 400 acres on the shore of Lake Michigan near the mouth of the Calumet River, and further extensions are planned.

Relative Cost of Production—E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation has given figures which show the relative cost of producing steel in Pittsburgh, Duluth and in the Calumet region and these show why plants in the Chicago region are favored and will continue to grow. When reduced to percentages these figures show that steel is manufactured cheaper in the Calumet region than in any other part of the country and that it is produced there 18.12 per cent less than at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh is now the basic point for prices, this fact being a relic of the old times when it was the only producing point of consequence. A fight is being conducted by consumers to have the Chicago district made a basic point, instead of having everything quoted f. o. b. Pittsburgh, when, in reality, the freight between Pittsburgh and the point of delivery often is not earned.

The plant of the Illinois Steel Company began in a small way in 1880. At this time officials of the North Calumet Rolling Mills Company, in which Orrin W. Potter was the leading spirit, formed an organization called the North Chicago Steel Company, in order to put up a plant on the present site of the Illinois Steel Company. These men had been operating the old rolling mills which once stood on the north branch of the Chicago River. Their quarters were cramped. They foresaw something of the future greatness of the steel business and decided to locate in the Calumet region.

The original plant was planned for four blast furnaces, a bessemer steel converter and a rail mill for rolling heavy sections. The first rail was rolled in June, 1881.

The name of the concern was changed in 1881 to the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company.

Steps In Growth—Then, in 1889, the Chicago and South Chicago plants of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, also the Bay View, or Milwaukee works, the Bridgeport plant of the Union Steel Company, were combined under one management, known as the Illinois Steel Company.

In 1901, the Federal Steel Company was organized, this being composed of the Illinois Steel Company, the National Tube Company, of Ohio, the Lorain Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the E. J. & E. Railway and some coke plants. May 1, of the same year, the Federal Steel Company became part of the United States Steel Corporation.

This, in brief, is the history of the fine plant that now stands on the Calumet. Improvements are constantly being made and frequent additions have added greatly to the capacity of the original works. The steel works has been likened to a self-contained municipality. The workers are of many nationalities and each is supplied with a book of rules printed in the language he can read. A judicial bureau is supplied, through the Department of Labor, and this hears complaints. There is a network of roadways which make the plant look like a small city. Visiting nurses are supplied for the families of employes. There are men of 32 nationalities among the employes, and the payroll amounts to $20,000,000 a year.

Safety First Methods—"South Works," as the plant is called, claims the distinction of being the first big industrial establishment in the United States to install modern methods of safeguarding machinery so as to prevent accidents to employes. Every belt and moving part of the machinery is protected so that workmen will not be injured. The company has also started a campaign of education among its employes so that they will not be injured through carelessness. The safety work in each department is under charge of a committee made up of the foreman and workmen. The foreigners are also given lessons in English and are taught the principles of Americanism.

Chicago has been found to be a splendid location by reason of the fact that it is central for the assembling of ore, coal and limestone, as well as being an important distributing center and a labor market.

Chicago Is Iron Warehouse Center—An important feature of the distribution of steel is that cared for by the warehouse. Chicago is by far the most important iron and steel warehouse center in the world. The normal tonnage of the various commodities of this character carried in Chicago is several times greater than is to be found at any other one industrial center, and Chicago is therefore looked to as the chief distributing point for quick deliveries from jobbers. It is this character of shipment which tides over stress and emergency and avoids delay in manufacture and distribution.

During the war the warehouses of Chicago provided the necessary elasticity and permitted continuation of essential manufacture which might otherwise have been compelled to close down in the face of the practical commandeering of the various steel mills for products vital to the conduct of the war.

Chicago is an Important Center for Terra Cotta Materials—Several Large Plants in Chicago Area

Chicago with four terra cotta manufacturing plants, one of them being a pioneer in the industry with an enormous output, is a leader in the production of terra cotta products both of a utilitarian and artistic nature. In fact, one of the leading and largest companies in the world is located in Chicago and is known all over the United States for its output.

Each year sees artists and architects of national reput putting their ideas in the hands of Chicago terra cotta manufacturers to have their work reproduced. Cass Gilbert, Jarvis Hunt, Pond and Pond, Louis Sullivan and many others have sought expression through the terra cotta manufacturers.

Co-operating in this way exquisite murals and panels for buildings are reproduced in tinted terra cotta, which adds greatly to the decorative beauty of buildings. One of the most notable examples of this work by Chicago terra cotta manufacturers is that produced by the American Terra Cotta and Ceramic Company for the Murphy theatre and office building in Omaha. Being plastic and comparatively inexpensive this method of fashioning clay is finding great favor all over the United States and some wonderful pieces of work combining the utilitarian and artistic points of view have been turned out.

Chicago Makes Telephones That Link the World—Huge Plant Gives City Leadership

Chicago, through the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company, has probably done more to pull the world together in recent years than has any other commercial center. In supplying a greater part of the telephone apparatus used in the United States, in furnishing a good part of the equipment installed in the systems of Europe, South America, Asia and Africa, and in bringing forth one development after another to make the lines of communication connecting the people of the world even more effective, the local plant has made Chicago the hub of the civilized universe.

Is More Than A Workshop—Undoubtedly there are those, who, comparing the Hawthorne Works with the other plants about the west, will term it a huge workshop and let it go at that. They know that it specializes, among other electrical activities, on telephone production. The romance of the job of making the instrument of speech, the care and precision required in the preparation of each individual piece of apparatus, the ceaseless journeys into the very ends of the earth for the material required to enable you to talk by wire from city to city and even from continent to continent, and the human interest which is bound to prevail in a great Chicago family of more than 30,000 men and women all working toward the same end—the steady improvement of the world's means of communication—are all overlooked. And naturally so, for in striving to furnish the rest of the world with the means of transmitting speech, the Hawthorne Works has had little time to speak of itself. There are more than 51,000 persons on the company's pay rolls in the United States.

To understand the steady progress that has seen the Hawthorne Works grow on an average of four acres of floor space a year from 1906 until today it comprises more than 100 buildings and 216 acres of land necessitates an investigation into the history of the company itself.

Early History of Company—Starting in 1869 with a total capital of only $2,500, it has gradually grown to such proportion that its sales during 1922 amounted to more than $210,000,000—a record that has few parallels in the industrial world. The company is represented in almost every section of the globe.

In the first few years of its existence it had little opportunity to make any great strides. Electricity was still considered a phenomenon for the scientific laboratories and there were few every day uses for its practical application. The telephone was not developed by Bell until 1875. The first arc lamp made its appearance only three years later. Edison completed his first incandescent lamp in 1879, while the first electric car appeared in 1881. It was not until 1882 that the public was brought into intimate touch with the real possibilities of electricity for the first time when an electric light plant, capable of delivering energy to a limited area was erected in the city of New York.

In 1869 the only real commercial use to which electricity had been put was the telegraph. As a result, the founders of the Western Electric Company turned their entire attention to the manufacture of telegraph apparatus, and it became the chief source of supply for the Western Union Company. Fire alarm apparatus and annunciators were also produced. When the first telephone systems were organized in 1876 the Western Electric Company began making the equipment, and since that time it has played an important part in telephone development and manufacture.

Gave Australia The Telephone—The Western Electric Company was the pioneer in carrying the telephone, a strictly American invention, to other fields. In 1880 it gave Australia its first chance to talk by wire and two years later established a factory at Antwerp to handle a part of Europe's rapidly increasing requirements. A switchboard built at this point in 1883 and installed at Antwerp inaugurated the first central office on the other side of the Atlantic. The Western Electric Company also constructed the first exchanges in both Japan and China.

And out of this steady onward movement was born the Hawthorne Works, the great source of supply and the manufacturing center for this world wide electrical organization. Hawthorne, which today ranks as the world's more important telephone manufacturing plant, was started at 22d Street and 48th Avenue in 1906, to take over the manufacturing functions of the shops in New York and at Clinton Street here in Chicago, which had outgrown their limitations.

Big Building Operations—The principal building operations occupying the plant management at present include five

new structures representing an expenditure of more than $3,000,000. In the order of their importance they are a copper rod and drawing mill that will be the equal of any similar factory in the country, a new woodworking plant valued at $1,000,000, a locker building to answer the athletic requirements of the 7,000 of the plant's 28,000 who are actively engaged in some form of sport, an addition to the works' hospital that will make the medical group at Hawthorne the most up-to-date of its kind in American industrial circles, and a new machine shop for the railroad rolling stock controlled by the company.

Raw Materials Used—A fair sample of the influence the Hawthorne Works wields among the other industries of the country made be gleaned from a summary of some of the principal classes of raw material used at the plant in the manufacture of telephone equipment. During the present year the works' statisticians figure Hawthorne will require for the 9,000 various types of telephone apparatus it produces at least 18,000,000,000 feet of copper wire, about one-tenth of the lead output of the United States, 20,000 tons of steel and iron, 3,000 tons of brass, 25,000,000 board feet of the best lumber, and about 3,500 tons of insulating material, to say nothing of great quantities of silver, platinum, gold, silk and countless other raw materials that make the telephone and its accessories the marvelous instruments they are.

Out of this polyglot collection of odds and ends drawn from every continent in the globe will be made each week better than 500,000 feet of switchboard cable and 25,000 complete telephone instruments. Only a little over a generation ago the Western Electric Company considered it a banner week when the output of telephones touched the 25 mark.

The intricacy of the manufacturing burden of this Chicago industrial wonder place was shown recently when, to fill the requirements for a single new telephone exchange in New York City, the Hawthorne Works produced more than 21,000,000 pieces of the most delicate kind of equipment. To assemble this great mass into an intelligently functioning central office required no less than 4,500,000 soldering operations.

Considered merely from its importance as one of the big business forces of Chicago, the Western Electric Hawthorne Works recognizes no peer. This great organization has come to be known as one of the wonder spots of Chicago.

Chicago Leads in Use of the Telephone—Is Greatest Telephone Using City in the World

Chicago is the greatest telephone using city in the world. Rewriting the sentence to make it technically accurate, Chicago has more telephones in proportion to its population than any large city in the world.

Chicago has more than 644,628 telephones in use—one for each five persons—embracing a system furnishing universal local service and facilities for long distance communication to more than 12,700,000 telephones on the North American continent.

There are more telephones in Chicago than there are on the continents of Asia, Africa and South America taken together, more than there are in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Norway combined.

If the calls made in Chicago in one day were formed into one continuous call it would consume 6,250,000 minutes, or 12 years.

If the calls made in 1920 were formed into one continuous call it would take about 3,920 years to complete the conversation.

It is estimated that in Chicago the use of the telephone saves 28,750,000,000 minutes daily.

The telephone renders incalculable service to fire and police departments, these calls being handled free to any person making such use of the telephone.

Miles of Wire In Use—Chicago wires would wrap the earth 76 times.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company, which owns and operates Chicago's wonderful system has in use within the city limits 2,000,000 miles of wire, sufficient to encompass the earth at the equator 76 times.

How the great communication company has worked with Chicago and aided in its wonderful growth is illustrated by figures showing the service given the city. The figures show the growth in telephones as follows:

Year	Population	Telephones in Service	Ratio of Telephones to Population
1878.....	587,000	400	1 to 1,341
1880.....	596,358	2,971	1 to 201
1890.....	1,350,000	7,766	1 to 181
1900.....	2,010,000	34,414	1 to 55
1910.....	2,329,000	239,083	1 to 9
1920.....	2,884,000	557,981	1 to 5

Investment for Chicago's Use Is Tremendous—The Illinois Bell Telephone Company has, according to its books, spent approximately $108,000,000 for land, buildings, equipment and apparatus, to give Chicago and Illinois this wonderful service. It would cost more than double this sum to replace this property.

In the last ten years, the growth has been three times that of the preceding 30 years and so tremendous is the giant Chicago's expansion that the present plant, engineers say, must be doubled in the next ten years if the company maintains its present service for the city.

How Chicago leads the great cities of the world in telephone service is illustrated by comparison with European cities, showing ratio of telephone to poulation:

	Population	Telephones	Ratio of Telephones to Population
Chicago	2,884,000	557,981	1 to 5
London	6,726,000	293,000	1 to 23
Paris	2,888,000	120,000	1 to 24

Chicago has telephone exchange buildings, averaging 24,000 square feet of floor space each, located, planned and built to meet the demands peculiar to telephone operation, in which 64 central office units each designated by a name, are located. The capacity of each unit is 10,000 lines.

The company has about 16,000 employes in Chicago and suburban territory and about 5,000 down state, and a payroll of approximately $24,000,000 per annum, most of which is spent over the counters of Chicago and Illinois business men.

Great Employed Army Constantly On Job—It requires 9,000 operators to handle the city and suburban calls, which vary from 1,000 per hour after midnight, to more than 260,000 per hour during the busy periods of the day. The total number of calls made in Chicago averages 2,750,000 daily.

In addition there are 7,668 subscribers' private branch exchange switchboards in use, through which telephone service of the large business concerns is handled, and these concerns employ more than 10,000 operators.

An army of experts is employed to police the lines and equipment and keep them in working condition. These experts are prepared to meet at a moment's notice, night or day, emergencies of every character.

To facilitate the use of the telephone in Chicago, 1,250,000 directories are distributed annually. If placed end to end they would reach from Chicago to Toledo, O.

Chicago has the largest plant in existence manufacturing telephone apparatus and equipment.

History of Chicago's Big Phone System—The first telephone was installed in Chicago in 1877—a year after Alexander Graham Bell exhibited his telephone at the Centennial Exposition (only three months after the first one was made.) The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. with which B. E. Sunny, now president of the Illinois Bell, was connected, obtained four telephones (receiver type), and placed them upon a line connecting the telegraph office on Washington Street, opposite the present County Building, with the home of John N. Hills, in Ravenswood.

On December 21, 1878, the Bell Telephone Co. of Illinois was chartered upon petition of H. H. Eldred, G. E. Stockbridge, G. G. Eagle and C. S. Squires, the capital stock authorized being $80,000. Mr. Eldred was made general manager and Gardiner G. Hubbard, the father-in-law of Mr. Bell, president. Mr. Sunny became superintendent early in 1879. The general office of the company was in the basement of an old building now 11 South LaSalle Street and the principal exchange was on the top floor. The lines were located mostly upon the roofs of buildings.

In January, 1881, the Chicago Telephone Co. was incorporated with a capital of $500,000. Norman Williams, a prominent attorney, was its first president, being succeeded a few days after his election by General Anson Stager. The property of the American District Telegraph Co. and the Bell Company was bought and the two systems unified by means of several aerial cables connecting the tower of the Bell Exchange on LaSalle Street with the tower of the A.D.T. Company opposite—where the Hotel LaSalle now stands.

At the end of 1882 the new company had 2,610 telephones in Chicago and 392 in suburban towns. The growth of the system was slow, capital being hard to obtain and inductive interference, cumbersome switching apparatus, impracticable underground cables and high maintenance costs being some of the problems. It was not until 1896 that the great period of expansion began and Chicago's wonderful telephone system of today began to take definite form.

Chicago Has Become a Radio Center—Powerful Broadcasting Stations Give Varied Programs

Chicago is today the center of radio broadcasting in the middle west and also ranks as one of the three largest broad casting centers in the United States. During the past year popular interest in the radio has become so great there have been more than a 100,000 radio receiving stations installed in this city alone. The estimated total for the entire country, according to figures of the Department of Commerce is approximately 2,000,000. In other words, Chicago is using 5 per cent of all the radio sets manufactured thus far.

Six Stations in Chicago—Six powerful stations are located in Chicago and programs of speaking, music and other entertainment broadcasted from these can be heard in every state of the Union. One station, KYW, has been advised that their programs have even been heard in Circle, Alaska, some 3700 miles from Chicago.

The six stations that have made Chicago a "radio center" are:

KYW—400 meters, operated by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

WDAP—360 meters, Drake Hotel, by the Chicago Board of Trade.

WMAQ—360 meters, operated by the Chicago Daily News.

WPAD—360 meters, operated by Wieboldt.

WBU—360 meters, operated by the City Hall.

WAAF—485 meters, operated by the Drovers' Journal.

KYW—Was the first station in Chicago to broadcast a daily schedule and program of music every evening. It is located on the Edison Building, and holds the long distance sending record among the local stations. This was attested on receipt of a letter from T. L. Haire, wireless operator board the S. S. Stuart Dollar informing KYW that he had listened in while cruising in the Pacific 3700 miles from Chicago.

Control Is Transferred—WDAP, located on the Drake Hotel, was established by Elliot Jenkins and Thorne Donnelly and has since been taken over by the Chicago Board of Trade.

WMAQ, located on the roof of the Fair Store, is operated by the Chicago Daily News, broadcasting speeches and musical programs nightly on a 360 meter wave length.

WPAD, is a newcomer in Chicago. It is owned and operated by Wieboldt's Department Store and broadcasts a daily musical program on a 360 meter wave length.

WBU, located in the City Hall broadcasts speeches by city officials three times a week.

WAAF, operated by the Drovers' Journal is located in the Stock Yards and broadcasts estimated receipts on livestock purchases five times daily, at 8:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Varied Program—Beginning with the general broadcasting of musical programs in November, 1921, and later, the various Chicago newspapers devoting special sections to the subject of radio, by the close of April, popular concerts, board of trade reports, market and government reports were regular features of the radio broadcasting service. Today the demand for radio receiving sets is far in excess of the supply.

For a thousand miles in every direction, news items, musical programs and lectures broadcasted from Chicago can be heard. Far out on the plains of Texas, Nebraska and the Dakotas: in the towns and hamlets of Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and our other neighbor states, as well as right here in Chicago, every evening our large audience gathers to hear these programs. Parts of the programs being broadcasted from Chicago KYW Westinghouse Station have even been heard as far away as the Cataline Islands.

Schedule Is Long—KYW maintains a twelve-hour broadcasting schedule including market and weather reports, late news bulletins, speeches and music. It is also famous throughout the United States as the only radiophone station in the world to broadcast Grand Opera.

In additon to having been heard in every state in the Union, KYW has also been received in Cuba, Mexico, Canada and Alaska. KYW also broadcasts an extensive Sunday program which includes the services of Central Church and the Sunday Evening Club from Orchestra Hall by means of a special wire, and the studio chapel services conducted by the leading pastors of Chicago.

Luncheon Talks Sent Out—The latest feature of KYW'S schedule is the broadcasting of the regular Wednesday luncheons of The Chicago Association of Commerce directly from the ball room of the LaSalle Hotel.

These six broadcasting stations are doing a great work in constantly bringing the activities of Chicagoans to the attention of more than a million people of the United States. The livestock and market quotations are of great value to the farmer, as in the agricultural section of America farmers are depending more and more on the information broadcast from Chicago stations. The fact that these local broadcasting units are located in the center of the greatest agricultural region in the world, the radio service they broadcast in the nature of instruction, entertainment and advice for the people is of incalculable value.

Chicago Toys Are Famous—Unique Industry Grows in This City

Chicago plays a big part in the nation's toy industry—one that involves millions of dollars each year. Chicago toys are shipped all over the world and the production of them in the city has become one of the leading Industries.

Chicago's part in the world's toy industry is symbolized by several characteristic and unique Chicago factories. The first of them, a seven-story building on South Halsted Street, is the largest toy train factory in the world, and bears the propitious name of The American Flyer. Some concept of the capacity of this well-ordered establishment may be gathered from the fact that it turns out 6,000 trains a day, or eleven complete train outfits a minute.

Chicago's production of toy trains in 1920 increased 1,500 per cent over 1914's business. It is a matter of continual improvement of the labor-saving devices.

Chicago Has Unique Railroad Under Its Busy Streets—Freight Traffic is Carried Underground

Traveling through 60 miles of tunnels underneath the business streets of downtown Chicago is a small electric railroad that plays a vital part in the business life of Chicago. This is the railroad of the Chicago Tunnel Company, which operates 132 small electric engines and 3,000 cars to take care of a freight business that serves loop business houses.

Valued at Forty Million—$40,000,000 is represented in this underground railroad which has no counterpart anywhere in the world.

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)
Scene taken underneath the streets of Chicago where an underground railway system is operated for the quick and easy handling of express and freight matter between distributing points.

Among the most interesting services of the Chicago Tunnel Company has been the transportation of hundreds of thousands of yards of excavated material to the water front in Grant Park, there to build up out of the shallows of Lake Michigan, the site of the Field Museum and the proposed new Chicago Stadium. This stupendous work is still going on. Another function is the hurrying of mail from the freight stations to the Post Office more quickly, safely, and efficiently than could be done above ground.

The Tunnels—The tunnels are six feet wide, about seven and a half feet high, and in the form of a curved arch. Since the first sections were cut through the hard blue clay and lined with concrete in 1901 to 1903, it is declared that no fault has ever appeared, no major repairs ever been required, no building ever suffered harm by settling or other disturbance. There has never been a collision nor any accident causing delay of traffic.

Freedom from dampness is secured by electric pumps and suction pipes and by the continuous circulation of fresh air. It is a fact that no ooze appears anywhere and that the temperature is uniformly about 55 degrees, which is favorable for perishable freight.

The manner of operation may be described in a few words. At the freight station, at the big department store, or at the public receiving station of the company itself, electric elevators are constructed capable of lifting a car to the level at which it is to be loaded. Once loaded, it is run back upon the elevator and dropped to the level of the tunnel again, there to become part of a train. As many as ten or a dozen cars may be hauled in one train, and the speed is about ten miles an hour.

How Railroad Is Operated—Besides its commercial connections, as they are called, with large regular patrons, the company maintains four public receiving stations. One at 746 West Jackson Boulevard serves the territory west of the Chicago River. One at Dearborn Avenue and Water Street serves the wholesale district in the northern part of the business section and the territory north and east of the river. One at Seneca and North Water Street shares the patronage of the same territory as the preceding. The fourth, at 12th and Canal Streets, is accessible to the territory south and west of the Loop District. It will be seen by those familiar with conditions that these four stations are all outside of the area of greatest congestion, yet near enough to its boundaries so that one of them can be conveniently reached from any point in the loop.

The handling capacity of the line is 2,000 cars a day, of which about 1,200 go in and out at the commercial connection and 800 at the public stations.

In loading cars with excavated material, a shute is laid from the basement level downward to the subway level, broken through the wall of the tunnel, and made to convey the earth by simple gravity into the waiting cars below. Work of this kind is more easily and quickly done than it could be by any other method in use, at less interference with operations that may be going on above. When the cars reach the lake front, they are elevated, hauled to the dumping ground, emptied by the use of suitable cranes, and sent back for reloading.

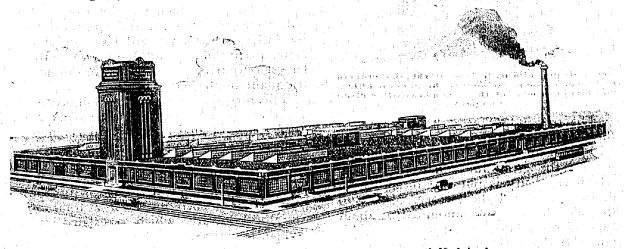
It is estimated that if it were not for the underground freight service the surface traffic in the loop district would be increased by one-third. Five thousand added carts and trucks would be crisscrossing the overworked streets. Such a measure of relief as this involves, clearly adds much to the facility and economy of moving the actual two-thirds that remains above ground.

Chicago is a Distributing Center for Wall Paper—Thousands of Tons Made Every Year

Chicago produces and distributes more wallpaper than any other city in the United States or the world for that matter.

If you were to stretch out in one length all the wallpaper manufactured in Chicago in one year it would reach around the world nine and one-half times.

The quantity of blank paper made up annually into wall paper in Chicago is approximately 15,600 tons. Made up into rolls of eight yards each, this would mean 52,000,000 rolls. At a minimum value of thirty cents a roll, the total number of rolls would be worth not less than $15,600,000, which is of course a most moderate estimate.



Henry Bosch Co.'s Wall Paper Mill, 47th St. and Kedzie Av.

The Middle West is the largest consumer of wall paper in the country, partly due to the fact that it is the center of population of the United States, and the region of greatest building activity, taken as a whole. All makers, east and west, cater to this market, and Chicago, with its unexampled means for distribution, whether by boat or by rail, is the very core of this market.

Chicago's Great Electric Power System is Premier of the World—System to be Augmented by Two New Plants

Chicago's marvelous electric power system now the greatest to be found in any city of the world, will soon be augmented by two new plants which will cost $53,000,000. These are going to be built to take care of the increasing need for power due to the city's rapid growth. One of these plants will exceed in size anything now in existence.

Chicago's output of electricity already exceeds even the record of the Niagara Falls Power Company, which utilizes the world's greatest water falls. The Commonwealth Edison Company established a world's record in 1921 with a production of 1,928,271,940 kilowatt hours of energy. This was passed in the first eleven months of 1922. In October of 1922 the company produced 198,683,646 kilowatt hours, a world's record for a single month.

Electrical Facts—Electrically, Chicago is the most interesting of all cities.

Its electric company, the Commonwealth Edison Company—has the largest individual electricity-supplying system in any city in the world.

The use of electricity, per capita, is probably greater than in any other city.

Since 1890, the growth of Chicago's population has been two and one-half times. The output of the Commonwealth Edison Company has been expanded in the same period 740 times.

In 1920 the Company reported the enormous station output of 1,883,570,000 kilowatt hours. This figure is larger than the population of the world and one kilowatt hour will keep 20 average sized incandescent lamps burning for an hour.

Into the maw of the great furnaces at the generating plants goes annually more than 2,300,000 tons of coal—practically all of it coming from the company's own mines—to be changed from latent energy into economic, indispensable electric power for factories, to make the electric transportation system operate, into light for homes, stores, factories, offices, hospitals, hotels—in fact to be used in all manifestations of the social, business and industrial life of the great city.

As It Was and Now. How the Giant Grew—So tremendous a factor in the city's life has this great service become so unfailing and intimate—that one might believe its bounties had always been available.

Yet it was only as late as May 25, 1882, that the Western Edison Light Company, the Commonwealth Edison Company's predecessor, was chartered. This little company like the present gigantic electrical enterprise, was a distinctively home-owned Chicago institution.

Franchise In 1887—The company obtained a franchise authorizing it to distribute electricity through out the then city of Chicago, in 1887, this franchise being assigned to its successor, the Chicago Edison Company, in the same year. This latter company built its first generating station at 139 Adams Street (now 120 West Adams Street), from which the sale of electricity was begun in August, 1888. In 1898 the men in charge of the Chicago Edison Company secured control of the Commonwealth Electric Company, which, in 1907, was consolidated with the Chica-

go Edison Company to form the present Commonwealth Edison Company. With the parent Edison stem, many other electric central station companies have been united, including the Chicago Arc Light and Power Company and the Cosmopolitan Electric Company, the latter being absorbed in 1913. The scores of small and uneconomical plants in the 200 square miles of area of Chicago have thus, as the years passed, been succeeded by one city-wide organization for the production and distribution of electricity, to the great advantage of the people of the city both in the character of the service and the low rates made possible by centralization of generation and distribution.

The Edison Building is one of the skyscrapers in Chicago's loop. It houses the general offices and display rooms of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

The tremendous growth in output of the Commonwealth Edison Company of 740 times since 1890, is largely accounted for by the great and manifold uses to which electricity is put in Chicago, both in the home and the factory. In 1890 the sales of electricity amounted to about two to three kilowatt hours per inhabitant. In 1920 this had been increased to over 600 kilowatt hours per capita. Electricity was something remote, strange and mysterious in 1890; now a child pushes a button and is its master.

In 1888 the original rating of the Edison generating equipment was about 640 kilowatts.

At the end of 1920 the rating of the generating stations of the Commonwealth Edison Company, including storage batteries, was about 580,000 kilowatts.

Half Million Homes and Factories Have Light and Power—In 1893 the number of customers was 4,452. Now more than 485,000 homes, factories, railways, stores and offices are being served.

The largest electric generator in the system in 1888 was rated at about 80 kilowatts, a toy compared with the great generators of 35,000 kilowatt rating now in use.

In 1920, the company paid out in various forms of taxes and municipal compensation the sum of $3,140,000, it being the largest payer of personal property taxes in Cook County.

Chicago's Great Electrical Plants—Chicago's electricity is produced at several great generating plants the most prominent being Fisk Street Station, West 22d and Fisk Streets, with a rating of 230,000 kilowatts; Northwest Station, Roscoe Street and North California Avenue, with a rating of 165,000 kilowatts, and Quarry Street Station, West 25th and Quarry Streets, with a rating of 85,000 kilowatts.

The Calumet Station, west bank of the Calumet River, near Commercial Avenue and East One Hundredth Street, a new plant designated to have an ultimate rating of 180,00 kilowatts, is under construction. The company has other generating stations and also 58 sub-stations scattered throughout the city, which are the centers of distribution for their own neighborhoods.

The new section of the Calumet Station will contain two additional generating units of 30,000 kilowatt capacity each, making the total capacity of the station 180,000 kilowatts or 270,000 horsepower. The Calumet Station is located on a site of 48 acres at One-Hundredth Street and the Calumet River.

The Fisk Street Station is the largest electric generating station in the world under one roof. Its turbo-generator room is 635 feet long. This station is of historic interest, for it was the first in the United States, and probably the world, to be designed for exclusive operation by steam turbines.

The New West Side Plant—A new plant will be erected on the West Side at a cost of more than $32,999,000. It will be completed and in full operation by the fall of 1925 and will have an ultimate capacity of 375,000 horse-power, the largest output of any central station electric plant in the world.

This new West Side Station will occupy a site of 67 acres on the north bank of the Drainage Canal at Crawford Avenue, adjacent to Thirty-ninth Street. The initial installation will be two electric generating units of 35,000 kilowatts each. The ultimate expansion provided for in the plans is eight such units, or a total of 280,000 kilowatts, which, translated into layman language, means in excess of 375,000 horsepower. The two initial units of the plan will cost about $9,000,000, exclusive of the ground. The site is ideal for an electric power station. It has the advantage of being on several railroads, insuring steady delivery of fuel, and there is an abundant water supply. It is situated so as to be in immediate touch with the large West Side industrial center, a heavy user of electrical power.

In the electrical net work of the city there are more than 2,500 miles of cable, 18,000 miles of overhead wire, and 51,100 miles of underground conduit.

It is interesting to note that while Chicago has but 2½ per cent of the population of the United States, the electric company serving it produces 4.7 per cent of the entire output of public utility plants, including the electric railways, of the country.

Wide Use of Electricity—The increase in use of electricity in Chicago last year alone, was equal to the total amount of electricity used for light and power purposes in the entire state of North Dakota, and the increase in number of customers during the year was equivalent to the total number of residential lighting customers in the state of Arkansas.

The increase of 122,154 in the number of customers in the years 1920 and 1921 was equal to the total number of electric light and power customers in Boston. The Commonwealth Edison Company now serve approximately 585,000.

To consume the 1,928,271,940 kilowatt hours of electricity generated in 1921, a 50-watt lamp would have to remain lighted continually for 10,339,259,732 hours, or 1,180,281 years.

In 1890 the use of electricity per inhabitant in Chicago was approximately two kilowatt hours. In 1921 it was 617 kilowatt hours.

So tremendous have power users become that in 1921 approximately 75 per cent of the Commonwealth Edison Company's business was in the selling of electricity to wholesale customers and but 25 per cent retail business—small stores and residential lighting.

All electric railways, surface and elevated, of Chicago are operated by electrical energy purchased from the Commonwealth Edison Company. The company supplies power for factories, for the operation of elevators, for newspaper establishments, for the familiar electric fan, the helpful electric washing machine and all of the varied industrial requirements of Chicago. Its electric heat is in demand for the popular electric flatiron, cooking apparatus, household heaters and for countless other operations. At least 90 per cent of all the ice used in Chicago is manufactured by the use of Edison power. The company is officered by men who have grown up in its own ranks. It is "owned in Chicago".

Chicago's Elevated Railroads Are Factor in City's Transportation

Lines Radiate From Loop—Without equal in the world is the service of the Chicago Elevated Railroads, this either considered from the viewpoint of safety of passengers, high speed or distance which may be traveled for a single fare without change of cars.

Radiating from the "loop," or business heart of the city, the elevated lines extend far beyond the city limits on the North and West sides of the city and for a distance of ten miles on the South side. From the main line in each section of the city, one or more branches run off into business and residence neighborhoods, giving a fast and convenient service to practically every part of the city and adjoining suburbs.

The elevated railroads have 71.12 miles of roadway. There are 167.05 miles of single track on the main lines. The total mileage is 193.33 of single track.

Over these lines passengers can ride farther in one general direction for a single fare than in any other city in the country, one ride—from Linden Avenue, Wilmette, to Jackson Park—being 24 miles, this accomplished without changing cars and the running time being 77 minutes.

The average length of ride on the elevated is 6.48 miles compared with 4.16 miles on the New York Elevated and 5.57 miles on the New York subway. Express trains on the Chicago elevated make a little faster time than similar trains in the New York subway.

Over Half Million Ride "L" Daily—The average number of passengers carried daily on week-days on the elevated railroads is 540,000. The record days have been: Nov. 11, 1918 (Armistice Day), 869,653 passengers; July 15, 1920 (strike on surface lines), 864,624 passengers.

The employes include 4,900 men and 600 woman, a total of 5,500.

On April 29, 1920, a record was established when 963 elevated cars entered the "loop" in one hour.

The number of car miles run daily on the elevated lines averaging 150,000 or equal to a distance of six times around the world at the equator.

Every 24 hours there are 5,232 trains of 16,812 cars run over the lines of the elevated railroads.

There are 206 stations on the lines, including 11 on the loop and 5 stub terminals.

There are 270 miles of copper cable in use and 23 miles of trolley wire, the copper required in power transmission alone weighing 5,201,000 pounds.

There are 35,210 lights in elevated cars which alone cost $10,998 a year to maintain and there are 16,225 lights in elevated stations, costing $16,352 a year. The cost of keeping passengers comfortable through heating of cars averages $166,800 a year, this being 10.65 per cent of the total power used.

The elevated lines have 1,664 cars in operation, it costing $1,202 per car for maintenance per year, as against $497 in 1914. The cost of a motor car is $23,500. They weigh 70,000 pounds and have 380 horse power motors. The elevated railroads pay taxes of approximately $900,000 a year.

Busiest Crossing In World on Elevated—The busiest railroad crossing in the world is at the elevated intersection of Lake and Wells Streets, where in the hour of maximum travel 218 trains of 1,100 cars pass this corner at the rate of 18 cars a minute. If these cars were coupled together they would make a continuous train of more than 10 miles in length.

The elevated railroads maintain 125 fully equipped first aid stations along their lines and a school for instructing first aid workers is conducted which qualifies employes for this important work.

On regular routes the interval between trains in rush hours is two minutes and throughout the day six minutes, while after midnight trains operate 30 minutes apart. On the main lines where several branch lines use the same tracks for part of the distance the interval between trains is one minutes in rush hours.

For the safe conduct of passengers the elevated railroads have a record that stands unequalled on any transportation line. For more than 13 years there has not been a single fatal accident to a passenger on a train on the elevated. In that period the roads have carried more passengers than the entire population of the world.

All switches and signals on the elevated are operated by a combination of compressed air under high pressure and electricity, known as an electric-pneumatic plant and are so inter-locked in the operating tower that signals cannot be given which would allow two trains to collide. In addition to the interlocking in the tower, each switch is protected by an automatic track trip, so that should a motorman run past a signal, the airbrakes are automatically applied and the train brought to a stop within a few feet.

How the "L" Grew From a "Dummy" Line—The first elevated railroad built in Chicago was the South Side Elevated Railroad. It began operation on June 6, 1892, with steam locomotives. The steam locomotives were abandoned and electric operation was substituted April 20, 1896.

The second line to begin operation was th Chicago and Oak Park, which first ran trains on a section of its line on Nov. 6, 1893. Steam locomotives were used until Sept. 20, 1896, when electric operation was instituted.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated began operation May 6, 1895, on its main line, used electric power from the beginning.

The Northwestern Elevated began operation on its main line, May 31, 1900. On Sept. 3, 1901, the Northwestern purchased the Union Elevated Railroad Company (Union Loop), which had operated as a separate company from Oct. 1, 1897, and leased its lines to all the companies. The Loop is used jointly by the four companies.

Until Nov. 1913, the four elevated roads were operated separately, but on that date they were brought together under one agent and through service operation was inaugurated between the Northwestern and South Side roads.

The elevated lines consist of several branches radiating, as do the surface lines, from the loop. On the South, the South Side Elevated line runs to Jackson Park and four separate branches extend to the stock yards, Kenwood, Englewood and Normal Park.

On the West, the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad consists of a main line to Marshfield Junction and four branches from that point, these being the Logan Square, Humboldt Park and Garfield Park lines, extending to the northwest side and far beyond the city limits to the west.

The Chicago and Oak Park Elevated runs west directly through Austin and Oak Park to River Forest.

On the North Side, the main lines of the Northwestern Elevated parallels the Lake Michigan shore line from the heart of Chicago through Evanston, terminating at Wilmette. From the main line at Belmont Avenue, the Ravenswood branch runs northwest.

The Union Elevated Railroad (Loop) forms a square in the business heart of Chicago and all lines use it.

The Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad, whose electric trains connect with points between the city and Milwaukee, enters the city over the Northwestern Elevated and runs around the loop. The cars of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railroad enter the city over the Metropolitan Elevated, the terminal being at Quincy and Wells Streets. On the South and West Sides, the elevated and surface lines also connect with a number of other important interurban lines which serve wide sections of northern Illinois and Indiana.

Chicago's Street Railway System is Largest in the World Under Single Management—3,500,000 People Use It Daily

To help in taking care of Chicago's millions who travel back and forth from work each day as well as the thousands of shoppers and pleasure seekers in the great city, Chicago's Surface Lines, a system of electric street railways, is operated.

Street Car Facts—The Chicago Surface Lines is the largest system in the world under a single management. It is a combined operation of the Chicago Railways Company—the west and north side line—and the Chicago City Railway Company, the Calumet and South Chicago and the Southern Street Railway companies—the south side lines—so that the people might ride over the tracks of all companies for a single fare.

There are over 1,000 miles of single track and 3,085 double track cars.

The double right of way, approximately 530 miles in length, paved with Belgian block, would reach almost to Buffalo and is maintained, cleaned and cleared by the company.

The Surface Lines have the most liberal transfer system in the world, the use of transfers being unlimited so long as the passenger continues to travel in the same general direction.

For every 100 cash fares collected there are 70 transfers issued and used.

Approximately 2,000,000 passengers pay cash fares daily, and there are 1,500,000 rides furnished on transfers, or a total of 3,500,000 riders carried each day to and from work or pleasure.

The Surface Lines property devoted to public service, if reproduced new today, would cost about $250,000,000.

Over 16,000 employes. Wages over $28,000,000.

For the year ended January 31, 1921, the Surface Lines paid out as operating wages $28,204,342, this being more than 67 per cent of the total expenses.

The Company have over 16,000 employes, of whom more than 11,000 are conductors and motormen.

The power used by the company during the past year amounted to 496,579,296 kilowatt hours.

Changes Made in 1893—In 1893 there began a general change from horse and cable to electric operation. This was the year of the Chicago World's Fair and the Intramural Railway on the fair grounds was one of the first experiments with electric cars on an elevated structure. The first electric cars were largely remodeled horse and cable cars. Four wheel motor trucks carrying the motors were substituted for the old trucks. The cars were lighted and later were heated by electricity. The length of the cars was from 12 to 18 feet, which was soon increased to 18,000 pounds. Longitudinal seats were the standard. There were no enclosed vestibules.

In 1893 the first overhead trolley system in Chicago was built, and by 1896 most of the horse cars had been abandoned. By the end of 1906 all of the cable lines had been electrified.

Chicago's Transportation Progress Rapid—Interesting historical dates in the development of the city's great surface transportation have been:

1858—Nov 1. Ground broken at State and Randolph Streets for first horse car lines.

1859—Four cars running (population of city about 108,000.)

1864—Steam dummy running on Evanston Avenue (now Broadway) from Diversey to Graceland Cemetery.

1881—Steam dummy running on Cottage Grove Avenue from Oakwood to Fifty-fifth Street and on Fifty-fifth east to Lake Avenue.

1882—Jan. 28. First cable line began operation on State Street as far south as Twenty-second Street.

1887—The north side lines extended as far as Irving Park Boulevard by way of Clark Street and Evanston Avenue (now Broadway). The South side lines as far as Fortieth Street. The West Side lines as far as Garfield Park.

1888—March. First north side cable on Clark Street to Diversey Boulevard.

1890—July. First West Side cable on Madison Street. (Population 1,099,850.)

1893—First overhead trolley line put in operation by South Side company (Chicago City Railway Company.)

1894-95-96—Various other lines electrified and numerous extensions built.

1906—All cable lines changed to overhead trolley.

1907—Feb. 11. "Settlement Ordinances" passed affecting surface lines. Nov. 24. Pay-as-you-enter cars introduced on Cottage Grove Avenue.

1914—Feb. 1. Unified operation of all surface lines in city effective.

In 1859 car tracks were laid upon 9 miles of city streets. Early growth was not rapid.

In 1866 there were but 29 miles of track and in 1876 but 54 miles. In successive years the mileage was as follows: 1886, 131 miles; 1896, 344 miles; 1907, 385 miles; 1916, 475 miles, and in 1921 there were 530 miles. In general these figures may be multiplied by two to give the miles of single track.

In 1866 a single fare would buy a 2-mile ride.

In 1886 a single fare would buy a 4-mile ride.

In 1896 a single fare would buy a 12-mile ride.

Now a single fare will buy a 32-mile ride, this being possible because of the liberal transfer system.

Surface Lines Lead World in Development

The Chicago surface lines exceed any other city railway, surface, elevated or subway, in the world in number of miles of track, number of cars, number of car hours and car miles operated and of passengers carried.

Comparing this system with all the electric railways (surface, subway and elevated) in the United States, it has about 2.3 per cent of the total miles of track; about 3.7 per cent of all passenger cars; it employs 5.2 per cent of all the employes and about 7.8 per cent of all the motormen and conductors; it operates about 5.3 per cent of the total number of car miles and carries about 6.5 per cent of all revenue passengers and about 18 per cent of all transfer passengers.

Surface transportation in Chicago presents enormous difficulties because of the traffic congestion on the streets and because of the simultaneous movements of hundreds of thousands of people during the rush hours. In the morning and in the evening this "rush" comes as people go to and from work, the demand for transportation at these periods being 100 per cent greater than during the normal hours of the day. To meet this requires the maintenance of a very expensive reserve equipment above that necessary for ordinary transportation demands.

The speed with which Chicago is given transportation in the rush hours is illustrated by one busy intersection. At the point where North Halsted Street, West Grand and Milwaukee Avenues intersect there are operated over this crossing during the "peak" of the morning and evening rush hours a car every 6 seconds—10 cars a minute—this not taking into account the miscellaneous traffic over the crossing. At this same intersection approximately 30,000 people transfer from one line to another during the course of a day.

Chicago Street Railway Chronology

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South Side, first line on State Street, between Randolph and 12th Streets, opened April 25, 1859; West Side, Madison Street line, Halsted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph Street line, opened July 15, 1859; North Side, Wells Street line, River to Chicago Avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark Street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South Side, first cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th Street, began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove Avenue line built same year; North Side, Clark Street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells Street line opened same year; Lincoln Avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn Avenue line opened May 2, 1891; West Side, Madison Street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee Avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island Avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South Side, first electric line in city began operation Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th Street and Stony Island Avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State Street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove Avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West Side, trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island Avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison Street and Milwaukee Avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North Side, all cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906. Fares raised to 7 cents Aug. 8, 1919; Dec. 1, 1919, 50-ride tickets sold for $3; 10-ride tickets for 65 cents; Dec. 27, 1919, fares reduced to 6 cents cash; fares raised to 8 cents July 1, 1920.

Elevated Railways—South Side: South Side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress Street and 39th Street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island Avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 18, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West Side: Lake Street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield Park and Douglas Park lines completed in 1902. North Side: Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between North and South Sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913. Fares raised to 6 cents Nov. 22, 1918 raised to 8 cents Aug. 8, 1919; tickets sold for 7½ cents Feb. 1, 1920; fares raised to 10 cents with four tickets for 35 cents Aug. 4, 1920.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified management. Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5-cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

Chicago's Gas Company is Largest Company in the World—No Other Company Operated as a Single Unit Can Compare With Local Organization

Chicago's supply of manufactured gas comes from the largest gas company operated as a single unit in the world, The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company.

Hardly a person lives a single day in Chicago without being served in some way by gas. A person eats and drinks something cooked with gas; he comes into contact with gas lighting or he uses something that was manufactured with the assistance of gas.

So efficient has been its operation and so painstaking has been preparation for the future, that today Chicago citizens enjoy gas service that is unexcelled anywhere in the world. Every day upwards of 650,000 homes in Chicago have only gas as fuel for cooking. Preparation of the evening meal begins in these homes at practically the same hour every day—all begin using gas at about the same moment—yet the supply never fails day or night.

Large Output

During 1920 the company manufactured 24,905,509,000 cubic feet of gas and purchased 6,413,926,000 cubic feet from other producers, or a total of 31,319,435,000 cubic feet. The average daily distribution of gas amounted to practically 86,000,000 cubic feet.

To manufacture this gas for Chicago households and industries in 1920 the following raw material was required:

Bituminous coal	222,612 tons
Anthracite coal	95,332 tons
Coke	400,207 tons
Fuel oil	3,121,348 gals.
Enriching oil	74,759,918 gals.

Miles of Mains Transport the Gas

To "transport" the gas from manufacturing stations throughout the city requires an immense network of straint mains—3,122 miles of them. Connected to these big mains are thousands of miles of smaller pipes, known as "services," which bring the gas to the consumer's premises.

How Chicago's Gas Company Grew—The first gas company in Chicago, the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, was organized in 1849, twelve years before the Civil War. In the years which followed several other companies were organized that supplied different parts of the city and also entered into disastrous and expensive competition with each other. In 1897 all of these companies were, by special provision of the legislature, consolidated with the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company (which came into existence in 1855) and since then one great and efficient company has been the city's unfailing source of gas supply.

The total capitalization of the gas company is $84,786,000, of which $38,500,000 is capital stock owned by more than 7,000 men and women investors and $46,286,000 is bonds. The value of the company's property in July, 1921, was in the neighborhood of $140,000,000.

How the City is Efficiently Served—Chicago is served with gas manufactured at seven big gas making plants scattered throughout the city, which are coupled up with a number of distributing stations and all linked by the great network of gas mains.

Each manufacturing station has two to three gas holders. To make certain that Chicago's gas pressure will be even throughout the city, nine storage or distribution holders and pumping machinery are in operation away from the manufacturing plants. These holders store gas and at the periods of the day—meal times—when gas is needed the most, send out a supply. One distribution holder recently built at Crawford avenue and Thirty-first street, is the second largest in the United States and has a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet.

Tremendous Addition to Insure City's Supply—On the Drainage Canal a great water gas plant and a by-product coal gas plant has been built at a cost of $18,000,000, adding upwards of 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day to Chicago's supply and also providing coke for existing plants. This was the second largest building project in the Middle West during the years of 1920 and 1921.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company Building.

The main building of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company is a 21-story skyscraper at Michigan avenue and Adams street, which is said to compare with any office building in the world in beauty and general utility.

Chicago's First Gas Company—The first gas company in Chicago was authorized in its charter to charge $3 per thousand cubic feet for gas. In the charter of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, under which the company operates today, the rate authorized was $2.50 per thousand. During the Civil War and after, the price of gas in Chicago, including war tax, was as high as $4.50 per thousand. During the last 25 years the trend of prices of most fuels—coke, coal, wood, oil—has been steadily upwards, some grades of fuel being twice or three times the prices during the World's Fair year. On the other hand, the price of gas has tended steadily downward, due to perfections in the art of making artificial gas and economies in operation and distribution.

Chicago Has Many Retail Shopping Districts—Outlying Business Communities Growing in Wealth and Size Indicate Development That Has Taken Place in the City

Within a few decades Chicago has been lifted from an insignificant position to a place among the world's leading cities. It is a feat that is without parallel since the days when ancient emperers like Alexander or Peter the Great could decree that a metropolis should be built on a certain spot. The progress of Chicago has amazed the world—accustomed to seeing changes take place gradually over a period of centuries.

As a result of this rapid growth of Chicago outlying districts have developed with remarkable speed, establishing throughout the city a number of residential and business districts that in point of community pride, business interests and opportunities for commercial development are like smaller cities within a big city.

These districts are an integral part of the Chicago, the wonder city, and their stories contain all the romance and interest that enter into the story of Chicago itself. Following are some of the remarkable "Miniature Chicagos":

Woodlawn is a Noteworthy Unit in the Growth of Outlying Business Districts

—Woodlawn, the residential and business district, is located on the south side of the city, the heart of it being busy 63d street. This community prides itself on being one of the cleanest as well as one of the most densely populated districts in Chicago. It also claims the distinction of having an all-American population and of being one of the few parts of the city that has always been dry. No saloon has ever been tolerated in this rich and thickly settled district, which has always been kept in a condition that would attract the best type of citizens.

This district is developing rapidly, as regards the types of buildings within its boundaries. Numerous big building projects are now under way and it is rumored that, before long, several other undertakings of unusual scope will be announced.

Woodlawn extends from 60th to 67th streets and from Cottage Grove to Stony Island avenues.

Days of Ditches and Ducks—Considerable imagination is required to realize that, not many years ago, this locality was one of the outlying suburbs of Chicago. Even as late as 1892 there were woods along East 63d street, with long sandy stretches of marshy land. Many of the sidewalks were raised, and there were long ditches where flocks of ducks made their homes. It is necessary to travel many miles now before a duplicate of the rural scenes, such as were then to be found in Woodlawn, can be discovered.

Sixty-third street was the main entrance to the World's Fair in 1893, and that fact first brought this thoroughfare into prominence. Jackson Park was the site of the World's Fair and for a long period it was a scene of intense activity. Visitors poured into Chicago, the attendance at the fair on the biggest day running over 750,000. Great numbers of buildings of a temporary nature sprang up around the entrance, but all of these have disappeared. Then, when the heavy pressure came to an end, there were some quiet times in Woodlawn, as is always the case after a big exposition, as well as in some other parts of the city. But this period soon passed and an era of solid growth set in, which has placed Woodlawn on a firm basis.

The old Coliseum, which used to stand on 63d street, was one of the interesting structures of other days. The building burned some years ago. It was in the old Coliseum that William Jennings Bryan in 1896 made his famous "cross of gold" speech which stampeded the delegates and won him the nomination of the Democratic party.

Later, another westerner, Buffalo Bill, took possession of the Coliseum and entertained many thousands with his Wild West show.

World's Fair Brought Transportation—The World's Fair has bequeathed a remarkable system of transportation to Woodlawn. To accommodate the immense traffic the elevated railroad system was extended so that it ran right to the principal gate, which was at the end of 63d street. The elevated has since done a heavy business, partly because it attracted many, who decided to settle in the district that was so easy to reach.

Construction of the elevated gave 63d street a three-story crossing at the point where the structure passes over the Illinois Central's right of way. At this point the street cars run under the railroad tracks, and the elevated, on an unusually lofty viaduct, runs above. There are few points in the city where more traffic passes every day.

With its triple system of transportation installed, Woodlawn began to grow rapidly. Today it is occupied almost exclusively by flats and stores, with few detached homes. This accounts for the density of the population. It has won the reputation of being a desirable place to live. It is one of the few sections of the city that has not attracted a large settlement of foreign-born residents.

The excellent transportation, the type of residents in the surrounding district and the fact that it has no competition to speak of, have combined to make 63d street known as one of the best business thoroughfares outside of the loop. Present conditions are such that it would not be surprising if some of the stores might find it necessary to locate on some other street as congestion is feared by some.

Big University Projects—The University of Chicago is one of the big assets of Woodlawn. It is not generally known that the university owns all of the property on the south side of the Midway, from Kenwood avenue to Cottage Grove, a

stretch of practically a mile. This attractive site is to be improved with a string of buildings which will be devoted to university uses. These buildings will be on 60th street, which is the northern boundary line of Woodlawn.

The cost of living in Woodlawn is low and transportation is unexcelled. The South Side elevated, the Illinois Central and all surface cars furnish rapid transportation to every part of the city. All railways running south and east of Chicago have local depots on 63d street.

The University of Chicago, the Hyde Park high school and the grade schools make Woodlawn a great educational center.

Jackson Park, with the lake, the new bathing beach, two golf courses, lagoons, ball grounds and the Midway, together with Washington Park, combine to make this locality a recreation place that is truly wonderful.

The trend of property values in both the residence districts and along 63d street has been steadily upward since 1896. The present tendency is toward higher buildings. One of these, an eight-story fireproof apartment hotel, known as the Barrett building, has just been completed at 6318 Kenwood avenue.

Woodlawn is the home of one of the most beautiful moving picture theatres in the country. This is the Tivoli, located on Cottage Grove avenue near 63d street. A magnificent dancing pavilion has also been built in that district. This is the Trianon, acclaimed by many as the most notable dancing hall in the middle west.

Largely because of the approaching electrification of the Illinois Central Railroad, which will make Woodlawn even more desirable in the future than it is at present, it is expected that the vicinity of Jackson Park will be devoted ultimately to hotels and apartments of the highest class. The projects being worked out by the Chicago Plan Commission are also showing their effect on propositions now being developed for putting up fine buildings.

North Michigan Avenue District is Model One—Up-to-date Business Structures Replace Old Homes

When Chicago's new boulevard link bridge was opened up, thus connecting the north and south sides, attention of Chicago was immediately drawn to the remarkable development of the district on and near North Michigan avenue.

This district is attractive, whether one studies its past, its present activity, or the outlook for its future development.

One of the first real homes in Chicago, that of John Kinzie, stood in this district, on the north bank of the river, and in the same locality the most notable development that the city has known in years is in rapid progress. Men are still living who remember seeing Indians prowling through this district.

The building up of the portion of the north side, near the river represents the first notable departure on the part of leading business establishments from the traditions which have bound them to the loop, causing that district to become seriously congested. For a considerable period business houses have been seeking an outlet that would relieve them from conditions prevailing in the loop. Many of them have decided to locate along or near North Michigan avenue, which has been opened up by the construction of the new bridge.

The part of Michigan avenue north of the river was formerly impassible, terminating against a row of unsightly buildings along the river bank. The project is being carried out in accordance with the ideals of the Chicago Plan Commission, which has numerous other notable improvements in view.

Improvements in the District—Improvements that are being made in this district are of two types, business and apartments or hotels. The business district is one of the most attractive in the city, while the new hotels and apartments have no superiors.

The transformation of the business section north of the river began several years ago, when a number of well-known firms decided to leave the loop and its immediate vicinity. The locality where these firms

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Aerial view of Michigan Avenue looking north from Randolph Street, showing the new Link Bridge. The Wrigley Building appears in the foreground and the Drake Hotel and "Gold Coast" in the distance.

located became known as the North Central district. After the start had been made the change went on with remarkable rapidity. Part of this new industrial district lies east of North Michigan avenue, where a number of exceptionally high class business structures have been put recently.

This district also extends west until it touches the north branch of the Chicago river. In this locality other great changes are going on. This part of the district is favored largely by wholesale and jobbing houses, as well as by printing concerns.

So many well-equipped office structures and stores are going up along North Michigan avenue that this strip has become known among those who are especially interested in its progress as the "Greater downtown business district."

A Striking New Building—One of the most striking buildings in the city has just recently been built in the North Michigan avenue district. This is the Wrigley building, one of the show spots of Chicago. An adidtion to this handsome white edifice is now being erected and when the new Tribune Tower is built no city in the world will be able to boast of such a cluster of skyscrapers as will adorn North Michigan avenue.

The headquarters of the central district of the United States Army, at 230 East Ohio street, is another of the notable buildings. The commanding general and his staff have their offices in this building, which is a large, well-equipped structure.

The Drake Hotel at Oak street and North Michigan avenue is another show spot district, being one of the most beautiful hotels in the country. It was built at a cost of $7,500,000.

Old Homes Go—Something like a quarter of a century ago this neighborhood was one of the best residence districts in Chicago. It contained homes than were historic for their associations, but many of these had to be sacrificed, because of the wide sweep of the improvements.

One of the interesting buildings that have vanished was the "Sheldon Castle" at the northwest corner of Erie street and North Michigan avenue. This picturesque building is well remembered by many because of the children's parties that were given there every Christmas.

Among the well-nown homes that have gone was that of John T. Lester. Near that formerly stood the residences of Cyrus Adams and of Gen. Strong, both of which have been torn down. The home of George E. Adams at the corner of Ontario street, has also disappeared, along with the once well-known apartments put up by Judge Prendergast. All these places had historic associations for Chicagoans.

A row of houses built by Isaac N. Arnold, who was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, has been razed. The Perry H. Smith home is one of the old-time "mansions" that has been destroyed.

"Streeterville" Changes—Developments in the "Streeterville" district, which consists largely of made land east of Michigan avenue, have been sufficient in themselves to have brought distinction to any part of the city.

Two blocks east of the new Drake hotel is a palatial home apartment building, at 220 East Walton place. This building is nearing completion. It is typical of the new high class structures where living quarters are being offered Chicagoans. A villa on the roof is an unusual arrangement. A pergola off the dining room provides an outdoor dining room, while a pergola off the bedrooms supplies outdoor sleeping accommodations.

The new apartment building at 229 Lake Shore Drive is eleven stories, with a facade of Bedford stone. Its situation affords the tenants views over the lake and the park.

Another exceptionally fine apartment building is at 222 East Delaware place. This is a model structure where every possible convenience is supplied. Still another fine building of similar type is at 942 Lake Shore Drive. This building contains duplex apartments.

Farther to the west the Lorraine apartment hotel is to be put up at the northwest corner of North State and Goethe streets. This will cost $2,000,000. At

Clark street and Goethe a seven-story hotel is to be put up. Edward G. Dunne and John Regan will be the proprietors.

Business Houses—A number of advertising firms are locating their offices in the newly-developed business district in the vicinity of North Michigan avenue. The Erwin & Wasey Company, advertising agents, has bought the northwest corner of Huron and St. Clair street and will put up an office building that will cost $400,000. The property is 150 by 109 feet.

Some of the large business houses that have located in the district north of the river are: Sprague, Wardner & Co., Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., Crerar Adams & Co., McNeill & Higgins Co., Reid Murdoch & Co., W. F. Hall Printing Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., the Pugh warehouses, Pelouze buildings, Winston buildings.

The Quigley Preparatory Seminary occupies the block between Pearson and Chestnut streets, on Rush street. It is a fine example of Flemish Gothic architecture. The Fourth Presbyterian Church, which occupies the block between Chestnut and Delaware place, on North Michigan avenue, is another example of high class ecclesiastical architecture.

A Touch of Old Venice—The Study building, on Chicago avenue, near North Michigan avenue, is in the Venetian Gothic style of architecture. The interior is devoted to studios and offices. The new First Cavalry Armory, on Chicago avenue, between the waterworks and the lake, is an imposing structure of an entirely different type.

The Chicago campus of Northwestern University will be located, it is expected, on a tract of land at Chicago avenue and the lake. A campaign is well under way, the purpose of which is to raise $25,000,000 with which to build and endow a number of professional schools. The colleges of commerce, dentistry, law and medicine are to be located at this point. The plans call for a group of buildings of a high type. A modern hospital is to be built in connection with the school of medicine. The land contains 368,000 square feet and is under option at $1,421,211.

One of the notable attractions of the district is the Municipal Pier, at the foot of Grand avenue, which was built at a cost of $5,000,000. The pier is 3,000 feet long and 92 feet wide. It is meant for recreation as well as commercial purposes. Street cars run to the pavilion at the end of the pier, where band concerts are given summer evenings. There is a large dance hall for the use of the public.

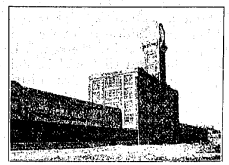
The North Central Association has had much to do with furthering plans for the improving and development of this district. B. M. Winston is president of this organization.

Southwest District Has Many Big Plants —New Industrial Locality is Prosperous

An industrial zone of great and steadily growing importance has been developed during the last few years in the southwest part of Chicago.

This zone contains some of Chicago's giant industries. It begins at the south branch of the Chicago river and stretches along and to the west of Western avenue. In this district are to be found the "McCormick" and the "tractor" plants of the International Harvester Company, the new Corwith plant of the Crane Company, the Albert Dickinson Company and the Kenwood Manufacturing district, where a number of factories are grouped. Anyone who looks over this big district is certain to be impressed with the vigor and enterprise that have been shown, as well as the great size of some of the manufacturing establishments.

The district has ample rail facilities and is also within easy reach of residence neighborhoods where the homes of thousands of employes are located. Its value as a manufacturing zone has been demonstrated by the millions that have been invested there by some of the biggest manufacturing establishments in Chicago.



Crane Company's plant, the world's largest plumbing supply house

The huge $10,000,000 Crane plant has some points of special interest, for it has developed in proportion to the growth of the city, and is a typical Chicago organization. The company has recently commemorated the sixty-fifth anniversary of its founding.

Shows Industrial Possibilities Here—The plain story of the growth of this company, as told in the anniversary records that have been published, is interesting, as it shows the possibilities of industry in Chicago. Today the company occupies a tract on Kedzie avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-third streets, which contains 160 acres, and is one-half mile square. The buildings contain 9,701,430 square feet of working space. The company has another big plant at Bridgeport, Conn., and one at Montreal, Canada.

During the war the Crane plants were scenes of intense activity. A demand came suddenly for millions of brass, iron and steel valves of all sizes and all the resources of the big organization were thrown into the work of filling the emergency orders. Forgings, guns and mortar parts were also among the things that were manufactured in such great quantities that the government inspectors were swamped. The peace time activities of the company are devoted to the manufacture of 20,000 articles. The total space used by the company amounts to about 428 acres, or the equivalent of about 123 city blocks of average size. A fleet of 549 motor trucks is used in the distribution of the firm's products.

Employes of the Crane Company are given opportunities to buy stock for which they pay in installments. They surprised officials of the organization by taking $7,000,000 worth of the preferred stock. It is said that there are few big concerns which have as small a labor "turnover" as the Crane Company.

Kenwood Manufacturing District—The Kenwood Manufacturing district is a development of the rapidly increasing industrial importance of this vicinity. In this district the plants are grouped and the development is carried out along systematic lines for the benefit of all. The main part of the district is between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets, Kedzie and California avenues. It also extends east to Rockwell street, between Fiftieth street and the belt line railroad tracks. This district is crossed by two belt lines, the Indiana Harbor Belt Railway and the Chicago River & Indiana Railroad, a subsidiary of the Chicago Junction Railway. From these lines switches are laid to the various plants and in this way service is given which connects with every railroad entering Chicago. This service covers both carload and less-than-carload shipments at the Chicago rate. The Central Manufacturing district adjoins the Kenwood tracts.

Development is carried out in a uniform manner throughout the Kenwood district. The streets are well paved and the lighting system is excellent. The buildings are of the most modern type, supplying a maximum of light and air for the workers. The general appearance of the district, as far as the development has gone, suggests the model manufacturing towns that have been started at various times.

Has Excellent Labor Supply—One of the advantages possessed by this district is that it is within easy reach of the densely populated portions of the west side, where many thousands of factory workers live. The well-settled wards in the vicinity furnish a reservoir of labor of unusual size. The coming improvement and opening up of Thirty-ninth street will benefit this district as it will then be brought into close touch with the suburbs to the west, including Downer's Grove, LaGrange, Hinsdale, Western Springs, Clarendon Hills and Riverside, where the new zoological gardens of the Forest Preserve are to be located. Many employes now live in these suburbs and the number will be increased as soon as the means of communication are improved.

Big Firms in the District—Marshall Field & Co have obtained a long-term lease of the southeast corner of West Forty-seventh and Whipple streets, 158 by 583 feet. According to the terms of this lease the Messrs. Phipps put up a building which Marshall Field & Co. are using for the manufacture of burlap bags for their wholesale trade.

A short distance east of the Marshall Field & Co. factory is the new building of the Union Insulating Company. The Central Lime & Cement Company is putting up a building at Whipple street and Forty-eighth place. The American Foundries Equipment Company has recently finished a building at the southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Richmond avenue. This firm makes sand-mixing machines and other foundry supplies. The Foell Supply Company, packers of meat products in glass jars, has just purchased a site for a plant in the district. The Q. R. S. Company, manufacturers of music

rolls, which is a subsidiary of the Melville Clarke Piano Company, is at the northeast corner of Kedzie avenue and Forty-eighth place.

The Albert Dickinson Company has one of the largest plants in the southwest zone. This corporation deals in seeds, poultry and stock feeds. It has more than seventy acres at Thirty-fifth street and California avenue, near the sanitary canal. There is trackage room in the company's yards for over 350 cars and covered platforms where 100 cars can be handled at the same time.

Not far from the Dickinson holdings the Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company is planning to put up the modern $15,000,000 plant from which it plans to supply Chicago with gas. This plant will be between Crawford and Cicero avenues, along the sanitary canal. The Liquid Carbonic Company is near the Dickinson tract, and the Chicago Municipal shops are also nearby.

Rapid Growth in Recent Years—This district has been opened up for the public by the boulevard system which connects the parks of the west and south sides. An automobile drive over this boulevard gives an idea of the remarkable development that has been going on during the last few years. Several of the big concerns are not on the boulevard, but they can be reached easily. Only a few years ago this entire strip was open prairie, a great vacant stretch that extended from the settled parts of Chicago to the suburbs. The straggling groups of small buildings which were seen not long ago are being cemented up by the rapid growth that has gone over the former farming and pasturage districts. Notable changes have taken place in various parts of Chicago, but there is hardly a locality where the transformation has been more remarkable than in this district to the southwest.

The McCormick works of the International Harvester Company are the largest of their kind in the world. The land area covered by the works is 114.85 acres, the annual capacity being 375,00 binders, reapers, harvester threshers, mowers, rakes and corn machines. Near by are the tractor works, which cover 48.60 acres and have a capacity of 30,000 tractors annually. The McCormick twine mill has a site of 8.17 acres, with an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of twine. There are 10,000 employes in these plants. It is said that a complete farm machine is turned out every thirty second in these factories. The main part of the big plant is near Blue Island and South Western avenues.

When Cyrus H. McCormick reached Chicago in 1847 and decided to locate his factory here, the city was only ten years old. Mr. McCormick formed a partnership with William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, and started the reaper business in Chicago. Not long after this Mr. McCormick bought out Mr. Ogden. The first reaper plant was on the north shore of the Chicago river, east of the Rush street bridge; it represented an investment of fully $2,000,000 and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

After the fire Mr. McCormick decided to look for a new location for his plant and chose the land where the buildings now are. Continual additions to the plants are being made. It is estimated that if the 3,556,603 square feet of floor space in the buildings were in a one-story structure, such a building would be 25 feet wide and about 30 miles long. Almost all of the buildings put up by Mr. McCormick in 1875 are still standing. They are a city in themselves.

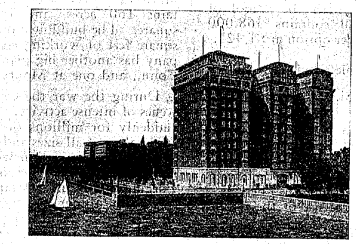
Hyde Park District Has Brilliant Future—This South Side Locality Has Made Great Strides in Progress

With the University of Chicago, a number of the city's best known hotels, a remarkable system of great parks and boulevards and a dense population in its thousands of homes and apartments, Hyde Park has established itself as one of Chicago's leading districts.

Yet, with all the progress that has been made, Hyde Park men venture the forecast that the future of their locality will be much greater. They look forward to the time when, in addition to all they have at present, they will enjoy the benefit of the proposed boulevard that will be built in the lake, and they expect their district to become one of Chicago's finest residence districts, one that will be crowded with hotels and tall apartment buildings of the finest type.

The boundaries of Hyde Park have varied at different times, but the district now bearing that name lies along the shore of Lake Michigan, extending west to Cottage Grove avenue, between Forty-seventh street and the north line of the Midway, or Fifty-ninth street.

The University of Chicago is on the north side of the Midway Plaisance, the main group of buildings lying between Ellis and University avenues. Ultimately it is the intention to build up both sides of the Midway with fine structures that will be devoted to educational purposes. The buildings are all impressive, some of them being replicas of famous structures used by foreign universities. The architecture is in the late English Gothic style.



Sisson Hotel on Lake Michigan at 53rd Street in Hyde Park district.

University a Mecca for Visitors—The central quadrangles, which form the original site of the university, contain seventeen acres, but this has been enlarged to 100 acres. In addition, there are seventy acres at Williams Bay, where the Yerkes Observatory is located. A landscape scheme for the grounds has been laid out by Olmstead Brothers. This plan provides for preserving the native Oaks, as long as possible, but as they die out they will be replaced with elms.

With its numerous fine buildings and its handsome grounds the University of Chicago is one of the interesting sights for visitors. Its importance as a factor in Chicago's civic life is recognized by the residents of Hyde Park, who do their part in seeing to it that the surroundings are maintained at the proper level. The fact that almost 11,000 students attended the university during the last year indicates what a vital factor the institution is in the upbuilding of the west and what it means to Chicago.

The World's Fair put Hyde Park on the map. Prior to the fair this was entirely a residence section. It was thinly settled and little known. The fair brought a great change and there will be another similar transformation when we have the new boulevard in the lake, with the lagoon that is to be with it. The population must come this way, and the buildings must be tall in order to give adequate returns on the investment.

Advantages of the Location—The destiny of Hyde Park is based on the advantages of its location. To the north is one of the greatest business centers of the world, to the northwest is the Central Manufacturing district, to the west is the stock yards, the world's biggest meat market, while to the south lies South Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Gary and the Calumet region. To the east is Lake Michigan. All the business and industrial centers mentioned are within easy reach of Hyde Park and are connected with it by excellent transportation systems.

Its great chain of boulevards and parks makes it the trail of the automobilist. The golf links and the sixty acres of tennis courts are the playgrounds for lovers of outdoor sports.

From the hotels, such as the Windermere, Chicago Beach, Hyde Park, Cooper-Carlton, Sisson, Del Prado and Elms, can be seen the parks and the wide sweep of the lake to the east.

Finest Educational Advantages — The educational advantages of the Hyde Park district easily outrank those of any other section, owing to the presence of the University of Chicago. Passing over the purely academic features, which are so well known as to require no particular discussion on our part, it is worth while to call attention to the architectural features of the university. Other institutions have their isolated examples of architecture to which they point with pride, but, in the main, the other colleges and universities of America reveal no great architectural plan, such as marks our own institution.

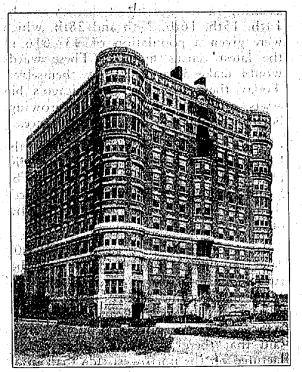
No other territory is better or more conveniently located for those who are in business in "the loop." The manufacturing districts all employ men who require high grade apartments and hotels in which to live, and Hyde Park is a logical center for them.

The advantages of the parks adjoining Hyde Park are known to lovers of outdoor sports not only all over Chicago but also, particularly to golfers, all over the country. The Jackson Park links are the scene of more golfing than any other public links in the world; and on any bright Saturday afternoon in summer one may wander through the sixty acres of crowded tennis courts in Washington and Jackson Parks.

Hyde Park has always been considered as representing the refinement, wealth and pure Americanism of Chicago. Its beautiful homes, high-grade apartments and family hotels with all its other conveniences, make it a desirable place in which to live.

Every progressive community needs sound and well-established banks, and Hyde Park is fortunate in being provided with strong institutions. There are no situations involving personal or business finances which cannot better be faced through the council of a sound banking institution, whether it is in investments or in the management of property.

Systematic work for the advancement of Hyde Park has been done at every opportunity by the Hyde Park Business Men's Association. This is a progressive organization made up of men who act as a unit for the benefit of their community.



Jackson Shore Apartments, South Shore Drive and 55th St. Note the expanse of open space and the beauty of the surroundings, common and typical in Chicago's residential sections.

Englewood District on South Side Growing Rapidly—Its Population and Business Make It an Important Center

Englewood occupies an unusual position among the various districts that make up Chicago. It seems to stand by itself as a city of homes, with characteristics distinctly its own.

For years Englewood was known as one of Chicago's oldest and most substantial suburbs. It was noted for its fine homes, with their large shady lawns. Owing to the excellence of its transportation systems, and its location, it is considered by many that Englewood is ultimately destined to be closely built up with apartment buildings and that it will also have a retail district correspondingly developed.

The retail district is already well defined, but the fine homes, which have been admired for years, are blocking the change which would bring a much denser population. The old homes are of exceptionally good construction, with heavy foundations and they contain from eight to twelve rooms each. Large amounts of money are tied up in them and the owners do not like to sacrifice this. Moreover, these old homes are pleasant places in which to live. But the process of change has started, and the prediction is made by business leaders of Englewood that the population there will be doubled within from five to ten years.

Originally Englewood extended from 55th street to 75th and from South Park avenue to the western boundary of Chicago. From time to time new stations have been put in by railroads and Englewood has gradually been reduced in area. The old part of Englewood is east of Halsted street.

Old Residents; Handsome Homes—Old Englewood is made up of the homes of many who have lived there twenty-five or thirty years, some even longer. This locality was given an impetus at the time of the great Chicago fire, when many moved there. It is these older residents who have put up the handsome homes for which Englewood is noted. These homes occupy much ground, as almost every one of them has fifty feet, or more, of frontage.

In its Union Station at 63d and La-Salle streets, Englewood has what is said to be one of the most important railroad stations in the world. The building is insignificant, but it is claimed that this station accommodates more railroads and more through trains than any other in Chicago. More than 330 passenger trains stop here every day, 111 of these being mail trains. Twenty-two of the trains run to New York. More than forty tons of mail are handled daily at this station, which is controlled by a number of railroads under joint ownership.

Residents of Englewood hold that, considering the volume of business transacted there, they are entitled to a station building that will be an ornament to the vicinity. This improvement is greatly desired, but there are other matters which the business men hope will also receive attention in the near future.

Great Cross-Town Street—Sixty-third street is one of the great cross-town business thoroughfares of Chicago. It has an almost continuous line of stores, business houses and theatres from Stony Island avenue to Chicago Lawn. During the war a good many of the stores in the old Englewood section were vacant, but now all the space is taken and a notable improvement has been shown recently in the appearance of the store fronts and the show windows.

As evidence of its financial stability Englewood has eight substantial banks, with deposits of about $23,000,00. It has more than fifty churches, some of them of large size, all the principal denominations being represented.

School Shows District's Growth—Another indication of the steady growth of this district is to be found in the Englewood High School. This school was organized in 1870 on the site of the Normal school, with Ira A. Shurtleff as principal. Two years later Mr. Shurtleff died. Wm. Carter was principal from 1874 to 1886, and the school was then moved to the old building at Stewart avenue and Sixty-second street which is still standing. O. T. Bright was principal from 1886 to 1891 and he was followed by James E. Armstrong. Recently a fine new building has been put up to take care of the increased demands that has been made on the institution.

Excellent Transportation—Sixty-third street is exceptional with reference to its advantages in reaching means of transportation. It has both a surface line and the elevated. It reaches the Illinois Central on the east, passes the Englewood Union Station, and other railroad stations and crosses several of the busiest streets. Almost all of the railroads reaching these stations maintain a suburban service.

The corner of Halsted and Sixty-third streets is a busy spot. It is expected that this vicinity will develop into a large produce center in time. Halsted street is credited with being the longest thoroughfare in Chicago and Sixty-third is also a long street. Close to this corner is the station where passengers arrive over electric lines, from Kankakee, Blue Island, Crete, Hammond, Gary and other points. They connect at this point with the elevated system. Clearing and Argo are also within reach of the west.

Marquette Park—One of the attractions of this neighborhood is Marquette Park, which is said to be fourth in size among Chicago's parks. It is noted for its "sporty" golf course, which starts at Kedzie avenue and Sixty-seventh street. The park is being developed by degrees.

Mrs. Hetty Green, "the richest woman in the United States," is remembered by real estate men because of her habit of buying large tracts in the outlying districts of growing cities and then waiting for the city to reach her land. She paid especial attention to Chicago and owned several tracts around the city. It was her policy to oppose the cutting through of streets and she tried to block other improvements. When the city expanded far enough she would begin to consider offers to sell.

This tract was one of her holdings and it was formerly a swamp. The land centered at Sixty-third street and Western avenue, also called the Dixie Highway line. The community is new and development would be going ahead with a rush if it were not for the difficulty that attends any effort just now, to put up homes and flats for workers. The transportation service is good and there are many opportunities for employment nearby. Many who live in this vicinity are seldom seen

in the downtown district, as they deal with the outlying shops. It is expected that a number of amusement houses will be put up in this vicinity.

In spite of the fact that this is one of the newest parts of Chicago and that it is contending against drawbacks which make development difficult, the neighborhood has many inhabitants and is steadily growing.

Milwaukee Avenue District on Northwest Side Another Booming Section—This Community Experiences Unusual Growth

Remarkable for its growth in several diversified lines, the Milwaukee avenue district has kept pace with the advancement of greater Chicago. It is an interesting section of the city from many points of view.

Time was when Milwaukee was bigger than Chicago and the main thoroughfare between the two cities was named in honor of the larger place. In the early days all roads around Chicago were extremely muddy at times, and Milwaukee avenue was no exception. In order to render it passable logs were laid down, making it a corduroy or plank road. It was known for years as "the plank road."

At one time A. J. Snell obtained the right to put up a toll gate where payment had to be made by those who wished to travel over the "plank road." The toll gate was at the intersection of Milwaukee avenue, Cicero avenue and Irving Park boulevard. The Indians, who were then numerous, furnished one of the picturesque incidents in the early history of Chicago by burning this toll gate, which interfered with the free and independent movement to which they had been accustomed while roaming the prairies.

Site of Old Town Hall—The intersection of the three streets where the toll gate was located was the center of the old town of Jefferson and it was there that the old town hall was located. This building was later used for a high school. It is still standing and is now occupied by the police as the 36th precinct station. The building was put up on an acre of ground which was given to the community by John Gray. The acre was part of Mr. Gray's farm.

The corner where the old town hall is located was the point where the farms of William F. Gray, former Sheriff John Gray, Chester Dickinson and Josiah Lombard met. Three of these quarter-section farms were homesteaded by their owners in 1836 and 1837, while the fourth, the Dickinson place, was purchased from the school trustees, as it was on school land, section 16.

A fine home was put up by William P. Gray at the southwest corner of Irving Park boulevard and Jefferson avenue. It was built of timber and cut on the land, the spaces being filled with adobe. This house was later moved to another part of the farm and is still standing on Addison avenue near 53d avenue. Mr. Gray then put up a brick building, hauling the bricks from Crown Point, Ind., by wagon. This building, which was the first brick structure in Jefferson township, is now standing on the south side of Irving Park boulevard, about 400 feet west of Milwaukee avenue. The Dickinson tavern, which was put up by Chester Dickinson, still stands on the west side of Milwaukee avenue, about 500 feet north of Irving Park boulevard.

Old timers used to tell of a flowing spring that formerly sent a steam across Cicero avenue, at Addison street. Teams had to ford the stream at this point, but the teamsters' loss was the small boys' gain, for a little lake was formed which was the swimming hole of sixty odd years ago.

When Real Development Began—The real development of this locality started in 1889 when Koester & Zander bought 82 acres at the southwest corner of Irving Park boulevard and Cicero avenue for $132,000. This tract was improved and subdivided. The corner two acres are now worth more than the amount paid for the entire tract. Other subdivisions were quickly added to this and the progress was then rapid.

The Logan Square district is another example of the remarkable development that has been going on during recent years in outlying localities which, only a short time ago, could have been thought of as being parts of the residence districts of Chicago only by those who were gifted with an unusually lively imagination.

The change around Logan Square from an open prairie to a thickly settled neighborhood has gone on so steadily and quietly that it has escaped the attention of many, until they returned to a locality they remembered as a plowed field and found it closely built up with stores and high-class apartments. The development of the Logan Square district is another chapter in the history of astonishing changes that have gone on within the memory of Chicagoans, in a number of localities, and it is characteristic of the extraordinary growth of Chicago.

Advantage of Neighborhood Foresight—Being comparatively new, the Logan Square district has had the benefit of being laid out according to a definite plan, which took future needs into consideration and furnished plenty of attractive breathing spots. The opportunity for adapting the locality to coming demands, of which a reasonably accurate forecast could be made, was taken advantage of, and the undesirable features apparent in old neighborhoods which, like Topsy, "just growed," have been avoided. The necessity for rebuilding, and a thorough overhauling, if the locality is to hold its own, need never be dreaded in a spot like the Logan Square district, where the pioneering was made easy.

A short distance northwest of the Logan Square district is Avondale, an old time suburb, but it is not possible now to find any dividing line between this community and the main part of the city, for everything is settled solidly. The Logan Square district is settled up largely by people of Scandinavian origin.

Reaches 27th Ward — Milwaukee avenue reaches Chicago's most populous ward, the 27th, which has 150,244 inhabitants. Among the wards considered as being in the northwest district are the 14th, 15th, 16th, 27th and 28th, which were given a population of 437,616 in the latest census figures. These wards would make a large city by themselves. Today they form one of Chicago's big assets, and they are constantly growing, both in population and in importance.

Many Changes—Many years ago the lower part of the Milwaukee avenue district was occupied almost entirely by Scandinavians, then the Poles displaced them, and finally the Poles moved farther out.

It is estimated that there are 50,000 Jews on the northwest side, mainly between Division street, Western avenue and Milwaukee avenue. Portions of the district near Milwaukee avenue have become a great center for tailoring shops. It is said that there is more clothing manufactured on the northwest side than in all the rest of Chicago. The people who do this work used to do it at home, but that has been stopped. All of the work is now done in shops. Some streets are given over almost entirely to tailoring shops.

The largest retail stores that are to be found outside of the loop are along Milwaukee avenue.

Shopping District; Big Stores—The shopping district of Milwaukee avenue is around Paulina street, and to it flock buyers from all parts of the city, even from the suburbs. The number of millinery shops in this vicinity is surprising; it is doubtful if such an array of women's headgear can be found in any other part of the city. The big establishments in this locality is Wieboldt's department store.

Polish Colonies are Imported—It is said that there are 150,000 citizens of Chicago of Polish descent in the district near Milwaukee avenue. The colonies where they have settled extend from Desplaines street out northwest. There is a large Polish business district near Chicago avenue, and another near Division street and Milwaukee avenue, where the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank is located.

This bank has more than 35,000 individual customers and nearly 27,000 savings depositors, whose average savings amount to $400. The principal Polish organizations are also in this vicinity. The Polish National Alliance, with a membership of 135,000, has its home near Division street and Milwaukee avenue, the Polish Catholic Union with a membership of 125,000 is in the same vicinity and so is the Polish Woman's Alliance, with 30,000 membership.

Five Polish daily newspapers are published in this neighborhood, their combined circulation being fully 100,000. This is practically the oldest Polish settlement in Chicago. St. Stanislaus' parish was established fifty years ago, the church being within two blocks of Milwaukee avenue. The Poles have a great many factories, stores and shops. They have retail stores that cover practically every line. They are a frugal, industrious people and have proved themselves to be loyal Americans.

Central Manufacturing District Has Forged to Front—Old Section of Southwest Side is Developing

Here is another section of Chicago that has come to the front during the past few years.

Three years ago about all that could be seen along West Thirty-ninth street, between Ashland and Western avenues, was a series of unsavory cabbage patches, with here and there a house that was usually of the shanty type. The district was known as "back of the yards" and was avoided as much as possible. Its general reputation was on a par with its appearance. The average passer-by would have volunteered the information that as a business proposition this land was about as poor a prospect as he could imagine.

Today one of the most notable groups of industrial buildings in the world stands on this site along Thirty-ninth street.

This extraordinary transformation is typical of the change that has been wrought in a locality several times in the history of Chicago, but it is one of the most remarkable of all.

Interwoven with the interesting story of this development is the record of the war activities of this district, which were on a scale of surprising magnitude. The United States government early found that it must depend upon Chicago for the bulk of its great stores of needed supplies, which had to be furnished to the fighting men, not only of our own nation, but to the soldiers of the allies and to the foreign civilians as well. Preparations for handling the needed supplies had to be made quickly and on a scale never before dreamed of. The biggest cold storage plant in the world and the huge permanent warehouses of the United States army supply depot were therefore put up in record-breaking time.

Memorial to City's Loyalty—This speedy construction work caused most of the transformation on West Thirty-ninth street. The buildings stand as sturdy memorials to the loyalty and resourcefulness of Chicagoans.

Let any Chicagoan who has not seen this district for several years take a trip through it today and he will find something to marvel over. As has happened before at other spots, this stretch of land was neglected and shunned, until some commercial leaders realized its possibilities, started a wholesale house-cleaning and then development began with a rush.

This tract is part of the Central Manufacturing district—the newest part. What has happened during the last few years in the district is intimately bound up with the industrial progress of Chicago.

How Change Was Wrought—This district was developed by the financial interests which are back of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, a belt line which serves the stock yards and packing houses. This line has direct connections with every railroad entering Chicago. Having perfected their system, officials of the Junction line sought other ways to increase their tonnage, and found what they sought by the opportunities offered for converting the great stretches of waste land into a high class industrial district.

The district is in the geographical center of Chicago, the exact central point being at the spot where West Thirty-fifth street crosses the Chicago river, between Racine avenue and Iron street. It has also been shown that 48.8 per cent of the population of Chicago resides within a four-mile radius of the Central Manufacturing district. This assures a good labor supply. Transportation facilities are adequate for those who wish to live at a greater distance and to work in the district. The district can be reached by automobile from the city hall in fifteen minutes. It is served by surface car lines and by the elevated systems. Tenants have found through experiments that deliveries of goods can be made with unusual speed.

The district has been laid out with the idea of obtaining the maximum efficiency, light and air, without lessening its general attractiveness. These points have been in the minds of those who have planned the tracks, buildings, streets and driveways. The district possesses lawns, flower gardens, boulevards, attractive buildings and healthful surroundings and is a model of its kind, both as regards the value of its industries and its pleasing features.

Has Many Attractive Features—There are a number of private streets in the district. These have been improved with cement curbs and sidewalks, granite block, brick and macadam roadways and wide grass parkways wherever possible. Sewer and water lines have been provided, together with fire hydrants. The district is lighted with electricity, the lamps being on ornamental posts. It has its own street cleaning department and its own gardeners.

The visitor to the district is at once impressed with the uniform excellence of the buildings and the other evidence that the development has been made along systematic lines. This uniformity is possible because the district has its own architectural department. In this department plans and specifications for new buildings are prepared and supervision is given during construction. The buildings are of pressed brick, or concrete, and every effort is made to have each one as practical as possible. Every building is provided with its own switch track and teaming driveways and is located so that light and air are provided on all sides. No building is placed so that it will encroach upon the light and air of another structure. Basements are provided which are high and dry. There are electric elevators and other conveniences.

It is claimed that this system makes it possible for the Central Manufacturing district to put up buildings at an unusually low cost, as materials are often bought at low cost because of the large quantities that are continually needed, and also because of the close bidding among contractors to get a share of this steady business.

Solving the Housing Problem—Careful attention is also being paid to the housing problem. Work has been started on the first hundred of a series of two-apartment buildings which are to be sold to employes at cost. Options have been obtained on 125 lots that are within easy reach of Ashland avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and more lots are to be acquired later for the same purpose. The buildings will be purchased by a family, which will rent out the second apartment.

Purchases of these apartment homes will be made on easy terms. The buildings are being put up by the Home Building Real Estate Improvement Company. The $125,000 stock of this company has been subscribed for by thirty-four firms and individuals in the district. The $125,000 is to be a revolving fund. As fast as the money is paid in on the homes already sold, other buildings will be put up. About thirty per cent of the employes of the district now own their homes. Employes of the thirty-four stockholders will have first chance to purchase the new homes.

The coming improvement of Thirty-ninth Street, which is to be changed into a thoroughfare connecting Lake Michigan with the forest preserves on the Desplaines river has been encouraged by officials of the Central District and will be of great benefit to the industries located there.

Will Make Great Street—Thirty-ninth street is a section line and is naturally a thoroughfare, but many years ago a slip was dug from the river, with the intention of enabling steamers to reach the packing plants at the stockyards, and this slip was dug down the center of Thirty-ninth street between Halsted street and Racine avenue. When the Sanitary canal was dug it cut across Thirty-ninth street just west of Crawford avenue. These two obstructions completely shut off traffic.

Trustees of the Sanitary district have authorized the closing of "Bubbly creek," as the part of the river on Thirty-ninth street is called. This is to be filled in and bridges and viaducts are to be provided where the Sanitary canal crosses Thirty-ninth street.

As soon as Thirty-ninth street is opened up in this way it is expected that it will become one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city, as it is the logical artery for much of the travel on the south side. A great saving of time will be brought about for employes, as many of them now have to take roundabout routes between their homes and the industrial plants. It is also the intention to widen Thirty-ninth street and to extend car lines so that every possible facility will be given for traffic.

Chicago's efforts to do its utmost during the war period have left the city some valuable bequests in the Central Manufacturing District. One of these is the United States Army supply depot, a huge institution made up of three units. These buildings are on the south side of Thirty-ninth street, between Ashland avenue and Robey street. Their cost was in the neighborhood of $6,500,000. Their presence assures the doing of a great amount of purchasing for the government hereafter in Chicago, an item that will mean much in the future. The three buildings contain 1,890,000 square feet of permanent floor space for storing government supplies.

A short distance west of the army supply depot is the largest cold storage plant in the world, which is another reminder of the war. This is the United States Cold Storage plant, which was built for the government, but has recently been taken over by the trustees of the Central Manu-

facturing district in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into at the time the building was put up.

The cold storage building has a total floor area of 586,000 square feet and total cubical contents of 8,600,000 feet. It represents an investment of $3,500,000. It is estimated that the capacity is 63,000,000 pounds of refrigerator products. Railroad facilities provide for fifty cars at each setting, with car-icing equipment and all other advantages. The building has an ice-making plant with a capacity of 200 tons daily. There is storage capacity for 5,000 tons of ice.

Banks in the District—Financial interest of the district are served largely by the Central Manufacturing District Bank, of 1112 West Thirty-fifth street. The resources of this institution at the time of the last bank call were more than $6,000,000. The president of this bank is William N. Jarnagin.

Other banks near the district include the Live Stock National, with deposits of $12,500,000; the Drovers National, having $11,000,000 in deposits; the Peoples Stock Yards State Bank, with $5,000,000.

Have Business Men's Club—The Central Manufacturing District Club has its quarters on the two floors above the bank. The club has a membership of about 250, made up mostly of representatives of the firms in the district. Luncheons are served at noon. There is a large room where the members may meet and there are also billiard and pool tables.

The Wrigley Plant—A visitor to the district who sees the plant of William Wrigley, Jr. will receive a new impression regarding the magnitude of the chewing gum business. The building that is now up is of unusual size, but it is not sufficient to house the business and other units are to be added, which will make the group one of the most notable in the district. The factory when finished will be 600 by 300 feet and will be eight stories high.

A building that will cost $5,000,000 is to be put up by Strauss & Schram at the southwest corner of Western Avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The building will contain 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, it will be put up in three units and will be ten stories, with an ornamental tower. It will be used for the firm's mail order business.

What Is Made and Sold In the Central Manufacturing District—More than 250 different classes of products are made in the Central Manufacturing District of Chicago. Over 400 are stored in the district for sales distribution in Chicago and tributary territory. Made and sold, the different groups total considerably more than 650.

Many district brands are household words. Many articles of C. M. D. manufacture are in use on Main Street and on Fifth Avenue, on sale at crossroads' stores and Hudson Bay trading posts; giving service on veldt and pamps and the settlements along the Niger.

There are 239 enterprises active in the Central Manufacturing District; twenty-three manufacturers and distributors of food products; seveteen iron and steel corporations, thirteen rubber firms, ten dealers in various building materials, ten paper companies, nine electrical concerns, nine dealers and manufacturers of machinery, nine manufacturers and dealers in chemicals, seven companies selling lubricants (in many cases they manufacture these themselves), seven manufacturers and distributors of shipping containers of wood or paper, seven paint companies, six dealers in lumber, six furniture houses, five firms manufacturing and dealing in heating apparatus, five general merchandise dealers, four in the floor covering business, four tin-plate corporations, four public storage warehouses, three mail order houses, three bed companies, three fire extinguisher companies, three concerns dealing in wool, three in wall paper (one of them manufactures in the district), three drug houses, two makers of bottle caps, two seed warehouses, two fur companies, two contractors, two architects and a miscellany of forty other industries.

Its Advantages—The railway service given by the Chicago Junction Railway, a belt line connecting with every trunk line in Chicago and giving every industry in the district better than trunk line service at Chicago rates.

The advantageous location of the district in the geographical center of Chicago.

The physical layout of the district which has made possible advantageous location and arrangement of plants for expeditious handling of freight and for attractiveness of buildings and grounds.

The intensive and enthusiastic co-operative spirit which has been developed among the industrial concerns, resulting in a co-operative traffic bureau to look after shipping problems; an attractive club for daily meetings of executives; a district bank with resources of over $6,000,000, and every convenience for the transacting of business pleasantly, expeditiously and economically.

The boundaries of the district have been extended by the taking in of large additional acreage so that all kinds of industrial concerns can be provided for. This means that the district can furnish ground at moderate prices, upon which plants requiring large floor areas in low building (in preference to the higher buildings, characteristic of the older portions of the district) can be taken care of.

At the present time the management of the district is discontinuing all building operations and discouraging the locating of industries requiring new structures on the theory that by such action the material supplies of the country can be best conserved and conditions sooner restored to normal. With the possibility of economic resumption of development activities, We believe that the future development of the district will be most rapid and on a scale approximating, if not exceeding, development which has already taken place.

The Chicago Junction Railway, which developed this district, handles, with its own power, 1,500,000 cars of freight per year, and in addition over 1,000,000 cars of freight are handled by the engines of the trunk lines having trackage rights over the Junction rails.

Under normal conditions, the less-than-carload freight stations of the Junction Railway handled not less than twenty-six tons of less than carload freight per day.

In the central manufacturing district alone, approximately 150,000 carloads of freight are forwarded or received annually.

The central manufacturing district, taken as a whole, can safely be ranked as one of the industrial marvels of Chicago.

Ravenswood District is Busy Center—This Old Residential Section is Forging Ahead

Ravenswood, long known simply as one of the old residence suburbs of Chicago, has developed so rapidly during recent years that it is now in a leading position among the progressive districts of the city. Smokestacks of new factories are beginning to show over the trees that surround the quiet homes, especially along the right of way of the Chicago & North Western Railway. Only a few years ago one would have to go several miles away from Ravenswood before anything that looked like an industrial plant could be found. Banks, stores and apartment houses have also played their part in aiding to the rapid growth of this neighborhood.

With all the changes, Ravenswood is still residential in character. The old homes still stand and give this neighborhood characteristics that are all its own. The greater part of the growth has been in the improving of unoccupied spots, which are becoming scarce. On account of the great development, property values all over Ravenswood have practically doubled during the last fifteen years.

Ravenswood can trace its history back to 1837, when a family named Sulzer settled there on a farm that was then far out in the country. It is said that this locality is named for Raven, an old Indian chief. It became generally known by its present name when the Ravenswood Land Company was formed, in 1868. This company platted 194 acres where the Sulzer farm had been. M. Van Allen, secretary of the company, put up the first house in the Ravenswood tract, and Daniel Downing followed his example. In 1870 Mr. Downing opened a hotel known as the Sunnyside. The first school was built in 1869, at the expense of the land company. That company also built a railroad station, on condition that the Chicago & Northwestern line would stop trains there.

Suburb In the Early Days—Old Ravenswood lay approximately between Clark and Robey Streets, Montrose and Lawrence Avenues, to the west the land was unsettled for many years. There was an old athletic field between Wilson and Lawrence Avenues, Leavitt and Lincoln Streets, where bicycle races and other contests were held. The Ravenswood Golf Club had its original grounds south of Montrose avenue, between the railroad tracks and Robey Street. Prior to its use for golf this land was farmed. The business district was on east and west Ravenswood park, covering two blocks, where there was quite an active trading center.

Ravenswood came into Chicago, as part of Lake View, about the time of the World's Fair when the Greater Chicago movements was in full swing.

Interest In Farmer's Exchange—The Farmers' Exchange, at Lincoln Avenue, Robey Street and Irving Park Boulevard, is an institution that is attracting attention in all parts of Chicago. It is a produce market where the farmers bring their vegetables, chickens and eggs and sell them from their wagons to the city folks, who load down automobiles, baby buggies, children's wagons and every other type of vehicle with their purchases. Saturday sales at this market run as high as $12,000.

The exchange was started by business men of the neighborhood in the general interest of the locality. The only one connected with the exchange who is paid anything is the market manager, who keeps the place clean and watches after the farmers' wagons. The farmers pay fifteen cents for each wagon that comes to the market. The wagons are backed up so that the purchasers, walking under an arcade, can see everything that is offered for sale. A few candy and fruit stands have been started as concessions. These help pay the operating expenses.

The management does not operate this market with the intention of making any direct profit, and according to O. B. Conklin, treasurer, a loss often appears in the accounts. The market brings thousands into the neighborhood and this benefits the business men. No peddlers are permitted to make sales at the market, everything is sold by those who have grown it. Most of the vegetables come from truck garden sections around Niles Center, although there are some farmers who own an auto truck and bring produce from their place west of Elgin. Sometimes automobiles leave the market loaded with as much as $50 worth of produce.

Where Factories Are Located—One of the most notable changes in Ravenswood is going on along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway's right of way. High class factories are now occupying buildings along each side of the tracks and the number is increasing each year. At least one of these plants chose its present location as a result of a vote taken among the employes who were asked to decide where the new factory should be located. The votes showed that the majority favored Ravenswood and the directors of the corporation acted accordingly. This novel method of providing for the contentment of employes, who are able to walk to their work from their pleasant homes, is working out well. Factories are now plentiful all the way from Clybourn station to Ravenswood, about three and one-half miles.

Ravenswood was one of the first of the outlying districts to have a national bank. This is the Ravenswood National, of which Walter D. Rathje is president.

Some Big Ravenswood Plants—The Abbott Laboratories represent one of the largest of Ravenswood's industries. The Manz Engraving Company also has a large plant. The H. G. Saal Manufacturing Company has a plant at Ravenswood and Montrose Avenues, where 600 are employed. This company supplies devices that are used in practically all talking machines. Musical bells, such as used in pipe organs and on the stage, are manufactured in large quantities by the Deagan Company. Souvenir postal cards, turned out by the Curt Teich Company are supplied to cities all over the world. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway employs 800 in its offices at Ravenswood and Lawrence Avenue. The Wahl Company has a large manufacturing building at 1800 Roscoe Street, in which the maximum amount of light is supplied for the workers. These are only a few of the industries which are scattered throughout this neighborhood.

An active business center has been developed in the vicinity of Lincoln avenue and Paulina Street. It is said that there is hardly any part of the city where so many furniture stores can be found so close together. Residents of the neighborhood hold that this group surpasses the number of furniture stores along Wabash Avenue. Apartment buildings are taking place of the old residences in this vicinity, which means an increase in the density of the population.

To the west of this trading center a manufacturing district is being developed. A number of large building projects are planned in this vicinity, but these have been held up until building conditions become more settled and less expensive, a situation that prevails in many other parts of the city. A big theatre is among the plans that are being delayed.

District Has Six Banks—A $300,000 building is being put up by the Citizen's State Bank of Chicago on Lincoln Avenue at the corner of Melrose. The Second Citizens' State Bank, a branch of this institution, was opened a month ago in Bowmanville, farther out on Lincoln Avenue. There are six banks within easy reach of this locality and all are doing well. Their total deposits are in the vicinity of $20,000,000.

Another manufacturing district, which is also on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is farther south, at Deering. Not far from the Fullerton-Southpart State Savings Bank, of which Walter J. Raymer is president, are concerns which have 15,000 employes. The big agricultural implement plant at Deering is the largest of these. This locality is known for its colonies of citizens of foreign birth, among them being Polish, Roumanian, Serbian, German and Italian settlements. These people find profitable employment at the large industrial plants. They make a practice of sending a large part of their savings back to their home countries.

Plans for Improvement—Ravenswood people, as well as the residents of other districts to the north, are greatly interested in the plans for improvements along north channel of the Chicago River to the point where the canal reaches Lake Michigan at Wilmette. Trees are to be planted and parkways are to be laid out along the channel. Streets are to be paved on each side of the waterway, which will make an ideal drive for pleasure vehicles. It is expected that this boulevard drive will be one of Chicago's noted attractions. It is thought that this improvement is practically assured.

Land values are reported to be advancing rapidly in the vicinity of the new drive. It is argued in behalf of this locality that there has been a great extension of population to the north during the last few years. The Western Avenue car line has been extended to Devon Avenue and the Lincoln Avenue line has also been run farther out. These changes are bringing benefits to parts of Ravenswood. Restrictions similar to those which are to become city-wide under the zoning system have been put into force voluntarily by the owners of land and these have proved beneficial.

In Ravenswood, proper, restrictions are so carefully observed that even some of the factories have been forced to observe them and have had to place their buildings far back from the walks. All through this district the community spirit is strongly developed and all work for the common welfare.

The proposed cutting through of Ogden Avenue will, it is expected, have considerable influence in some of the districts bordering Ravenswood to the south. The North Avenue State Bank is in one of the districts which will be immediately affected by this improvement. This locality now has a number of retail stores of large size and is also becoming an important industrial center, as several large factories are in operation there. The North Avenue Business Men's Association is one of the organizations that is active in behalf of the interest of this neighborhood.

West North Ave. District Has Many Industries—Has Furniture Center and is Growing Rapidly

A visit to West North Avenue today will be an eye-opener for those who are not familiar with what has gone on there recently. One thing that will be revealed is that a new factory district of big proportions now centers around this street. Another thing that the visitor will find out is that although building operations have been checked all over the city, fully 500 new homes have been constructed in one of the West North Avenue districts, and if a somewhat larger area is included this number can be swelled to 1,000. The builders in this district have established a remarkable record.

Lastly, he will realize that he has found a shopping center where some surprisingly attractive propositions are offered. To mention only one line of the wealth of goods offered at retail, the visitor will find that he can buy furniture of any grade desired, either for cash or on installments, and at prices that are alluring. One who looks over the stocks that are displayed will have difficulty realizing that he is in what he thought was one of the "outlying" stores.

Any one who wished to see these things for himself can do so easily by taking the Humboldt branch of the Metropolitan elevated and getting of at say, Western Avenue. It is a quick easy trip, probably not more than twenty minutes from the loop transfer station, for West North Avenue, is not as far away as one might think.

Any one who studies the various districts of Chicago at first hand will soon learn what a great advantage organized effort is to any locality. There are at least three such bodies of active workers along West North Avenue who strive unitedly for the benefit of the community. These bodies are the West North Avenue Business Men's Association, the West End North Avenue Booster's Association and the North Austin District Community League. The last mentioned association works in the North Austin district.

Concerted effort on the part of active far-sighted men has given a street that is 100 feet wide, a real business thorough-

fare, teeming with activity, where merchants and patrons find conditions to their liking. The "Chicago beautiful" electric light posts, made according to the design approved by the Chicago Plan Commission, have been installed by the business men at their own expense, with the result that the street is attractive and busy at night as well as by day.

Booster's Association—The West End North Avenue Boosters' Association is about eight years old. This organization operates in the parts of North Avenue between Kostner and Ridgeway Avenue. It has 100 members. According to Charles E. Scheubert, secretary, the organization is anxious to see the tracks of the elevated extended west from the present terminus of the line.

One of the most remarkable of the North Avenue Districts lies west of Laramie Avenue, where it is claimed more than 500 new homes, mostly bungalows, have been built during the last year. Fully 500 new families have moved into this district since March 1. During their moving operations there was a steady stream of vans along North Avenue, that suggested a caravan. This locality is known as North Austin and it is seven miles from Street Street. Quite a number of the newcomers work downtown, while others are employed in the factories to the east. The bungalows sell for $8,000 to $10,000.

In spite of the unusual activity shown by the builders there is not one of the finished bungalows that is unsold. Most of the change has taken place in this district during the last year and a half. Thirty foot lots in this locality are now selling for $1,000 to $1,500. Five or six years ago these lots could have been bought for $250. Albert F. Keeney plans to put up a large store and office building at North and Laramie Avenue as soon as building conditions are more satisfactory. In the meantime other home building operations are going ahead steadily.

Interests in this district are served by the North Avenue Community League whose members are more than 250 home owners. One purpose of this organization is to see to it that everyone becomes acquainted with his neighbors. The members act together for the general benefit of their neighborhood.

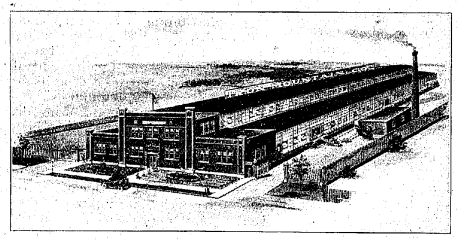
South Chicago is Center for Industries—Its Advantages Transform It Into Great Industrial Center

One of the chief reasons for the industrial greatness of Chicago is to be found in the Calumet region, of which South Chicago is the center. Many of the big industries that have made the Chicago district a formidable factor in the nation's business are on the banks of the Calumet River, a stream which now bears nine-tenths of the lake borne commerce that comes into Chicago.

Enthusiastic South Chicagoans contend that the location of the main part of the city at the mouth of the Chicago River, instead of the Calumet, was all a mistake in the first place, that it was due to some trifle that deflected travel during the early days. Fort Dearborn, it is argued, might have been easier to defend, and its strategic position would have been stronger, if it had been placed at the mouth of the Calumet—and it would have been put there, the "might-have-beens" urge, had it not been that one of the officers sent out on a preliminary trip, became greatly interested in the daughter of an employe of the American Fur Company, whose home was a few miles farther north. Upon such trifles, they aver, have the destinies of nations hung in the balance ever since the days of Adam and Eve, if traditions are to be believed. But Fort Dearborn was built at the mouth of the Chicago River, not on the Calumet, and around it the early settlers began to build their homes.

South Chicago's claims for priority are supported by geologists, who tell us there was a time when the Calumet region was the connecting link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. At that time the drainage from Lake Michigan followed the Sag Route, flowing south down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, instead of down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic.

Chicago's Two Rivers—Of the two rivers which Chicago possesses, the Calumet has been found to be better adapted for big craft and heavy traffic. The Calumet is one of the great assets of the South Chicago region. The great industries which have been attracted by the favorable combination of water and rail facilities, form another big asset.



The Iron Mountain Company's Plant. The home of "NoKol" automatic oil burning heaters.

The separation between Chicago and part of the Calumet district is merely a political division, for it is crossed by the Illinois-Indiana State Line, but it is in reality all one district. The district also includes Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago and Gary. Broadly speaking, the district known as Chicago extends from Waukegan on the north, to Michigan City.

The industrial development is extending steadily eastward along the lake shore, as well as inland. One feature of the wonderful development around South Chicago that will disturb many lovers of nature is that the days of the sand dunes, as they are now known, appear to be numbered. Every year the great industries have spread farther east along the shore at the head of Lake Michigan, and have disturbed the solitude, quiet and beauty for which this locality has been noted. Now it is rumored that one of the next big developments will take place at Miller's, the little station to which thousands of nature lovers travel when they wish to enjoy a quiet holiday among the famous dunes. Birds and vegetation will vanish quickly if new furnaces are started at this spot.

The Calumet region now contains a total of 450 industrial plants, some of them of great size, and the number of industrial establishments is growing steadily. The great industrial plants have acted like magnets in attracting the smaller ones, which find it profitable to be near the source of supply for their materials. Both the large and small plants favor this region because of its exceptional transportation facilities.

Some of the Big Plants—The biggest plant in South Chicago is that of the Illinois Steel Company, known as the South Works of the Illinois Steel Corporation, which employs about 12,000 men.

Other large plants are those of the Iroquois Iron Company, part of the Steel and Tube Company of America; the By-Products Coke Corporation; the Wisconsin Steel Company, of the International Harvester Company; the Federal Furnace Company, of the By-Products Coke Corporation; the Inter-State Iron and Steel Company; the Riverside Iron Company; the Chicago Ship-Building Company; the Carbo-Hydrogen Company; the Armour Grain Elevators; the General Chemical Chemical Company of America; the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, which originated at South Chicago; the American Maize Sugar Refinery; John Mohr & Sons Boiler Works, and the Pollack Steel Company.

These plants furnish the main reason why 90 per cent of Chicago's water carried trade now goes in and out of the Calumet River. Not many years ago, in the days of the old lumber hooker, there were 40 tugs on the Chicago River, now there are but two. In the Calumet region, where the duck shooting used to be exceptionally good, are now to be seen the great ore carrying steamers, some of them 600 feet long, which, when seen out in the lake, give one the impression that a breakwater is drifting away.

War times brought a period of intense activity to the industrial plants of the Calumet region and the amount of work that was turned out was prodigious. Work was rushed for twenty-four hours a day. Shells, guns and gun steel; plates and shapes for ships; parts for submarines and destroyers, as well as aeroplanes, were sent away daily in great quantities.

The shipbuilding plants were kept going at the limit of their capacity. The heavy grain shipments which were sent out from Chicago, came largely from the Calumet region. Finally, this region supplied its quota of men for the army, as well as for the industries, and made liberal subscriptions for Liberty bonds and in aiding the Red Cross and other campaigns. "We are proud of our record, we had no slackers," is a saying among South Chicagoans. During the war the Calumet region proved itself a worthy rival of the German plants at Essen, and in peace times it is much greater.

The chief center of the coke industry is the plant of the By-Products Coke Corporation, at 112th Street and Torrence Avenue. This plant turns out more than 1,000,000 tons of coke annually. Steamers bringing the coal unload at the company's slip on the Calumet River.

At 112th Street and the Calumet River is located the biggest grain elevator in the world. This is the Calumet terminal elevator of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which is operated by the Armour Grain Company. This elevator has concrete storage bins, which have a capacity of 6,000,000 bushels. It is said that the elevator will be enlarged. Twenty-four cars can be unloaded at once at this elevator.

Shipbuilding Activities—Shipbuilding in the Calumet region received a great stimulus during the war. A few years ago the yards had been changed to repair plants in this district, as it appeared that there were about as many ships on the lakes as were needed. When the call for more ships came, the Chicago Shipbuilding Company was among the first to answer. Close to 3,000 men were set to work and after that launchings were frequent.

Swamps formerly occupied much of the region around South Chicago and ice used to be put up there in large quantities. Large areas of these swamps were filled in with refuse from the steel mills, the slag which the millmen were glad to get rid of. They would be less generous today, for this slag has become the basis of a great industry, that of making cement. The Universal Portland Cement Company is one of the large producers of the Calumet region. Rail and water transportation facilities must be at hand if the cement industry is to prosper, and these are found in this locality, with the added advantage that the needed materials are close at hand.

The Armour Technical Institute, which is to be built on 79th Street, between Colfax and Yates Avenues, is to be organized for the purpose of turning out trained workers for the big industrial plants of the Calumet region. The site has cost $1,000,000 and it is the intention to expend $25,000,000 on the school, which will place it in the front rank among institutions of its kind. This district also has the Bowen High School, the Bradwell, Bryn Mawr, Gallistel, Marsh, Sheridan, South Deering, Sullivan, Taylor, Throop and Warren public schools. These schools have close to 14,000 pupils. In addition there are a number of parochial schools. There are numerous churches and some residence districts of high class.

Advantages of District—Building of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, which will make it possible for ocean going steamers to come into the lakes, is expected to add greatly to the prestige of the Calumet region.

The advantages of the Calumet may be summed up as follows:

Northern terminal of the Lakes to Gulf deep waterway.
Terminal of the Erie-Michigan canal.
Headquarters for lake and rail shipping and transfers.
Commercial and industrial harbor site for the great middle-west.
Foremost port of all the Great Lakes.
Center for the greatest manufacturing district in the world.

George H. Tripp, formerly chairman of the Harbor Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, is given much of the credit for the development work planned in the Calumet district. Mr. Tripp prevented the loss of the money for turning basin No. 3 in the Calumet River and induced the projectors of the Erie-Michigan canal to change their terminal from Michigan City to the Calumet River.

Lake Calumet has been taken over by the City of Chicago for use as a municipal industrial harbor. Efforts are being made to secure the necessary riparian rights so that the work may proceed. Lake Calumet is near Pullman. It is the intention to make this lake the central point for all shipping, coming either through canals or down the Great Lakes. An outer harbor, in Lake Michigan, is also under discussion.

River men claim that there is but one thing now that troubles them seriously, and that is a rock ledge that shallows the river between 112th and 115th Streets. Bids have been submitted for removing this obstruction, but the bids were thrown out by government officials on the ground that they were too high. Efforts are being made to have the work done so that there will be no damage to deep draft ships at this point.

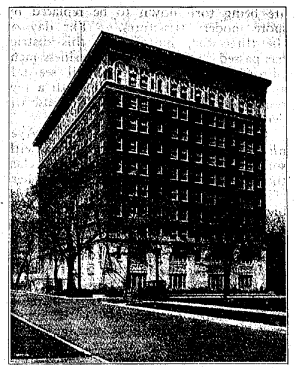
Wilson-Broadway District Now Big City —Wonderful Development Shown in North Shore Neighborhood

There is one district on the north shore which has had a remarkable growth. This is the Broadway-Wilson Avenue section which today is a veritable little Chicago.

For a city to pass from the pioneer stage to full development in less than twenty years is a remarkable feat. Yet this has been accomplished, and almost without notice, on the North Shore. The old adage that Rome was not built in a day is still true, if taken literally, but it needs some revising, for during the time when an established old world metropolis had its "day" many a city could be built in America. Twenty years was nothing in the history of a city—centuries were often required to put up single buildings, such as a big cathedral.

Twenty years sufficed for the development of the Wilson Avenue-Broadway district from tree covered country, with a few cabbage patches, to one of the wealthiest and most densely populated neighborhoods in Chicago. The locality mentioned extends from Irving Park Boulevard north to Devon Avenue and from the lake to Clark Street. It is also known as the north shore district.

Detailed census figures, which would show exactly the population of this district by blocks are not yet available, but



Sovereign Apartments, Granville and Kenmore Avenues, one of Chicago's pretentious family apartment buildings.

it is known that the 25th ward now has 122,731 inhabitants. The district indicated includes the largest part of this ward and it is there that most of the phenomenal growth has taken place. The two aldermen from this ward represent more voters than do the two United States senators from the state of Nevada.

As it is necessary, in speaking of population, to speak of the entire ward, it is interesting to note what the official figures disclose. In 1910, during the period when this district was developing, the population of DesMoines was 104,012, Nashville 118,136, Padua 105,135, Reims 115,178, Salt Lake City 121,623, Rouen 124,987, Toulon 104,582, Wiesbaden 109,002. The 25th ward quickly put itself in a class with these well-known cities. The speed and solidity of this growth will furnish material for those who wish to speculate regarding the future of Chicago—for the twenty-fifth is not Chicago's largest ward.

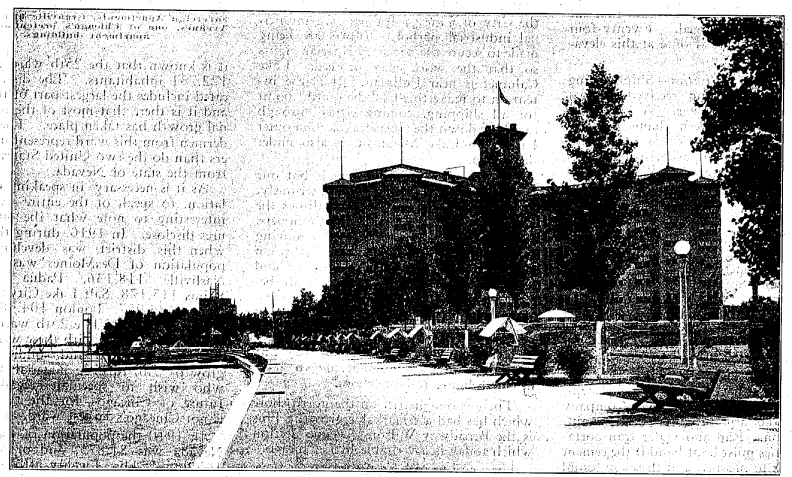
In 1910 the population of the state of Nevada was 81,875, and of Wyoming 145,965. The Twenty-fifth ward has a larger population than Spokane or Duluth had ten years ago. It is a large as Ogden, Utah; Kankakee, Evanston and Bloomington put together. It has twice the 1910 population of Gary, Ind.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Springfield, Ill., and three times that of Aurora, Rock Island and Joliet. It is so much larger than Sacramento, Cal., was in 1910 that the population given for Davenport, Ia., at that time could be added, with room to spare.

Started By The "L" Terminal—The Wilson Avenue District, proper, was opened up by the Northwestern Elevated which began to carry passengers in 1900 to Wilson Avenue, then the terminal of the line. There were a few attractive homes in Sheridan Park and a few in Edgewater, but they were the residences of those who sought seclusion.

Further changes are looked for in this neighborhood, which is now thickly built up. The principal change that is going on is that buildings that were well adapted to their purposes ten or twelve years ago

are being torn down to be replaced by more modern structures. "The day of the three-story building in this district has passed," said one of the business men. "From this time on you will see tall apartments, or hotels go up, with a few residences. The changes will increase the density of the population."

In its general character the Wilson Avenue-Broadway District is residential, with some of its streets devoted to high class shops, business houses and banks. There are no manufacturing plants here. The high-grade shops are on Wilson Avenue, Broadway, and on Sheridan Road. Some of the optimists of the neighborhood hold that Sheridan Road at Wilson Avenue is destined to become like the Fifth Avenue and Broadway district of New York. This locality has a big general merchandise store and a number of theatres, one of which puts on movie shows that remain for one week without change.



Edgewater Beach Hotel on Lake Michigan. This view forcibly illustrates the merit and advantages of Chicago as a summer resort city.

Sheridan Road Great Street—Sheridan Road, where it passes through the Wilson Avenue District, is one of the high class thoroughfares of the city. This road was constructed before the coming of the elevated and played its part in aiding the development of this neighborhood. During recent years it has been much favored by automobilists and presents a busy scene at all times. There are times when the machines appear to be as numerous along Sheridan Road as they are on Michigan Boulevard. Hundreds of high class apartments have been put up on Sheridan Road, where land values are stable and high.

Among the noted hotels in this district are the Edgewater Beach, of which one unit has been built and more are to be put up from time to time; the Sheridan Plaza, the Somerset, the Clarendon Beach, the Melbourne, Blackwood, Grassmore, Eastwood Beach apartments, and the Plymouth Inn. In addition, there is a great number of high class apartment buildings.

Among the shifts that are being made is that Sheridan Road, from Montrose to Argyle, is developing into a high class business section. An automobile row has started on Broadway, north of Lawrence Avenue, where an excellent sales center for automobiles is being developed. A number of insurance companies have transferred their offices from the loop to this district.

A Popular Recreation Spot—During recent years this district has developed into one of Chicago's chief recreation spots. At night the streets are brilliantly lighted and there are many restaurants and places of amusement that are thronged. The lake shore is sandy and attractive through this district and there are some well known bathing beaches. The municipality has provided Clarendon Beach for the public, and there is also the Wilson Beach, which is private. The Marigold and the Green Mill gardens are also among the attractions. The bus lines, which run via Sheridan Road, furnish an attractive trip for sightseers.

Burnside Has Become Great Industrial Center—Good Labor Supply One of the Features of This District

The great value to Chicago of the ring of big industrial establishments that is beginning to encircle the city can hardly be over-estimated, when future growth and expansion are taken into consideration.

Chicago's industrial growth has been wonderful, but one of the most remarkable features of the steady expansion has been its adaptability to changing conditions. Up to a certain point the old plan of centralizing industries worked well, but this method is no longer being followed. It has been established in several cities that their industrial growth has reached the point of congestion at certain spots.

While other cities are trying to develope a plan, or zoning system, which will permit the further growth of industries to proceed in a healthful manner, Chicago has such a system in full working order, and is ready to offer ample facilities to new industries.

Chicago's greatest opportunities for further industrial expansion are undoubtedly to be found in the zone that encircles the city to the west and south, running also far to the north. The framework is being laid by far-sighted man for development that will greatly increase the volume of Chicago's business. Industrial establishments are coming to Chicago in large numbers, in fact, the influx is becoming greater every year.

About the Burnside District—In previous articles of this series the industrial localities to the west and south have been described, including South Chicago and portions of the Calumet region, where the admirable rail and water transportation facilities and the unusual labor supply have attracted a large number of big industrial plants. Between South Chicago and the broad zone to the west, lies the Burnside district, which is a part of a large territory that possesses many advantages and where development is just beginning on a heavy scale.

As regards development, Burnside may be considered as part of the splendid stretch from Grand Crossing to Riverdale, including Pullman, Kensington, West Pullman, Roseland and the coming residential section called the "Greater Chicago" sub-division.

A tract of 154 acres on the east side of Cottage Grove Avenue, south of 95th Street has been bought from the trustees of the Pullman Land Association by John S. Phipps, Henry C. Phipps and Howard Phipps, of New York, who will develope it as the Burnside Industrial District. There is already intense industrial activity in this vicinity. Just across the Illinois Central railway tracks are the Burnside car shops. The tract is north of the steel car shops of the Pullman Company, and north also of the plant built by the Packard Auto Openbody Company at a cost of $2,500,000. The Packard Plant is owned by the Pullman Company. Other plants nearby include the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, the Iron Mountain Company and the O'Malley-Beare Valve Company. A $300,000 plant is being finished by the Federal Sign Company and another plant, also costing $300,000, is being built by the Walker Vehicle Company.

The Doehler Die Casting Company has built its western plant at Burnside. Its president, H. H. Doehler, is the creator of the die casting industry. His eastern plants have an output of $10,000,000 annually.

Ample Power Is Assured—The Calumet power house built by the Commonwealth Edison Company at 101st Street and the Calumet River, furnishes an excellent illustration of the rapidity of growth among the industries of this region. This plant will supply the steel industries of South Chicago and in addition will supply power for new plants. The first unit of the power plant, now under construction, will cost between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. It will contain turbo-generators of the latest type and will be finished in about twelve months. The ultimate capacity of this plant will be 180,000 kilowatts or 270,000 horse power, which will be distributed among plants south of 63d Street, and to other parts of the city, when needed. The central station of the Commonwealth Edison Company now supplies more than 500,000 kilowatts to Chicago industrial establishments and burns more than 2,000,000 tons of coal a year. It is claimed that if the plants thus supplied developed their own power they would burn from four to six times this amount of coal.

The biggest industrial plant in this region is that of the Pullman Palace Car Company at the town of Pullman. This plant covers 400 acres upon which there are more than 100 buildings. About 8,000 men are now employed at Pullman, although this number has been run up as high as 12,000.

During the war the government was slow in calling the industrial resources of the west into action. The Pullman Company was one of the organizations that offered the use of its plant for war purposes. After the offer was accepted the Pullman Company turned out the following for war uses: 1,000 low side gondola cars, 1,000 high side gondolas, 2,400 box cars with cabs, 700 flat cars, 600 box cars with two doors each, 900 box cars with cabs and with two doors each, 2,000 all-steel hopper cars, 6,000 single sheathed box cars, 500 overseas cars, 300,000-155 mm shell, 250 loading platforms for Howitzer carriages, 1,000 spare wheel fastenings, 1,551 fluid chests. The big plant had only fairly got started on war work when the armistice was signed.

Some Interesting Figures—The investment of the Pullman Company in car linen amounts to $1,856,708, representing 6,957,714 separate pieces, the annual loss of towels amounts to $70,000. In one year 5,819,565 paper bags for women's hats were provided at a cost of $14,549. Two million boxes of matches were used up during the same period and nearly $80,000 worth of drinking cups. The soap bill for one year is $60,000, while $20,000 is paid out for hair brushes. The Pullman Company is the largest employer of colored labor in the world, as it has an army of nearly 8,000 porters, traveling on its cars. Colored labor is not used at the Pullman plant to any extent.

The Burnside district has exceptional rail facilities, and switch tracks serve each plant. A number of heavy shippers are already located in this district. These firms send out both carload and less-than-carload shipments in large quantities. The labor supply is good in this region, as has been proved at Pullman and in the other large plants in the vicinity. As many workers are showing a desire to own their homes and to have their residences within walking distance of their places of employment, if possible, plans have been started for supplying their wants. The first move in this direction was made years ago by Mr. Pullman, who started the town that has been named after him.

The sub-division known as "Greater Chicago" has been opened by Frederick H. Bartlett to the west and south of the Burnside district. It contains 5,000 acres and is practically all sold. The sub-division runs from Indiana Avenue to the Illinois Central right-of-way, and from 99th Street to 109th Street. The transportation facilities include the State Street, 103d Street, and Cottage Grove Avenue cars and the Illinois Central railroad. By express train Burnside is only 28 minutes from the loop. The fare is a fraction above nine cents a ride by commutation tickets.

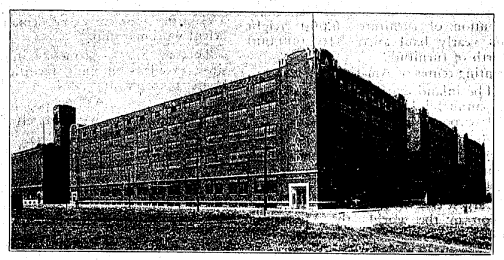
Will Have Hundreds of Homes—Twenty-four modern apartment buildings have been put up in the Greater Chicago sub-division and preparations are under way for putting up hundreds of homes. This sub-division is one of the biggest that has been opened in the vicinity of Chicago during recent years. All the restructions customary in a high class residential district have been put into effect. The sub-division is crossed by South Park Avenue, the new boulevard which will be finished as soon as the sewer is in place. Gas, water and all city improvements are at the disposal of the residents. In fact the subdivision has been called a modern city within the city of Chicago.

Chicago Has Great System of Public Warehouses—Forty Warehousing Concerns in the City of Chicago

The Chicago Market is an alluring one for manufacturers the country over. One-sixth of the population of the country, and what is estimated to be one-fifth of its buying power are located in the states that are ordinarily known as the Great Central Market and that are served by nationally-known distributors from their Chicago sales offices. To cater to the consuming needs of 18 million people, as well as properly to perform its function as the rail traffic pivot for the movement of merchandise between the coasts, Chicago has had to develop a system of general merchandise ("public") warehouses far exceeding that of any other inland city.

Forty Warehousing Concerns—Forty different warehousing concerns, operating four million square feet of floor space, are scattered at strategic locations throughout the city; and they receive, store and reship the varied products that these 18 millions of people require for their daily sustenance and convenience. Practically all of these warehouses are located on the tracks of one or more of the more than two score rail carriers coming into Chicago, and cars arriving via any railroad are placed on their sidings without switching expense. Some of these establishments have dockage facilities for receiving cargoes from lake vessels. Most of these warehouses operate buildings that represent the most up-to-date ideas in warehouse construction and that enable manufacturers to procure very low fire insurance rates on the commodities they store here.

Aid Out-of-Town Manufacturers—These public warehouses are particularly designed to provide facilities that will permit out-of-town manufacturers to maintain stocks of their products here with the greatest convenience and at a minimum expense. In most instances, it is unnecessary for a distributor whose factories are at a distance to establish a branch warehouse with the investment required for rental or ownership, and the overhead for its maintenance in the way of salaries, equipment, workmen's compensation insurance, light, heat, power, watch service, etc. At a substantial sav-



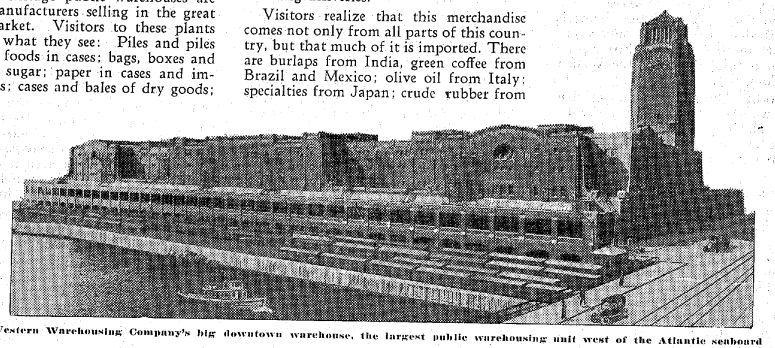
Midland Warehouse & Transfer Co., 15th Place and Western Avenue. This company has three plants in Chicago with a combined floor space area of 1,000,000 square feet.

ing of such expense, he can place his stocks in a public warehouse, where he pays only for the space used for their storage and only for the work done in performing the various services he will require in connection with their distribution.

Immense Stores of Merchandise—The volume and variety of the merchandise stored is indicative of the extensive use to which Chicago public warehouses are put by manufacturers selling in the great central market. Visitors to these plants marvel at what they see: Piles and piles of canned foods in cases; bags, boxes and barrels of sugar; paper in cases and immense rolls; cases and bales of dry goods; ingots and crates of metals; barrels of dry chemicals; stoves and furnaces; bags of feed, beans, nuts, and what not. They recognize familiar names and brands in some instances; dried fruits advertised on the billboard; soap powder featured on the back covers of the big weeklies; breakfast foods that are household words; chocolate preparations on display everywhere; automobiles of well-known makes awaiting deliveries.

Visitors realize that this merchandise comes not only from all parts of this country, but that much of it is imported. There are burlaps from India, green coffee from Brazil and Mexico; olive oil from Italy; specialties from Japan; crude rubber from along the Amazon; even raw sugars from Java and the Philippines. The operations of a Chicago public warehouse constitute a cross-section of the world's commerce.

The public warehouses of this city are bonded and are under license by the State of Illinois properly to perform their obligations to the public as depositories for merchandise and as public-service institutions.



Western Warehousing Company's big downtown warehouse, the largest public warehousing unit west of the Atlantic seaboard

What Is Chicago Today?

In summing up Chicago's leadership and points of superiority over other large cities you find that this city has a startling and lengthy list of "high points" which are making it known throughout the world.

Summed up in a few words we find that

Chicago is the third largest city in the world.

Financial center of the west.

Acclaimed to be the healthiest city in the world.

Distributing center of the United States.

Principal center of the meat packing industry.

World's greatest livestock, grain and lumber market.

First in the wholesale distribution of dry goods and general merchandise—annual dry goods distribution, $600,000,000.

First in the manufacture and distribution of furniture—6,000 freight cars yearly haul away $102,000,000 worth of furniture.

Printing center of America.

The inland export center of America—annual inland imports, $32,755,419; exports, $70,932,864.

First in the distribution of foodstuffs, machinery, jewelry, musical instruments, wearing apparel, automobiles and household articles.

Largest city in the greatest producing region in the world—the Mississippi Valley.

Convention City of America.

Chicago is the focus of the country's primary facilities for industrial development in raw materials, transportation, power, labor, factory sites and market.

Raw Materials—Unlimited coal, iron ore and copper supplies; world's greatest grain and lumber market; leading distributor of wool, hides and meats.

Transportation — World's greatest railroad center; greatest inland port; equitable shipping rates.

Power—Cheap coal; cheapest electricity; favorable fuel service and rates.

Labor—Central labor clearing house, a class of labor for every demand; efficient workmanship.

Factory Sites—Attractive industrial sites; excellent shipping facilities; best home environment.

Market—50,000,000 people with high buying power within twelve hour's ride.

Chicago has a population of 2,701,212.

An earning power of $1,000,000,000 a year.

30,000 factories with an annual output of $6,500,000,000.

A wholesale trade estimated at $6,500,000,000.

192,000 visitors daily.

A public school system with 8,000 teachers, 305 schools, 350,000 pupils, 20 high schools, and a normal school.

Thirty libraries with 2,400,000 books.

The largest art school, the largest conservatory, and the largest number of institutions in the world, per capita, for higher education.

An area of 201 square miles.

Twenty-two miles of lake front within the city limits; 1400 miles of belt railways.

The largest postal business in the world.

Thirty daily publications, 65 weekly and monthly, and 500 trade journals.

The first skyscraper in America and the first serial commercial express.

A hotel capacity of 100,000 daily.

Park area of 5,000 acres; 14 large parks, 193 small parks and playgrounds, 12 bathing beaches.

$5,000,000 recreation pier—unique and unequalled in its pastime offerings.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHICAGO'S ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF RELIGION, EDUCATION, PHILANTHROPY AND CULTURE

No other city in the country can compare with Chicago in number and quality of its educational institutions. It is the center of culture for the United States and has more high class schools than any other community in the country or possibly in the world.

The most authoritative source for information to back up this statement of Chicago's leadership is the report of the Commissioner of Education. According to this report there is no question of the place that Chicago occupies as an educational center.

In this report, Chicago, (with Evanston included), is listed as having six colleges or universities, nine theological schools, eight law schools, six medical schools, and two collegiate schools for business. This is a total of thirty-six institutions of higher learning of the seven types here mentioned. Chicago's next competitor is New York City with thirty-four institutions of higher learning of these types; the third is Boston with twenty-five; the fourth is Philadelphia with twenty-four. It is, of course true that the mere number of institutions is not conclusive as to educational eminence. One high grade institution is of more value to a city than a score of inferior institutions. However, there is every reason to judge that the thirty-six institutions of Chicago are individually quite the equal of the thirty-four of New York, the twenty-five of Boston, or the twenty-four of Philadelphia.

Adequate information is not at hand as to the number of students attending the more inferior of these institutions in the various cities. However, sufficient facts are at hand to enable the impartial judge to decide which city is the center of higher learning in America.

The Medical Schools—The American Medical Association has classified all the medical schools of America into three classes; into the A class, the B class and the C class medical schools. According to this very authoritative classification, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia each has four A class medical schools; Boston and Washington each has three; but Chicago has more students attending A class medical schools than any other city. Chicago is the center of medical education of America.

The Dental Educational Council of America classified all the dental schools of America into the A class, the B class and the C class dental schools. All three of the dental schools in Chicago were classed as A grade, but none of the dental schools of New York was classed as A grade. During the past, fifteen of the best dental schools in America raised their entrance requirements so that these fifteen are in a class quite superior to all other dental schools. Two of these fifteen superior dental schools are in Chicago.

The Law Schools—The Association of American Law Schools established certain standards that must be attained by all law schools admitted to entrance. Of the 140 law schools in the United States 49 have qualified for admission. Of these 49, two are in Chicago and one in New York. The requirements in that New York law school are three years college study for entrance and three years resident study for graduation, a total of six. The standard

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A remarkable air view of the buildings and grounds of Northwestern University, Evanston. Lake Michigan is in the background.

requirements for one of the law schools in Chicago are three year college study for entrance and four years resident study for graduation. This is the highest requirement of any law school in the United States for students who have completed as much as three years of college.

Schools of Business—The American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business has established certain standards that must be met by all schools offering professional training for business, which seek admission to the Association. There are sixteen schools of business, of university grade, which have qualified for admission. Of these sixteen two are in New York and two are in Chicago. No other city possesses more than one such institution. The largest school of commerce in America offering full time day instruction leading to a full four years undergraduate degree, full time graduate work, leading to a graduate degree, as well as part time and evening courses in business and commerce, is located in Chicago.

Education for Engineers—There is more engineering in progress within fifty miles of the loop district of Chicago than in any area of the same size anywhere in the United States, with the possible exception of New York city. This is an unsurpassed opportunity for the students of engineering in local institutions to get in touch with engineering practice and to meet engineers. To date, however, the possibilities of Chicago as a center for engineering education have been but partially developed. The deans of fourteen of the best and strongest colleges of engineering in the Midwest, between the Rockies and the Alleghenies, met in Chicago in May, 1922, to consider what improvements should be made in engineering education to meet the enormous responsibilities of the engineering profession. The resolution which they passed unanimously as the sole outcome of the conference defines the curriculum and method of an engineering education, which in their opinion will best meet the demands of the future. Chicago takes pride in the fact that a college of engineering within her bounds has been giving for thirteen years precisely the engineering education which is defined in this resolution as the best for the future. This college is the only one in the Midwest that has been doing so up to date.

There is no universally accepted standard for classifying the universities of America. Various attempts have been made to make a list of the most superior of all our universities. The only list that might be thought of as in any sense authoritative is the membership list of the Association of American Universities. This list contains the names of twenty-four universities. Two of the twenty-four are located in Chicago. No other American city can boast of more than one university meeting the standards of this Association. The students attending the departments of Arts and Sciences in these universities of higher rank are more in number in Chicago, in both the graduate and the under-graduate departments, than in any of the other cities of America.

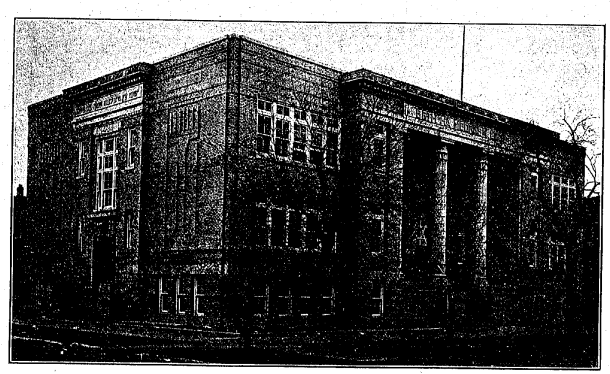
The Theological Seminaries—No attempt seems to have been made to classify the theological seminaries of America. It would be very difficult to decide whether the seminaries of one denomination are superior to the seminaries of any other denomination. However, within a denomination there is frequently a general consensus of opinion as to which is the very best of the seminaries or at least which are the few best. Consensus of opinion within the denominations would thus place more of the superior seminaries in Chicago than in any other city. This position of superiority is held by the denominational theological seminaries in Chicago, in the Methodist church, in the Baptist church, in the Presbyterian church, in the Episcopalian church and in the Lutheran church. It does not, however, for the Catholic. Their greatest center will be an area which is forty miles away from Chicago. There are more students attending high-grade theological seminaries in Chicago than in any other American city.

Instruction in Art—The institutions in America giving instruction in the fine arts have not been classified and there is no available standard at the present time for making such a classification. The Art Institute of Chicago is certainly one of the very few superior institutions for instruction in art in America. On one point, however, there is definite information and that is that there are more art students attending the Art Institute of Chicago than any other art institution in America. Since the Art Institute offers no training in music it would appear that Chicago might fail to occupy the first place in music, one of the most important phases of art. However, such is not the case, since one of Chicago's schools of music offers the most thorough and comprehensive course in instruction in music, both practical and theoretical in America.

The city of Washington, D. C., is shown to possess more important libraries than any other city. Chicago is in second place, but in the number of libraries Chicago surpasses New York city, Boston and Philadelphia. The circulation of the books in these libraries is greater per capita in Chicago than in any other city of more than a million population.

From the date of the Chicago fire in 1871 to the present date of 1923, the growth of Chicago has been marvelous. Much more marvelous than the increase in population has been the development of institutions of higher learning in Chicago. During each of these five decades the increase in the attendance at our institutions of higher learning has been relatively three times as great as the increase in the population of the city.

Chicago was once spoken of as a frontier city, then as a railroad city, then as a commercial city, then as an industrial city, then as a financial city, and rightly. But now, with justice, we may speak of Chicago as the preeminent educational city, as the center of higher learning in America.



Hebrew Theological College, 3448 Douglas Boulevard, completed early in 1922. The building, which cost $150,000, is one of the finest of its kind in the United States. It is given over to the education and training of Hebrew young men for the divinity.

University of Chicago is Preparing for Future—Great School's Plans for Future Are Imposing

Youngest of the great American universities, the University of Chicago in thirty years of remarkable growth has received within its doors 87,000 students and its annual enrollment is 11,000. Its library now numbers 1,000,000 books and its assets aggregate $50,000,000. From the first it has welcomed women both as students and teachers, and in its school of education has one of the two completely organized educational laboratories in the world.

The war record of alumni, students and faculty was praiseworthy, indeed, and the university was an important training center. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-five alumni and former students were in service. In the summer of the winning of the war La Verne W. Noyes presented to the university property of an estimated value of about $2,000,000 for establishment of scholarships for those who had served under the American flag in the great conflict and for their descendants. Hundreds of men are now enjoying its benefits. A distinguished memorial will some day be erected in the quadrangles of the university to commemorate the service of the men who went forth, of whom seventy-two gave up their lives.

The Old University—In 1855, only eighteen years after the town became the

One of the many beautiful spots at the University of Chicago. (Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

city of Chicago, Senator Stephen A. Douglas gave a tract of ten acres of land as a site for a university. In 1887 the old University of Chicago was founded, a result of this gift, and of the interest which it created. Inadequately endowed, harrassed by panics and by the two great fires which consumed the wealth of the city and changed the social conditions of many thousands of people, the old university closed its doors in 1886.

The New University—The old university had been dead but a short time when Dr. T. W. Goodspeed and others interested in establishing a collegiate foundation in Chicago began to make plans for a new university. About that time, also, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who had already become one of the leading business men of the country, interested himself in the possible founding of a college in New York or Chicago. The American Baptist Education of Society, of which Frederick T. Gates was secretary, was studying the problem of a new collegiate institution and at its annual meeting in May, 1889, the society resolved to take immediate steps toward the founding of a college in the city of Chicago. To make this possible Mr. Rockefeller at once subscribed $600,000 toward an endowment fund on condition that $400,000 be pledged before June 1, 1890. Dr. Goodspeed and Mr. Gates immediately undertook the raising of this fund. This was accomplished, and in addition there was secured from Marshall Field a block and a half of ground, valued at $125,000, as a site for the new institution. Two and a half additional blocks were afterwards purchased for $282,500.

The annual meeting of the Education Society in May, 1890, was held in Chicago and the board of the society adopted articles of incorporation and a charter for the new institution. Sept. 10, 1890, the University of Chicago was incorporated by John D. Rockefeller, E. Nelson Blake, Marshall Field, Fred T. Gates, Francis E. Hinckley and Thomas W. Goodspeed. The following trustees were chosen: E. Nelson Blake, first president of the Board; Edward Goodman, Herman H. Kohlsaat, George C. Walker, William R. Harper. Andrew MacLeish. Martin A. Ryerson, Henry A. Rust, Alonzo K. Parker, Joseph M. Bailey, Charles C. Bowen, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frederick A. Smith, George A. Pillsbury, Ferdinand W. Peck, Daniel L. Shorey, Francis E. Hinckley, John W. Midgley, Eli B. Felsenthal, Elmer L. Corthell and Charles W. Needham. At the first meeting of the Board after incorporation Professor William Rainey Harper, of Yale University, was chosen president. Before President Harper accepted the presidency, the scope of the proposed foundation was greatly enlarged by the determination to make it not a college but a university. To assist in making this possible Mr. Rockefeller, in September, 1890, added $1,000,000 to his former subscription.

The new University of Chicago opened its doors to students on Oct. 1, 1892. When the University began its sessions only four buildings were ready for use—Cobb Lecture hall and the divinity and graduate dormities. Soon after the opening of the University, when it was seen how promising was the new educational enterprise in Chicago and how speedily it was developing, another million dollars was contributed by Mr. Rockefeller.

The Founder's Gifts—During the twenty-nine years of history which began with the election of President Harper, Mr. Rockefeller, who would not permit his name to be given to the University, has contributed, to establish it on an enduring basis, the magnificent total of almost $35,000,000. Of this, an amount in excess of $22,000,000 was designed for endowment and more than $12,000,000 for other purposes. Having for twenty years been a generous and constant given, in December, 1910, Mr. Rockefeller made his crowning contribution to the University, his "final gift" as he described it in his letter to the trustees. This gift consisted of securities valued at $10,000,000, the whole amount to be paid to the University in ten annual installments.

General Information—The organization of the University includes four divisions: the Schools and Colleges; University Extension; the University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums; the University Press.

The Schools and Colleges include (a) the Graduate School of Arts and Literature; the Ogden Graduate School of Science; the Divinity School; the Law School; the Medical Course (in co-operation with the Rush Medical College); the School of Education, and the School of Commerce and Administration; and (b) the College of Arts, of Literature, of Science, of Philosophy, of Commerce and Administration, of Education; University College. Each of the colleges is divided into a Junior College and a Senior College. The former includes the first half of the curriculum, ordinarily known as the work of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and the latter the second half, ordinarily known as the work of the Junior and Senior classes.

The University Extension directs work done by students unable to attend exercises held at the University.

The University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museum include the General Library and all departmental libraries, the General Museum and all special museums, and the laboratories of the University.

The University Press includes the Manufacturing Department and the Publication Department.

Affiliated with the University are the Rush Medical College, the Chicago Theological Seminary and Ryder Divinity House. Allied with the Divinity School are the Disciples Divinity House and the Norwegian Baptist Divinity House.

Finance—From the founding of the University to April 30, 1921, the total amount of gifts paid in is $50,645,273.21. For an account of individual gifts see the Historical Sketch. On June 30, 1921, the sum of $28,364,303.51 was devoted to endowment. The income from the Endowment Fund provided 48 per cent of the total budget receipts for the year 1919-20; from students' tuition 34.7 per cent. The largest item of budge expenditure during this period was instruction, being 42.5 per cent of the total. The investment in buildings and grounds June 30, 1920, was $11,691,500.38.

Tuition Fee—The regular fee for three major courses in Arts, Literature and Science and in the College of Education is $60 per quarter. All students pay once a matriculation fee of $5. In Law and Medicine the fees are $65 and $75.

Cost of Living—In the residence halls rooms rent for from $30 to $70 per student per quarter. The charge for board in the women's halls is $6.50 per week. Service in the men's Commons is a la carte.

The University year is divided into quarters: the Autumn (October, November, December); the Winter (January, February, March); the Spring (April, May, to the middle of June); the Summer (latter half of June, July, August). Students are admitted at the beginning of each quarter; graduation exercises are held at the end of each quarter.

Attendance—During the year 1919-20 there were 10,880 students in residence, of whom 5,827 were women. From the city of Chicago come 37.2 per cent of the students and from the State of Illinois (including Chicago) 50.2 per cent. The general geographical distribution is: United States, 97.1 per cent; North Atlantic Division, 2.7; South Atlantic Division, 2.3; South Central Division, 7.7; North Central Division, 80.7; Western Division, 3.1; foreign countries (twenty-seven in number), 2.8.

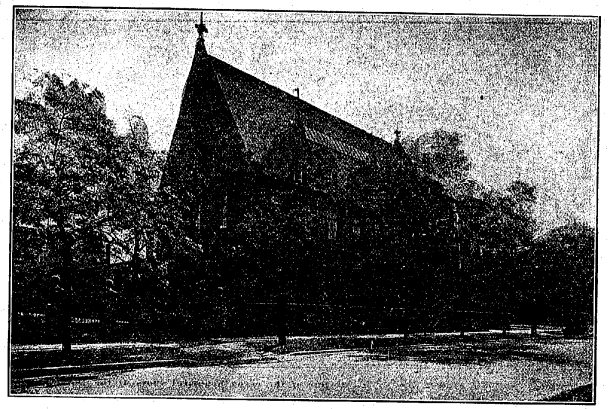
University Has a $15,000,000 Building Program—Chicago University has a program for new buildings which promises to give to the city some gems of architectural beauty, $15,000,000 is involved in this schedule of new buildings; $3,500,000 is already in hand to be expended in new structures on the campus, which will add greatly to the facilities and beauty of the University.

New University Chapel—Foremost among these is the great University Chapel—sometimes alluded to as the "Founder's Chapel," for which $1,500,000 has been set aside from the last gift of $10,000,000 made by John D. Rockefeller. This structure, according to the tentative plans designed by Bertram G. Goodhue, the noted New York architect, will be the dominating and unifying feature of the entire quadrangles, overtopping all other buildings and gathering up the far-flung lines of lesser buildings in one grand pyramidal sweep culminating in a splendid tower 216 feet in height.

Mitchell Tower, now the loftiest building on the campus, could stand within the mighty nave of the new chapel and never touch the ceiling. The seating capacity of the auditorium will be 2,000 persons, and the building will be used for strictly religious purposes. Connected with the chapel by the cloister, will be the president's house, built in a similar style of architecture—cathedral Gothic—and, in fact, the group of buildings will have much of the aspect of an old cathedral.

The Chapel, standing near the corner of Woodlawn avenue and 59th street, opposite Ida Noyes Hall, together with the proposed Modern Language group of buildings adjoining Harper Memorial Library, and connecting it with existing buildings, will complete the Midway north side. When the south side of the Midway is adorned with the new group of buildings now planned for it, Chicago will have entered into its heritage as one of the most impressive, as well as the most vital, of the university centers of the world.

The $300,000 Theology Building—the destined home of the Divinity School



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Manual Training School, University of Chicago

—will stand on a line with Walker and Rosenwald Halls on the inner side of the quadrangle of which Harper Memorial Library forms the outer face. Connecting with this building by a cloister will be the beautiful Bond Chapel for which $50,000 has been given by the widow of Joseph Bond. This building, while comparatively small, is to be an architectural gem, as designed by Coolidge and Hodgdon, the architects, exemplifying the exquisite delicacy of the English Gothic style at its best period.

Buildings for the Disciples Divinity House—An institution organically connected with the Divinity School is the Disciples Divinity House, which now has a $200,000 fund to be expended in the erection of buildings to stand at the corner of 57th street and University avenue. The architects co-operating upon plans for this group of buildings are Henry K. Holsman and Howard Shaw, of Chicago.

The Chicago Theological Seminary, affiliated with, but not an integral part of the University of Chicago, is to have a group of buildings in the Colonial style, as planned by the architects Riddle and Riddle, to stand on the north side of 58th street, between University and Woodlawn avenues. Inasmuch as this organization is of Congregational origin, it was considered appropriate to depart from the general style prevailing at the University, which is English Gothic.

Medical School Will Be Developed—The University has extensive plans for developing the medical school and for this a great fund is available.

On the south side of the Midway, facing the Harper Memorial Library, there will be erected the group of medical buildings, the largest of which will be the Albert Merritt Billings Memorial Hospital. A million dollars has been given by the Billings family for this purpose. These buildings will have accommodations for 250 beds, a dispensary, pathological and bacteriological laboratories, and a rarely complete medical library, to which Dr. Frank Billings has contributed his own extensive collections. Persons admitted to this hospital as patients will be those willing to have their cases used for clinical teaching and research work.

Adjoining this will be the Max Epstein Dispensary, for which Mr. and Mrs. Epstein have contributed $100,000. Plans for this structure are being made by Coolidge & Hodgdon.

While the Billings Hospital will house the graduate students' medical school, giving a four-year course leading to the degree of M. D., the Rush Graduate Medical School, near the Presbyterian Hospital on the west side, takes care of the post-graduate work of the University medical students. This latter school has been enriched by the gift of the Rawson Laboratory, for which $300,000 has been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rawson.

To carry out this medical building program the University secured in 1916-17 nearly $5,500,000.

Many Institutes for Graduate Work Planned—Many institutes for the development of graduate work in science are also planned. These include one for physics and chemistry, with necessary building and equipment, requiring building funds for an endowment. The second institute will be that of plant agriculture and here will be trained men in the fundamental science of agriculture, and it will be notably advanced work. Here again many hundreds of thousands of dollars will be required. The third institute will be that of mining, also for advanced work, and requiring several hundred thousand dollars. The fourth institute will be that of the science of education and will call for liberal endowment. Indeed, in establishment of these institutes there will be necessary new endowments amounting to $3,000,000, while for the new buildings will be required $1,250,000.

New Clubhouse for Quadrangle Club—A new $200,000 clubhouse for the Quadrangle Club (the old one having been purchased by the University in preparation for the great Chapel) has been erected at the southeast corner of 57th street and

University avenue. Designed by Howard Shaw, this building is in the manor house style as differentiated from the ecclesiastical English Gothic and in addition to the most attractive arrangements for the entertainment of the men of the University, will have a suite for the accommodation of official guests—a long-felt need at the University.

Noyes Hall—As an earnest of what the University has in store in this direction of architectural fitness and interior finish, mention should be made of the latest building for women students in the world. This building was built through the munificence of Mr. La Verne Noyes in memory of his wife, his gifts amounting to $490,000 for the purpose. It combines the features of a women's club, restaurant, gymnasium and theater. Its furnishing was executed entirely by Chicago people under the direction of the Dean of Women and others of the faculty and constitutes practically a school of interior decoration.

University is Active in Many Fields—The University has been active in the Near East, the latter released from Turkish control, in the field of archaelogy. It is desired to establish a field school of geology. The department of geography hopes to organize research expeditions, and the department of zoology plans a museum, while botany needs an experimental garden, laboratory and greenhouses. By the invention of Professor Michaelson of the University a twenty-foot interferometer operating in connection with the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, California, there was measured December last the diameter of the giant star, Betelgueze, which is learned to have a diameter of nearly 300,000,000 miles, or 300 times that of the sun. Such is astronomical research by gifted scientists well equipped, while one of the world's most remarkable astronomical equipments is the property of the University of Chicago in the Yerkes observatory at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, where each year 8,000 people see the great 40-inch telescope in operation.

Northwestern University Has Shown Remarkable Growth—Great Institution of Learning to Erect More Buildings

No city in the United States can boast of two universities of the rank that are to be found in the Chicago area. The University of Chicago and Northwestern University constitute that two in the Chicago district and both attract students from many lands.

Northwestern was founded in 1850. At that time a group of devout, resolute men met to establish this seat of learning. They purchased for a site 380 acres of land in Evanston, just north of Chicago, and went ahead.

University Opened in 1855—The formal opening of the University occurred in November, 1855. Admission then and for many years after was by examination instead of by certificate. The first decades of Northwestern's life were difficult, for her existence and development have been coincident with that of the Middle West.

In 1859 the Law School was added to the then College of Arts and Science; the

View of a section of the Men's Dormitorial quarters at Northwestern University, noted as one of the finest in the country.

Evanston Academy was founded in 1859-1860. The Civil War called student and faculty, who went as in the later wars. In 1863, Garret was granted a place on the Campus, and in 1867 the Chicago Medical College became the third school of the University. 1869 saw the completion of University Hall, the donation of the Greenleaf Library, and the admittance of women. Four years later the Evanston College for Ladies became an actuality, as it had been in spirit, a part of Northwestern.

Great advancement was made between '71 and '81. The first yell was proposed in '78, the colors, purple and gold—later purple and white—were chosen; the Y. M. C. A., the band and the Glee Club were established.

Progress By 1900—Rugby football was introduced and Northwestern held its first field day. The Tripod, the original paper, and the Vidette, were combined in the Daily Northwestern. J. A. Fisher, ex. '80, published the first Northwestern College Song Book and the University issued an annual, the forerunner of the Syllabus. The class of '80, as Freshmen, introduced the mortar-board and held the first of the famous trig ceremonies. The class of '70 presented the University Hall clock, and '80 presented the tower bell. The college of Arts and Science became the College of Liberal Arts. By 1900 the University included nine well established schools.

Advance Since 1900—Since 1900 two beautiful buildings, Harris and Swift Halls, have been added to the Campus. In 1920 the Medill School of Journalism was founded in honor of Joseph Medill.

Today all the departments of the University are operating at capacity—the facilities have not quite kept pace with the growing demands upon the institution. The need for more adequate equipment is especially felt in the professional schools of Law, Commerce and Dentistry, which schools have been promised new quarters in Chicago.

The Campus at Evanston—Northwestern is ideally located in a virtual oak grove extending for nearly a mile along the shore of Lake Michigan, fourteen miles north of Chicago in beautiful Evanston. A labyrinth of paths lead through this grove and along the sandy beach from the ivy-covered academic on the south to the Quadrangle on the North Campus. A short distance from the "Quad" are the gymnasium and the tennis courts.

South Campus—University Hall, 1869, is the gray building with the tower, at the southwest end of the Campus. It contains the offices of the president, the two deans, and the registrar, zoological and geological laboratories, a woman's room, the woman's tea-room and the Y. M. C. A. room. University Hall is the heart of Campus life.

Harris Hall, 1915, was the gift of Mr. Norman Waite Harris. In it are the political science, economics and history departments. The lecture room "107" is used for meetings, talks and lectures; the social room supplies a place for receptions as well as for informal gatherings.

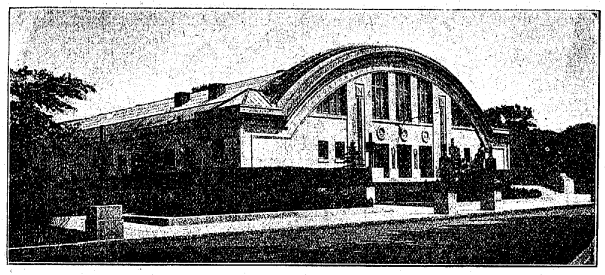
Fayerweather Hall of Science, 1885, was the gift of Mr. D. B. Fayerweather. The east wing houses the physics department, the west, the chemistry.

Fisk Hall, 1898, the gift of Mr. William Deering, is named in honor of the late Professor H. E. Fisk, Principal of the Academy from 1873 to 1904. The chapel of Liberal Arts and Engineering is in this building, as our botany laboratories classical and romantic language offices, some English offices, and the Y. M. C. A. room. Fisk Hall was formerly the building of Evanston Academy.

Old College, 1855, the first University building, was situated originally at the corner of Hinman avenue and Davis street. It was moved in 1871 to the Campus, and from then until 1899 was the Academy Hall. It is used by the University now for the psychology and education department.

Annie May Swift Hall, 1895, named after a daughter of Mr. Gustavus F. Swift, is the building of the School of Oratory.

Garrett Memorial Hall, 1884, the building of Garrett Biblical Institute, contains



Patten Gymnasium, Northwestern University, noted as one of the finest in the country.

recitation rooms, library, museum and lecture hall.

Orrington Lunt Library, 1893, is chiefly the gift of Mr. Orrington Lunt. In Lunt are the stacks and reading rooms of the Library, the University art collection, and the English offices.

Swift Hall of Engineering, 1909, the gift of Mrs. Gustavus Swift and her son, Mr. Edward F. Swift, includes the administrative and academic departments of the College of Engineering.

North Campus—The Biblical Dormitories, completed in 1917, begin North Campus.

Patten Gymnasium, 1907, a gift of Mr. James A. Patten, contains a gymnasium completely equipped—a swimming tank, an indoor field large enough for track or for a complete diamond, social rooms, locker rooms, dressing rooms, etc. The field can be used for an auditorium seating 4,500 people. In the gymnasium are held each year the North Shore Festival, commencement exercises and other affairs requiring large floor space.

The Quadrangle was begun in 1910. The plans include four quadrangles of seven buildings each, comprising men's dormitories and fraternity houses. Thus far four dormitories and nine chapter houses have been built. The "quad" system is unique with Northwestern.

Dearborn Observatory, 1888, was the gift of Mr. James B. Hobbs. It is supplied with a dome for the equatorial, meridian, circle room, library, lecture room, machine shop, etc., for astronomical work.

Willard Hall Campus—On Willard Campus are situated Willard Hall, the leading residence for women students, Miller House, an associated dormitory, Chapin Hall, Pearson's Hall and Morse House.

Music Hall, 1897, is occupied by the School of Music, which has now two additional buildings—Piano Practise house behind Miller House, and Music School Annex at the corner of Church street and Orrington avenue.

Woman's Building, is to be built on Willard Hall Campus in the near future. The Woman's Building Association, organized in 1916, is raising the necessary funds and conducts various enterprises to this end.

Athletic Field—Northwestern Field is about a mile distant from the Campus. It is twelve acres in area, comprising two football fields, a baseball diamond, a quarter mile track with a 200-yard straightway, and pits for pole vaulting and jumping. The bleachers have a seating capacity of 10,000.

A Few Northwestern Facts—Enrollment 1921-22, 8,519.

There are approximately six hundred members of the faculty.

There are fifteen academic buildings on the Evanston Campus and twenty-five residence houses on the Campus and in the vicinity.

The Evanston Campus is seventy-five acres in extent; the proposed Chicago Campus, nine acres.

The University spends $150 for every $100 tuition paid.

Estimated value of University property is $10,000,000.

Looking Ahead—Northwestern University has a stupendous building program ahead. One of the features of this is the establishment of a downtown Campus to be known as the Alexander McKinlock Memorial Campus. This Campus was purchased through gifts of George A. McKinlock and other prominent Chicagoans. It was named in honor of Mr. McKinlock's son, Alexander, who was killed in action in France during the World War.

The Alexander McKinlock Memorial Campus is situated in Chicago's attractive North Side district, one mile north of the loop. It is a nine-acre tract between Chicago avenue and Superior street, facing Lake Michigan. It is planned to make the new Campus the seat of the professional schools now located at 31 West Lake street, the old site of the Northwestern professional schools.

In February, 1922, the trustees of Northwestern University appointed James Gamble Roberts, of New York, as the architect who shall devise and direct the building of the McKinlock Memorial Campus. This action was in keeping with plans made two years ago for the development of a "Greater Northwestern University."

$2,500,000 to Be Spent—Between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 is to be expended as a first step in equipping this Campus. The site covers nine acres. The buildings ultimately to surround the Campus will cost $10,000,000, it is estimated, and completion of the project will give Chicago the world's greatest urban university campus, it is declared.

The principal building of the new campus will be a huge structure of many stories to house the medical and dental schools. It is for the site of this building that permission to close Superior street will be asked. The structure will stand directly in the center of the street facing the lake. Grouped along this on either side will be the other smaller buildings, forming a three-sided square about the campus with the open end fronting the lake. The buildings will stretch for a solid block and a half along the western end of the square.

To Follow the City Plan—The University has expressed its intention of beautifying the campus in harmony with the Chicago city plan.

According to Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern, the central location of the University will be advantageous to the city as well as to the educational institution. The clinical and treatment hospital, which is to be housed in the medical and dental school building, will care for several hundred. The profess-libraries of the university, including the famous Gary law library, will be of easy access to the public.

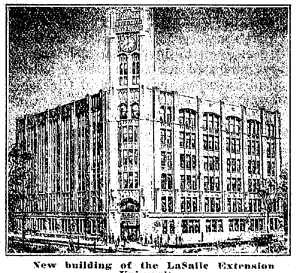
In addition, the lake front campus, because of the unique position it will occupy among the universities of the world, will be another civic attraction of Chicago. It also is expected to be a boon to the development of the north central district.

Chicago Has Varied List of Educational Institutions—Besides being the home of such great universities as Northwestern and Chicago, the city is also the home of large number of smaller but excellent institutions of learning. Two excellent Catholic schools are in the city, De Paul and Loyola, which maintain high standards and have large enrollments. Then there are a number of trade and business schools. One of these, the LaSalle Extension University, is well known because of its home study business courses.

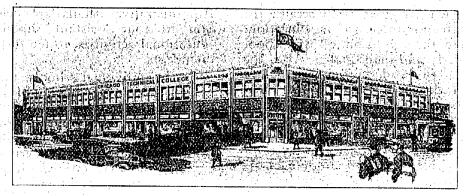
LaSalle Extension University was chartered under the laws of Illinois in 1909, to provide a new method of higher business, vocational and professional training for those who wished to turn spare time into profit. The University started with a capital of $50,000 and a staff of 20 persons.

More than 400,000 men and women in every corner of the world are enrolled for business education in LaSalle Extension University.

Assets of $7,500,000, an educational, administrative and service staff of 1,600,



New building of the LaSalle Extension University.



The new Chicago Tech. Building, 26th Street and Indiana Avenue

and a steadily growing enrollment of nearly half a million, gives LaSalle the place of first rank among non-resident and home-study universities of the world. Fully 5,000 LaSalle students live in foreign countries.

Enrollments at LaSalle have increased from 6,263 in 1910 to 58,362 in 1921. The university has organized, built and is conducting courses in American Law and Procedure, Business Law, Business Administration, Banking and Finance, Higher Accountancy, Traffic Management, Modern Business Correspondence and Practice, Effective Speaking, Commercial Spanish, Business English, Certified Public Accountant Coaching, Elements of Accounting, Industrial Management Efficiency, Modern Foremanship and Production Methods, Modern Salesmanship, Railway Station Management.

The number and variety of Chicago's educational institutions are comprehensively shown in the Classified business section of this Directory under the heading "Schools and Colleges."

Chicago's Public Schools—Constitute Great System—25,000 Graduated Each Year

To teach the rising generation in a city of the size of Chicago is a tremendous undertaking. Today the public school system of this city, using the most modern buildings and a great staff of teachers, is one of the greatest educational systems in the world.

There are graduated from Chicago's public schools about 25,000 people each year.

In Chicago the public schools are offering instruction and education of a high class in almost every line of human endeavor now known to man, using 263 elementary school buildings and ninety-seven "branches" (usually temporary structures) and twenty-three high school buildings. Many of the buildings are strictly modern in construction and arrangement and are equipped with the most modern apparatus. The enrollment today is almost 400,000. The number of regularly assigned teachers working in these schools was 8,883. They work in kindergartens, elementary and grammar schools; high schools—academic, cosmopolitan and technical; junior high schools; two-year college; normal school; prevocational schools for over-age boys and girls; parental school for truants and incorrigibles; vocational and industrial schools.

Special Classes Conducted — Special classes are conducted for children who, owing to physical or mental abnormalities, require other means of instruction than that which is provided in the regular curriculum. In order to meet these varied needs, numerous supplementary departments have been created, such as special schools for the crippled, the deaf, the blind, the subnormal, the motor type children, the delinquents, the truants, the epileptics, and the children of a low standard of physical vitality. It has been the policy of the Board of Education to make special provision for children who are handicapped through physical or mental abnormalities, and to provide for them every opportunity possible in the way of equipment and special instruction.

The Continuation Schools—Another important branch of work in the public school system is found in the Continuation Schools.

These schools reach out a helping hand to all young people who have not had proper educational opportunities. In fact, in order to make childhood's opportunity doubly sure, the school law requires that all children shall attend an all-day school until they are 16 years of age, relaxing this rule only when it is necessary for minors to be employed to help support the family. In such cases the law permits the employed minors to attend a part-time school for at least eight hours a week for fifty weeks of the year.

The Continuation Schools fulfill a three-fold purpose:

1. To give working boys and girls as fully rounded instruction as their more fortunate brothers and sisters receive, who remain in full-time school, this instruction relating as closely as possible to the occupations in which they are engaged.

2. To provide for apprentices in the various trades high-grade technical information about these trades, supplementing this work with instruction in English, mathematics, hygiene and civics (the apprentices represent an older group of students).

3. To offer instruction and training to crippled soldiers, co-operating with the general plans for vocational training of the Federal Board.

Special emphasis is laid uopn civics, hygiene, out-of-door exercises, and wholesome recreation in all of the Continuation Schools programs. The time devoted to instruction is of such short duration that an effort is made to emphasize the practical and many of the things that are commonly taught in the all-day school have to be eliminated. The subjects are selected with great care, so that these young people may be better prepard for their future jobs.

The city of Chicago began continuation school work about nineteen years ago with carpenter apprentices and has gradually added apprentices of a number of trades. This has meant establishing equitable relations with the trade association, the unions, and the employers.

At the present time, there are eight continuation schools in Chicago, harboring a yearly attendance of approximately 5,000 pupils. The classes are limited to twenty students.

One of the continuation schools, the Winchell School, is given over entirely to girls, at present enrolling 1,300. Very few of these girls have gone beyond the sixth grade, and many of them have never been in public school. The girls are taught sewing, millinery, tailoring and cooking, in addition to the theoretical subjects. A homecraft class has just been organized, and 150 girls have volunteered to join. Here the girls are taught the art of homemaking—how to clean house, wash and iron, care for babies and little children, prepare nourishing food for younger brothers and sisters, and how to beautify the living quarters. It is most gratifying to see the interest shown in this work by these young volunteers. Several wee tots in the neighborhood are cared for by members of the class, affording a concrete opportunity for the study of a child life. The sewing classes recently staged a style show in the assembly room of the school, exhibiting 150 dresses which they had made. The girls wore their own garments, and explained how many hours were spent in the making, the cost of materials, etc. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the clothiers, have given their co-operation in this work.

Continuation School for Boys and Men—Equally interesting is the continuation school devoted entirely to boys and men. This school has, at the present time, an attendance of 200 apprentices and 375 crippled soldiers. A part of the school time is given over to history, English, mathematics, drawing and citizenship classes. There are shops for woodworking, electricity, plumbing, banking, sheet metal work, machinery, railway shop work, plastering, tailoring and watch repairing. The equipment for the watch repairing department is supplied by the Wholesale Jewelers' Association of Chicago; the tailoring equipment is supplied by the Merchant Tailors' Association.

Full-fledged apprentices have been developed in the school, and the work of the crippled soldiers is very encouraging. The soldiers are, in every case, suffering under serious physical handicaps, and they are all without previous training in any of the trades; so it requires considerable care and experimentation to select trades for them which will be to their liking and not too difficult.

Another continuation school which has awakened much popular interest is the automobile repair school. All types of pupils are in attendance here, including a number of adult men and women. Every kind of automobile work is taught, from the most complex electrical problems to machine shop work. There are foundries, sheet metal and blacksmith shops and equipment for acetylene welding.

The Commercial Continuation School, situated at the edge of the loop district, has an enrollment of over 1,700 boys and girls from the business section of Chicago. These children are employed by banks,

department stores, and other business institutions. There are also in attendance graduates of four-year high school courses who are taking the special secretarial course; and teachers in the public schools who are studying stenography, typewriting, accounting, comptometry, etc. Instruction is offered in typewriting, mimeographing, printing, dictaphone, filing, general office practice, secretarial duties, business arithmetic, calculating, listing and bookkeeping machines, penmanship, commercial law, personal and office hygiene, civics, economic and industrial history and Spanish.

There are four continuation schools in the packing house district—at the plants of Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and Armour & Co. There is another continuation school in the telephone building. There are also several continuation schools of a private nature which comply with the rules of the state Board of Education.

Continuation school work requires a vital contact on the part of the teachers with the world at large. The teachers selected are, therefore, chosen for their skill in their particular line of industry, as well as for their aptitude in teaching. They are required to spend at least two months of every four years in outside work. The baker, for instance, must have some theoretical work in chemistry and bacteriology. The teacher of commercial subjects must work in an office, store or factory. The shop director must pursue a technical course.

Chicago Business Men Co-operate—The co-operation of Chicago business men with the continuation schools is praiseworthy. Over 75 per cent of the pupils in these schools are paid by their employers for the time spent there. In return, the employer realizes that he is securing a more open-minded, intelligent employe who is a better citizen, and who has benefitted from the semi-technical training which has been given him. The improvement in the bearing and deportment of the continuation school pupils, after even a short time, is more marked. One particularly gratifying result of this training is the eagerness of many pupils self-improving study beyond the compulsory stage.

The finest technical high schools in the country are also located in Chicago. The Lane Technical High School on the north side and the Crane and Harrison Schools on the west side are excellent examples of this type of school in the Chicago system.

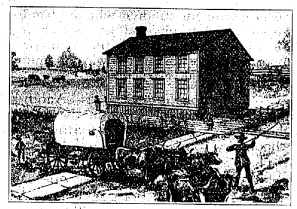
The growth of Chicago's public school system has been both rapid and dramatic. Nine or ten pupils constituted the total enrollment in the first school of any kind in Chicago. This was in the year 1816.

In 1830 the first county school was organized by Stephen Forbes and was located at Randolph and Michigan streets. At that time Indians annoyed the pupils, wolves could be heard howling throughout the day and deep mud, almost impassable, was an obstacle to be overcome by the pupil on his way to school.

First District School Planned in 1837—In 1837 Chicago was incorporated as a city, and the first district school planned. At this time there were 838 children in Chicago between the ages of 5 and 21, but less than 300 attended school. This attendance was irregular, both because the parents were not interested in education, and because the condition of the school was disorderly and inadequate. Also, the children had to wade through mud and marsh to reach school, for the country was almost all unbroken prairie. The whole term of attendance was about equal to one-fourth of a year. There was no uniformity in books and mode of instruction, and often as many as 100 children of all ages were crowded into one room.

The first public school of which we have any definite knowledge, was erected in 1845 on Madison and State streets, opposite McVicker's Theater.

Eleven years later, in 1856, the first public high school was built. It was called the Central High School, and was the first stone school building to be erected. It stood at Monroe and Halsted streets. The business men of Chicago were not enthusiastic on the subject of a high school.



First school house owned by the City of Chicago and known in 1844 as the "Hunsecy School" was located at southeast corner Madison and Dearborn Streets.

The school agent reported: "In reference to a high school, they are of the opinion that there are insuperable objections to the establishment of such a school, independent of the inability of the city at the present time to build one." In the following year the school agent reported that an average of $5.81 per pupil was spent for education—an amount lower than that spent by any large city in the Union at that time.

From those primitive schools with a small enrollment the Chicago public school system has grown apace with the expansion of the city until today it is one of the most comprehensive educational systems in the country.

Following is a brief description of the various departments of school work:

General Offices—The assembly room of the Board of Education and the offices of the business department are located at 650 South Clark street.

The office of the Superintendent of Schools and other offices of the Education Department are located at 460 South State street.

Plan of Administration—The Chicago school system is characterized by the simplicity and compactness of its organization, the freedom permitted for the exercise of initiative in teaching and the abundance of material provided as helps.

The Board of Education consists of eleven members appointed by the mayor of the city.

The Superintendent by statute, is given the initiative in all educational activities. Administrative details are delegated by him to four assistant superintendents; educational activities, to ten district superintendents.

In the individual schools, the principal is the leader in the teaching of all subjects, regular and special. Within wide limits he is free to work out his own policy. This has brought great flexibility of organization, extensive experimenting in methods and adapatation to local needs.

General Studies—The Chicago Public Schools make ample provision for the special studies and for groups of children mentally or physically handicapped, but their chief concern is to teach the conventional subjects to normal children, to develop in them sound scholarship, high moral character and a sense of their responsibility to their fellows and to the state.

Music—Music in the elementary schools is in charge of a supervisor and a corps of special teachers; it is taught by the grade teacher. In the high schools, it is taught departmentally.

Art—The organization of instruction in art is similar to that for instruction in music. In all schools, art work will be in progress and the work of recent months will be on display. Special exhibits have been arranged.

Hand Work—Under the names construction work, manual training, domestic art or science and technical work, some form of hand work forms a vital part of the curriculum in each grade. It is in charge of a director of manual training and construction in the elementary schools, a supervisor of household arts and science and a supervisor of technical work. In grades one to five the work is taught by the grade teacher, in grades six to twelve it is handled departmentally. Many occupations are studied and a great variety of materials is used.

Commercial Work—Two-year courses, four-year courses and intensive five-month courses in the various types of commercial work are offered. These courses are very popular and have been strongly commended by business men.

Visual Education—For many years pictures have been used in teaching. Their value has been recognized so fully of late that it has seemed wise to organize and equip a new department to carry on this work. This is located in the Education Building, 460 South State Street.

Physician Education—Three departments handle the three phases of this work, gymnastics, athletics, and military training. The teaching in all grades is in the hands of special teachers.

A Junior Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is maintained in the high schools, membership is voluntary. Instructors and equipment are furnished by the United States Government.

Continuation Schools—By statute all boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years, who are engaged in remunerative employment, are required to attend a continuation school if one is provided. Chicago has been developing a system of continuation schools for several years. Last year these schools enrolled ten thousand pupils with an average membership of about five thousand.

Special Schools—Children handicapped physically or mentally are provided with special instruction to suit their needs.

Much of the work is done in single classes widely distributed over the city. Two buildings have been built to meet the needs of these pupils, the Bell for the deaf, the Spalding for the crippled.

Corrective Schools—Pupils who are truant or who are incorrigible are committed to the Parental School or to special classes in regular schools. Juvenile criminals may be sent to the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

Evening Schools—Evening schools, Community Centers, and Americanization classes are in charge of an assistant superintendent.

Twenty-eight evening schools are in session during five months of each year. All the academic and industrial courses of the day for foreigners and citizenship classes.

Community Centers—Fifty community centers are conducted, most of them two nights per week. In each the activities carried on are those which the particular community desires, encourages and attends. These activities include the quiet games, physical education, swimming, dancing, public speaking, languages, golf, movies and chorus singing. The centers are located in all parts of the city, many having exclusively one foreign nationality each. The work begins about October 1 and continues until May 1.

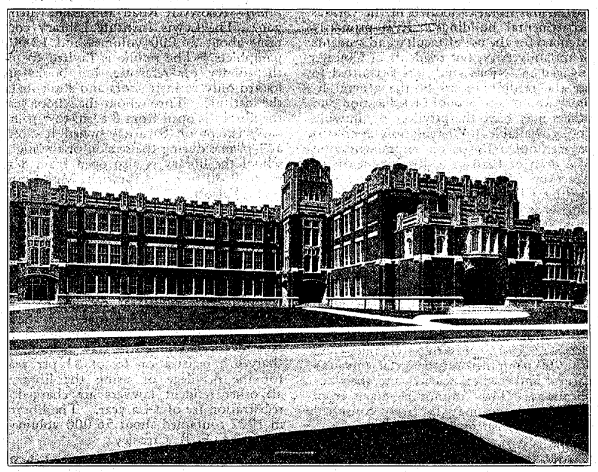
Americanization—In co-operation with the Chicago Association of Commerce the Naturalization Bureau, the Y. M. C. A. Women's Clubs and various religious and philanthropic organizations, the Chicago Board of Education conducts classes for the teaching of the English language, American history and civics, and citizenship, in many factories, small park field houses, settlement houses, parochial school houses, club houses, and in rented store buildings. Classes for mothers are held in various public school buildings.

Vocational Guidance—Many thousands of children in Chicago between the ages of 14 and 16 years apply each year for certificates to leave school and go to work. The Vocational Guidance Bureau is designed to assist these children by securing proper employment, by seeing that they are physically equal to the strains of their employment, and by keeping them in school were it is possible. The bureau is located at 460 South State Street.

Child Study—Children reported as handicapped by mental or physical defects are given physical and psychological examination by the Child Study Department. On the basis of this examination instruction in special classes is provided. The bureau is located at 460 South State Street.

Lunch Rooms—These are provided in all high schools. They are usually managed by the Board of Education and are expected to pay cost of food and maintenance. In a few elementary schools in congested communities lunch rooms are conducted. The maintenance and service are provided by the Board of Education, the children pay the cost of the food.

Bureau of Standards and Statistics—This department is in charge of an assistant superintendent. It conducts educational tests and measurements to determine the efficiency of school work in general and of special types of educational activity. It conducts investigations to determine the needs of the schools in the way of expansion, the value of text books, the movements of population. It compiles the standard educational statistics. The department is located at 460 South State Street.



Graham Bell Public School, typeal of the public schools of Chicago.

Department of Examination—There are over ten thousand teachers in the Chicago Public Schools. About seven hundred new teachers enter the service every year. Of these about two hundred and twenty-five are graduates of the Chicago Normal College. The others enter by examination.

The examination for certificates and for entrance to the Normal College are conducted by the Board of Examiners. The department is located at 460 South State Street.

Institutions Which Co-operate with the Public Schools—The Public Library provides books for the libraries of the high schools and advises with the library attendants. The salaries of the attendants are paid by the Board of Education. The library provides travelling collections of fifty books each which are loaned to individual class rooms. In many other ways it facilitates the work of the schools.

Teachers and pupils of the Chicago schools are given annual passes to the Field Museum.

Many hundreds of sets of museum specimens have been mounted in handsome cases and are transported from school to school by the museum. These cases may be seen at the schools or at the museum.

The Art Institute also co-operates.

The Board of Education provides an art teacher to conduct parties of pupils and teachers through the galleries and give them instruction. The freedom of the galleries is given to teachers and pupils at all times.

The Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park contains wonderful natural history collections which it places at the disposal of the schools. Admission is free.

Information giving names of officials and other data pertaining to the public school system of Chicago can be found in the miscellaneous information section of this directory.

Chicago Has Wealth of Excellent Libraries—Offer Unusual Educational Advantages

Few large cities in the world can boast of as many well-equipped, large libraries as Chicago can.

The Chicago Public Library—At the head of the list is the Chicago Public Library which occupies the most beautiful public building in the loop district. It is situated on Michigan Blvd between Washington and Randolph Streets, being conveniently located for the book lovers of the city.

Departments and Hours—Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor, open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Music room, fifth floor, Washington Street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph Street

entrance, open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civic room, fourth floor, Randolph Street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines, fourth floor, Randolph Street entrance; newspapers, first floor, Randolph Street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sunday and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General Information—The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of eight-tenths of one mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the sites formerly known as Dearborn Park, bounded by Michigan Avenue, Washington Street, Garland Court and Randolph Street. The cost of the building was about $2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are 45 branches, seven high school branches, 194 traveling libraries and deposit stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also, to those who makes their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook County and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city or telephone directory. This person becomes the guarantor of the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of 1921 the public library contained 1,099,711 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year was 7,472,768 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading room.

A complete record of branch libraries, deposit stations and delivery stations is given in the miscellaneous information section of this directory.

Besides the Chicago Public Library there are a number of other libraries in the city which offer exceptional educational and informational facilities. The list includes the following:

The Newberry Library—North Clark Street and Walton Place. Librarian, George B. Utley. Hours, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The Newberry Library, Oct. 1, 1922, contained 403,893 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

University of Chicago Library—At the University, 59th and Ellis Avenue. This library contained July 1, 1922, 700,000 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial Library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee or on recommendation of a dean or head of a department of instruction. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton; the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

The John Crerar Library—86 East Randolph Street. Librarian, Clement W. Andres. Hours: the library is open daily, except Sunday from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The John Crerar Library contained on October, 1922, 448,625 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so.

Chicago Historical Society Library—North Dearborn and West Ontario Streets. Librarian, Caroline M. McIllvaine. The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days; Sundays from 1 to 5 p. m. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archaeology of America, particularly of Chicago and the northwest, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc.

Municipal Reference Library—1005 City Hall. The Municipal Reference Library contains books, pamphlets, and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. It provides and renders available for the use of members of the Chicago City Council its various committees and special commissions and municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials and employs public reports, documents, books, pamphlets and other data bearing upon municipal, legislative and administrative projects, plans and proposals, keeps on file all official public reports issued by the various governmental agencies in the city of Chicago and the annual reports, charters and ordinances of other cities. The library is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and until 12 m. on Saturday. Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

Ryerson and Burnham Libraries—Art Institute, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street. The Ryerson Library of the Art Institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 15,418 volumes and collections of 44,000 photographs and 20,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture contains about 3,300 books on architecture. Open daily from 9 to 5; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the Institute, but is practically a free reference library of fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

Field Museum of Natural History Library—Roosevelt Road and Lake Michigan. The Lewis Institute Library contains about 26,000 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday when it closes at 1 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Francis S. Talcott.

Elbert H. Gary Law Library—Northwestern University Building, North Dearborn and West Lake Streets, Chicago. The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y. to Northwestern University Law School. It is open without charge to non-resident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers, who are graduates of Northwestern University Law School are charged a registration fee of $1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of $4 a year. The library in 1922 contained about 56,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

Loyola University Library—Loyola Avenue and Sheridan Road. The library of the college of arts of Loyola University contains 70,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but it may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Librarian, William T. Kane, S. J.

St. Ignatius High School Library—1076 West Roosevelt Road. The library of the high school department of Loyola University contains about 10,000 volumes for the use of the students and faculty, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Thos. J. Livingstone, S. J.

Pullman Public Library—73 to 77 Arcade Building, 112th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Contains 13,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, and 2 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam.

Hammond Library—5757 University Avenue. The Hammond Library of the Chicago Theological Seminary contains over 30,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological Seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on week days from Oct. 5 to Aug. 31, from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 p. m.; closed Sundays.

Virginia Library—826 Belden Avenue. The Virginia Library of the McCormick Theological Seminary contains about 50,000 volumes and is open every week day of the year, except legal holidays, not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

Portland Cement Association Library—Room 1547 Conway Building, 111 West Washington Street. The library of the Portland Cement Association is a reference library on the literature of the cement industry. It contains some 2,500 books, 6,900 pamphlets, 5,700 mounted clippings and 8,400 lantern slides. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 o'clock. It is a free public reference library. Librarian, Pyrrha B. Sheffield.

Chicago Law Institute Library—1025 County Building. Acting Librarian, Alfred E. Bahr. The library contains about 69,000 volumes.

Children's Science Library—The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln Park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy (geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each week day.

Fire Underwriters' Association Library—Room 2132, 175 West Jackson Blvd. The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 4,500 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock. The library of the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Blvd., contains 800 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Emma L. Quackenbush.

Lombard Free Library—The Lombard Free Library contains more than 5,000 volumes. The librarian is Frank A. Warren.

Northwestern University Libraries—Evanston and Chicago. The Northwestern University Libraries contained approximately 219,448 bound volumes and 176,345 pamphlets July 1, 1922. The library in Evanston is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and from 7 to 10 p. m. except Sunday and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt Library. Other parts of the Northwestern University Libraries are located in Northwestern University Building, North Dearborn and West Lake Street, Chicago and in the Northwestern Medical School, 25th and South Dearborn Streets, Chicago. Librarian, Theodore Wesley Koch.

Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock Block. The technical library maintained by this society contains about 10,000 volumes upon the subject of engineering. Members of the society may borrow books from the collection. Non-members may receive this privilege upon the deposit of a required amount. The library is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., (except Saturday, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.) Secretary Edgar S. Nethercut; librarian, Laura M. Warner.

Garrett Biblical Institute Library—Evanston, Ill. This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to September from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Nov. 1, 1922, the library contained 90,253 volumes and 18,454 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

National Safety Council Library and Information Bureau—Federal Life Building, 168 N. Michigan Avenue. The library of the National Safety Council is a working reference library specializing in safety literature. The library files contain interesting data on hundreds of specific questions on accident prevention, industrial relations and allied problems. The library is open to the public 8:30 to 5:30 p. m. daily, except at Saturday, when it closes at 1 p. m., and is closed on Sundays and legal holidays. Librarian, Mary B. Day.

Chicago's Art Institute is Best Equipped in America—Gives Chicago Leadership in Field of Art

Because of the Chicago Art Institute, its wonderful equipment and activities, Chicago is fast becoming known as the art center of the United States. The nearest competitor to the local institution in point of attendance is the Metropolitan Museum in New York. But by actual count Chicago's Art Institute has a larger attendance than the New York Museum as well as the largest sustaining membership.

All of Chicago's art life focuses in this building where collections, exhibitions and schools as well as libraries are assembled or held every year attracting thousands of art lovers from all over the middle west.

The Art Institute was founded in May 24, 1879.

Its museum building on Michigan Blvd. was first occupied in the year 1894 and is open to the public every day from nine to six. Admission is free to members and their families at all times.

Millions of Visitors—Nearly a million and a quarter persons visit the Art Institute in a year, according to statistics in the annual reports of the trustees. But that is not the most interesting point concerning the Chicago art center, establishing as it does a record for more visitors than any museum in the country—1,224,894—but it is said to perform the greatest art service in the country through its scores of temporary exhibits.

The convenient central location of the Art Institute in the second largest city of the country is undoubtedly the reason for its attendance being greater than that of any other museum in the United States. There are a number of art museums within a night's ride of Chicago, which own good museum buildings, but whose collections are not sufficient to fill them. There, are also a number of museums occupying temporary quarters. These museums apply to the Art Institute from time to time for special exhibitions. They are able to pay the cost of transportation and installation, and simply wish the Art Institute to obtain the exhibitions and circulate them. There is also a great demand for lecturers.

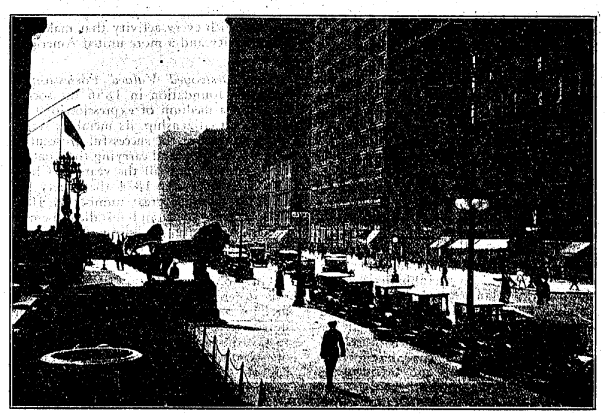
The Institute operates an Art School, a Department of Museum of Instructions, a Department of Prints, and others.

The School—The school of the Art Institute offers carefully planned courses of training for workers in the several arts, including drawing, printing, designing, illustration and for teachers of the arts. All students have ready access to the museum collections for research work.

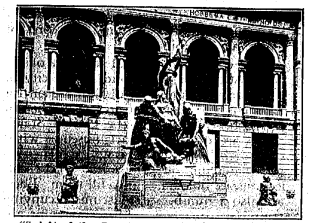
The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and largest fine arts school in the United States. Distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. The faculty consists of 40 teachers not counting those of the Saturday classes.

In one year 4,520 students entered the regular day, night, summer and children's classes. Attendance in courses of the Museum Instruction Department of the Art Institute during the year totaled 15,222, an increase of 2,200 over the previous year.

One-fifth of the painters, sculptors, craftsmen and art teachers in the entire United States have received their training wholly or in part in the art school of the institute, and the percentage of graduates



Michigan Avenue looking south from Adams Street. The magnificent entrance to the Chicago Art Institute is shown at the left.



"Spirit of the Great Lakes" the famous sculpture by Lorado Taft, in Grant Park south of the Art Institute.

practicing some phase of art production as a profession has risen from 72 per cent in 1917 to 85 per cent in 1922.

Artists from New York City and various eastern states have expressed surprise at the achievements of the art school in the way of training students. The strong tendency to apply the principles of art to definite, concrete problems, such as the making of pottery, fabrics, toys, costumes and other practical objects, is already affecting the work of most of the art schools in this country. The school of the Art Institute leads all other art schools in the country in this particular.

The Museum—The Art Museum now ranks among the first three in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculpture, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, period rooms, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, 60 or more a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the libraries. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended December 31, 1921, exceeded 1,000,000 not counting attendance of the students.

Chicago Historical Society—Rare Treasures Make Library and Museum One of the Bulwarks American Traditions

When Chicago was 19 years old as a city, that is, in 1856, a group of bankers, merchants, physicians and lawyers decided that Chicago should then begin to collect and preserve a record of her own history, of the states carved from the old Northwest Territory and of all America. Therefore, they banded themselves together under the name of the city which several of them had helped to organize as a village in 1833. Today these city fathers are perpetuated in school buildings and thoroughfares, although our children may not realize the historic significance of such names as Kinzie, Barry, Hubbard, Arnold, McCormick, Manierre, Ogden, Skinner, Scamon, Ryerson, McCagg, Burley and Wentworth. This group made itself the city's center of culture and here were laid the deep foundations of the Chicago Historical Society, so deep and broad as to invite such a super-structure as the great Gunther collection of Americana which now awaits purchase.

When that well known citizen, Charles F. Gunther, died in 1920—and he had been for twenty years a director of the Historical Society—the latter took on the responsibility of administering his great collection of historical treasures and of paying to his estate $150,000. Happy to say, $60,000 has been raised by the Society and it is expected that a popular subscription will complete the fund. Meanwhile, Chicago is losing much of the advantage of the possession of these treasures because but a small portion can, by limitations of space, be exhibited at the home of the society.

Children's Museum of Americanism—What Chicago now has within its grasp is the complete establishment of a children's museum of Americanism. When the collection of the Chicago Historical Society shall have been amplified and enriched by possession of the Gunther treasures, Chicago and other western children need not journey to eastern centers of history and antiquarian study, but in our own great city can perfect their conceptions of Colonial and Revolutionary America. Indeed, for twenty years the Chicago Historical Society has been adapting its collections to the understanding of children, and today Washington and Lincoln and others of the nation's great seem to inhabit in their very personalities the halls of an institution which is one of the bulwarks of American traditions.

Constant and constructive are the activities of the society, embracing the publication of ten large volumes and over seventy lesser ones; historical lectures, an annual social function, current topic talks, children's lectures, Sunday afternoon talks on American ideals, Sunday suppers for soldiers during the war, hospitable reception of kindred clubs and societies, development of a rare library already comprising 100,000 volumes, manuscripts, pamphlets, etc., including a collection of early newspapers resorted to from all parts of the country, and of course an historical museum. The society also recognizes patriotic anniversaries and "Chicago Fire Day." Did the society have more ample support, being maintained entirely by membership dues and the interest of legacies, it could cooperate with every activity that makes for a better city and a more united Americanism.

Fire Destroyed Valued Possessions—From its foundation in 1856 the society has been a medium of expression of Chicago's best citizenship, its members standing foremost for the successful prosecution of the Civil War and carrying their patriotic service through all the years of Chicago's life story. By 1871 the society had collected the very great number of 100,000 volumes, etc., and installed them in a massive fireproof building at the northwest corner of Dearborn Avenue and West Ontario Street.

On Monday morning, October 9, 1871, this storehouse of treasurers melted in the fire, its secretary, Colonel Samuel Stone, nearly losing his life in a fruitless effort to save its records and the most precious of its documents, the original draft of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; and afterwards from the ashes there was recovered but one book and one relic, the former a handsomely bound edition of the Psalms of David, and the latter an old Confederate sword. The ashes were not cold before John Wentworth had laid the foundation of a second collection by building up the files of the Democrat from copies solicited from beyond the fire region. Then came the fire of 1874, and such collections as had been made in the intervening time were swept away. Today the library and historical museum are what they are by virtue of its founders and conservators and the good will of an appreciative public, which will surely call in the near future for enlargement of the society's resources and not unlikely the relocation of its home.

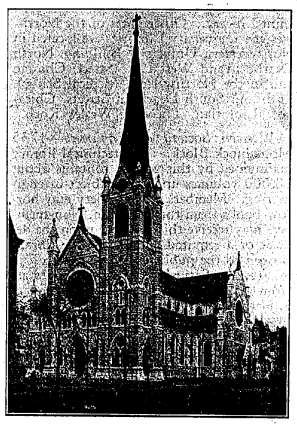
Chicago as a Center of Religion—Vast Number of Churches and Theological Luminaries Give Chicago Leading Position

Some one has computed that thirteen American states have fewer churches than the city of Chicago. This statement gives some idea of Chicago as a center of religion. But no one has ever determined how many millions of dollars are invested in the hundreds of churches, seminaries and other ecclesiastical buildings which are located in Chicago today.

There are some 1500 churches in the city. All types of church buildings are to be found in this list. There are plain, unpretentious missions, magnificent Catholic churches, handsome Jewish synagogues and stately Protestant churches.

A Church In the Loop—The most handsome combination church and office building in the world has been erected in the loop, marking a unique departure in church edifices. This is the church home of the First Methodist church whose building is located at Clark and Washington Streets in the heart of Chicago's busy loop. It has the distinction of being the only church building in the loop and will be the highest building in Chicago when completed.

Architecturally speaking, probably the most notable church edifice in Chicago is the Fourth Presbyterian, and the most



Holy Name Catholic Cathedral, one of the most imposing of Chicago's churches.

beautiful chapel or church of the Roman Communion is the Quigly Memorial preparatory seminary. In this connection should be mentioned the beautiful St. Mary of the Lake Roman Catholic Church on the North Side, dedicated by the Archbishop four years ago.

Lutheranism was founded in Chicago as long ago as 75 years, the pioneer community being that of the First St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church on the north side.

Of the inter-denominational churches, of which Chicago has not a few, a representative organization is Moody Church and Moody Bible Institute. Chicago has 16 Christian Science churches, two recently having been dedicated and free from debt. There are three Greek Catholic churches, the population to which they minister being about 25,000 and there is also a Russian Orthodox Church.

The Catholic Church has shown a notable development during the past few years. A recent census of its activities in Chicago is as follows:

Catholic Churches in Chicago	227
Diocesan priests	643
Priests of religious orders	350
Parochial schools	202
Pupils in parochial schools	130,000
High schools	22
Pupils in high schools	2,172

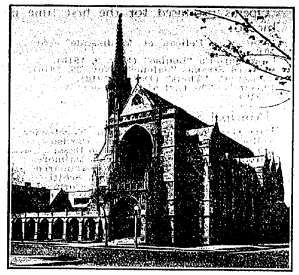
The above statistics measure only in part the development of the Catholic church in Chicago whose fundamental is religion, but whose activities reach out into education, charitable work, orphanages, hospitals, social work and civic betterment.

Chicago's Catholic population today is declared to be 1,200,000. In 1880 the diocese became archdiocese.

The Chicago Church Federation—Forming a co-operative working organization among the Protestant churches of the city, the Chicago Church Federation is a vital factor in the life of Protestant churches in Chicago. It is the means by which the city's Christian forces are co-ordinating their ministry to the moral welfare of Chicago.

The Federation is the union of 650 churches of 15 denominations including the Baptist, Church of the Brethren, Congregational, Disciples, Evangelical, Evangelical Lutheran, Friends, Methodist, Methodist Protestant, Presbyterian, Reformed Church of America, Reformed Church in the U. S., Reformed Episcopal, United Brethren and United Presbyterian.

The Chicago Church Federation is the agency designed to solve the problem of adequate co-operation among the protestant churches of the Chicago area. The Board of Trustees which determines and directs the activities of the Federation is composed of 75 representatives of the co-operating organizations. These outstanding leaders of religious thought and action are officially delegated to represent their constituencies. The Federation represents 650 churches in action under joint auspices. Furthermore, monthly meetings of the ministers of these co-operating churches are held regularly to discuss and act upon vital moral and religious questions. The Federation is co-operating with the department of endorsements of the Association of Commerce in an effort to co-ordinate the various children's homes in the Chicago area under some plan for a standardized program of work.



Fourth Presbyterian Church, North Michigan Avenue and Delaware Place, one of the many pretentious of Chicago's present day church edifices.

It is also co-operating actively in an effort to encourage the Chicago churches to organize some 200 Daily Vacation Bible Schools each year which affects the lives of 25,000 boys and girls of the city streets.

The Chicago Church Federation received a mandate from the churches to furnish adequate Protestant representation in the twenty-two municipal, county and state institutions.

The Protestant Churches are now represented through the Church Federation in 15 of these public institutions. Within the last five months 150 churches have been encouraged to make friendly contacts with 500 delinquent children and adults.

Still another evidence of the democratization of the Church Federation is the fact that once a year three lay representatives from each of the churches are appointed to represent the churches in an Assembly. The Assembly meets once a year.

For the most part the activities of the Federation are carried on by commissions, departments and committees, the personnel in each case being subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. The two departments are the Woman's Department and the Young People's Department. Scores of Chicago's most representative citizens are freely giving time to these divisions of the work which if compensated in money would cost far more than the total budget of the Chicago Church Federation.

The thirteen commissions of the Federation which are active in promoting and supervising various types of work of the organization are as follows:

The Advisory Commission, Commission on the Church and Industry, Comity Commission, Commission on Daily Vacation Bible Schools, Commission on Evangelism, Commission on Political Action, Commission on Public Institutions, Commission on Publicity, Commission on Religious Education, Commission on Social and Civic Relations, Commission on State Constitution, World Friendship Commission, Commission on Young Peoples' Societies and The Woman's Department.

Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston is president of the Federation and Walter R. Mee Executive Secretary.

Civic Institutions—Sunday Evening Club Factor in City's Religious Life

A non-sectarian organization, to whose religious services nearly 90,000 people are attracted each year is the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago the sponsors of which are the business men of Chicago.

The Club conducts a meeting each Sunday night in Orchestra Hall and last year these meetings averaged 2,600.

These popular non-sectarian meetings, which have been described with such adjectives as "stimulating," "stirring," "business like" and "modern" but never as 'undignified" or "slow," are held in Orchestra Hall, downtown in the famed loop district, in the heart of the amusement section and in direct competition with movies and theaters, every Sunday night from October to June, and offer a varied program of speakers and musical features which, it is claimed, is unexcelled in this country.

Although the speakers are well known public men, drawn from every walk of life —statesmen like Charles Evans Hughes, Gov. Charles E. Milliken of Maine, Josephus Daniels, Thomas R. Marshall, and James R. Garfield; writers like Henry VanDyke, Hugh Black, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Norman Hapgood and Hamilton Holt; religious leaders like Robert E. Speer, Ballington Booth, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Edward A. Steiner, Fred B. Smith, S. Parkes Cadman and Russell Conwell; noted editors, sociologists, educators, international leaders and prominent national business men—each one gives a strictly "religious" talk, often based on his own experience, and designed to follow the man into the street, the workshop, office, homes or factory, and help him in his daily living. There is a different speaker every Sunday night.

The music is provided by a chorus of one hundred specially trained singers, with a quartette of the city's best known artists, and the great Orchestra Hall organ. The singers, under the direction of Edgar Nelson, comprise one of the best choral organizations in this country.

The Club makes a special appeal to the stranger in the city, the traveling salesman staying over Sunday, those who live in the downtown hotels and boarding houses, and to all those without church affiliation. Thousands of dollars are spent every year to reach these classes by advertising in hotels, newspapers, railway stations and the like.

While admission is free and all are invited, it is well to come early for many times before the doors are opened, at 6:30 a waiting line is found on the street outside the hall.

Some of the interesting speakers, in addition to those before mentioned, who have appeared on the platform of the Sunday Evening Club during the sixteen years it has been in existence are as follows:

Statesmen: William Howard Taft, Henry J. Allen, William Jennings Bryan, Gifford Pinchot, Albert J. Beveridge. Religious Leaders: Newell Dwight Hillis, Lyman Abott, Thomas F. Gailor, William F. McDowell, Dean Charles E. Brown of Yale, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Archbishop of York. Writers: Raymond B. Fosdick, Samuel McChord Crothers, Jane Addams. From other lands: Sir Char-

les Wakefield; Lord Mayor of London, General Robert Nivelle, France; Madam Vandervelde, Belgium; Howard S. Bliss, Syria; Baron d' Estournelles de Constant, France, and Robert J. Patterson, Ireland.

Chicago Excels as a Music Center—Many Schools Attract Large Number of Students

Chicago's name has been linked so many times with big business, industry and finance that the world has sometimes lost sight of this city's prominence and leadership in the musical world. As a matter of fact Chicago has been one of the vocal points in the musical activities of the Mississippi Valley as well as the natural center in this respect for the United States. Some idea of the manner in which Chicago has taken up activities in the musical world is given in the estimate that the people of this city spend each year something more than $30,000,000 for their music.

Music in Chicago is on a standard with the varied needs and the scale required in a large growing city. The city has its own opera, its own orchestra and choral societies without number. Moreover, every artist of any fame or distinction visits the city and it is not unusual during the winter season to find that anywhere from six to a dozen famous musicians are giving concerts here over one week end.

Chicago's pre-eminence in the musical world is aided by the fact that it has within its confines two largest music school in the land to say nothing of dozens of smaller schools and scores of private teachers who are training the coming generation.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra founded more than a quarter of a century ago by Theodore Thomas has long been considered as one of the foremost orchestras in the world.

Chicago Civic Opera—The Chicago Civic Opera is the only organization of its kind in the world.

Chicago's Civic Opera Association—It was known until 1915 as the Chicago Grand Opera Company and from then until 1922 as the Chicago Opera Association. It was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of $500,000, of which $300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers then were:

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goelet, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVergne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.
General Manager—Adrean Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

First Season (1910-1911)

Opening performance ("Aida") given Nov. 1, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.
Receipts, $100,107.50.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Debussy's "Pelleas et Meslisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).
Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal Singers:

Mary Garden	Jeanne Korolewicz
Nellie Melba	Enrico Caruso
Geraldine Farrar	Amedeo Bassi
Lillian Greenville	Charles Dalmores
Caroline White	Mario Sammarco
Marguerita Sylva	Antonio Scotti
Suzzane Dumesnil	John McCormack
Jane Osborn-Hannah	Hector Dufranne
Eleanora de Cisneros	Johanna Gadski

Second Season (1911-1912)

Opening performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22, 1911.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912:
Receipts, $471,600.98.

Operas produced for first time in Chicago:

Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (first time in the United States) (Dec. 7, 1911).
Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7, 1911).
Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15, 1911).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).

Principal Singers:

Mary Garden	Marta Wittkowska
Luisa Tetrazzini	Eleanore de Cisneros
Mme. Schumann-Heink	Agnes Berry
Jenny Dufau	Mabel Riegelman
Alice Zeppilli	Henri Scott
Rosina Galli	Hector Dufranne
Olive Fremstad	Mario Sammarco
Maggie Teyte	Charles Dalmores
Jane Osborn-Hannah	Amedeo Bassi
Jeanne Gerville-Reach	George Hamlin
Carolina White	Clarence Whitehill
	John McCormack

Third Season (1912-1913)

Opening performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 26, 1912.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
Receipts for ten weeks, $508,000.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Erlanger's "Noel" (first time in the United States) (Jan. 8, 1913).
Zandonai's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).

Principal Singers:

Mary Garden	Mabel Riegelman
Luisa Tetrazzini	Carolina White
Maggie Teyte	Minne Saltzman Stevens
Eleanora de Cisneros	
Alice Zeppilli	Titta Ruffo
Lillian Nordica*	Mario Sammarco
Jane Osborn-Hannah	Charles Dalmores
Ernestine Schumann-Heink*	Henri Scott
Louis Berat	*Guest artists.
Jenny Dufau	

Fourth Season (1913-1914)

Opening performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 25, 1913).
Albert Franchetti's "Christofore Colombo" (Dec. 1, 1913).
Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).
Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal Singers:

Mary Garden	Frances Alda*
Carolina White	Jane Osborn-Hannah
Mabel Rigelman	Nellie Melba*
Julia Claussen	Titta Ruffo
Jenny Dufau	Charles Dalmores
Lina Cavalieri	Gustave Huberdeau
Maggie Teyte	Henri Scott
Minnie Saltzman Stevens	Lucien Muratore
Ernestine Schumann-Heink	Clarence Whitehill
Freida Hempel*	George Hamlin
Hector Dufranne	*Guest artists.

Fifth Season (1915-1916)

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera Company during the season of 1914-15. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera Association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.

15, 1915.
Opening performance ("La Gioconda") Nov.
Fifth season ended Jan. 22, 1916.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Saint-Saens' "Dejanire" (Dec. 9, 1915).
Massenet's "Cleopatre" (Jan. 10, 1916).
Bucholter's "A Lover's Knot" (Jan. 16, 1916).
Leoncavallo's "Zara" (Jan. 17, 1916).

Principal Singers:

Emmy Destinn	John McCormack
Marguerite Beriza	Eleanora de Cisneros
Florence Macbeth	Geraldine Farrar
Nellie Melba	Olive Fremstad
Marcia VanDresser	Lucien Muratore
Julia Claussen	Hector Dufranne
Ernestine Schumann-Heink	Charles Dalmores
	Clarence Whitehill

Sixth Season (1916-1917)

Opening performance ("Aida") Nov. 13, 1916.
Sixth season ended Jan. 22, 1917.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" (Jan. 6, 1917).
Massenet's "Griselidis" (Jan. 12, 1917).
Gunsbourg's "The Old Eagle" (Jan. 20, 1917).

Principal Singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci	Lucien Muratore
Mary Garden	Hector Dufranne
Irene Pawloska	Marcel Journet
Geraldine Farrar	Charles Dalmores
Julia Claussen	Francesco Daddi
Maria Claassens	

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Seventh Season (1917-1918)

Opening performance ("Isabeau") Nov. 12, 1917.
Season ended Jan. 19, 1918.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Mascagni's "Isabeau" (Nov. 12, 1917).
Hadley's "Azora" (Dec. 26, 1917).
Nevin's "A Daughter of the Forest" (Jan. 5, 1918).
Massenet's "Sapho" (Jan. 10, 1918).
Lazzari's "Le Sauterlot" (first performance anywhere) (Jan. 19, 1918).

Principal Singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci	Hector Dufranne
Rosa Raisa	Giulio Crimi
Nellie Melba	Giacomo Rimini
Mary Garden	Georges Baklanoff
Genevieve Vix	John McCormack
Carolina Lazzari	Gustave Huberdeau
Margery Maxwell	Octave Dua
Francesca Peralta	Alfred Maguenat
Lucien Muratore	James Goddard

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Eighth Season (1918-1919)

Opening performance ("La Traviata") (Nov. 18 1918.
Season ended Jan. 25, 1919.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Fevrier's "Gismonda" (Jan. 14, 1919).
Catalani's "Lorely" (Jan. 17, 1919).
Richepin's "Le Chamineau" (Jan. 23, 1919).

Principal Singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci	Yvonne Gall
Rosa Raisa	John O'Sullivan
Mary Garden	Allessandro Dolci
Guido Ciccolini	Lucien Muratore
Riccardo Stracciari	Marcel Journet

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini, Marcel Charlier and Louis Hasselmans.

Ninth Season (1919-1920)

Opening performance ("La Nave") Nov. 18, 1919.
Season ended Jan. 24, 1920.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Montemezzi's "La Nave" (Nov. 18, 1919).
Dekoven's "Rip Van Winkle" (Jan. 3, 1920).
Rewel's "L'Heure Espangnole" (Jan. 5, 1920).
Messager's "Madam Chrysantheme" (Jan. 18, 1920).

Principal Singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci	Dorothy Jardon
Rosa Raisa	Titta Ruffo
Mary Garden	Edward Johnson
Borghild Langard	Carlo Galeffi
Nina Morgana	Tamaki Miura

Cleofonte Campanini, conductor and general director of the Chicago Opera, died Dec. 19, 1919. He was succeeded by Gino Marinuzzi.

Tenth Season (1920-1921)

Opening performance ("Jacquerie") Nov. 17, 1920
Season ended Jan. 22, 1921.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Marinuzzi's "Jacquerie" (Nov. 17, 1920).
Leoncavallo's "Edipo re" (Dec. 13, 1920, world premiere).
Erlanger's "Afrodiate" (Dec. 31, 1920).

Principal Singers:

Rosa Raisa	Titta Ruffo
Amelita Galli-Curci	Edward Johnson
Mary Garden	Charles Marshall
Yvonne Gall	Allesandro Bonci
Rosa Storchio	Georges Baklanoff
Florence Macbeth	Hector Dufranne
Margery Maxwell	Desire Defrere

Conductors: Gino Marinuzzi, Henri Morin and Pietro Cimini.

Eleventh Season (1921-1922)

General Director—Mary Garden.
Business Manager—George M. Spangler.

Officers, 1921-1922

President—Harold F McCormick.
Vice-President—Charles G. Dawes.
Vice-President—Max Pam.
Secretary—Stanley Field.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Executive Committee—Charles G. Dawes, chairman; R. T. Crane, Jr., Stanley Field, Samuel Insull, Harold F. McCormick, John J Mitchell, Frank I. Stout, Edward F. Swift.
Board of Directors—Robert Allerton, Giulio Bolegnesi, R. T. Crane, Jr., Charles G. Dawes, Stanley Field, E. R. Graham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel Insull, S. R. Kaufman, L. B. Kuppenheimer, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Max Pam, Martin A. Ryerson, John G. Shedd, Frank D. Stout, Edward F. Swift.
Conductors—Giorgio Polacco, Adolfo Ferrari, Pietro Cimini and Gabriel Groviez.

Among the other leading and active musical organizations in the city may be mentioned the following:

The Apollo Musical Club
Chicago Mendelssohn Club
The Chicago Band Association and
The Woman's Band.

Chicago's extraordinary advantages in musical education rests for the most part upon its wonderful schools and conservatories of music. There are scores of these which enroll thousands of students every year. A complete record of the schools in this class are enumerated in the classified business section of this directory.

Americanization Work Among Chicago's Foreign Born Workers—Extensive Program Being Carried On

The Chicago Association of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations are active in Americanization work among Chicago's foreign born population. The need for this work is vital.

Chicago, as a great industrial magnet, draws the individuals that comprise its working masses from almost every country on the globe, the great majority coming, of course, from the various countries, or, more strictly speaking, from the various races of Europe. They come, moreover, in such numbers and they cling together so clannishly once they are here, that there exists in this city today foreign communities, socially complete in themselves, that are more populous than many towns in the land from which these workers come. With fellow countrymen with whom to work, with fellow countrymen to sell them all they eat, wear and read, there is no incentive to change their language, their viewpoint or their interests.

That is why the Americanization work of the various organizations was inaugurated and is being carried on vigorously in every section of the city where need for it exists. It is meeting with remarkable success, a success that includes both the men who are being educated in our citizenship and language as well as the country for participation in whose national life these men are being fitted.

Taking Out Citizenship Papers—Of 743,803 foreign-born white residents in Chicago over half, or 214,854 men and 192,341 women, 20 years or over, have taken out citizenship papers, according to the census reports of 1920. There are 96,682 men and 6,000 women who are in possession of first papers only. Approximately 76,266 men and 122,551 women are aliens. Citizenship status could not be determined at this time for 17,163 men and 20,946 women.

The Americanization work of the association is carried on by its committee on Americanization with the invaluable cooperation and assistance of the Board of Education and the many employers in whose plants classes are held. The first meeting was held July 16, 1918 and since then the work has gone on steadily.

Board of Education Co-operates—The teachers are all supplied by the Board of Education. All classes are held in the plants where the men are employed, the employers supplying the class room, and in some instances allowing the men to attend during their working hours on all or part company time. Classes are also being held for employes in hotels and office buildings. Civics and English are taught, the latter by means of a specially prepared text-book, "A First Book in English for Non-English Speaking Adults." Every effort is made to get these workers to grasp the American point of view, to realize the benefits and responsibilities of American citizenship, and to assist them to become citizens of the country which has so much more to give them than the old home land which generally exacted so much and granted little.

Editors of foreign language newspapers have co-operated heartily in publishing articles and editorials on the subject of Americanization, urging readers to attend classes and giving class locations as well as printing specially written patriotic articles sent them by the association. Frequent conferences have been held with these editors and members of the committee, which have been productive of much good.

A feature of the class work is the citizenship exercises at which time the men who have attended class a certain length of time are presented with a citizenship class pin, which distinguishes the wearer as being "100 per cent United States."

Clubs Are Vital Part of Chicago's Life—Form Intimate Feature of the City

From the noon-day luncheon club to the exclusive business men's club in its own building there is a wide variety of organizations in Chicago which come under the classification of clubs. They are an intimate feature of Chicago's daily life and you find them not only in the heart of the loop district but scattered all over the city.

Here are clubs of exclusiveness whose members are only men of settled position and wealth, clubs to which if you wish to get membership you must join a long line of applicants. Some of these clubs occupy buildings which are an honor to the city. Chicago is the home of one club considered by many to be one of the most unique organizations in the world. This is the Adventurers Club, a most exclusive organization made up of big game hunters, scientists, world adventurers and others who have poked into the out of way places of the world. There are only three other chapters of this club in the world, one of them being located in Burma, India. Then there are athletic clubs, Italian Clubs, French Clubs, Polish Clubs, Norwegian Clubs and hundreds of others not to mention such admirable and substantial organizations such as the Union League Club, the University Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Illinois Athletic Club, The City Club and other organizations of that type.

Women are prominent in Chicago club life and busy themselves in matters of art and literature, home making or social affairs or in matters of public good, as well as in their professions. The Chicago Woman's Club is the oldest of these clubs for women, as it was founded in 1876. Then there is the Women's City Club, the Fortnightly Club, the Eleanor Clubs, Colonial Dames and dozens of others all of which contribute to the club life of Chicago.

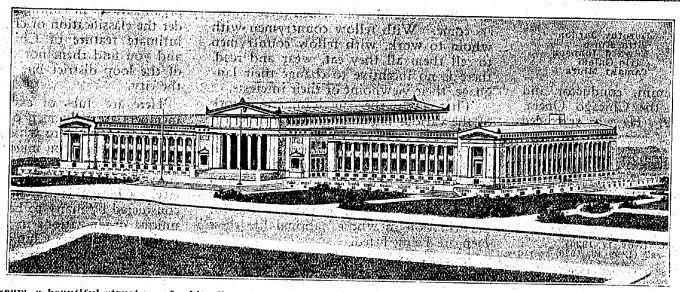
A complete roster of the clubs in Chicago are enumerated in the Miscellaneous Section of this Directory.

Chicago Has Finest Museum in the World—Field Museum is Housed in Great Marble Building

In the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago has not only an incomparable scientific institution but also a great marble building which is considered to be an architectural gem as the giant building which houses the natural history collections was erected at a cost approaching $7,000,000.

The history of the Field Museum dates back to the time of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Founded In 1893—Founded as the "Columbian Museum," in 1893 to preserve intact the many valuable collections brought together for this exposition, the name was almost immediately changed to "Field Columbian Museum," in recognition of the munificent gift of one million dollars by the pre-eminent Chicago Booster, Marshall Field. On his death in 1906 the further princely sum of eight millions of dollars was willed to the institution—which by that time had again changed its name to its present form—half to be devoted to the already promised new building, the balance to be applied to maintenance. Plans were immediately drawn up by the well-known firm of architects, Graham, Anderson, Probst &



The new Field Museum, a beautiful structure of white Georgia marble, classic in design and massive in proportion. The main architectural motives of the building were inspired by the Erechtheum, one of the noted temples of the Acropolis group in Athens, and generally recognized as the most refined example of the Ionic order.

White, the site was at last chosen and construction begun in 1915, and the moving actually accomplished in 1920. This in itself was an herculean task and admirably handled. A spur track was laid from the Illinois Central tracks to both buildings and the bulk of the transfer done by freight cars. Over three hundred cars were loaded and unloaded, as well as three hundred and fifty motor truck loads. When it is understood that the majority of the exhibition cases had to be dismantled, the contents packed in boxes and crates and re-installed in the new building, the opening of the museum in less than a year from the time of removal must be hailed as an extraordinary accomplishment.

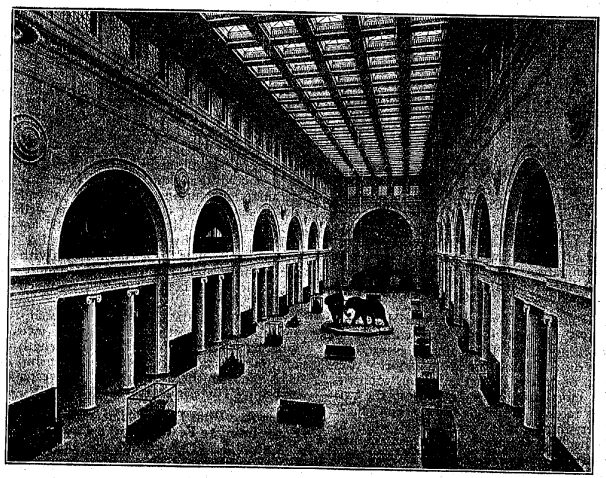
Is "Largest Marble Building"—The visitor who approaches the main entrance of the building from Grant Park to the north is at once struck by the beauty of the classic Ionic Greek lines. The great white marble temple stands out serenely against the blue horizon of the lake as must the Parthenon have done in the days when Greece was in her glory and only the canoe of the Indian hunter ruffled the waters of Lake Michigan. A great marble terrace, as yet unfinished, will surround the edifice to a width of fifty feet, giving an appearance of added height to the structure. The building itself is of white Georgia marble, 700 feet in length by 350 in width and 80 in height, covering eleven acres of ground. The cost approaches $7,000,000, producing an edifice with the popular reputation of "the largest marble building in the world," and certainly incomparably the finest museum building.

Entering through the ornamental bronze portals, the visitor finds himself in the main hall, the architectural gem of the entire edifice, the great Stanley Field Hall, so named in honor of the president of the institution. The pen of the prosaic scientist is impotent before the task of describing the pure beauty of this masterful conception; it must be seen to be appreciated. The pure white walls with their great arches and ornamental medallions rise clear to the roof at the height of 75 feet. Extending the entire width of the building, this great hall measures 300 feet in length by 70 in width. Four sculptured figures of classic type look down from the corners of the second floor. Six ornamental chandeliers afford ample illumination at night.

Exhibits Are Comprehensive—The exhibits installed in Stanley Field Hall are arranged with the aim of giving a comprehensive and synoptic view of all the activities of the museum. The dominant features are the great group of fighting elephants and the Chinese honorary gateway. Along the sides and down the center are seen cases containing representative exhibits from the four scientific departments. A Roman bathtub, carvings in jade, American Indian goldwork, basketry and costume, Navajo blankets, exhibits of amber, crystals and minerals, small animal groups, lifelike reproductions of plants in glass and wax, a meteorite, specimens illustrating the extinct life of the past, all collaborate in giving an impression of the many varied activities of the institution.

Thirty smaller halls, none less than 35 by 200 feet, compose the exhibition area. Roughly speaking, these are divided into four sections to east or west of Stanley Field Hall on the first and second floors, each section being allotted to one of the scientific departments. On either side of the great central hall on the first floor is a large parallel hall of unusual size and at the extreme ends of the east and west wings are similar halls. Connecting these are seven transverse halls on either side, a total of eighteen halls on the first floor. On the second floor are found the four large halls paralleling Stanley Field Hall, but the transverse halls alternate with light wells, reducing the number to three in either wing—a total, therefore, of twelve halls. There are, moreover, eight smaller rooms on the two floors, but of these only three are available for exhibition purposes, the others being given over to offices and libraries.

Offices, Workrooms and Libraries—The third floor is devoted to the offices, workrooms, libraries and lecture halls for the scientific staff, and the ground floor to



Interior view of the Field Museum.

workrooms and storerooms. Several exceptions must be taken to the latter statement, however. In the west end of the ground floor is found the auditorium, the "James Simpson Theater," so named in honor of the respected associate of Marshall Field, who presented the funds needed for its installation and equipment. A part of the Egyptian exhibit is also to be found on the ground floor, and from time to time it is expected that other collections may be displayed in rooms there.

But the real worth of an institution lies, naturally, not so much in its marble exterior nor its spacious halls, as in the value of the collections therein exhibited. Let us now take a hasty survey of the thirty halls of this wonderland.

The Anthropological Collections—The anthropological collections are found mainly in the nine halls on the first floor of the east wing, but also extend to the two halls paralleling Stanley Field Hall on the second floor. In these eleven halls are displayed the exhibits illustrating "Man, Past and Present." Here one may see the wonderful handicraft of ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome as well as the different, though none the less interesting, work of the Aztecs, Toltecs, Mayas, Peruvians and the other ancient nations of the New World. The life and culture of all the present peoples of the world is here displayed as in an open illustrated book, from that of the most savage denizen of the New Guinea forests, the African jungles and the great plains of our own country, to the fascinating civilizations of China, India and Japan. The collections from the North American Indians, the Melanesian Pacific Islands, the Philippines and China are particularly strong. Several of these halls are named for benefactors of the institution and the department, Edward E. Ayer, Mary D. Sturges, Joseph N. Field and Frank W. Gunsaulus. The latter is in one of the smaller rooms and contains principally the donor's collection of Japanese art.

The Zoological Exhibits—The nine halls of the west wing on the first floor contain the zoological exhibits, illustrating the animal life of the world from the lowliest protozoon and mollusc to the highest ape. The wonderful perfection of the taxidermist's art is well exemplified in the beautiful naturalistic mountings of the animals, and in particular the life-like groups showing the animals in their native habitat and environment. Many of these have painted backgrounds which blend so perfectly with the foreground as to give a perfect illusion of nature. The groups of African game animals, American game animals and birds merit especial mention. One of these halls is named in honor of George M. Pullman.

On the second floor, the five east halls are devoted to the botonical collections. The visitor could spend days poring over these intensely interesting cases, illustrative of the plant life of the world. Two phases of this department are especially worthy of note—the economic botonical collections illustrating the origin, manufacture and use of all products of botonical origin which are of economic importance, while in the latter are displayed not only the plants themselves, but the most wonderful lifelike reproductions of plant life, made of glass and wax in the laboratories of the department. Frequently, enlarged reproductions of the flower or other parts which are of peculiar scientific interest are displayed.

Geological Collections Occupy Five Halls—The geological collections are exhibited in the five halls to the west on the second floor. Here are displayed all the inorganic products of the world—crystals, minerals, ores, rocks, sands, clays, petroleums, meteorites. One hall is largely devoted to relief maps illustrative of the changes in the earth's surface. Another is named for the late honored director of the institution—Frederick J. V. Skiff—who missed seeing the completion of his life's work by but a few months. The collection of meteorites, one of the finest in the world, is of exceptional importance. But probably the collection of maximum public interest is found in the great hall of historical geology and palæontology. Here is exhibited in historical sequence the development of life in the world from the earliest Cambrian protozoa to the pleistocene mammals. The most striking specimens are those of the enormous dinosaurs. In Higinbotham Hall, one of the smaller rooms, are housed the valuable collections of gems and jewelry.

Space will not permit us to mention the many other varied interests of the Museum apart from exhibitions—expeditions for the gathering of scientific data, publications of scientific research by members of the staff, lectures, the N. W. Harris Public School Extension, and similar activities.

The museum is open to the public from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. every day in the year except Christmas and Thanksgiving. Sundays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be free days. Residents of Chicago would do well not to attempt to "do" the entire museum—or even one department—in one day, but should rather plan to make many visits, studying the collections gradually at their leisure.

Chicago's Welfare Work Administered Wisely—Big Field Covered by Many Agencies

The field of social welfare and philanthropy has not been neglected in Chicago by either private or public agencies. Efficient results have been attained in many branches among which may be mentioned: Civic Betterment, Special Education, Child Welfare, Moral Reform, Homes, Medical Aid, Relief, Neighborhood Work, and Charitable Employment Officers. In ten years Chicagos charitable organizations, accepting the standardizing and coordinating service of the Subscriptions Investigations Committee of The Chicago Association of Commerce, have shown a steady and remarkable growth, and today 220 organizations, practically all of Chicago's organized charitable, philanthropic and civic organizations, conform to certain business principles and seek popular support in accordance with methods defined by this committee.

Management in Hands of Business Men—The management of the vast network of charitable and philanthropic bodies is coming into the hands of capable business men and women who are devoting far more time and feeling to these obligations of an organized society than at any previous time. Executive heads of these relief organizations, charitable and philanthropic, take a personal interest in sound methods of administration, and expert public accountants scrutinize institutional finances and prepare an annual report and balance sheet for practically all of the charities of Chicago.

Civic Betterment—Some twenty important clubs in Chicago are concerned with civic betterment. These are working for better housing conditions, abatement of nuisances, promotion of efficiency in local government, and betterment of philanthropic, reform and sanitary matters.

Child Welfare—Child welfare occupies the time of many organizations in Chicago. Clubs for boys and girls, day nurseries, and special institutions for placing children in families are a few of these organizations' activities. These are scattered throughout the city and include the Child Study Department of the Chicago Board of Education, caring for children requiring special attention; the Chicago Daily News Fresh Air Fund, providing for sick babies and giving them fresh air, sanitation, milk, food and follow-up treatment with care in homes; the Division of Children's Institutions, Cook County Bureau of Welfare, investigating condition of families of dependent children who have been committed to public institutions by the Juvenile Court; the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, working to improve conditions of children in the United States, and especially in Chicago; the Infant Welfare Society, instructing mothers in the care and feeding of their infants—a free institution with twenty-two stations in the city; and the Off-the-Street Club, to promote child training and wise comradeships of children, with instruction and amusement; the Juvenile Protective Association, suppressing and eliminating conditions causing delinquency among children, and promoting wholesale conditions for their betterment; the Dependent Children's Department of the Juvenile Court, in charge of dependent children on probation and delinquent girls on probation; the Public Defenders' Association of the Boys' Court, which provides free counsel for all hearings in that court; the Public Guardian of Cook County, acting for minors; and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Chicago, providing proper care for neglected and dependent Catholic children.

Clubs for Boys and Girls—Chicago has a wealth of such clubs which concern themselves with the welfare of adolescent boys and girls. Many of these clubs maintain large and well-equipped buildings and large staffs of workers. This is especially true of some clubs located in the poorer sections of the city. The Chicago Boy Scouts of America organizes and supervises boys scout troops and is active in teaching youngsters the essentials of good citizenship, Americanism and clean living. Churches are also active.

The Young Men's Christian Association conducts an extensive and varied program for boys. This includes gymnasium work, social activities, relief, cultural and

other forms of work. Attention is given to employed and under-privileged boys as well as those who can afford full membership in the organization.

Then there are settlement houses, playgrounds, summer camps, Chicago Boys' Clubs with their extensive program to promote moral, mental and physical betterment of street boys; The Hull House Boys' department, and many others.

The Juvenile Court—Among the governmental agencies which are doing an excellent work among boys and girls may be mentioned the Juvenile Court. The jurisdiction of the court extends to cases brought before it under the act to regulate treatment and control of delinquent, dependent and neglected children. When the parents are sober and decent, but too poor to care properly for their children, the problem is purely one of securing aid, either in their own homes (Funds to Parents) or in institutions, as seems best. When neglect is found, as in cases where there is degredation, drunkenness, or immorality, the decision is again a judicial function, and the children are removed from the custody of the parents and committed to institutions as a measure of discipline and precaution. In addition to dependent and delinquent children, those found to be habitual truants or incorrigible in school are brought before the Juvenile Court to be committed to the Chicago Parental School. This work is carried on as an aid to the city's educational authorities.

In this work the City of Chicago and the County of Cook are pioneers. The court as organized includes a judge, assistant judge, a chief probation officer, an assistant probation officer, and heads of various departments. There are 81 county probation officers and 63 city police probation officers. On different days there are heard pension, truant, delinquent girl and delinquent boy cases.

Central Council of Social Agencies—As the latest progressive step in philanthropic service there has come into existence the Central Council of Social Agencies, with purpose to promote the highest possible degree of co-operation among the city's philanthropic societies. The co-operation of the council and the aforesaid committee of business men working in harmony has brought about a closer correlation of the work of the charitable bodies and has prevented much superfluous and costly effort.

In viewing philanthropic work in Chicago it is found that over four hundred organizations and agencies, not including their adjuncts, are engaged in systematic efforts for the betterment of human conditions through benevolent means.

About 221 of these endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce have an income from contributions alone of approximately $9,000,000. Consequently it follows that Chicago spends a far greater amount than this in the course of a year for philanthropic and welfare work.

A complete record of the various philanthropic and charitable activities of Chicago embracing asylums and homes, day nurseries and kindergartens, social settlements and recreation centers, reform and civic betterment organizations, relief and benevolent associations, hospitals and dispensaries and such other benevolent organizations, may be found in the Miscellaneous section of this Directory.

The famous group of sculpture "Passing of Time" by Lorado Taft, in Washington Park.

CHAPTER FIVE

CHICAGO AS A RECREATIONAL CENTER

City Has Become "The Playground of the Nation"

Chicago has been rightfully called "the playground of the nation." With a climate that is cool in summer, and moderate in winter, with Lake Michigan at its door and thousands of acres of parks and playgrounds, no other city is so advantageously located or equipped for healthful sport and recreation as is Chicago.

During the summer this city is the mecca for thousands who come from the heat in the Southland to enjoy the cool and invigorating breezes of Lake Michigan and to enjoy the many outdoor sports which the city offers. Chicago's waterfront extends for 101 miles, of which 50 are for purely recreational purposes. Here are found the most modern and largest bathing beaches on any stretch of fresh water and make Chicago a veritable "inland seaside resort.' During the past few years great strides have been made in bringing back the lake to the people.

Many Public Bathing Beaches—The largest fresh water public bathing beach in the world, the Clarendon Municipal bathing beach, located between Wilson and Montrose avenues, is a noteworthy example of why Chicago is famous as a recreation center and as a summer resort. This beach can take care of 10,000 bathers at one time and was built at a cost of one-half million dollars. Immediately north of the beach a municipal playground has been established.

It is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million bathers could be accommodated at the same time in all of Chicago beaches, which indicates the number and size of the city's facilities in this line.

Ten large bathing beaches and sixty street-end beaches—with a total water frontage of several miles—are maintained for use by the public.

Lake Michigan Furnishes Ample Water Supply—And the interests of the public are maintained—health, safety and morals, being under supervision. The sand is kept clean, and bathers and spectators are expected to observe such rules of conduct as will justify the efforts made to popularize this form of recreation. As for the water, Lake Michigan furnishes an ample supply, and its quality has never been questioned.

Some two hundred life guards are employed to reduce the danger of drowning to a minimum. Vacation days may be counted upon to bring their usual reports of casualties among swimmers. Few of these drownings may be charged to the public bathing beaches, notwithstanding the great number of bathers.

Chicago has not been slow to recognize the value of swimming, not only as a recreation but as an aid to good health as well. With proper safeguards against drowning, the only known objection is removed. At each of the principal bathing beaches there is a competent corps of attendants, and the lockers, suits and towels are furnished free of charge.

Besides these many spots on the lake shore, bathing may be enjoyed at a score of swimming pools in the parks, and there are seven public natatoriums. Of the latter three are open the year around.

But Chicago's claims as a great recreational center do not rest entirely on the number and size of its bathing beaches. Besides these attractions there are thousands of acres of park space with provisions for nearly every sport imaginable, public playgrounds and amusement parks.

Many Amusement Parks—Chicago is noted for her large amusement parks, which have merry-go-rounds, chute-the-chutes, coasters, dancing pavilions, and all sorts of exciting amusement devices. Riverview Park, on the north branch of the Chicago river, is the largest amusement park in America. Here one may find picnic grounds, good music, many interesting shows and boat trips on the river. This park is a great favorite with the school children of Chicago.

"White City" is the celebrated south side amusement park. Its brilliant illumination and numerous "concessions" offer recreation to thousands of men, women and children every year.

Chicago Parks and Boulevards

Chicago is a "City of Parks"—Chicago leads the world with its elaborate system of parks and boulevards. No other city of first order can boast of as many acres of playground and park space as Chicago has. The city annually spends $5,000,000 for park purposes, more per capita than any other large city in the world. And every park is open to the people with no "keep off" signs in the entire system. All recreational features are free, except the boats in the lagoons, which can be hired for a nominal sum.

The parks are governed by incorporated bodies who have the right to levy taxes to certain limitations.

The area of these parks January 1, 1923, was as follows:

South Park System	2,137.91 acres
West Park System	820.40 "
Lincoln Park System	727.35 "
Northwest Park System	105.00 "
Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches of Chicago	433.09 "
Various small park districts	300.00 "
Total	4,523.75 "

Lincoln Park System of Parks and Boulevards

Control and administration is vested in a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor with consent of the State Senate. The office of the Commissioners is located in Lincoln Park, near Clark and Center streets.

Clarendon Municipal Bathing Beach noted as one of the largest and finest of its kind.

Oak Street Bathing Beach, a natural beach resulting from the curved shore line. A skyline view along the "Gold Coast" is shown in the background.

The Lincoln Park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln Park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of its parks and boulevards is 727.35 acres, with 11.755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park, previously known as Lake Park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57-acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden, containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length, gives an admirable course for racing.

Features of Lincoln Park—The main features of Lincoln Park and the attractions it offers to visitors are as follows:

Lincoln Park is one of the most popular and well known parks in the country and contains many points of interest to visitors, such as its splendid zoo, its conservatory with numerous botanical specimens and its beautiful statues, among which is St. Gauden's "Lincoln." It is situated along the shore of Lake Michigan, about two and one-half miles north of the business district of Chicago.

The main portion of the park is located between North avenue and Byron street with Clark street, Lincoln Park West, Lake View avenue and Sheridan road as its western boundary. It may be reached by any surface car running on Clark street, either directly or by transfer thereto, or by motor buses operating between Devon avenue and the loop, and also in the summer time by excursion boats plying between Lincoln Park, the Municipal Pier and Jackson Park. Open from 5 a. m. until 11 p. m.

Aquarium—One of the most modern aquariums in the United States is being erected in Lincoln Park, south of the Lion House, which will contain forty-two display tanks for fresh water fish.

Athletic Field—The Athletic field is available for all seasonable activities—baseball, football, soccer football and hockey. Permits may be obtained at park office.

Bathing Beaches—Three bathing beaches are within the Lincoln Park district: Diversey, for men and women, open daily from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.; Fullerton bathing beach, for children, open daily from 10 a. m. until 5:30 p. m.; Oak street bathing beach, for men, women and children, open daily from 4 a. m. until 10 p. m.; police and life guard attendants are always on hand.

Boats—Row boats may be rented at the North and South Ponds. Ticket offices open from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m. Charge, 25c per hour; 15c per half hour.

Boat Moorings—Yachts and motor boats may be moored in the Belmont Harbor and the Lincoln Park Lagoon. Charges range from $7.50 to $37.50 per season, depending upon size of boat.

Band Concerts—Concerts are given at the Bank Stand each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock during July and August.

Conservatory—A display of flowering plants is on exhibition in the Conservatory continually. Building open 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Esplanade—The lake front is improved with a paved beach and broad cement walk from Grand avenue to the north shore of Simmons Island, which is one of the "feature improvements" in the development of Lincoln Park.

Excursion Boats—Excursion boats ply between Fullerton Pier and the Municipal Pier during the summer months. Charge 25c per trip.

Fly Casting—A casting platform with targets at standardized distances is placed in the South Pond for fly casting practice and exhibition.

Field House—Equipped with rest rooms, shower baths and lockers for both men and women, also comfort stations.

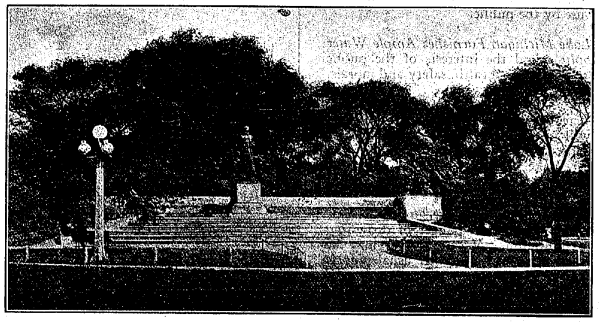
Golf—Nine-hole course. Open during golf season from daybreak until dark. Charge, 15c per round. Golf shelter equipped with showers, lockers and lunch room. Locker fee, $2 per season.

Lincoln Park Boat Club—Clubhouse equipped with reception room, hand ball courts and storage space for canoes and rowing shells. Regattas held Decoration Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day.

Ponies—Saddle ponies for children to ride in protected enclosure. Attendant if desired. Charge, 5c per ride.

Ponds—North and South Ponds—used for boating and skating. Hardy-lily pond. Tropical lily pond.

Promenade—A beautiful view of the yachts moored in the Belmont Harbor may be obtained from the Promenade on the west shore of the Harbor.



St. Gauden's famous statue of "Lincoln" located in beautiful Lincoln Park.

Refectory—Restaurant and cafeteria. Open from May 15th until September 15th. Available for private dances and parties during the winter months. For full information telephone Lincoln 0009.

Roque Courts—Six modern concrete courts equipped with electric lights for playing in the evening. Permits not required.

Sanitarium—Fresh air sanitarium free for the benefit of needy sick babies. Buses are provided for carrying mothers with children to and from the street car line.

Transportation—Miniature auto trains operate during the summer season on the Esplanade from North avenue and Lake Shore drive to Municipal Pier, and also from North avenue and Clark street to the Zoo. Fare 5c. Many sightseeing cars from the loop traverse the boulevards and pass through the park.

Tennis Courts—Thirty grass courts are laid out each summer. Permits not required. Rules governing play may be obtained at park office.

Chicago Academy of Sciences—Located in the park at the foot of Center street; open week days 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. But the outstanding feature of the exhibits in this famous institution are the habitat groups of birds and mammals found in the Chicago area. These have been prepared by the Curator, Frank M. Woodruff, and for backgrounds in these lifelike groups are some of the biggest photographs ever made. These enlargements from small negatives have been colored and are unique in the history of taxidermy in this country.

Trap Shooting (Gun Club)—Equipped with modern facilities. Trap shooting tournaments are regularly conducted by the club. The public is permitted to use the traps. Charge: Targets 2c each with service, shells $1 per box. For full information, telephone Lincoln 8402.

Wheel Chairs (Free)—Wheel chairs for crippled and invalid children may be obtained for use in the park by applying at the Lincoln Park office.

Zoo—The Zoo contains one of the finest collections of lions and tigers in the United States as well as a choice variety of other animals and birds. Buildings open daily—9 a. m. until 5 p. m. Animals in outdoor cages on exhibition at all hours. Feeding time 4 o'clock each week day. Animals are not fed on Sundays.

LENGTH OF NORTH SIDE BOULEVARDS IN MILES AND FRACTIONS OF MILES

Dearborn Parkway	.120
Diversey Parkway	2.302
Fullerton Parkway	.510
Garfield Parkway	.026
Lake Shore Drive	2.262
Lincoln Parkway	.530
North Avenue	.275
Lincoln Park West	.448
Sheridan Road	5.056
North State Parkway	.226

Small Parks in the Lincoln Park System

Stanton Park—Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with field house and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground containing a shelter house, and with outdoor and indoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities; area 8.17 acres.

Gowdy Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

SOUTH PARKS

Control and administration is vested in a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court judges. The office of the Commissioners is located in Washington Park, 57th and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women.

At the two golf courses in this park one-third of a million balls are teed off every season. The long course of 18 holes is used by more people than play over the historic links at St. Andrew.

Jackson Park also has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children. The commissioners have completed and put in operation a new bathing beach at the foot of 63d street. This beach with its equipment is undoubtedly one of the finest in the country and has a capacity of taking care of from 6,000 to 10,000 bathers every two hours. Everything is absolutely free, including bathing suits, towels and shower baths.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east

(Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

View of the yachting harbor at Lincoln Park, showing the unexcelled facilities and commodious accommodations afforded by Chicago to yachting

by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson Park, except the golf facilities and the beach and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly castings, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.68 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres has been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen-hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.15 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by East 11th place, west by Michigan avenue. The Logan and Hamilton monuments, the Great Lakes fountain, the Art Institute, and the Field Museum of Natural History are located in this park. The Roosevelt memorial and the great stadium are to be erected at the south end of the park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter. Modern and complete recreation buildings have been provided.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis courts.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a bandstand from which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman Park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 111th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman Park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C. R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman Park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman Park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by Wells street, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman Park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman Park except boating.

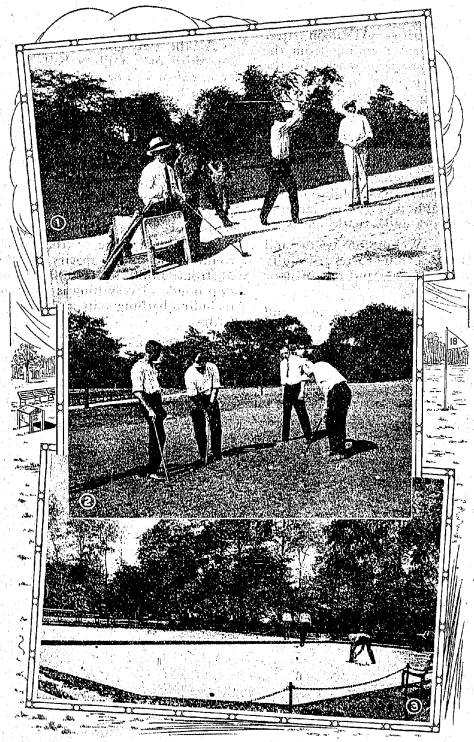
Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman Park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman Park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C. L. S. & E. railway. A bathing pavilion is located at 99th street.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman Park except boating.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman Park.



1—Tee-off at Garfield Park golf links. 2—Making final stroke on the green at Garfield Park. 3—One of the roque courts, Garfield Park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman Park.

Lyman Trumbull Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman Park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue and Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—108 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 39th streets.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 60th streets.

Jackson Boulevard—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south on 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson Park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson Park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson Park.

South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson Park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS

The West Chicago Park system is an extensive area of parks and boulevards administered by the West Park Commissioners, appointed by the Governor with consent of the State Senate. Offices of the Commissioners are located in Union Park, Lake street and Ashland boulevards.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West Roosevelt road, thence east along Roosevelt Road to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,278.304 acres, consisting of twenty parks and playground areas and 32.501 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 820,404 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Some idea of the scope of the west park system and the many activities it conducts as well as the facilities for recreation can be secured from the following detailed account of what is under the jurisdiction of the West Park Commissioners.

4 Large Parks	13 Skating Ponds
4 Small Parks	1 Large Conservatory
14 Playgrounds	27 Athletic Fields
4 Refectory Buildings	32½ miles of boulevard pleasure drives
10 Recreation Center Buildings	
13 Swimming Pools	

An the following are the facilities for recreation:

4 Assembly Halls	3 Large Playfields
7 Baseball Diamonds	5 Roque Courts
4 Boat Houses	3 Sand Courts
1 Bridle Path	4 Skating Ponds
2 Children's Playfields	5 Swimming Pools
12 Football Fields	62 Shower Baths
2 Golf Courses	3 Wading Pools
5 Public Lunch Rooms	183 Tennis Courts

PLAYGROUNDS PARKS

7 Assembly Halls	8 Children's Playfields
20 Playground Ball Diamonds	9 Football Fields
200 Children's Gardens	
8 Large Playfields	23 Shower Bath Rooms
6 Libraries	9 Skating Ponds
5 Men's Indoor Gymnasiums	8 Swimming Pools
8 Men's Outdoor Gymnasiums	22 Tennis Courts
10 Recreation Center Buildings	9 Wading Pools
6 Running Tracks	5 Women's Indoor Gymnasiums
10 Sand Courts	8 Women's Outdoor Gymnasiums

1,250,000 persons bathed in the swimming pools in 1921.

Activities conducted in these parks may be summarized as follows:

PHYSICAL

Aquatic Tournaments	Jacks and O'Leary
Athletic Efficiency Tests	Athletic Tournaments
Baseball	Life Saving
Basketball	Long Ball
Boating	Miscellaneous Games
Boxing	Quoit Pitching
Cronuet	Playground Ball
Football	Soccer
Fly Casting	Skating
Golf	Swimming
Gymnastics	Tennis
Hand Ball	Tobogganing
Hikes	Track and Field Athletics
Horseshoe Pitching	Volley Ball
Indoor Ball	Wading
	Wrestling

EDUCATIONAL

Artificial Flower Making	Doll House Construction
Basketry	Dramatics
Bead Making	English Classes
Brass Band	Exhibitions
Boat Construction	Gardening
Boy Scouts	Girl Scouts
Choral Work	Handicraft Work
Clay Modeling	Health Talks and Service
Concerts	Kite Making
Cooking	Lantern Making
Crocheting	Lectures
Dancing, Folk	Library
Dancing, Aesthetic	Movies
Dancing, Interpretative	Orchestra
Debating	Sand Modeling
	Sewing Classes

SOCIAL

Checkers	Picnics
Circuses	Pool and Billiards
Clubs	Recitals
Dancing	Roller Skating
Entertainments	Socials
Festivals	Sings
Free Play	Story Telling
"Get Togethers"	Stunt Nights
Marble Play	Table Games
Minstrels	

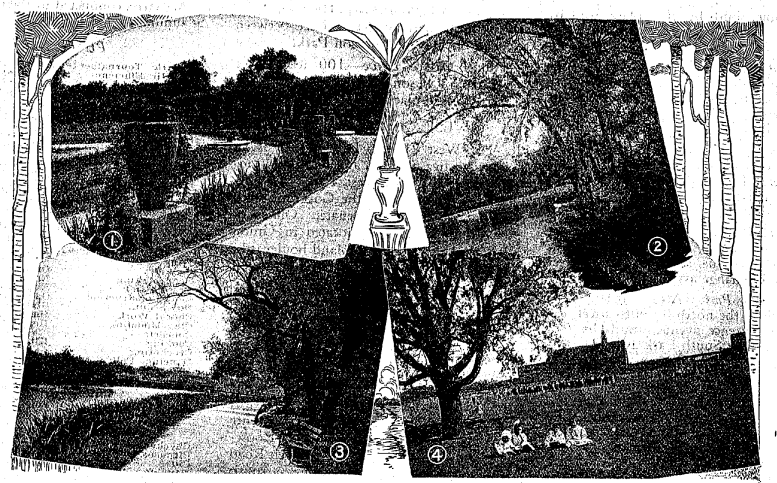
The various parks, playgrounds, recreation centers and boulevards in this system are as follows:

Humboldt Park—Area 205.865 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountain; refectory building; also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.534 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and 5th avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women, also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.

Douglas Park—Area 181.991 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by West Roosevelt road, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.

Union Park—Area 17.370 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by



1—View of Humboldt rose garden. 2—A shady nook at Garfield Park lagoon. 3—A beauty spot in Humboldt Park, showing walk to the rose garden. 4—Baseball field at Douglas Park.

Lake street, east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago Park Commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. An outdoor natatorium for the summer months, and shower baths are open all year. A children's playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Jefferson Park—Area 7.025 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.

Vernon Park—Area 6.140 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.

Wicker Park—Area 4.030 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.

Holstein Park—Area 2.841 acres; acquired 1901; bounded on the north by Lyndale street, south by Custer street and located one block east of Western avenue. A field house has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playfield and children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.

Shedd's Park—Area 1.134 acres; acquired 1898; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. A library and reading room and assembly hall.

Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; acquired 1907; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A field house has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunch rooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playfield with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball ground have been provided; also skating in the winter.

Stanford Park—Area 2.892 acres; acquired 1908; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.

Dvorak Park—Area 3.851 acres; acquired 1908; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart Park.

Franklin Park—Area 8.260 acres; acquired 1911; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided. An outdoor natatorium for summer months and shower baths for the whole year; and outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playfield with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Pulaski Park—Area 3.800 acres; acquired 1911; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate field house, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.

Harrison Park—Area, 8.244 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playground for the children, with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus and children's gardens.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.575 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north on Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating. Shower baths are open the whole year.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; acquired 1912; adjacent to Humboldt Park on the south at the southwest corner of north Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

Columbus Park—Area 144.156 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right of way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway Company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

Altgeld Park—Area 5.160 acres; acquired 1915; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities.

New Small Park—Area 17.353 acres; acquired 1919; bounded by Hirsch street, Lavergne, Potomac and Laramie avenues.

West Adams Boulevard—.492 mile long and 66 feet wide; from South Central avenue to South Austin boulevard; area 3.938 acres.

Airplane view of Garfield Park.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street, South, from West Madison street, south to Roosevelt road; area 14.353 acres.

North and South Austin Boulevard—3 miles long, 66 feet to 80 feet in width; from West Roosevelt road to West North avenue; area 12.854 acres.

California Boulevard—.692 mile long, 100 feet wide; Flourney street, Lexington street to South Oakley boulevard; area 1.380 acres.

Central Park Boulevard—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; north from Franklin boulevard to Garfield Park (Kinzie street), south from West Madison street to 5th (Colorado) avenue, along the east side of Garfield Park; area 7.128 acres.

Douglas Boulevard—.877 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas Park (Albany avenue); area 27.272 acres.

Franklin Boulevard—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield Park (Kinzie street), connecting Humboldt and Garfield Parks; area 24.119 acres.

North Homan Boulevard—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield Park; area 2.401 acres.

Humboldt Boulevard—.834 mile long, 100 to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt Park (North avenue); area 23.035 acres.

Independence Boulevard—.819 mile long; from Garfield Park (5th, formerly Colorado avenue), south to Douglas boulevard; area 25.562 acres.

Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield Park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side; area 51.470 acres.

North Kedzie Boulevard—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square; area 15.995 acres.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Diversey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard; connecting the west park system with the Lincoln Park system on the north; area 34.773 acres.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas Park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard; area 15.077 acres.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; north from West North avenue, south to West Madison street, south from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Roosevelt Road boulevards; area 24 acres.

Ogden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas Park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard, area 6.278 acres.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard; area 15.863 acres.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; north from West Madison street to Humboldt Park (Augusta street), south from West Madison street to Douglas Park (Roosevelt road); area 35.996 acres.

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—5 miles long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard; area 14.400 acres.

West Roosevelt Road Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West Roosevelt road; area 7.602 acres.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long; east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard; area 6.600 acres.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits, through Union Park and Garfield Park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side; area 64.061 acres.

South Western Avenue—.258 mile long; from West Thirty-first Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system; area 4.316 acres.

Total area of parks . . . . . 820.404 acres
Total area of boulevards . 457.900 acres
Total length of boulevards . 32.501 miles

Assessed valuation of property in West Park district, 1920, $350,648,843. Total expenses, March 1, 1919, to Feb. 29, 1920, $1,171,537.69.

Small Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches Under the Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches

Office of the Bureau—1004 City Hall.

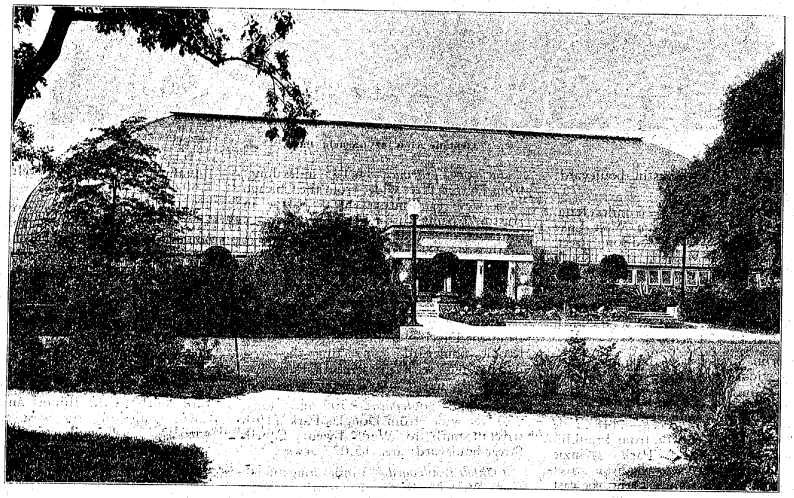
The bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches is a bureau of the department of public works. It maintains and has jurisdiction over seventy-three municipal playgrounds, five bathing beaches, four natatoriums, seventy small parks, city forestry or street trees and Gage farm nursery.

The playgrounds are open all year round from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and each is in charge of a director and attendant, and during the spring, summer and fall a young woman assistant director or physical instructor.

The small parks vary in size from a beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a forty-acre park and are used to give every possible means of recreation to the people. Play apparatus, tennis courts, wading pools, etc., are established wherever possible.

A complete list of the small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and natatoriums under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds, and Bathing Beaches, with the area of the parks in acres and size of the playgrounds is shown in the Miscellaneous section of this Directory under the heading of Parks and Playgrounds.

Public Playgrounds—Public recreation is on a high plane in Chicago. Provision has been made on a scale that dwarfs the recreational features of other cities. For nearly twenty years opportunities for the development of public recreation have been increasing until today there are more than 115 public playgrounds alone in this city. The municipality, through its bureau of parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches, the three principal park boards and the several lesser park commissions, are cooperating in a harmonious plan of playground and recreation extension.



Garfield Park Conservatory, the largest in the world.

The 115 public playgrounds are adequately equipped for outdoor sports for the youth of all ages and both sexes. Each is under the supervision of a director, with a woman assistant and an attendant. In every crowded district the children are within walking distance of a park or playground.

In addition to those regularly established recreation centers the city maintains some seventy tracts ranging in size from one to forty acres, where children meet for games and sports. Hours of play are from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Attendance by children at these playgrounds reaches 20,000,000 annually.

The supervision and direction provided are of the most helpful character. Beginning with early age, the boys and girls who take advantage of these public facilities are coached in games and exercises to encourage physical development, while the elements of play and community spirit are fostered. The city has been divided into sections in which track meets, baseball games and various other competitions determine the sectional champions, who in turn compete in intersectional tournaments.

Grades and classes are established to arouse greater interest in developing strength and skill, and the buttons awarded the best performers are worn as proudly as college emblems. Many amateur athletes who have shown unusual prowess in field and track events, or in wrestling, swimming and skating, owe their physical superiority to the public playgrounds.

Nor is the child just graduating from babyhood overlooked in the general scheme of providing safe and beneficial play. Swings, ladders, slides and the numerous devices dear to the little folks are provided in all parks. There are, in all, fifty wading pools under the watchful eyes of official attendants.

Chicago is one of the pioneer cities in recognizing the needs of childhood and is meeting these needs on a scale unequaled in any other American city.

The parks render year round service with their equipment.

The buildings and equipment at one park are typical of all. They consist of:

1. A field house or central building, containing a large assembly hall, club rooms, a branch of the Chicago public library, a director's office and lobby.

2. Locker rooms and shower baths for men and women.

3. Indoor gymnasiums for men and women.

4. Outdoor gymnasiums for men and women.

5. Little children's playgrounds, with wading pool and court, etc.

6. Outdoor swimming pool.

7. Large play area with baseball field, tennis courts, football field.

8. Skating areas and warming houses for winter use.

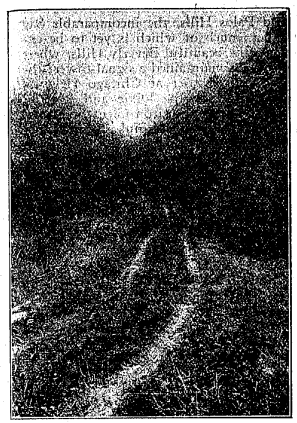
9. In the west parks there are playrooms with special instructors for little children too small to go to the gymnasiums.

Forest Preserves Form Great Outer Park System for Chicago

Surrounding Chicago is a chain of forest preserves consisting of some 20,000 acres of picturesque woodland, lakes, ponds, streams, hills and trails, which form the greatest public playground ever offered to any city in the country. It is an outer belt of parks, the property equally of each citizen of Cook County.

In historical interest alone the forest preserves are storehouses. Man building his homes in succeeding generations ruthlessly destroys all traces of those who have gone before. Nature is more kind. There are to be found evidences of the village life and activities of the Pottowatomies, Ottawas, Chippewas, Winnebagoes and Iroquois, all dwellers in this region before the coming of the white man.

Within the shaded acres of Chicago's forests is written the story of the white man's struggle to reclaim a wilderness and



Algonquin Trail at Elk Grove in the Forest Preserves, "a realm of beautiful country." Historically and zoologically its charm is one of the finest attractions in the U S.

lay the foundations of a future metropolis. Here came LaSalle and Joliet, and ruins of early French forts and missions tell the story of their followers. Here also are the scenes of early English struggles and later of our pioneers following the Revolution.

Easily Accessible—Street cars and railway trains, both steam and electric, take you into the very heart of this forest zone, where you may roam at will. Concrete roads, equal to the city's boulevards, lead to, through and around these tracts with the endless attractions.

In describing what the Forest Preserves mean to Chicago and how plans are under way to make this Preserve of even greater benefit and beauty, Ransom E. Kennicott, chief forester, writes as follows:

"All the world marvels at the rapid growth of Chicago. Her population and area are increasing so rapidly that she is out-growing herself. Her streets are too narrow for her traffic; her railroad terminals are too small for the enormous burden placed on them; her harbors are too small for the many ships that use her waters: her sewers are becoming a great problem and her water supply must continually find larger inlets further out in the lake. Our magnificent parks, which a few years ago were almost extravagant in their area, are now out-grown. She is widening her streets at enormous expense, studying the problem of larger anchorage for her boats and in the Forest Preserve District of Cook County is solving the park problem.

"As Chicago extends her limits and builds further to the north, west and south, she is absorbing large villages which have no adequate park system; as new subdivisions are built up they do not provide park areas, but the Forest Preserve, which already embraces twenty-six thousand acres, spread largely in a strip just beyond the limits of the city from one end of the county to the other, is providing a permanent breathing space and playground. This great park will embrace at least thirty-five and probably forty thousand acres. It is a far-sighted step in advance and insures a beautiful setting for our future city. Every railroad and thoroughfare leading from the city leads to or through some part of this district, making it the most accessible park in the world. The aim of the Forest Preserve Commission being to preserve this area as nearly as possible in its natural state, the maintenance will be very economical. In the future certain concessions might be made to pay for the cost of administration. Wonderful opportunities are offered for outdoor recreation of all kinds, on water as well as on land.

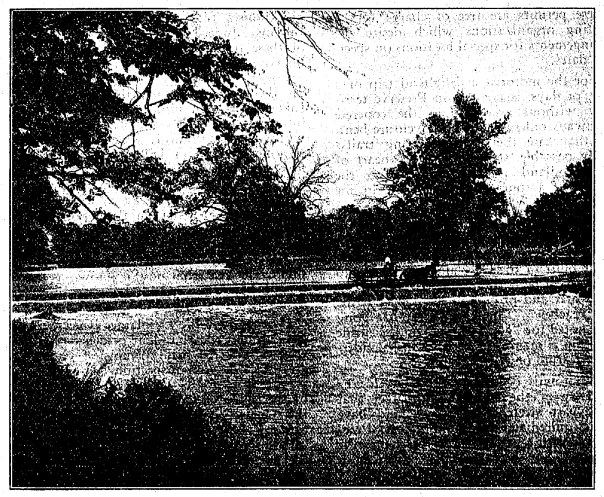
"The Forest Preserve consists not only of the indicated area but embraces the Desplaines River, the north branch of the Chicago River, Salt Creek and a number of lakes and ponds. The Desplaines River, after a series of dams is complete, will afford the finest opportunity for canoeing in the country. Fishing will be a feature as the state will supply the waters with fish as needed. The land, acquired because of its topography, gives wonderful opportunity for golf courses; there are already established baseball diamonds, tennis courts and a number of public golf courses. There are a number of camping sites on the Forest Preserve, bridle paths laid out and hiking trails marked. It is a natural home of the Boy Scouts and a valuable adjunct to the work of the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the various settlement houses of Chicago. The entire Preserve is a sanctuary for birds and for wild flowers; both are protected and encouraged. The birds are not only protected from harm but the commission is planting thousands of trees which bear fruit suitable for bird food and thousands of bird-houses made by the children of Cook County in their manual training work have been placed in the woods and are largely tenanted.

"Plans are made and work will begin this summer on a Zoo which in construction and equipment will be the most up-to-date in the world, combining all the newest features; the ideas being gathered from all the other zoos in the world; and this will afford not only the pleasure of seeing our native animals and, as nearly as possible, in their natural environment —but will give great opportunity for the study of animal life.

"An arboretum is planned which will be as complete as possible, covering a large area with specimens of every variety of flora that can grow in this climate and each variety will be represented, as far as possible by specimens in various stages of development. The trees will be shown from the seedlings, the saplings, the pole and the mature tree. Shrubs and wild flowers will be shown in their different stages of development. All the wild life of trees, birds and flowers not only gives the people of Chicago a wonderful opportunity for outdoor recreation and the pleasure of seeing and hearing, but is one of our most valuable educational opportunities.

"Chicago in its future growth should be zoned in such a way that the neighborhood of the Preserves might be used for school buildings, hospital sites and homes. The State Forest Association plans to establish on the land of the Forest Preserve District experiment and demonstrating stations where the development and methods of growing forests may be shown to the public.

"The Forest Preserve District is administered by the County Board, the members of which act as a Forest Preserve Board without compensation. This work has been carried on with unusual efficiency. The necessity for haste in the purchase of these Forest Preserves is evidenced by the fact that the corresponding tracts cost much more now than they did when



Work team fording a dam at a picturesque point in the Forest Preserves.

the Preserve started buying and the entire holdings already purchased could be resold on the open market at a profit of some twenty-five to fifty per cent. The example of Cook County in laying out these large tracts as Forest Preserve is being followed by other counties in the state and other cities in the United States. The cause of conservation is growing rapidly in the United States and this project is recognized as one of the large conservation projects because *the greatest* natural resource that any country has is its man power and such institutions as Forest Preserve Districts tend to increase the health, happiness and efficiency of the man power of the nation. These Forest Preserves also have a marked effect on the climate. It is known that the average tree gives off, through transpiration, twenty gallons of water a day throughout the growing season. This much moisture added to the atmosphere does much to temper the hot dry winds that blow across our prairies from the west. With Lake Michigan on one side and these Forest Preserves on the other, Chicago is one of the greatest summer resorts in the United States. When the purchase of the district is completed, when the program of reforestation is carried out—the system of roads and waterways is finished—Chicago will have done more than any other city in the world to provide the great outdoors for its people."

Many Recreational Features — Every preserve district has its recreational features, as well as its fields for natural research and historical pursuits. Golf links are being constructed as rapidly as the demand grows, baseball diamonds are laid out in nearly every station and tennis courts will eventually be available on each tract.

Special facilities are also provided for campers. Last year over 1,100 permits were issued to organizations seeking to establish camps free from molestation. These permits are free of charge to the visiting organizations which desire the arrangements for special locations on specified dates.

For the motorist a delightful trip of a day, or days, is possible in Preserve territory without ever leaving the concrete roadways unless one is on adventure bent. In that case there are tempting trails, easily passable, striking into the heart of the woodland. Guide signs obviate the chance of a tourist's getting "lost in the jungle."

Swimming, boating and fishing are all a part of this wonderful outdoor life in the Preserves. The concrete fords and dams built in the Desplaines and Chicago rivers have been the means of backing up the water and providing unexcelled bathing beaches. The Desplaines has long been noted for "good fishing" and scientific stocking is making it better. Fish ladders are a feature of all the dams.

What will be of equal interest to the citizenry of the county is the fact that these vast stretches of forest land have been acquired at a minimum of cost. Practically every cent levied for forest preserve purposes has been actually invested in woodland at a reasonable purchase price.

Members of the County Board, acting as Forest Preserve Commissioners without extra compensation, have established this district with a policy of paying an honest price and not one cent more for the desirable tracts. Wherever owners have been unreasonable in their demands condemnation proceedings have been instituted.

Tracts Have Historical Interest—This string of forests, forming a great outer park belt for Chicago and Cook County, happily includes virtually all the territory which figured so prominently in the county's early history. A hundred years ago this playground of today was the battlefield of the savage redskin.

The Forest Preserves today bear evidences of these Indian activities—of the Pottowatomies, Ottawas, Chippewas, Winnebagoes and Iroquois—all the way from the famed Palos Hills northward to the Palatine district.

Palos Park—Historians and naturalists have found in the Palos Hills a delightfully productive and instructive field for their research in what, to them, is a favorite rendezvous with others of similar historical interest in Cook County—seven thousand acres presenting the enchanting green heights of Palos Park, spread under a deep and flawless sky, the silent hills rolling on and on until they dip into seemingly limitless prairies. Hard roads, scientifically built, thread the tract of hills and valleys and rise and fall to the delight of the motorist who, if conversant with the historic memories all about him, lives again the story of the fact and legend coming down from the days of the period when the picturesque red fathers of the land held their sway. Some of their mounds, the traces of others, may be found there today.

The timber gloriously heavy and varied, gives cool shade to innumerable trails for all who go afoot, while there are many open spaces for romping picnic parties within sight of the mounds, and even the ruins of two French forts where blockhouses frowned a warning to the Indians. Indeed, it was within the shelter of these forests that Pere Marquette and his voyageurs on exploration and missionary work took refuge from flooded areas on their trip into the Illinois country. Likewise, similar ruins are to be found far into the northern end of the country where Father Francois Pinet consecrated a Jesuit mission in 1696—the country's first established religious shrine. That was hardby the present community of Gross Point, to the west of Wilmette (Quilmette) at what, in that epoch, afforded camping facilities for pathfinders at the head waters of the north branch of the Chicago river. In that remote time the site overlooked what now is known as the Skokie Marsh, or "Quiet Lake" as interpreted from the Indian designation.

Throughout the Desplaines River Valley is found the abundant evidence of the reign of the red man. Ruins of villages are there for your inspection.

The portages between the rivers used by the Indians and the fur traders have left their marks. Not a single tract in the Forest Preserve District is without its part in history which adds to the fascination the wooded tracts ordinarily have for the recreation seeker.

All Preserves are Beauty Spots—In the southern end of the county are the far-famed Palos Hills, the incomparable Sag Timber, much of which is yet to be explored; the beautiful Beverly Hills, where the Indians maintained a signal tower; the Sauk Trail district at Chicago Heights; the junction of the Dixie and Lincoln Highways; the Thornton-Glenwood tract, with the celebrated Marinuka Springs, and the State Line district.

In the west lies the Salt Creek valley, covered with timber such as is found nowhere else in the country, the Portage preserve, marking the spot where Indians and French voyageurs launched their canoes in the waters of the Desplaines; the Riverside woods, the Marquette woods, supposedly the summit of the county, and the wonderful Thatcher woods, long a rendezvous for picnickers and students of nature.

The northwest has real beauty spots, also. Deer Grove, with its superb lake, its deer preserves, its camping facilities and 1,150 acres of hilly woodland, has been an attraction for years. Elk Grove presents 1,600 acres of forest in its natural state. The Desplaines River valley is still just what it was in the days when the Pottawatomie Indians chose it as their home—the "realm of beautiful country."

To the north of the city of Chicago is the equally beautiful Chicago River valley—the north branch. There visitors find the old haunts of the Indians and French explorers and missionaries. There, also is found the Edgewood public golf links, the vast fields of wild flowers and the favorite picnicking spots. Still farther north is the picturesque Skokie valley and the historically famous Turnbull tract.

Facts About Forest Preserves

Deer Grove (Northwest) — 1,150 acres. Miles and miles of hilly, wooded land, carpeted with flowers and shrubs of every known variety and serving as the refuge for all species of bird and animal life common to the northwest section of the country.

An 850-acre deer preserve, giving visitors an opportunity for study of this animal in its truly natural life. This preserve also boasts a flock of 500 sheep purchased by the District in answer to the recent war-time appeal for production of wool.

A 25-acre artificial lake, a refuge for water fowl and animals, a delight to the fisherman as a result of the scientific stocking, and an ideal spot for those interested in boating and water sports.

Camp Reinberg, with its athletic fields, baseball diamonds and big shelter houses supplied with running water from the springs which are found, invariably improved, in all sections of the forest.

Elk Grove (Northwest)—1,600 acres of virgin timber land that stands exactly as it did in the prehistoric and Indian days when it constituted a hunting ground that brought the redskins from hundreds of miles around in their canoes.

Hardwood timber, which naturalists say is equalled nowhere in the country. Lily ponds which are a delight to city folk and nature lovers alike. Bird refuges that abound in every known specie of feathered animal.

Desplaines River Valley (West and Northwest)—For over 21 miles this stretch of superb woodland skirts the shores of the Desplaines, running from North avenue in Leyden township to the northern county line. The Desplaines River road, improved from end to end, provides a means of transportation to every section.

Desplaines River south of Milwaukee Avenue, a beautiful and enticing spot within the Forest Preserves.

Old Grove Portage of Indian days to be marked by construction of concrete roadbed in bottom of river for an automobile ford marked by iron uprights on which will run a foot bridge.

Scene of reception given Father Marquette, French explorer, who surprised the Pottawatomie Indians here—the white man's first visit to Cook County, 1673.

North Branch Chicago River Valley—(Including Forest Glen, Caldwell Reservation, Turnbull Woods, Injun Clark Woods and Glenview).

Forest Glen—Acres upon acres of timber land which was considered the beauty spot about Checaugau (Indian Chicago) in the days when Skokie Lake that is now Skokie swamp was filled with the canoes of Indians bent upon trade, game of warfare. The woodland is interwoven with kettle valleys that were the delight of the red men.

Caldwell Reservation—All forest land that was awarded to Billy Caldwell, the educated Indian chief, who won government favors by his services to the hard-pressed white settlers and soldiers in the Fort Dearborn massacre. The remnants of the original Caldwell home, still standing in the center of the section since grown into popularity as a haunt of picnickers.

Turnbull—Still bearing the Turnbull homestead, established by one of the Cook County's pioneers in the day when this and all other territory north of the Indian Boundary Line (Present Rovers Avenue in Chicago) was acknowledged Indian territory. Boarders in the Green Bay trail (Green Bay Road of today), the most heavily traveled "road to the north" of Indian days. Within a half mile of the lake and an ideal recreation spot.

Injun Clark Woods—Another favorite Indian haunt and hunting ground, still bearing marks of the mode of living of the aborigines. Here is to be found the sand ridge on which Albert Scharf says the red men loved to tarry to be "rocked to sleep with the roar and roaring of the storms of Lake Michigan."

Glenview—The Cook County home of virtually every known specie of song and game birds. Timber land such as Chicagoans would marvel over were they to see it in some far-off district land and ground that has a bit of historical significance for each inch.

Thatcher Woods (West)—Hundreds of acres of forest land, just beyond the city limits, that has long been recognized by scientists as Cook County's foremost specimen of virgin oak and maple forest. For years it has been recognized as a popular picnic grounds, thousands of Chicagoans having visited the grounds on Sundays. All public conveniences and shelter. Springs providing the purest form of drinking water known are found on every side of the preserve.

Salt Creek Valley—(Woodland covering both banks of this famous waterway of Indian days, running the Desplaines river to the western county line.)

Timber land that is unexcelled anywhere in the world. The Salt Creek Valley has been characterized as the most picturesque river valley in the country, artists coming from everywhere to study it. For a mile and a half the river runs in a northerly course, the only place in the State of Illinois where water runs north. The McCormick tract containing two picnic groves that have long been popular, now selected as the location for the "world's greatest zoological gardens" to be established by the Forest Preserve District. What has been styled the most natural golf course in the country, for improvement of which plans have already been laid.

Beverly Hills—(The Beauty Spot of the South Side.)

Starved Rock's only rival in Illinois, the promontory of solid rock that was utilized by the Indians as a lookout in the days when quick signaling was necessary to mobilize the redskin warriors against invading white men. Completely equipped picnic grounds that have been used for years. Picturesque scenery such as found nowhere else in the country.

Palos Hills and Sag Timber (Southwest)—Where seventeenth century history was made in Cook County. Over 7,000 acres extending along the Drainage Canal and back into the famous Sag District.

Over 7,000 acres of the wildest and most picturesque forest land in the country, a tract in which naturalists and historians might well spend weeks. It is threaded with well beaten trails which follow the lines taken by the Indians and French settlers in the county's earliest days.

Ruins of two French forts are to be found in the preserves and will soon bear identifying marks to be fixed by the Forest Preserve Commission. It was in these forests that Marquette took refuge from floods on his second trip into "The Illinois."

Thornton-Glenwood Tract—(Including the celebrated Marinuka Springs.) Picnic grounds set down in hundreds of acres of superior forests that have shown their popularity by the visits of hundreds of thousands even before the improvements made by the Forest Preserve Commission. The site that has been selected by historians as the site of the Battle of South Chicago, a battle of the Revolutionary War in which Americans and Indians were pitted against the British from Fort St. Joseph.

State Line District—Burnham. West Hammond.

Sauk Trail District—(At Chicago Heights, the junction of the Lincoln and Dixie Highways.)

The haunts of the old Sauk Indians, hundreds of acres of woodland embodying scenic effects not to be found anywhere else. Miles of forest connected by the city park of Chicago Heights, dotted with bodies of water and beautiful streams that are a delight to admirers of the handiwork of nature. Dozens of popular picnic spots. Most accessible of all Cook County's wooded tracts for motorists.

Skokie and Its Attractions—Parts of the Skokie Valley recently have been purchased by the District and it is expected that approximately two thousand acres of the tract will be acquired. Purchase of this picturesque property has been under consideration by the Board since its recommendation was made by the Plan Committee April 2, 1917.

Dozens of varieties of birds make their home in the Skokie and in the spring and autumn seasons migratory birds and such wild fowl as geese and ducks find quarters there to and from their breeding grounds in the Canadian region south and west of Hudson's Bay. At seasons of flood tide the Skokie becomes a shimmering pond. In the summer and early autumn the tract is a weird field of waving marsh grass, with patches of bullrushes and other

growth peculiar to the place. It is conveniently crossed by good roads and its borders are generously enriched by timber, while to the eastward the ground, occupied by private residences, is high and affords a splendid view towards the setting sun, the glory of which is seen to splendid advantage.

Advantages are Summarized—Thus, at the very doors of the 3,000,000 people of the city of Chicago and the tens of thousands of other residents in the many score of suburban communities within the boundaries of Cook County, are found advantages of which the following is a brief summary:

Refectories (leased privileges) where luncheons and beverages may be procured under a restricted price arrangement.

Bathing facilities at Camp Reinberg and banks of the Desplaines.

Canoe and oar-boat advantages.

Trails where hiking through woods and open stretches is a source of healthful recreation and where visitors who walk may read the wondrous story of the District.

Golf courses at Palos and Edgebrook.

Baseball diamonds, cinder tracks and a field in connection with each for general athletics.

Education in natural history in the field developing the powers of observation and promoting self-reliance.

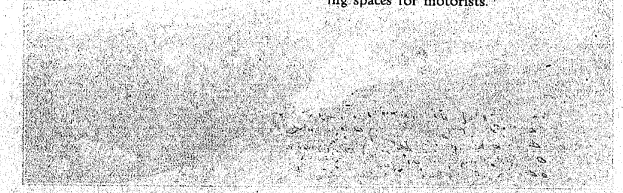
Equestrianism along shaded paths.

Picnic facilities for the officials and employes of industrial and commercial firms and corporations, churches, Sunday schools, fraternal organizations, etc.

Sites for outdoor camping.

Rustic log cabins for Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and their friends, each equipped for mess privileges and made safe against intrusion.

Adequate highway facilities and parking spaces for motorists.



CHAPTER SIX

GREATER CHICAGO IN THE MAKING

Building Boom and Civic Improvements Mark New Era in City's Growth

Chicago has confidence in her future.

Now the fourth largest city in the world and the greatest distributing center on the globe, the city is forging ahead to even greater leadership and achivements. To this end Chicago is planning and building.

Never in the history of this metropolis have so many extensive building projects been attempted as are now under way. This includes not only buildings for Chicago's commerce and industry but also great civic improvements which will beautify the city to a remarkable degree.

Chicago is in Midst of Greatest Building Boom in History

Chicago is in Midst of Greatest Building Boom in History—Chicago is experiencing a great building revival. It is entering what promises to be one of the three outstanding construction periods of its career.

Not since the Worlds Fair, and before that the great fire, has work begun on so vast a scale, including the great office buildings and hotels of the business section, as well as the apartments and homes of the outlying districts.

An Outlay of Many Millions—The new buildings now under way represent an immediate outlay of many millions of dollars. They will provide employment for many thousands of men.

When building prospers other lines of business prosper. The building revival has a direct relation to the revival of general business in Chicago. Construction work has come to be regarded as one of the surest indicators of the developments which are to be expected in the field of general business.

The notable campaign for clean conditions in the building industry, which has been conducted by the Citizens' Committee to enforce the Landis Award, has opened the door to progress. Building in other cities, where old-time conditions exist, is holding back, while Chicago is going forward in a manner that demonstrates more effectively than anything else could the great need for the aggressive campaign which the Citizens' Committee is waging.

Conditions a Year Ago—About a year ago conditions in the building industry were such that building was almost at a standstill. Through graft, strikes, unreasonable wages and combinations between contractors and working men, the cost of building was so high that it was almost impossible for business. The Association of Commerce, realizing that the progress of Chicago was at stake, organized the Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, as Judge Landis, asked to arbitrate the wage disputes and adjust labor conditions of the building trades council, had passed down a decision and established a basis under which the various trades were to work.

Inasmuch as certain unions would not accept the Landis Award conditions for working and were using violence to prevent all unions from working, the Citizens Committee set about to enforce the award. A fund was raised to do this. Twelve unions that violated the terms of the award, or refused to come under the terms of it were placed on the open shop list and the places recalcitrant journeymen filled with mechanics who would obey the terms of the Landis Award.

Throughout the long struggle during the past year, the members of the Citizens Committee and their backers have kept steadily going ahead until on November 18, 1922, one year after the birth of the committee, the total value of all Landis Award work, new buildings, repairs, decorating and painting, and other subdivisions of the building industry, reached $115,000,000. By January 1st the result was the completion of $125,000,000 worth of Landis Award Construction, and of 76 per cent of all jobs over $25,000 by Landis contractors.

Changes for the Better Secured—Among the changes for the better in the building situation brought about by the Citizens Committee during the year, with the co-operation of leading Chicago contractors, are:

Elimination of the jurisdictional and sympathetic strike.

Elimination of all restrictions on millwork and other building material.

Filling of 29,402 requests for building mechanics from over 800 contractors—a material aid in times of labor shortage.

Placing of 479 union bricklayers and 211 union plasterers from out of town in Chicago to help meet the terrific shortage of these craftsmen during the year.

Organization of a trade school to bring new blood into the building industry, and to train competent mechanics for supervisory positions.

Organization of ten trades on an open shop basis because of refusal of unions to abide by the award during the year, bringing total trades in this class to thirteen.

Completion of $125,000,000 worth of Landis Award construction, and of 76 per cent of all jobs worth $25,000, or over, by Landis contractors.

Some Notable Buildings—Chicago's great building boom includes the erection of some magnificent church, office and industrial buildings.

The great Union Station on the west bank of the river, extending both north and south on Adams street, is one of the biggest projects now under way. The station building and the other improvements which are going on in connection with its construction, involves the expenditure of more than $60,000,000. The immensity of this undertaking can be understood from the statement made by the engineers that the station building proper involves only a comparatively small percentage of the total expenditure.

The series of improvements had included the building of twelve new viaducts, the widening of streets, the construction of approaches, the moving of underground utilities and the construction of new track systems all the way from Quincy street to Roosevelt road. This work has been going on for several years and the station building is one of the last items in another list to receive the attention of the engineers.

The station, or headhouse, as it is called by the engineers, will occupy an entire city block. In addition to the station facilities, it will be a twenty-story office building. In front of the headhouse are the concourses for passengers and arcaded portions of the station. South of the concourses will be another low-roof train shed and beyond this will be the large United States Railway Mail Terminal which is now under construction.

Other new railway structures in the vicinity include the freight station and office building of the Chicago & Alton Railway. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is also putting up a freight station nearby.

A New Bank Building—The new Illinois Merchants Bank Building, which is built on the site of the old Grand Pacific Hotel, is the largest office structure in Chicago. It rises to a height of 260 feet, which is the limit permitted in the downtown district. The lot on which it stands has an area of 59,000 square feet and is 174x325 feet. This building has 3,126 exterior windows. The building houses the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, the Merchants Loan and Trust Co. and the Corn Exchange National Bank which will in the future be known as the Illinois Merchants Trust Company. The three banks occupy all of the ground floor, all of the second floor, the mezzanine floor and space on several office floors. The main banking rooms extend from end to end of the property with an entrance on LaSalle street and another on Clark street. The banking space is a magnificent hall 200 feet in length, unbroken by pillars.

The architectural treatment of the building follows the traditions origi-

nally established with the building of the United States Treasury Department at Washington. The architects, Holabird and Roche, have depended for their effect upon simplicity, technology, and massiveness. The building is of stone from the sidewalk to the crowning cornice which is 260 feet above the sidewalk. The total length of counter space over which the public will do business is 1,512 feet. The main banking room is 53 feet from the floor to the ceiling, which is equivalent to four full stories.

The cosntruction of this building makes the corner of LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard one of the world's great banking centers. Immediately across LaSalle street to the west is the new building of the Federal Reserve Bank which will be very similar to the Illinois Merchants' structure. Standing in front of the Board of Trade, one will be able to have a remarkable view from looking north along LaSalle street.

In summarizing construction activities which are under way, the work of reclaiming the lake front and putting in a boulevard parallel with the shore should not be overlooked. This project involves the expenditure of $20,000,000 by the city for which a bond issue has been voted by the people. This work was started some months ago and is to go forward steadily. The Illinois Central will spend $50,000,000 on its share of this work.

Largest Hotel in the World—The largest hotel in the world which is to be built on Michigan avenue between 7th and 8th streets is another of the big downtown projects. This project is being financed by the Hotel LaSalle Company of which James W Stevens is President and Ernest J. Stevens, Vice President and General Manager. This hotel will cost upward of $15,000,000. It will be twenty-five stories high or 260 feet and will contain 3,000 rooms. This hotel will be of especial value to Chicago because of the facilities it will offer in entertaining big conventions. It will contain an exhibition hall with a banquet hall which will have a seating capacity for 4,000 persons and a banqueting capacity for more than 2,000 guests. There will be twenty-two stories devoted to guests' sleeping rooms with 137 rooms on a floor. The building will contain 16,500,000 cubic feet.

The Strauss Building—Another large improvement will be at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard, the site of the Stratford Hotel. This project to be erected by the Strauss Company will cost $5,000,000. The building will have an average of 120 feet on Michigan avenue and 171 feet on Jackson boulevard. It will be 250 feet in height.

An insurance building, probably the most unusual home office building owned by any insurance company in the world, is the structure just completed for the Illinois Life Insurance Company. The site is in Lake Shore Drive, covering three-fourths of the drive frontage between Division and Scott streets. In taking over this splendid property for commercial purposes the Illinois Life Company has been careful to build in harmony with the residential character of the neighboring properties. In outward appearance the building suggests a costly mansion and was in fact designed on a model inspired by one of the notable pre-Revolutionary chateaus of France. It is three stories high and of steel construction, thoroughly fireproof.

Big Insurance Building—Selecting as a site the old Fort Dearborn location at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and River street, the London Guarantee and Accident Company is putting up on this beautiful location a 21-story office building that will be a fitting adornment to Michigan avenue, which already boasts of the Wrigley building. This new edifice is directly across from the Wrigley building and was designed by Architect Alfred S. Alschuler. It will cost approximately $2,500,000 the total investment including the site being figured at $4,000,000.

The building will be 200 feet high. It will have two wings in Michigan avenue, one with 44 feet frontage, and one with 24 feet frontage.

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Skyline and lake shore of Chicago as it looks today, looking north from the new Field Museum towards the Wrigley Building. Who can tell what it will look like in a few years now that the lid has been taken off from the height of the city skyscrapers? On another page is shown a view depicting the improvements proposed by the City Plan Commission.

The New Tribune Tower—Upper Michigan avenue is promised another magnificent building as the Chicago Tribune is planning to erect what is claimed will be the most beautiful and modern type of skyscraper building in the country. Tentative designs for this building have already been announced as the design for it was selected as a result of prize competition into which some of the most famous architects in the world entered. The building, to be known as the Tribune Tower, will be erected on the land immediately in front of the Tribune plant.

The Chicago Temple Building—Among the new loop buildings the Chicago Temple Building, now nearing completion, constitutes the most unique church and office building ever erected in Chicago. It is being put up by the Methodist Church and will be an outstanding beauty spot in the loop district.

The building contains a basement and twenty-one stories surmounted by a tower of imposing beauty. The first floor is devoted to shops and the church purposes, the second to church activities and the nineteen upper floors to offices of the highest character. The whole is surmounted by a tower with its center on the center line of the Washington street frontage. In planning the building it was essential to so arrange it as to obtain the maximum return on the investment and still provide adequate facilities for the church activities. The auditorium required (that is, 1,300 seats) was of such size as to necessitate its location on the first floor, but it had to be so arranged as to leave a continuous line of stores on the two street frontages. It was determined, consequently, to put the auditorium in the southeast corner of the lot, as far back as possible from the Clark street frontage. The natural position for the elevators for the office building on the east property line near Washington street established the office building entrance at that point. There are eight high-speed gearless elevators. The entrance to the church is at the north end of the auditorium on Clark street. The arrangements thus determined permitted five shops on Clark street twenty-six feet deep and nineteen feet wide between the alley and church entrance. The space at the corner defined by the two streets, the office building and church lobbies is available for rental and constitutes a single area of about 3,400 square feet.

Tower Is High—The tower extends from the 260-foot height (that of the main portion of the building) to a height of 400 feet, or a total of 140 feet in all. It is not only faced with stone on all four sides but the same design and ornamentation adopted on the street fronts is continued on its east and west faces. The form of the tower is octagonal braced with buttresses and flanked by pinnacles. It diminishes from 82 feet at the base to about 30 feet at the top. It will be illuminated at night and a beam of light will be thrown outward from the top. This tower will unquestionably dominate the silhouette of the loop and will reach the highest level of any building yet designed in the city. The tower will have an elaborate set of chimes, which will be heard for miles around.

The facing material of the building used throughout is variegated Indiana limestone. The building and tower are extensively ornamented and there is a considerable amount of appropriate carving.

The total cost of the Chicago Temple will be about $3,500,000. The property fronts 80 feet on Washington street and 182 feet on Clark street, at the southeast corner of their intersection. There is an 18-foot alley on the south.

Hyde Park Developments—Hyde Park is also seeing some major plans for real estate improvement with the announcement that two new boulevard hotels are being constructed. One of these, to be located on the northwest corner of Hyde Park boulevard and 53d street, is to be known as the East End Park Hotel and will contain 170 apartments with five stories on 53d street. This corner, which is opposite the Cooper-Carlton and the Sisson Hotels, is one of the most desirable locations on the south side. The other hotel will be erected on Hyde Park boulevard between 51st and 52d streets, commanding an unconstructed view over East End Park. This plot will be improved with a ten-story building costing upwards of $1,000,000. Other south side buildings which are either contemplated or ready for occupancy are the Woodlawn Trust and Savings Bank Building at the corner of 63d and Woodlawn and the giant Midway Masonic Temple. The latter is considered one of the finest Masonic homes in the Middle West.

Many New Apartments—Millions of dollars worth of new apartments and apartment hotels will be erected on the north side, according to present plans. One of the handsomest to be built is the Churchill, to be located at the southeast corner of North State and Goethe streets. H. L. Stevens and Company, specialists in hotel construction are the designers of the structure. The hotel will be nine stories high and the land, buildings and furnishings represent an investment of approximately $2,000,000. The exterior of the building will be an Italian renaissance, the walls being of buff pressed bricks and Bedford stone trimmings.

De Luxe apartments to cost over $2,000,000 are planned for the Estes avenue block adjacent to and west of Sheridan road. Four fireproof structures containing 250 apartments will be erected on this site. Ten high-grade 42-apartment buildings to cost $2,500,000 will be built on a 1,500-foot frontage along Sheridan road, Estes, Kenilworth and Glenwood avenues. Buildings of this nature should mean relief from the house shortage, providing as they do accomodations for hundreds of people.

A whole block in the north central district has been purchased by three fire insurance companies and will be improved with an eight-story office building. This block is bounded by East Pearson, East Chestnut, Cass and Rush streets. The American Eagle, Continental and Fidelity Phenix are the companies involved in this big transaction.

Printers Are Active—A number of business buildings devoted to the printing industry are either being erected or will be in the near future, according to an announcement by Alfred S. Alschuler, the architect. One of the notable groups in this class is the series of three buildings, six stories high, erected for John F. Cuneo to print the western edition of the Saturday Evening Post and other nationally known magazines. The first unit is being built now. All indicate the tendency toward moving the publishing of magazines to Chicago instead of to the east. The cost of the three units will be approximately $1,800,000.

Phillipsborn have built a modern 8-story mail order plant which occupies the block bounded by Harrison, Paulina, Congress and Marshfield avenue. This building cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,400.

Other business buildings which will represent millions of dollars are the Hudson and Marmon structures on Michigan avenue. The Marmon building is going to be a two-story salesroom and service station, while the Hudson will be three stories high. Both are pulsichrome terra cotta of the Spanish renaissance style and when completed will represent an investment of approximately $1,300,000.

Indicative of the rapid progress being made in the South Michigan avenue district, as well as in the North Michigan neighborhood, is the seven additional stories being built on the present Blum Building which will be converted into a modern office building. Work on this is moving rapidly with a view of completing it for fall renting. Alfred L. Alschuler is the architect.

The Childs Restaurant Company is planning to erect a seven-story building at the southwest corner of Van Buren and State. It will be of terra cotta and glazed brick. D. H. Burnham is the architect.

The New McVickers Theatre—Nineteen hundred and twenty-two saw the passing of McVickers Theatre, Chicagos oldest playhouse, after sixty-five years of consecutive service to Chicago playgoers. In the year 1857, James H. McVicker opened his famous McVickers Theatre with "The Honeymoon" and "The Rough Diamond," and since that time the theatre has never been closed, winter or summer, for a single week. The new structure cost $2,000,000.

The Admiral Hotel at the southwest corner of Lake Michigan and Foster avenue across the street from the Saddle and Cycle Club will contain, when completed, about 500 rooms and will be of the highest type fireproof construction throughout. The west half of the building, now under construction, will contain 250 rooms and will be ready for occupancy in the fall. An Italian garden, surrounded by pergolas with boat landings on the lake, will be one of the chief attractions in connection with the hotel, for the exclusive use of the tenants. The hotel ground covers an area of over one acre of land. The building is 145x60, ten stories and basement in height.

Big Landis Award Jobs—Inspection of the list of Landis Award Jobs done by contractors working under this award during 1922 reveals in greater degree the extent of Chicago's building boom. Among the buildings handled by Landis contractors may be mentioned:

American Medical Association building, 537 North Dearborn street.
America Fore building, Rush and Pearson streets.
Atwell Printing Company building, 20th street and Prairie avenue
Augustana Hospital addition, 2043 Cleveland avenue.
Beach, E. J. & Son, building, 401 North Kilpatrick avenue.
Born building, Harrison and Wells street.
Blum, Harry, Inc, building, 624 South Michigan avenue.
Broadmore Hotel, 7600 Bosworth street.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight terminal, Harrison and Polk streets.
Chicago Union Station excavation, Canal and Adams streets.
Commonwealth Edison plant Calumet river and 130th street.
Churchill Hotel, 1255 North State street.
Cuneo, John F. & Co., building, 2242 Cottage Grove avenue.
Crane High School addition.
Embassy Hotel, 501 Diversey parkway.
Field Museum, Simpson Theatre, Grant Park, at 12th street.
Fourteenth Church of Christ Scientist.
Federal Reserve Bank building, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard.
First Baptist Church, Oak Park.
First M. E. Church (Chicago Temple building), Clark and Washington streets.
Grain elevator and power plant, 122d street and Calumet river.
Harbor View Hotel, 3318 Sheridan road.
Illinois Life Insurance building, 1212 Lake Shore drive.
Illinois-Merchants Bank building, Clark street and Jackson boulevard.
Illinois Central Hospital addition, 5746 Stony Island avenue.
Immanuel Baptist Church, 3320 South Michigan avenue.
Independent Packing Company, Forty-first and Halsted streets.
Judson Hotel, 5030 Sheridan road.
London Guarantee Insurance building, Michigan avenue and River.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home, Evanston, Ill.
Popular Mechanics building, St. Clair and Ontario streets.
Phillipsborn building, Harrison and Paulina streets.
Presbyterian Home, Evanston, Ill.
Park Ridge School addition, Park Ridge, Ill.
Rienal Hotel, 856 Diversey parkway.
U. S. mail terminal building, Harrison street and River.
University of Illinois, medical college, Polk and Lincoln streets.
Windermere Hotel (new), Cornell avenue and 56th street.
Wieboldt, W. A., building, 1314 Rauwans street.

The following table shows how Chicago is building for the future. It also shows how building permits for this year are greater than for the same period last year:

BUILDING PERMITS

	Feb. 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923
Stores	116	127	115
Offices, hotels	4	7	9
Residences	288	395	301
Halls and churches	...	...	2
Apartments	192	283	268
Stores and offices	6	10	3
Stores and residences	6	20	9
Stores and halls	1	...	...
Stores and apartments	3	3	1
	634	872	757
Brick	554	769	650
Frame	80	103	107
Frontage	20,093	30,073	26,736
Cost	$13,493,800	$18,411,600	$37,712,400

Building Situation is Breaking Records—Summarized, the building situation in Chicago shows that this city is out to break all records. The answer to "Is Chicago Growing?" is shown by these facts:

Value of building in 1922 broke all records—total value of permits $234,000,000.

Permits for 1923 passed the $50,000,000 mark on March 5th.

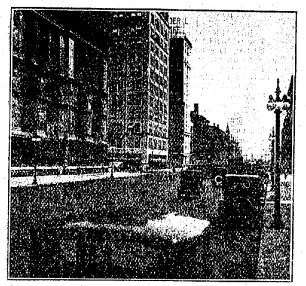
Permits to this date were more than TWICE the value of permits in corresponding years.

Building, on basis of permits to March 5th, will, it is estimated, be about $300,000,000 for the year.

Speeding Up Chicago's Traffic—Many Streets Being Widened

Chicago has been outgrowing its streets so fast that the city has been obliged to take steps to improve traffic conditions.

Many new projects have been undertaken and many are being planned to give



Michigan Avenue looking north from Randolph Street; the Public Library is shown at the left.

the city improved arteries of traffic which will enable the people to move faster. They will also be a great boon in the speedier transportation of the city's merchandise.

Michigan avenue, by means of the new improvements, has been speeded up. Twelfth street is another thoroughfare that has been improved and widened to give traffic more advantages. These two much needed improvements are being followed by the Ogden avenue project. By bridging Goose Island this thoroughfare will provide a direct boulevard connection with the southwest side. It will be a new street 108 feet wide from Lincoln Park to Union Park on a diagonal line three miles in length.

Relieves Congested District—This new artery cuts through one of the most congested districts of the city. Buildings on 450 pieces of property were raised for the improvement at a cost of $4,690,000.

In addition to facilitating traffic, this extension also gives light, air and playroom for thousands of children who rarely find an opportunity to get to the parks and playgrounds. As in the case of the Michigan Avenue Link Bridge improvement, where property values immediately increased more than $200,000,000, property along the line of the Ogden avenue extension already has increased from 50 to 200 per cent.

But increase of land alone is not the only benefit derived from such improvements. Each widening or extension is followed by an era of building activity and highly new improvements add to the beauty of the city and the wealth of her citizens. Inaccessible, unattractive districts become alive again and new highways are provided to care for the great demand of modern traffic.

The Western Avenue Project—With the completion of the Western Avenue, Ashland Avenue and Robey Street improvements, these important thoroughfares will take their rightful places as avenues of trade and communication, with increased values, new structures and adequate room to handle the local business as well as traffic through the city.

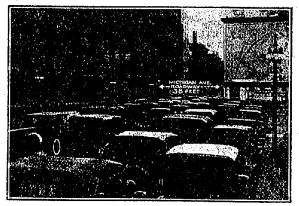
Work on the Western Avenue widening already is under way. This street is to be widened 17 feet on each side, so as to give it a uniform width of 100 feet from Howard Street to 119th Street. Western Avenue, the longest street in the City of Chicago, is 23½ miles long, connecting on the north, via Asbury Avenue, Ridge Avenue and Sheridan Road, with Milwaukee, and from Milwaukee via State Trunk Highway, with Marquette, Mich., and connecting on the south side with the Dixie Highway and the Lincoln Highway —the longest highway in the world.

Randolph Street Being Widened—West Randolph Street, from Sangamon Street to Ogden Avenue is to be widened from eighty feet to one hundred and fifty feet to conform to the width of the present West Randolph Street Market. The rise in property values in this district already exceeds fifteen million dollars, whereas the cost of the improvement is estimated at about three million dollars, including buildings and construction. This Randolph Street widening joins the Ogden Avenue extension at Union Park. Values at this junction point have actually increased from one and one-half dollars to nine dollars per square foot, and are still rising.

LaSalle Street Needs Improvement—Widening of LaSalle Street from Washington Boulevard to Lincoln Park is in prospect. The plan has been unanimously adopted by the Chicago Plan Commission.

Because of its location, striking into the heart of the loop, LaSalle Street has been picked as the logical choice for a new north and northwest traffic artery. It connects directly with the principal drives in Lincoln Park, with Clark Street and Lincoln Avenue. If the terminal plans outlined by the commission become realities, and LaSalle Street south of Jackson Boulevard and Sherman Street are carried through to the south side, the new boulevard will provide an alternate route with Michigan Avenue for through traffic.

It is proposed to widen LaSalle Street to 100 feet between Washington and Ran-



Michigan Avenue looking north showing the traffic congestion before the boulevard has been widened.

dolph Streets by taking 20 feet of the property on the west side of the street opposite the city hall. Between Randolph Street and Austin Avenue, it will be 120 feet wide, 20 feet being taken on each side of the street. North of Austin Avenue it is proposed to make it 108 feet in width by adding 14 feet on each side. A bridge across the river will be not less than 84 feet wide.

Figures on the traffic which now pours into the loop over the Michigan Avenue link were given out by E. S. Taylor, manager of the commission. Eighty per cent of the traffic from the north enters the loop by Michigan Avenue. Of that which stops in the loop, 57 per cent goes west on State Street. This is the traffic, said Mr. Taylor, which the commission hopes to divert by the new improvement.

Estimates by the commission's experts who have studied the project for more than two years place the cost at $11,500,000.

The Madison Street Bridge—Contemplation of the new Madison Street bridge has helped to speed up traffic out of the loop on the west. The cost of the bridge, a double leaf trunnion bascule, and east approach, was $1,600,000. The viaduct from the bridge to Canal Street was constructed by the Union Station Company.

The bridge is equipped with safety devices of the latest types, consisting of warning bells, sidewalk and roadway gates, roadway gongs, stop signs and flashing red lights on the roadway gates. These devices are electrically interlocked with the operating mechanism of the bridge, making it impossible to open the bridge unless all safety devices are in operation.

Work on the bridge was begun in December, 1919. It is the fifth one built at Madison Street, the first being a wooden bridge constructed in 1849 with funds provided by public subscription. This was replaced in 1857 by a hand operating iron swing span—the first bridge built entirely at the city's expense, in spite of a vigorous protest of the taxpayers.

In 1891 a steam operated steel swing bridge was constructed, 197 feet in length and 52 feet in width. Operation was changed from steam to electricity in 1907. Two years later the bridge was damaged by a vessel, new drum and supports were built and there was a general reinforcing of the structure for the increased heavy traffic.

The substructure of the present bridge is carried on subpiers resting on rock averaging 97 feet below city datum. The subpiers are spaced so as to allow future subway construction. The bridge gives a clear channel of 185 feet.

"Through Streets" Are Created—Seventeen spillways for the relief of both loop and boulevard traffic congestion has just been opened through the creation of "through streets." Under this system motorists will be protected by boulevard rights on the following streets:

North La Salle Street from West Ohio Street to North Clark Street into Lincoln Park.

Addison Street from Sheridan Road west to its terminus.

North Ashland Avenue from Irving Park Boulevard north to its terminus.

Greenview Avenue from Irving Park Boulevard south to Clybourn Avenue.

East and West Ohio Street from Lake Shore Drive to Orleans Street.

South Park Avenue, from East 22d Street to East 33d Street and from East 51st Street to 91st Street.

East 57th Street from Cottage Grove Avenue to Stony Island Avenue.

Woodlawn Avenue from East 44th Street to East 67th Street.

Jeffrey Avenue from East 67th Street to South Chicago Avenue.

North Central Park Avenue from Franklin Boulevard to West Grand Avenue and from West North Avenue to Cornelia Avenue.

North Laramie Avenue from West Washington Boulevard to West North Avenue.

South Michigan Avenue from East Garfield Boulevard to East 63d Street.

West 63d Street from South Michigan Avenue to South State Street.

South State Street from 63d Street to 68th Street.

Vincennes Avenue from West 68th Street to West 193d Street.

West 95th Street from Vincennes Avenue to Longwood Drive.

Longwood Drive from West 95th Street to West 111th Street.

There are some 60 intersections at which "stop" signs are being erected. The signs are eight feet high. On the cross bar is the legend, "Through Street, Stop." A red and black background with aluminum lettering makes the warning visible at some distance. Wherever it is placed traffic from intersecting streets stop, for the "through streets" have the right of way.

Ordinances do not restrict the "through streets" to certain kinds of vehicles and in this respect the new ways have not reached the dignity of boulevards. Automobile clubs and various organizations worked for the new traffic plan in the belief that it will help to make it possible for Great Chicago to move faster.

Chicago to Have Biggest Zoo in the World—Zoological Park West of City to be Great Wild Animal Land

Work has already begun on transforming the tract of land adjoining the forest preserve tract at Riverside into the greatest zoo in the world. The land was donated some time ago by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick for this purpose. According to the plans now being worked out this land will house a menagerie of unsurpassed magnitude. John H. McCutcheon is president of the Zoological Society which, with the forest preserve commissioners, is directing the affairs of this enterprise.

The big feature of the project is that all animals will appear in their natural habitats. Animals will be confined by shelving arrangements of rocks. No fences or rough steel barriers will be used. Runways will be as natural as it is possible to make them within the zoo. Lagoons will be made for swimming and wading birds, while fish will swim in natural basins.

Curator Comes From Boston—Dr. George Frederic Morse, curator of the Boston Zoological Gardens and Aquarium, was chosen as the zoo's first director. He arrived early in December, 1922, and immediately took charge. Dr. Morse is a former student of Dr. William T. Hornaday, famous head of the Bronx Zoo in New York City.

The policy of the institution to provide spacious quarters for the animals, admitting of the greatest freedom of action and exercise, is highly approved by Dr. Morse. Plans and specifications by Edward Hagenbeck, noted German animal breeder, have been accepted by the board of forest preserve commissioners. Three members of the board and the chief engineer of the forest preserve district went to Germany to co-operate with Mr. Hagenbeck in supplying details for the plans. The specifications follow closely those of the famous zoological gardens at Hamburg, but provide for the development of the institution on a much broader scale.

Original Cost $1,000,000—It is estimated that the original cost will be about $1,000,000 and that about $150,000 a year will be required by maintenance. The construction fund is being raised largely by public subscription. The Commercial Club of Chicago accepted the society's invitation to sponsor and promote the object and a large part of the membership of the Commercial Club was added to the governing board.

The Chicago Zoo will be far above the menagerial class. With the foundation of a large tract of land, forest and waters, there can be developed immediately an institution that will become famous at once, that will be of immense educational and recreational value to the three million people of Chicago and will be one of the city's greatest show places. Many animals which already have been acquired, together with others to be bought, will be provided with homes in the new zoo.

The site of the Zoo was given a critical survey recently by Dr. Hornaday, who was accompanied on his inspection trip by Messrs. McCutcheon, James Simpson, John T. Pirie, E. A. Bancroft, Judson F. Stone, Francis E. Manierre, Mayor Burling of Riverside, Oscar G. Foreman, county and forest preserve commissioners; Frank J. Wilson and Emmett Whealan, Dr. A. D. Weiner, general attorney, and Chief Engineer C. J. Flavin of the Forest Preserve district.

The new Zoo is not expected to detract from the popularity or belittle the Zoological Gardens in Lincoln Park which contain 2,500 specimens gathered from all parts of the globe. The finest collection of lions and tigers in the United States is to be found in Lincoln Park.

Tanks Containing Many Species of Fish—In order that the collection may be seen to advantage, the bottoms of the tanks will be three feet above the floor level and the tops seven feet. In size they vary from eight feet square to two feet by one foot and the depth of water in most cases will be four feet, being designed to exhibit all varieties of fresh water fish from the large lake and river game fish to the smallest tropicals. The tanks will be lighted directly by continuous skylights and also by electricity in order that the building may be opened in the evening, if desired, and the effect will be that of a series of beautiful and brilliant pictures.

Behind the tanks and extending to the outer walls, a space eight feet wide is provided for operation and care of the tanks and for sixteen extra tanks each two by six feet by four feet deep, used for hospital purposes and for extra stock. The tanks will contain fish of two general classes:

Two General Classes of Fish—Native Fish: All species of Lake Michigan fish and the game fish to be found in American waters—trout, muskies, bass, pike, etc.

Fresh Water Fish from Tropical Waters: Strange fish found in Hawaii and China in particular, of wonderful coloring.

There will be no sea fish.

The aquarium will provide three temperatures of fresh water—cold water, around 40 degrees, for the trout; ordinary temperature, from 60 to 65 degrees, for the bass, pike, etc.; "hot water," around 80 degrees, for the tropical fish.

The fish hatchery and aquarium will be of great educational value to the children of Chicago, adding another feature to the many for which Lincoln Park is noted.

Chicago to Have Fish Hatchery and Aquarium—Project Will Add to City's Attractions

A building destined to be of great economic and educational value is nearing completion in Chicago. This is the combination fish hatchery and aquarium which will be located in Lincoln Park. Here it is planned to hatch millions of fish fry which will be planted in Illinois lakes and there will be on display for the public all kinds of fishes in large glass tanks.

Hatchery of Big Size—The hatchery will be located in the basement of the big aquarium building now being erected south of the lion house, under the direction of Supt. William H. Wesbey. It will far surpass the Spring Grove hatchery, the only one operated by the State. Among the species to be hatched are salmon, sturgeon, pickerel, piks, lake trout and white fish. It is being built of brick and stone with tile roof, one story in height and 153x82 feet in size, with entrances at the north and south.

The public space, approximately 130x30 feet in the center of the building, will be unobstructed, except for a pool and a fountain in the center. The ceiling will be vaulted, 18 feet high at the center and the walls will be almost entirely of plate glass. This glass, one inch to 1½ inches thick, forms the front of 86 concrete tanks, which will be lined with natural rock work and will contain appropriate water plants. The total capacity of these tanks will be about 350,000 gallons.

Chicago Destined to be Great "Seaport"—St. Lawrence River Project Will Boost City's Transportation Facilities

It is not a far stretch of the imagination to visualize Chicago, with two great seas brought to her door, as the greatest seaport in the world within a decade.

Calculations of a statistician who recently figured that with her present natural growth Chicago would pass Paris in two years, fade into insignificance before the tremendous expansion assured by the full development of Chicago's waterway transportation possibilities. Vessels from every nation will dock in Chicago's harbors, although the nearest tide water is 1,000 miles away, and Chicago's billions of dollars' worth of exports will go direct to their destinations without transfer from rail to water at New York or any other tidewater ports.

To bring the Atlantic Ocean in touch with Chicago and the great commerce of the middle west, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway is now being pushed by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Asso-

ciation. Regarding this project, H. C. Gardner, president of the Association says:

"Before Fort Dearborn was established Canada realized that the great rapids of the St. Lawrence River must be by-passed by canals, and in 1790 began the work. Chicago has always enjoyed an all-water route to and across the Atlantic; but the canals and their locks have always been too small for the now prevailing ocean-going ships so that constantly there has been necessary a breaking of bulk. Use of the small canal-sized boats and rehandling of cargoes have all these years been an almost unbearable handicap.

About 1891 there began a widespread agitation for relief by the building of the necessary canal links for ocean-sized ships. In 1895 Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, secured the passage of a resolution under which an international commission was appointed to make preliminary studies and recommendations. Lyman E. Cooley, the eminent civil engineer, who was a prominent citizen of Chicago for many years, was on this commission, which reported favorably in 1895 and recommended full studies and surveys. This recommendation was carried out and in June, 1900, the report recommending construction was filed.

War Retards Progress—Meantime in 1898 we fought our Spanish war and at the end of it realized the necessity for the Panama canal. By common consent this great undertaking was given premier place in the national program, and Chicago and the middle west waited with patriotic patience.

On completion of the Panama Canal an attempt was made by M. F. Rittenhouse, Julius Barnes and some others to have the St. Lawrence improvement again taken up for action by the two governments. This was in February, 1914, but in August of that year Canada found herself in the World War and another disheartening wait was imperative.

Following the armistice, in January, 1919, the present movement for making the St. Lawrence fit for the passage of ocean-going ships and for the development of the incidental hydro-electric power was begun. The whole problem has been studied by the International Joint Commission, and an international board of engineers has made surveys and estimates. Unanimous reports have been filed with both governments, and negotiations as to terms are pending between them.

Reports are Favorable—The unanimous reports say:

(a) The river ought to be improved for navigation and for the incidental power of the international section.

(b) The improvement is entirely practicable and the incidental power worth the whole cost, both for navigation and power estimated at $252,000,000.

(c) Existing tonnage is quite enough to justify proceeding, and there will be large growth.

(d) The basis of depth recommended is 25 feet in the earth sections, with 30 feet in locks which are planned 860 feet long, 80 feet wide. But seven lift locks are needed, and only 33 miles of canal.

With these improvements made over 80 per cent, or with the 30 feet depth throughout as alternatively recommended by the commission, over 90 per cent of all ocean carriers shown in Lloyds Register could enter the Great Lakes and Chicago would be a great seaport."

The Proposed Waterway—This proposed waterway exactly fits the conditions under which it is agreed everywhere that an artificial new Welland Canal, now half built, Waterway will be economical at almost any cost when it constitutes a short link in a long natural water route. With the completion of the canal the way will be clear from Lakes Superior and Michigan through to the foot of Lake Ontario. The new Welland Canal is to have seven locks 30 feet deep and 860 feet long. There will remain but a short stretch of river between Lake Ontario and Montreal that is impassable to ocean commerce. It is this piece of river that it is proposed to improve. Pools are to be created by the building of dams where a large part of the rapids exist and some short canal links aggregating 33 miles of length and seven lift locks with two guard locks, locks and canal links to be of the same dimensions as the new Welland Canal. The route will then be open to the sea, for ocean ships now come up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, which city has become the second largest port on this continent for overseas trade.

Water Rates One-Fifth of Rail—It is an old rule that it costs as much to ship one mile by rail as to ship five miles by water. When distance from Great Lakes ports to foreign ports is considered, the advantage of the proposed route over all existing routes will be readily seen. New York and Montreal are almost exactly the same distance from Gibralter. It is about as near by water from Great Lakes ports to Montreal as it is by rail to New York. All of southern Europe, North Africa, the Near East, South Russia and India are just as close to the Great Lakes ports by the all water route as by the rail-water route via New York. North Sea and Baltic ports, all north westers and Northern European ports and Northern Russia ports are several hundred miles nearer Great Lakes ports via the St. Lawrence than via New York.

As an indication of the relative cost of water and rail haul, the provisions rate from Chicago to New York by rail is 63 cents per 100 pounds, a distance less than a thousand miles. The rate on provisions by steamer from New York to Hamburg, a distance of more than 3,000 miles, is 35 cents per 100 pounds.

The Grain Trade—It is said that the case for the Lakes to Ocean Route can be established on the basis of the grain trade alone. Our grain exports have been steadily increasing for the past 15 years. Of the 1920 wheat crop we exported 44 per cent, over a million bushels a day on the average, and about half as much corn. It is the price received for this surplus grain that fixes the price of the entire crop. At the lowest estimate it will mean a saving of five cents (5c) a bushel to the American farmer on all his grain, improving his position to the amount of $366,000,000 a year, a yearly saving much greater than the entire cost of the waterway. It will mean a lower transportation cost on everything we export, meat and dairy products, and the hundreds of different manufactured articles produced in this territory. It will relieve the transportation shortage that always occurs when business is brisk. The entire profit on an export shipment has often been wiped out by lack of cars, congestion and traffic delays. The Soo canal connecting only Lakes Superior and Michigan earns its entire cost every six weeks all summer.

Chicago's Possibilities as a Seaport—Chicago, as the largest city on the Great Lakes, and the railroad center of the country, is the natural collection and distribution point for a vast area and will inevitably become one of the great seaports of the world. No city is so advantageously situated to reap the advantages of the St. Lawrence waterway.

The enormous saving due to cheaper transportation, the wider outlet afforded our exports and direct contact with all the markets of the world will all go to increase the wealth and prosperity of Chicago. Every condition to encourage the rapid growth of manufacturing will be present. A new impetus will be given to the commercial life of the city by the development of shipping and shipbuilding and the many lines of business necessary to carry on a large export and import trade. All business will be simulated into greater activity and real property values must increase rapidly. It will bring to our lake cities a new spirit, a new stimulus, a new outlook, because they will have the direct contact with foreign lands that only sea cities can have. In their harbors will be ships from every sea and the mastheads of these ships will fly the flags of all nations. They will unload their rich cargoes at our wharfs, not a thousand miles away, their sailors will be on our streets, their people will come to trade with us and we will go to them, and this contact with their civilization will teach us better to trade with them.

Chicago to Benefit by Lakes to Gulf Waterway—City Will be Linked With Other Centers of Commerce

Chicago's supreme position as the great central market will be further accentuated when the lakes to the gulf waterway is completed. Bids have already been asked on work to be done on this project and within three years Chicago will be linked with the gulf by a "flowing road" that will mean a big boon to the commerce and industry of the city.

Visualize a connecting waterway link between the Great Lakes, at Chicago, and the Gulf of Mexico and then you have an idea of the Illinois waterway and its possibilities. Briefly, the Desplaines and Illinois rivers will be canalized a distance of sixty miles between Lockport and Utica to make a navigable channel eight feet deep.

Thus Chicago will be linked with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville on the Ohio, Chattanooga and Nashville on the Tennessee and New Orleans and St. Louis on the Mississippi—as well as with Minneapolis and St. Paul through the upper Mississippi and with Kansas City when the Missouri river is improved. The work on the Missouri has already been authorized by the government.

Communication with Gulf Ports—Direct water communication will then be given Chicago to the gulf ports, South America, the Orient and west coast states. Chicago will be able to bring her coal up from the Ohio river at Cairo and lumber from the southern states, as well as ship a larger volume of her export tonnage direct to the gulf by water. It now goes by rail to Cairo where it is loaded on barges for New Orleans.

The Mississippi-Warrior barge line, operated by the U. S. War Department, already is used to advantage by Chicago industries. A great saving in transportation and handling costs will be effected when the Chicago link is completed. The International Harvester Company, for example, brings its sisal fibre, the raw material used in binding twine, up from Yucatan, Mexico, as far as Cairo by water, thence by rail to Chicago. The Bemis Bag Company brings up its burlap in the same way.

Locks to Be Built—A number of locks will be constructed as a part of this great waterway, which also includes the development and utilization of water on the stream. The latter is required by law. The first one will connect the Sanitary District channel with the Desplaines river at Lockport and will have a lift of 41 feet. Then about two miles below the junction of the Desplaines and the Kankakee will appear the Dresden Island lock.

After passing this one the Illinois river can be utilized for several miles in its natural condition until Marseilles is reached and here a lock will be located. This one is, according to L. D. Cornish, assistant chief engineer of the Division of Waterway, 95 per cent completed.

The last lock along the route to be improved by the state will be located in the picturesque Starved Rock region. So here are five great locks, two of them with greater lift than any in the Panama Canal, which will raise and lower tugs and barges a total of 123 feet in the 60 miles between the two Illinois cities LaSalle and Lockport.

Grain and Coal Costs—The Illinois Waterway will require the expenditure of $20,000,000 and take three years to complete. At this writing the state figures that it will save Illinois and western farmers five to seven cents per bushel on every bushel of grain shipped to market on barges; and that it will save the people of Chicago $1 a ton on all coal brought up by boat.

It is estimated that barges of 1,000-ton capacity will be able to operate in fleets of 9 to each tug, the locks being of sufficient size to handle 900 tons of freight at a time. A fleet of 9 to 12 tugs, it is calculated, will be kept constantly plying between Chicago and New Orleans, carrying manufactured articles and grain from the Great Lakes to the Gulf at considerable saving over railroad freight rates and bringing back the sugar, coffee, rice and other products for distribution throughout the North and Northwest.

Chicago now consumes 30,000,000 tons of coal per annum and the consumption is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 tons annually. About one-half of this coal comes from southern Illinois mines within fifty miles of navigable water. Coal from these mines can be delivered to Chicago by water for $1.00 per ton less than present freight rates, consequently a large coal tonnage through the waterway can be depended upon. Mr. Barnes says that he has been approached by and has held many conferences with officials of various corporations seeking information relative to terminal facilities, fleet capacity of the waterway, date of completion, etc. The aggregate tonnage through the waterway for which these corporations are planning totals 15,000,000 tons of coal and 5,000,000 tons of ore.

Use for Freighters—The steel mills of the Chicago and Gary districts receive annually by lake about 8,000,000 tons of iron ore and the freighters which bring it return empty. With Illinois coal costing $1 less per ton, these freighters could make a rate for delivery at upper lake ports and compete successfully with freighters carrying Eastern coal.

Illinois produced in 1902 about 214,000,000 bushels of grain from the area within 40 miles of this waterway and the Illinois river. In 1921 the port of Chicago shipped 78,000,000 bushels of corn by great lakes water carriers. This quantity equals 63 per cent of the 1920 corn production of the state within 40 miles of the waterway. It will be possible to haul the export portion of the grain produced in this area, by trucks to the waterway and in barges to either Chicago or New Orleans at rates materially lower than rail rates.

On the banks of this waterway are found the immense deposits of the commercially famous Ottawa sand, large quantities of which are used by every steel company and foundry from St. Louis to Gary and to points along the Ohio river and the Great Lakes. Also along the banks of this waterway are found inexhaustible deposits of sand and gravel mixed by nature in the proper proportions for concrete so that after separation by screening there remains a very small percentage of waste material. Chicago's annual consumption of sand and gravel is over 3,000,000 cubic yards. Because of the saving in transportation of coal, steel plants in the Chicago area already have announced their intention of owning and operating their own fleets of coal barges.

The Mississippi Valley Association—The Illinois Waterway is being pushed by the Mississippi Valley Association, of which H. H. Merrick of Chicago formerly was president and which now is headed by James E. Smith of St. Louis; the Illinois Waterway Commission, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Waterway Committees of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Waterway Association of Illinois, the Illinois Valley Protective Association and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.

The Tidewater Association is as much interested in the Lakes-to-the-Gulf as it is in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project, because the one is necessary to the other to make Chicago the world's greatest seaport.

Chicago's Assets for Waterway Transportation—Within the Chicago industrial and commercial district, extending from the Evanston line to Gary along the lake shore and far landward, nature and the genius of man have paved the way for waterway transportation to the sea. In submerged lands alone, all publicly owned, the Chicago district possesses nearly 100 square miles, any part of which may be raised into land to serve one great purpose or another. This is an asset of almost incalculable value.

The new $5,000,000 Municipal Pier extending one mile into the lake, was planned and built with Chicago's future as the world's greatest seaport in mind. The pier allows a dockage space of 8,500 feet for ships. Extending east from the headhouse for a distance of 2,340 feet are passenger and freight buildings, each 100 feet wide with an 80-foot roadway between. Several regiments of soldiers, or approximately 20,000 men, could be accommodated in each building. The available space for freight aggregates 456,300 square feet.

Chicago Has Four Harbors—Chicago now has four harbors, and an ordinance passed by the City Council in 1919 provides for the construction of what may be used as an additional harbor, formed by extending Sixteenth and Thirty-first street into Lake Michigan, building up the front and dredging the area between. This will add 8 miles of dockage to the fifty-two miles of water front in the four harbors already equipped with both dock and railroad facilities.

A plan developed by Colonel W. V. Judson, district engineer of the War Department, and now being carried on by John W. Woermann, of the United States Engineers' Office and an Illinois-Indiana commission, proposes another harbor in the three and one-half miles of lake shore between South Chicago and Indiana Harbor, together with adjacent submerged and marshy land constituting Wolf Lake and the margins. This plan has the approval of that branch of the United States Shipping Board devoted to the study and planning for port facilities.

Colonel Judson's plan shows sixteen piers on the Lake Michigan shore, each 3,000 feet long and 750 feet wide, affording simultaneous accommodation for 232 vessels of an average length of 500 feet. In the line of wharves on the lake front there would be railway yards sufficient for the storage and movement of some 16,000 freight cars. His plan further contemplates, inside of the shore line in Wolf Lake, the construction of nine piers, each 750 feet wide and averaging 4,100 feet long, together with 14,200 additional linear feet of quay or wharf fronting, affording accommodation for 212 vessels averaging 500 feet in length. Back of the Wolf Lake piers would be railroad yards large enough to take care of the movement and storage of 8,400 freight cars. Thus the total wharf frontage indicated both within and outside the shore line aggregates 222,840 linear feet, sufficient for 444 vessels. The warehouses planned for the piers alone will accommodate 2,473,500 tons of freight.

Barges from the Illinois and Mississippi river would reach the Wolf Lake wharves

via the sag channel and the little Calumet and Calumet rivers, either passing out of the mouth of the latter into the breakwaters area or by going to Wolf Lake by a canal connecting the south end of the latter with the Calumet. Lake and ocean vessels, with but slight deviation from their courses, stop at wharves at the mouth of the Chicago river to take on or discharge freight. Stops of this character are common at Hamburg, for example.

There are 22 miles of wharves on the Chicago river and nearly seven miles of dockage space at slips. On the Calumet river 14 miles of dockage space is available. Both the Chicago and Calumet rivers have been dredged to a depth of 21 feet.

With the completion of the waterways to the sea and the development of proper transfer port facilities, lighters of proper and other river craft will give Chicago free access to thousands of miles of inland waterways.

The Chicago Plan—Millions Being Spent to Beautify Chicago

The citizens of Chicago are proud of her giant growth, her commercial wealth and her industries but they are also ambitious to build a city that will be second to none in beauty, orderliness and grandeur. To this end public-spirited citizens are banded together working indefatigably on pretentious plans to beautify the city. This group constitutes the Chicago Plan Commission.

Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the commission, describes the organization, its aims and work, in the following manner:

"One of the many things for which Chicago is noted is the Plan of Chicago: a comprehensive, scientific scheme of orderly growth for the entire municipality. Sixteen years ago The Commercial Club of Chicago, an organization of one hundred leading merchants, manufacturers, bankers and professional men, gathered together a staff of the best technical talent obtainable for the preparation of a plan for Chicago.

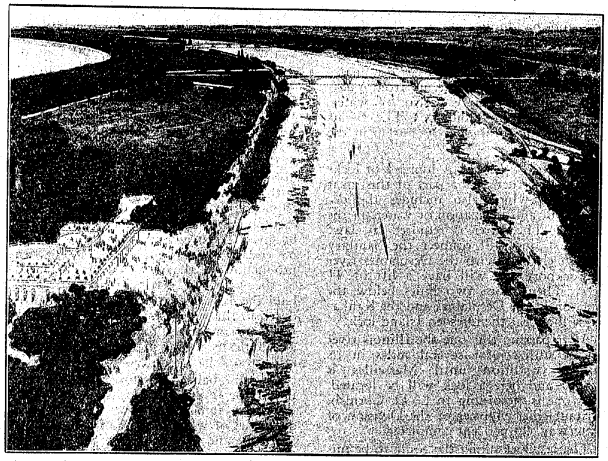
"This staff was headed by the late Daniel Hudson Burnham and by Edward H. Bennett, present Consultant to the Chicago Plan Commission; and they and their associates worked for years with the members of The Commercial Club, producing a Plan acknowledged to be the finest and most comprehensive city plan ever prepared for any American city. The Plan of Chicago admittedly is practical, efficient and representative of the best professional knowledge, supplemented by the wisdom of successful business men.

Plan Presented in 1909—In 1909 The Commercial Club presented the Plan to the municipality, and the City Council created the Chicago Plan Commission to secure the realization of the Plan. The Plan Commission is non-political, non-partisan, non-sectarian and non-sectional, and all its members serve without compensation.

"The Commission has functioned without interruption through three administrations, beginning with its creation during the administration of Mayor Fred A. Busse. The administration of Mayor Carter H. Harrison was a period of much preparatory plan work, both technical and legal; while the William Hale Thompson administration was marked by actual construction of a number of Chicago Plan improvements.

"The 328 members of the Chicago Plan Commission come from every section of Chicago and from every walk of life. The Mayor as honorary president, ex-officio; heads of city departments; chairman of Council committees, and one alderman from each ward compose the ex-officio membership. The permanent headquarters of the Commission are in Room F, Hotel Sherman.

"The powers of the Chicago Plan Commission are purely advisory, and provide only for making recommendations to the City Council and other governmental authorities. The actual carrying out of the recommendations of the Plan Commission comes within the province of whatever governmental agency has jurisdiction in any given case. The success of the Plan of Chicago, therefore, with fourteen of its major features now under way, is due to the unstinted support of public authorities, the press, organizations, and citizens generally, all united for a better city.



New lake front park lagoons, proposed by the Chicago Plan Commission. The view looks south from 22d street.

A Commercial Proposition—Basically, the Plan of Chicago is a commercial plan—a business proposition. Its humanitarian benefits, however, are equally great. In order to maintain our commercial supremacy, Chicago must carry out the Plan of Chicago promptly. Delay will mean greatly increased cost and will entail irreparable loss.

"The need for promptly carrying out the Plan is shown by the fact that, in order to meet the stress of modern competition, American cities the country over are making public improvements on a huge scale. Competing cities are spending millions of dollars to rehabilitate their railroad terminals; to develop harbors; to cut new thoroughfares; and to widen old ones. They are doing all this in order to make it possible for their merchants and manufacturers to save time and money in the conduct of business, and thereby to secure the business that now comes to Chicago.

"Cities the world over have recognized that making themselves attractive is a paying investment of the highest order. Before a city can call itself metropolitan it must be placed upon the soundest economic basis possible, and it must be made attractive, comfortable and convenient. Doing this, as proposed by the Plan of Chicago, will attract people and business from everywhere, besides adding to the value of real estate all over Chicago, and increasing the annual revenue of the city.

Will Aid Business—The Plan of Chicago will make it easier and cheaper to do business, and will do away with overcrowded and unhealthy conditions in our streets and homes. It will provide ample opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation in every section of the city, thus adding to the health, wealth, and happiness of every citizen.

"Fourteen street improvements proposed in the Plan of Chicago are being carried out by the Board of Local Improvements. Chief among them are the Michigan avenue, Roosevelt road and South Water street improvements, which, together with widened Canal street, form a quadrangle of wide thoroughfares around the central business district; and the opening, widening and extension of Ogden, Western and Ashland avenues and Robey street.

"The benefits of street improvements are two-fold. First, they will greatly facilitate the movement of traffic to and fro and will save time and money for everybody by relieving traffic congestion, speeding up street car service and providing ample room for future growth. In the second place, they will increase property values throughout a wide surrounding area. Michigan avenue indicates this.

That improvement cost $16,000,000; the value of property in the surrounding area on side and parallel streets, including the frontage along Michigan avenue itself, has increased more than $100,000,000 and that increase will be continued for many years to come with the northward expansion of the intensively developed loop district.

Improving Street Facilities—The creation and improvement of street facilities in the outlying districts, and the establishment of good roads radiating out from and encircling Chicago in four great circuits, have received attention. In fact, work has already started on the inner circuit, girdling the city from Lake Michigan (at Peterson avenue) on the north to the lake again on the south (near 134th street). Ninety-five per cent of the three other circuits and the radial thoroughfares now exist, and need only to be extended and connected to complete the system.

"It is difficult for public facilities of all kinds to keep pace with the remarkable growth of Chicago. This is particularly true of the post office department. As the Plan of Chicago points out, adequate postal facilities at Chicago are of national importance. Chicago is the greatest mail distributing point in the country. Mail comes from every direction by the twenty-seven different railroad systems that begin or end here. Tons upon tons of mail reach Chicago in bulk and are here sorted for distribution throughout the country, to say nothing of the tonnage of our own business houses.

"In spite of new parcel post facilities, recently provided, the present post office, with its dark and unsanitary working quarters, is adequate and uneconomic. It causes unwarranted delays in all classes of mail and incalculable loss to the commerce of Chicago and of the country as a whole.

A New Post Office—This condition has caused the Chicago Plan Commission to recommend as a site for a new and adequate post office, the two blocks between Canal, Clinton, Madison and Adams streets. This site is the best possible location for such a purpose because it is accessible to and from all parts of the city; it affords the shortest connection by wagon and tube to the present post office; it has adequate street area around it; it has the advantage of fronting upon the two-level portion of Canal street, affording truck access from Clinton street to the lower level, and from Canal street to the main floor; and, finally, it is located between the Northwestern and Union terminals, where sixty per cent of the mail of Chicago is handled.

"Transportation facilities are vital in any growing community, and the capacity of terminals governs the effectiveness of railroad transportation to a considerable degree. Therefore, the Plan of Chicago took cognizance of the need for modernizing and rehabilitating the various railroad terminals of Chicago. This intricate problem is well on the way to early solution. Two vast railroad terminal developments provided for in the Plan of Chicago are under way, and plans are being drawn covering the terminal development of the remaining railroads. The Illinois Central Railroad Company is erecting its new terminal overlooking Grant Park at Roosevelt Road and Indiana avenue, and is under contract with the city to electrify its facilities within the next fifteen or eighteen years. The cost to the railroad company of this entire work is estimated at approximately $88,000,000.

The Union Station—On the west side, the Union Station group of railroads is carrying out a terminal development for their passenger and freight facilities that will cost, it is estimated, $75,000,000. As part of this rehabilitation, these railroads are carrying out at their own expense sixteen improvements recommended by the Chicago Plan Commission, consisting of opening and widening streets and building and widening bridges and viaducts. The new station, now under construction, will occupy the square block between Jackson boulevard and Canal, Clinton and Adams streets.

"The development of harbor facilities has not been forgotten. In addition to Chicago's splendid new $5,000,000 municipal pier, designed to care for both passengers and freight, the city is developing Lake Calumet as an industrial harbor. Plans have also been drawn for the possible development of a mammoth transfer harbor near the southern edge of the city in case the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway becomes a reality.

"Elsewhere the lake front of Chicago is being developed for park purposes, although reservations have been made for future adequate harbor development, should the need therefor ever arise. On the northern shore of Lake Michigan Lincoln Park is being extended in line with the Plan of Chicago. On the south, 1,138 acres—nearly two square miles—of parks are being created by the South Park Commissioners in the five-mile distance between Grant and Jackson Parks.

Chicago's Water Front—When the lake front development has been complete, Chicago will have the most magnificent water front in the world, with a 40-mile drive along the edge of the lake. East-and-west street car lines will provide frequent access from any part of the city for a single carfare, while many miles of boulevards will furnish access for vehicles. The development includes the widening of South Park avenue in order to extend Grand boulevard northward to Randolph street, where it is proposed eventually to connect it with Lake Shore drive at the foot of the municipal pier.

"Other features of the lake front improvement are the Field Museum of Natural History, the Stadium, nine large bathing beaches, a 600-foot wide lagoon, and outdoor recreational facilities of all sorts, including golf, tennis, baseball, rowing, canoeing, motor boating, sailing, picnicing and the like.

"Another recreational feature of the Plan of Chicago is the country playground or forest preserve park system. The Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners of Cook County has acquired 25,000 acres of beautiful woodlands in and around Chicago. These are easily reached by automobile, street car, railroad or interurban line. The humanitarian and commercial value of these preserves is almost beyond computation. Like the lake front parks, the street widenings, and the other Plan of Chicago improvements, they will not only add to the health, convenience and happiness of our people, but will increase surrounding property values and attract visitors from everywhere.

"These are only a few of the eighty-seven different projects in every part of Chicago that are pending before the Chicago Plan Commission for consideration. Thus it is plain that the Plan of Chicago is truly an All-Chicago proposition and one that merits the support of every citizen, no matter where he lives. The completion of the improvements proposed in the Plan of Chicago will result in immeasurable financial benefit to the city and all its inhabitants. It will add to the health, the pleasure and the contentment of every citizen. Let us all, therefore, join hands in a determined, persistent effort to carry out the beneficial projects in the Plan of Chicago with the utmost rapidity possible."

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Financial Backing Secured—The successful work of the Chicago Plan Commission has been made possible by the financial backing of public-spirited citizens in addition to such assistance as the city could give.

The Commercial Clubs of Chicago has been most generous in its support. At the very outset it subscribed $85,000 for the creation of a technical plan and for the publication of the Club's magnificent report. Since then other sums have been contributed until today more than $300,000 has been put at the disposal of the Commission to help it carry out its work.

"Distinguished Chicagoans and members of the Commercial Club of Chicago, who served on special plan committees, and who made the work of the Plan Commission possible by their personal financial contributions to public service were: Arthur T. Aldis, J. Ogden Armour, Frank H. Armstrong, Sewell L. Avery, Edward E. Ayer, Alfred L. Baker, Edgar A. Bancroft, Adolphus C. Bartlett, J. Harley Bradley, William L. Brown, Eugene J. Buffington, Leonard A. Busby, Edward B. Butler, H. M. Byllesby, Augustus A. Carpenter, Benjamin Carpenter, Clyde M. Carr, Edward F. Carry, Leslie Carter (deceased), William J. Chalmers, William E. Clow, Charles H. Conover (deceased), Charles R. Corwith (deceased), Alfred Cowles, Rensselaer W. Cox, Charles R. Crane, R. T. Crane, Joseph M. Cudahy, J. J. Dau, Charles G. Dawes, Rufus C. Dawes, Frederic A. Delano, Albert B. Dick, Thomas E. Donnelley, Albert J. Earling, Bernard A. Eckhart, Howard Elting, Francis C. Farwell, Granger Farwell, John V. Farwell, Henry B. Favill (de-

ceased), Samuel A. Felton, Louis A. Ferguson, Stanley Field, Edwin G. Foreman, David R. Forgan, James B. Forgan, William A. Fuller, W. A. Gardner, John J. Glessner, Richard C. Hall, Ernest A. Hamill, Albert W. Harris, James O. Heyworth, Harlow H. Higinbotham, Hale Holden, James L. Houghteling (deceased), Marvin Hughitt, E. D. Hulbert, Charles H. Hulburd, Edward N. Hurley, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel Insull, Frank Jones, David B. Jones, Chauncey Keep, Rollin A. Keyes, Robert P. Lamont, Victor F. Lawson, Thies J. Lefnens (deceased), Robert T. Lincoln, Hugh J. McBirney, Alexander A. McCormick, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, Medell McCormick, Hiram R. McCullough, Donald R. McLennan, Franklin MacVeach, Clayton Mark, C. H. Markham, Arthur Meeker, George Merryweather, John J. Mitchell, Joy Morton, Mark Morton, Charles D. Norton, LaVerne W. Noyes, Joseph E. Otis, Clarence S. Pellet, Charles Piez, John T. Pirie, Allen B. Pond, Edwin A. Potter, H. H. Porter, Alexander H. Revell, George M. Reynolds, Harrison B. Riley, Edward P. Ripley, Theodore W. Robinson, Julius Rosenwald, Martin A. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John G. Shedd, James Simpson, Louis A. Seeberger, Byron L. Smith (deceased), Solomon A. Smith, Walter Byron Smith, J. A. Spoor, Albert A. Sprague (deceased), Albert A. Sprague, II, Homer A. Stillwell (deceased), Charles L. Strobel, Bernard E. Sunny, Edward F. Swift, Louis F. Swift, Charles H. Thorne, Robert J. Thorne, Frederick W. Upham, Charles H. Wacker, Ezra J. Warner, Frank O. Wetmore, Arthur D. Wheeler (deceased), Harry A. Wheeler, John E. Wilder, Oliver T. Wilson, Walter H. Wilson and Wallace C. Winter."

The Chicago Plan and Why Needed Today—The Plan of Chicago itself is of the greatest interest. Taken in connection with Chicago's physical layout and strategic geographic location, it is almost dramatic.

Chicago, bound by Lake Michigan on the east, spreads from the lake in the shape of a huge fan, level and interlaced with railroad tracks. So flat is it, and so low it was in 1857, that a considerable portion of what is now the central section had to be raised from twelve to fifteen feet to give the city proper drainage.

Chicago, like Petrograd, is literally a raised city—the difference being, as a certain vivid mind put it, Petrograd was built on piling and Chicago was jacked up from a swamp.

Gordon S. Hubbard, one of Chicago's early white settlers, states that when he made his first trips in an open canoe from Mackinac on expeditions to trade with the Indians for skins and other commodities, it was necessary, when Chicago was reached, to transport the canoes and their stock by hand over a large tract of low marsh which intervened between the banks of the lake on the way to the Illinois river.

It is also a matter of historical record that in the early days, when Chicago was a mere village, the mud was so deep in the main streets, now the Loop section, that signs were frequently posted, reading "No bottom here."

Occasionally, even today, during heavy rainfalls, water backs up in the mains and floods the basements of downtown buildings.

The plainlike surface of Chicago reduces the physical problem of city planning to the minimum. No such hardships confront the city planner as exist in a hilly city like Seattle, or a city of surface rock, like parts of New York.

Chicago's Problems—Chicago's problems are chiefly those of rapid growth and haphazard development, due to the lack of proper planning at an early time. In this it is quite comparable to London, where a single central street improvement a mile in length and 100 feet wide cost the British capital $30,000,000.

Chicago has been termed a "haphazard group of overgrown villages." This, while a bit extravagant, is almost literally true. As the city grew and spread out over a vast area, budding centers and small towns were assimilated without systematic street connections.

The streets of the main city were laid out, apparently without any particular reason, 66 feet wide—the width of a country road from time immemorial. A few streets are 80 feet wide and a very few boulevards are 100 feet wide. Splendid Michigan avenue, the widest thoroughfare, for the distance of one mile skirting Grant Park in the city's center, is 130 feet wide.

The main scheme of the city's streets is the right angle—good for a small city but despairingly inadequate for a great city.

Diagonal or "cut across lots" time-saving thoroughfares so essential to the transit of a city of millions are few in number.

The number of thriving, outlying business centers is unusually large. Although these are widely distributed, covering all sections, the major business and transportation of the city centers in the central section known as the Loop, which, in extent of intensive development covers about one-quarter of a square mile.

Business Encroaches on Residential Sections—Business has been shamefully—almost criminally—allowed to encroach upon the finer residential sections. So flagrant has this practice become that lots for business purposes on one of the finest boulevards in a "smart" section have sold as high as $1,000 a front foot, seven miles from the corner of State and Madison streets, the heart of Chicago.

Within a few paces of this central intersection, a lot for the erection of a mammoth department store was sold in 1904 at $25,000 a front foot. At the same time, one mile due west from that point one could scarcely "give property away" at $300 the front foot.

Whole sections which only a few years ago were built up with palatial homes of the wealthy have become the rendezvous of business and industry.

This transformation of property in large cities is, under any circumstances, more or less inevitable; but it is grossly extravagant and uneconomic. Such wholesale slaughter of values, although restored in transfer to other usage, has no economic advantage. The remedy for this and nearly every other form of property abuse lies in the establishment of a proper zoning system. American cities are slow to realize that the proper building of cities rests upon a feasible and orderly plan for the distribution of business, industrial and residential sections. The establishment and maintenance of building lines—a common matter of abuse under the lack of a zoning system—would also be regulated by such a measure. Enormous property loss would thus be saved and the city's attractiveness materially enhanced and made permanent.

The Railway Problem—Added to Chicago's misfortunes in not planning early enough, big enough, and according to a scientific plan, the railways were allowed to enroach upon the city's center until 35 per cent of the entire central section is occupied with approach and switch tracks and terminals—both freight and passenger.

What a situation of disorder, confusion and consequent inconvenience and poor development this has caused, although indescribable, can be somewhat imagined, when it is known that there are 27 trunk lines of railways terminating in Chicago; that whole sections a mile long and a half a mile wide, a stone's throw from the city's business hub, have been blotted out by railway occupancy; that, of the city's 19 platted east and west and north and south streets, only 11 traverse the center, the others having been blocked or cut off by the railway tracks; then it will be realized what a menace the "roads" have been to the proper physical development of the city. No such situation obtains in any other city in the world. It is equally true and of advantage that no such railway center exists elsewhere in the world."

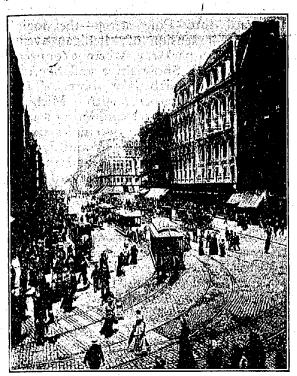
The Plan is Comprehensive—The plan of Chicago overlooks no feature of the city's future growth. It has "for its prime object the making of a centralized city by a proper connecting street system. Its secondary objects, but of primary importance, are the readjustment of its railway facilities and the safeguarding of the public health through the acquisition of sufficient park area conveniently located for all the people.

Such a plan is at once highly practical and altogether desirable, and cannot work a hardship on any interest or class. In its wake there can follow only marked benefit and attractive and orderly development.

Commercially, city planning has to do with the regular arrangement of streets within the city. Its aim is to save time and effort in traffic between the various sections. Socially, city planning has to do with adequate provision for the public health. This is gained through the best location of parks and playgrounds and the opening to light and air of crowded housing districts.

A proper city plan is the foundation for all social and commercial advance. For people to remain healthy and happy, they must have proper houses in which to live. Adequate street facilities affect the housing problem, as people must be able to go quickly and easily to and from their homes and places of business.

It Solves Problems of Congestion—The Plan of Chicago solves these vital problems of congestion, traffic and public health. The completion of the Plan will do away with the crowding in the city and its streets and so promote the health and happiness



An old street scene at a busy Loop corner in the days of horse cars and before traffic "cops" were necessary.

of all. It will make traffic more convenient, and so make it easier and cheaper to carry on business. Thus the wealth of the city and of its people will increase more rapidly than would otherwise be possible. The plan will give Chicago more and larger parks and playgrounds and better and lighter streets. Hence the whole people will be more healthy and better able to carry on the work of the great city.

Authorities who have studied city growth for years state that the movement of mankind toward cities has only started. They say that it is sure to continue with increasing force for many years to come. Other men of science have devoted their lives to study of the effect of city life upon humanity. They declare that the physical condition of city dwellers is rapidly declining in comparison with that of those who live in the country. Everyone realizes that city life is more intense and nerve straining than out-of-door country life. City life saps the energy of men and makes them less efficient. The remedy for this lies in providing increased means of open-air recreation, better sanitation in city houses, and more light and air in city streets.

The Plan of Chicago provides for complying with this imperative demand. It forms the foundation upon which proper recreation facilities may be supplied where they are essential. Sufficient park area in a great city is the thing most necessary next to convenient and orderly street arrangement. As the only means of avoiding civic disaster due to haphazard growth, Chicago has entered upon its big constructive task of carrying out the Plan of Chicago. This general Plan with its two hundred miles of street improvements, its parks and playground sites, and its magnificent development of the shore of Lake Michigan, is fundamentally hygienic and humanitarian.

Provides for Traffic Needs—The Plan of Chicago provides for the easy movement of traffic by widening and extending existing streets, by cutting new ones, and by properly connecting all thoroughfares. It proposes also parks and playgrounds in each section of the city. It suggests a superb system of water front parks, lagoons, driveways, harbors and pleasure piers along the shore of Lake Michigan. It contains suggestions for the improvement of the Chicago river, especially along its banks. It provides for adequate transportation facilities, including the proper location of freight and passenger terminals and for the location of the west side post office and other public buildings. The Plan of Chicago contemplates the creation of a five-mile course for rowing regattas, a course for international motor-boat races along the city's shore line between Grant and Jackson parks, and many large bathing beaches. Inland it proposes a vast system of good roads encircling and radiating from the city. These would give convenient access between the city and the magnificent system of outer parks or forest preserves being created just beyond the city limits on all sides.

The Question of Proper Housing—Two other questions of large public importance are closely allied to the work of the Chicago Plan Commission. One is the question of proper housing of the people in the congested districts, and the other is that of dividing the city into districts. In one kind of district only residences would be allowed, in another only factories and industries, and in a third only commerce and business. This is known as "zoning" or "districting" the city. To both these important questions the commission is giving thought and aid. It believes, however, that they deserve the exclusive attention of specially created organizations.

In Chicago, in the twenty-five years ending with 1906, more than two hundred and twenty-two million dollars were spent for extraordinary betterments and improvements. This colossal sum affords startling evidence of what might have been accomplished toward the realization of a plan such as is now being worked out had the city adopted an official plan a generation ago.

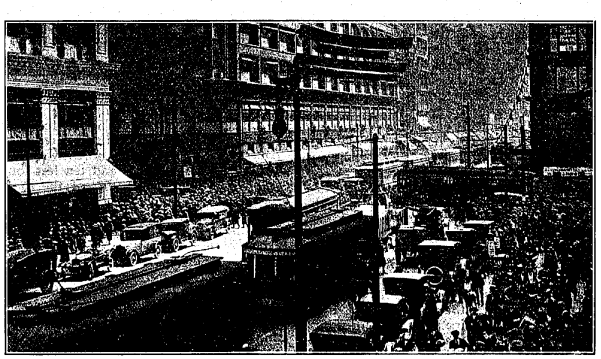
Similar examples apply in other cities. Nothing should so move the city dweller and the authorities to action for a scientific plan as do such simple facts.

Plans for Parks and Railways—The park plans in the Plan of Chicago, in addition to reclaiming two thousand acres of submerged lands along the lake front, provide for interior parks and playgrounds and twenty-one thousand acres of forest preserves, half of which have been acquired.

The foundation of the street system is a quadrangle bounding a three-mile square of the city's center. The four streets comprising it are being widened and otherwise improved to make a great "clearing house" for traffic around the heart of the city, instead of being forced to go through it. Another similar circuit is designed for the square a mile distant from the quadrangle, and diagonal streets are planned to converge in the civic center and on a central axis east and west. Other diagonal streets are planned for the convenient adjustment of cross-town traffic and for the proper connection of the outlying centers.

The railways, it is planned, shall be housed in three units instead of six as at present. The eastern roads, with the exception of the Pennsylvania and the southern roads, are to terminate in the Illinois Central Station at 12th street, on the lake front. A magnificent new station, sufficient for fifty years, is planned to care for these. The western roads, as well as the Pennsylvania from the east, will terminate in the splendid new west side station, ordinances for which already have been granted. Work on this terminal, at Canal street and Jackson boulevard, was held up on account of the war. The Northwestern road is to remain as the sole occupant of its fine new station two blocks to the north. Between these two terminals where is handled 62 per cent of the city's mail, a two-block post office site has been selected for a badly needed new central post office. The purchase of this site was voted by the House, but the war sent the appropriation bill to the Senate waste basket.

This arrangement, which will permanently remove the Polk street, LaSalle street and Harrison street stations, will open up four extremely important north and south streets to public use through the "closed" railway area. It will also admit of the straightening of the river for nearly



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A highly interesting photograph looking south on State Street and showing the congested traffic Conditions at the corner of State and Madison streets, said by many to be the busiest and most traveled corner in the world.

a mile from Polk to Sixteenth street. This greatly needed improvement will materially increase property values in that section and will make possible several new street openings. This project and the railway terminal matters are being worked out by the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission, the appointment of which was recommended to the City Council by the Plan Commission and a body of public-spirited citizens.

The Twelfth Street Project—The first step in carrying out the Plan of Chicago was an important one. It involved the widening of Twelfth street. This street has been described as "one of the most important east and west streets in the city. It is the first mile section-line south of the city's center. It passes through a most squalid and densely congested Ghetto and tenement district and crossing the Chicago river, cuts through a solid half mile of railway terminal approach tracks to the important commercial arteries—State street and Wabash and Michigan avenues, terminating a block beyond in a narrow gap at the Illinois Central station.

Forms Boundary of "Quadrangle"—In the Plan of Chicago Twelfth street forms the southern boundary of the "Quadrangle," the other boundaries of which are Michigan avenue, skirting the lake on the east; Chicago avenue, the first mile-section street north of the center; and Halsted street, the first mile-section street to the west. The inner northern boundary of this quadrangle is South Water street, home of Chicago's produce market and the inner western boundary is Canal street, which is the first north and south street west of the Chicago river and the rim of the Loop district.

This quadrangle is the foundation of the street circulatory system in the Plan of Chicago. It is flanked by other quadrangles more remote from the center and is penetrated by important diagonal thoroughfares. This central quadrangle of streets, it is planned, should be widened, extended and properly connected to form a great clearing basin for traffic about the city's commercial center to relieve congestion at its heart, to facilitate traffic to and from the railway terminals situated upon its route, and to provide facilities in its course for the lessening of cross traffic.

While the majority of Chicagoans prior to the propaganda of the Plan Commission had little knowledge of Twelfth street and literally none concerning its basic value in the Plan of Chicago, yet so inspired had they become with the plan idea that even in this, its early inception, the bond issue for its construction was authorized in November, 1912, by a majority vote of 21,787.

New Viaduct Built — The West Twelfth street improvement involved the widening of that thoroughfare from 66 to 108 feet for a mile and a half west of the Chicago river, the building of a great new bridge and the construction of a new 118-foot wide steel and concrete viaduct over the network of railway tracks for the distance of a half mile east of the river to Wabash avenue. At that point the old street was only 50 feet wide.

The suit to secure possession of the necessary land began in the Superior Court November 27, 1914. On November 9, 1915, the court overruled all legal objections to the Twelfth street improvement. The final favorable court decision in this case, rendered on June 14, 1916, opened the way for the city to tear down the buildings, widen the street, and build the viaduct. The first piece of property to be taken by the city was paid for on August 25, 1916, on which day the work of tearing down the buildings started. The widening was finished on December 20, 1917, when a great celebration was held, which was attended by more than 100,000 people. The finished work, however, was only west of the river, the bridge and viaduct are now being completed. Eight years elapsed from the recommendation of the Plan Commission for this improvement until the completion of the first section of it, and nearly seven years from the time the ordinance was adopted and the bonds voted by the people. But today the old 60-foot street is a magnificent avenue 108 feet wide, a splendid example of twentieth century planning. The total cost of the improvement was $4,500,000. To the eastward, the new highway will terminate at the Field Museum, on the lake front and its western terminus will be adjacent to the splendid forest preserves existing outside of the city limits."

Michigan Boulevard Improvements

While work was progressing on the Twelfth street improvement the Plan Commission turned their attention to the Michigan boulevard situation which needed extensive improvements.

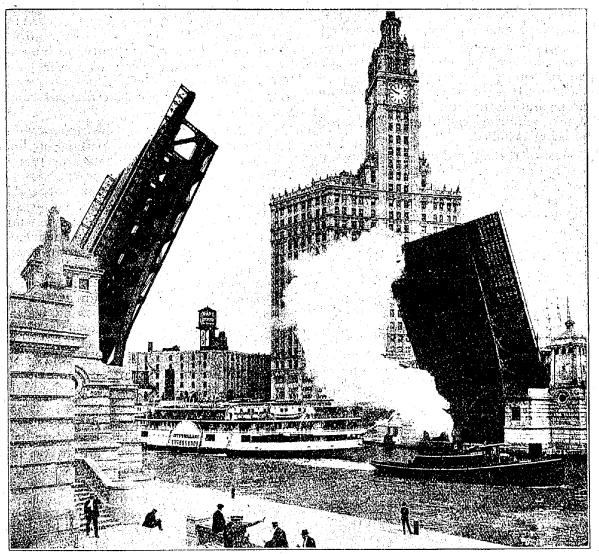
"Michigan avenue is the base line of the city's traffic. It is destined to carry the heaviest traffic of any street in the world. Already it is famed as one of the world's finest thoroughfares, but its "splendid mile," 130 feet wide, has extended only from Twelfth street north to the Public Library at Randolph street. There its spaciousness was lost in a 66-foot squalid gap. Its remaining distance of three blocks to the north branch of the Chicago river was lined on both sides with ancient, squatty and half dilapidated buildings. To the south of the gap towered splendid buildings containing on their ground floors the city's finest retail shops; interspersed were palatial hotels and artistic clubs and theatre buildings; opposite stood the Majestic Art Institute and the broad acres of Grant Park skirting Lake Michigan. Behold the other picture—north through the gap the street presented the appearance of a poor, tenth-rate city. It was almost impossible to conduct business there on account of the constant jam of vehicles in its narrow passage and such as there was, was nondescript and of little value. Many vacant buildings showed the grime of years upon their windows, their door lintels were hung with cobwebs and a general air of decadence prevailed. At the corner of Randolph street where the street narrowed northward to less than half the width southward, traffic was barricaded by the 66-foot jutting building line which caused the vehicles struggling to enter the gap to be massed in solid and almost inextricable confusion. At the river traffic was obliged to make a sharp turn up a steep grade to cross the Rush street bridge and thence it continued in that narrow, over-crowded thoroughfare for blocks before it could again turn lakeward into Pine street—the logical imaginary extension of Michigan avenue—to Lincoln parkway, where it connected with the Lake Shore drive and Sheridan road up the north lake shore. These boulevards, together with Michigan avenue, form the direct connecting arteries between Lincoln Park, two miles northward from the city's center, and Jackson Park, five miles southward, and they are likewise a part of the boulevard chain connecting the entire park system of the city. To complete this chain, as well as to extend Michigan avenue itself, the Plan of Chicago provided for widening that thoroughfare to the maximum width of 130 feet and to carry it on a straight line via a new bridge into the Lake Shore drive north of the river, a distance of slightly less than one mile.

The Old Rush Street Bridge—The Rush street bridge was one of the most crowded in the world. It carried 16 per cent more traffic than London Bridge, long known as the most congested vehicular bridge in the world. The seven east and west streets immediately north and south of the Rush street bridge carried 38 per cent more traffic across Michigan avenue to and from the railway freight terminals on the lake front and the warehouse district on the west side than enters London at its seven principal points of entrance. The Rush street bridge carried 77 per cent of all the commercial vehicle entering the Loop district from the north side of the city. The four other bridges—the farthest being only four blocks distant—carry the remainder. This enormous traffic, aggravated in summer by the opening of the bridges to pass deep draft lake vessels, supplemented by the heavy cross traffic, caused a confusion that beggard description.

A Double Deck Scheme—The Michigan avenue extension plan as carried out is a double-deck scheme. Both the street and the bridge have two levels. The upper one extends from building line to building line—the full width, 130 feet. New buildings abutting on either side have unrivaled advantage of two streets—the lower one used for heavy traffic and the upper one for the light traffic-way and main entrance thoroughfare to the store buildings. The approaches to the upper levels are so imperceptible as to be scarcely noticeable. The south approach is less than a two per cent grade and the one on the north is three per cent.

The New Bridge is Unique—This new big bridge which has been in use for some time is the first of its kind to be erected in America. It has "made" north Michigan avenue. Two hundred and ten feet long and 90 feet wide, it is one of the show spots in Chicago. All heavy north and south bound traffic is confined to the lower level and the rapid and light traffic has the exclusive use of the upper level. The bridge of both approaches open out on great plazas 225 feet square. Ample light and sanitation is provided for the lower level and the upper one has been made highly ornamental and is brilliantly illuminated at night.

This constitutes one of the most remarkable and beneficial street improvements ever undertaken by any city. It practically adds another mile (and a splendid one) to Chicago's fashionable shopping center. New buildings are being erected in keeping with beauty and increased use of the upper boulevard section. One of the first was the Wrigley building, an addition to which is now being built. The London Guarantee building is in the process of construction. Across from the Wrigley building will be erected the magnificent tower which will mark a new era in the architecture of Chicago's skyscrapers."



The Link Bridge, Chicago's triumph, connecting the north and south boulevard systems at Michigan Avenue. Built of structural steel with riveted trusses, this double-deck giant spans the 255 feet of the Chicago river, opening and closing rapidly many times throughout the day.

New Bridge Breaks Record for Traffic Carried—No bridge in the world can compare with the new Michigan boulevard structure in point of traffic accommodated, as recent figures show that this bridge takes care of nearly double the amount of traffic daily that the famous London bridge does.

Statistics on record in the office of the city statistician, Frederick Rex, also show that traffic over this bridge is considerably in excess of that over the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg or Queensboro bridges in New York City.

On an average week day 30,569 automobiles, 494 motor busses, 2,011 trucks and 1,414 wagons—a total of 34,488 vehicles—pass over the upper and lower decks of the Michigan avenue bridge every twelve hours, as compared with 18,387 over the London Bridge.

Cars numbering 9,700 and 5,188 vehicles—a total of 14,888—pass every twenty-four hours over the Brooklyn bridge and 20,785 vehicles and 3,475 cars—a total of 24,260—pass over Manhattan bridge. Traffic on Williamsburg bridge includes 9,651 cars and 17,480 vehicles, a total of 27,131; on Queensboro bridge, 2,494 cars and 17,858 vehicles, a total of 20,352. Hence the traffic on the Chicago bridge during twelve hours exceeds that on any one of these important bridges for twenty-four hours.

The increase in the value of real estate due to the construction of the Michigan avenue bridge has already exceeded $100,000,000, according to the estimate of members of the Chicago and Cook County Real Estate Boards. The total cost of the

Taking Care of the Railways—Added to Chicago's misfortunes because the city did not start earlier on a definite plan for the city is the fact that the railways have been allowed to encroach upon the city's central section until thirty-five per cent of this area has been occupied by tracks, terminals and other properties.

Although but little more than a hundred years ago Chicago was being raided by Indians, today 100,000 miles of railroad lead into it from all over the United States, bringing merchandise to a hundred freight yards into three hundred receiving stations.

Chicago is daily served by 1,339 passenger trains, carrying nearly 200,000 people.

Chicago is the hub around which revolves a large per cent of the country's mail business. Chicago is the great clearing house for grain, live stock, lumber and general merchandise.

The city has grown so rapidly that only by great administrative forethought are its daily traffic problems solved. One-third of the central area of Chicago is railroad land, blocking street traffic and obstructing the normal growth of the business section. To conceive a satisfactory plan for reorganizing these commercial sections has required genius; and to win the fights for its accomplishment has taken untiring enthusiasm. The problems have been solved; the reconstruction work is already begun, and—with all her commerce—Chicago bids fair to become one of the world's best organized and most beautiful cities.

The New Union Station—Foundations for a magnificent Union Station are now being laid. Actual work on this terminal has started, and when the blunt jaws of a steam shovel sank into the earth at Clinton and Adams streets several months ago it marked the first construction work on the main building of the Union Station project and the passing of what has been an eyesore for years. The vast structure, if predictions of the engineers in charge come true, will be completed in about two years.

The main building will occupy the block bounded by Jackson boulevard, Canal, Adams and Clinton streets. The train concourse will extend over the territory between Adams street, Jackson boulevard, Canal street and the Chicago river.

The first work on the Union Station was done in September, 1914. Street levels in the neighborhood were changed to meet plans for the new building and bridges were built.

Original Plans Changed — Original plans for the west side improvement have been changed. Instead of only a low structure devoted exclusively to Union Station purposes, similar to the Northwestern Station, the new terminal will be surmounted by a 17-story office building.

The new depot will result in the practical reconstruction of the entire area bounded by Washington street, the Chicago river, Harrison street and Clinton street, and will provide for the business development of the next fifty years.

Concrete and steel viaducts, dock walls for the Chicago river and two traffic levels for Canal street are all included in the plan. The passenger terminal, housing trains of both north and south approach, provides 21 tracks. Above the train sheds will rise a monumental structure bounded on four sides by a colonade and crowned by a lofty waiting room. Sixty million dollars will be spent for this and the great freight terminals to the south.

Ten Millions Already Spent—To date more than ten million dollars have been spent by the Union Station company, representing the four railways using the station, for the construction of streets and viaducts for the benefit of the city. In addition, the Pennsylvania Railroad has erected a freight house at a cost of four millions, as a part of the plan, while each

of the three other road interests is now putting up a freight station in the vicinity.

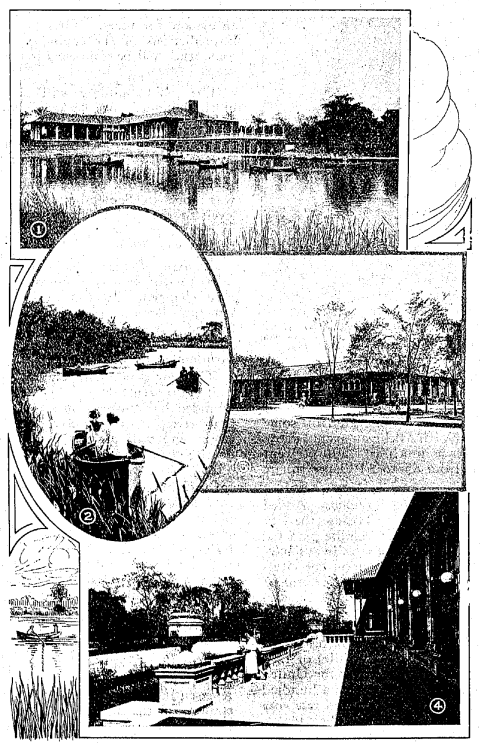
Coincident with the sweeping improvement of the city's railroad terminals will come the reclamation of four and one-half acres as the result of the plan to straighten the Chicago river between Taylor street and Sixteenth street. It is proposed to cut out a big bend in the channel, thus redeeming ground that would be worth, at prevailing values, more than enough to pay for the improvement, to say nothing of the increase of values due to making property that now lies west of the river available to receive the overflow of the central business district. It will have the further effect of permitting the extension of four principal north and south streets through the railroad district.

The New Post Office—Between the new Union Station and that of the Northwestern it is proposed to locate the new west side post office, which will be commensurate with Chicago's position as the central clearing point for the mail of the entire country. Chicago's postal business is greater than the combined business of Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and 62 per cent of this mail enters and leaves the Union and Northwestern stations. The advantage of having the new post office in that vicinity, therefore, is obvious. It is the only logical location that will fit in with the city's imperative needs and the Plan of Chicago.

The new mail terminal erected just south of Van Buren street at a cost of $6,000,000 is part of the Union Station group. Recent extensions of plans for equipping this station will give it more miles of belt conveyors than any other building in the world, postal officials said.

This six-story mail terminal will greatly relieve serious congestion due to out-of-date equipment and lack of floor space. Four floors will be devoted to a great extent to serving the mail order houses of Chicago. It is for parcel post distribution and separation that four miles of belt conveyors, requiring eight miles of belting are being installed.

Most of the belt mileage will be used in distribution of 280,000 pieces of parcel post daily, the average received at the Chicago post office. Although this terminal will handle 8,200,000 parcel post pieces a month when it opens, it is built for twice the traffic. More than 260,000 sacks of paper mail will also be handled. In the basement forty-two mail cars can be filled with mail at one time.



1—Northwest view of Columbus Park refectory, showing boat landing. 2—View of lagoon at Columbus Park. 3—Front View of Columbus Park refectory. 4—Terrace in front of refectory, Columbus Park.

Plans for Developing Chicago's Lake Front are Wonderful—Chicago's great asset, Lake Michigan, has not been lost sight of in planning big and beautiful things for the city. That part of the city-wide plan which concerns the improvement of the lake front can be called the very heart of the whole ambitious scheme.

The idea is to create miles of parks and waterways on a waterway in the very heart of the city. But even as interesting and wonderful as the plan is, the fact that it is going to cost practically nothing as far as taxpayers are concerned is even more astounding. By using Chicago's waste materials to fill in the lake this is accomplished.

Briefly the Plan of Chicago provides for a complete remodeling of the shore line of 21 miles from the Indiana line to the suburb of Wilmette on the north.

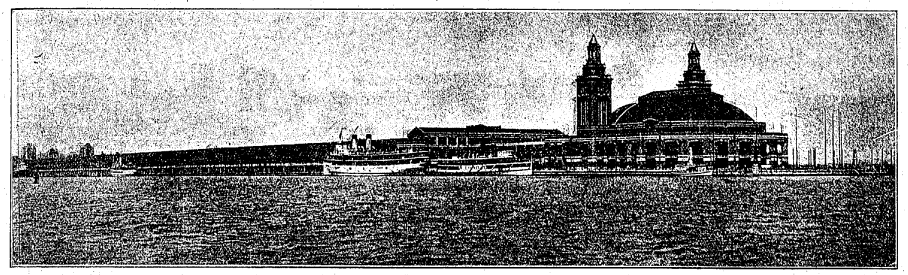
"In planning the Lake Front parks, the architects took into account the public demand for extensive areas of pleasure grounds. They recognized the desire of the people to have a place for motor boating, yachting, rowing, bathing and other water enjoyments. So their plans provide for islands covering hundreds of acres along the shore, also for a wide water-course extending for miles along the city's front bordered by park lands on either side, to form one of the finest courses in the world for rowing regattas, motor boat and yacht races and other forms of aquatic sport."

Developing the Lake Front—During the next ten years nearly fifteen hundred acres of submerged lands are to be reclaimed between the mouth of the Chicago River and Jackson Park. The city's waste material, including earth from building excavations, will aggregate forty million cubic yards in that time—sufficient to fill in the whole area of the new lake front park. Much of the waste will come from industrial plants which have exhausted their present dumping spaces, and the city will receive a revenue of about three hundred thousand dollars a year in return for the privilege of using the lake front. The value of the land after the filling-in process is complete is estimated by the Chicago Real Estate Board at $50,000,000.

Desire to Complete It In Ten Years—If it is desired to have the new park completed in less than ten years, the time can be reduced by the use of dredges, with a saving of about a year for each dredge put into operation. The cost of dredging is estimated at only a little more than the amount of revenue to be received from dumping privileges.

All the park authorities of Chicago have worked steadily toward the ideals set forth in the Plan of Chicago. Grant Park, on the water-front, is one illustration of what can be accomplished by filling in with waste material. This park contains more than three hundred acres, and was built up entirely from the city's waste. Its creation is of inestimable value.

During 1915 more than two hundred acres were added to Lincoln Park on the north. This was also done by filling in



The Municipal Pier, used jointly for pleasure and business purposes, extends out one mile into Lake Michigan. Nothing of similar kind exists elsewhere. There are ample and excellent facilities for taking care of conventions, pageants, etc., and something like 50,000 people can be comfortably accommodated at one time.

the lake. The improvement embraces a yacht harbor, twenty-six hundred feet long and a thousand feet wide; a lagoon, picnic grounds, extensive playgrounds, bathing beaches and a golf course. The whole work cost only $1,875,000 and the land thus made is estimated to be worth sixteen million dollars.

The lake front project calls for a complete remodeling of the shore line for a distance of twenty-one miles, from the Indiana line on the south to the fashionable suburb of Wilmette on the north. Beginning at Jackson Park, there is to be a yacht harbor three miles along shore and two miles across, with wooded islands. Then northward will sweep one large island park, or perhaps two islands, reaching the main harbor at Twelfth street—recently rechristened Roosevelt Road as a memorial to the late former President.

New Parks To Be Secured—There will be 1,138 acres of these new parks, including all the usual recreational facilities. The parks are to be in two sections, an inner and an outer one. The shore park adjacent to the Illinois Central right of way includes the area around the Field Museum and will vary in width from approximately 350 to 750 feet along the entire shore line from Grant Park at Roosevelt Road to Jackson Park at 57th Street.

The outer park is to extend the entire length and will vary in width from 800 to 2,500 feet.

On the inner or shore parkway there will be several bathing beaches and provision has been made for additional bathing beaches on the lakeward side of the outer fill.

Between these two parkways there will be a water-course five miles long and six hundred feet wide.

This protected riverway will afford opportunity for regattas, rowing, boating, swimming, skating and the like. It will be a fresh body of water, constantly circulating by the frequent openings in the outer park and at both ends.

Land To Be Built—The development of this water-front park scheme does not end here, however. It is proposed to build a new strip of land immediately east of that occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, and extending out into the water for a distance of about three hundred feet, running the entire length from Jackson Park to connect with Grant Park at Roosevelt Road, paralleling the lagoon and outer parkway strip. This will provide an outer driveway about eight miles long.

By continuing this drive through Grant Park, and creating a link from Randolph Street north to the Municipal Pier, to connect with Lincoln Park on the north, Chicago will have the most magnificent water-front driveway in America, and one of the finest in the world. It will extend in a continuous and unbroken stretch for more than twenty miles.

New Car Lines Will Connect Park Area—Eight direct east-and-west street car lines will connect the new park area with the West Side. The parks will be accessible from all sections of the city for a single carfare.

The plans also provide for the completion of Grant Park (200 acres in the heart of the city) with all the usual park facilities. They include the widening of South Park Avenue from 66 feet to 150 feet from 35th and 22d Street to extend Grand Boulevard through the new park to Randolph Street. This will afford a new rapid traffic way between the North and South Sides, avoiding the congested loop district, and will greatly relieve the crowded conditions on Michigan Avenue.

Included in the lake-front improvement will be the construction of a great central harbor faced by Grant Park, which is adjacent to the lake, and which stretches along the entire business front of the city. This great basin will lie in the hollow of curving parkland shores extending into the lake for almost a mile, and more than a mile in length. Two long sea-walls, curving outward, with openings at the center and at each end, will permit every passage of vessels and insure smooth water within the harbor.

Progress Already Made—The work of harbor improvements has already made wonderful progress, five million dollars having been expended upon a municipal pier of remarkable character and dignity. The pier extends into the lake nearly three-quarters of a mile, at a point immediately north of the mouth of the Chicago River. It is a tremendous steel and concrete structure, nearly three hundred feet wide, with countless windows, and ending in two majestic towers, which stand as sentinels guarding the entrance to Chicago's harbor. Freight cars and locomotives enter on the ground floor, and street cars discharge passengers directly above on the upper level of the pier.

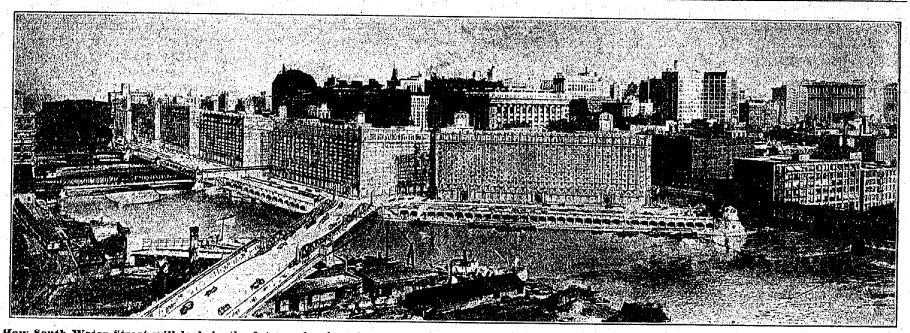
The pier is the lake passenger clearing house for Chicago, as well as the terminal point for the handling of an immense amount of freight. An elaborate system of roof promenades has been provided, where the public is able to enjoy without cost the constantly moving panorama of Chicago's marvelous water traffic. It is estimated that there is ample room for a hundred thousand people to enjoy the lake breezes and to be entertained at one time.

New Illinois Central Depot—The lake front improvement involves, among other things, the electrification of the Illinois Central Railroad's right of way from a cindery smudge into a trolleyized carrier, and the erection by the company of a fifty-million-dollar terminal at the foot of Roosevelt Road, facing north. The new station will be of monumental type, and large enough to take care of all the railroads now entering the city from the east and south that are not included in the Union Station group. The terminal will provide twenty main tracks, and will accomodate trains on three levels in the station itself. One of these levels will take care of the electrified suburban service. The improvements are expected to cost about $88,000,000.

Great Municipal Stadium Being Built—One of the most spectacular features of the lake front improvement provides for the construction of a gigantic stadium capable of seating a hundred thousand people.

During the past year work on this project was begun and before the huge stadium is built it is estimated that more than $2,500,000 will be spent. It will be one of the largest open air pavilions in the world.

Only the two sides of the great amphitheater are being constructed at present. The stadium is being built by the South Park Commissioners, and is part of the "Roosevelt Road group" of buildings in the Chicago plan scheme. The "U" shaped arena is being erected on ground reclaimed from the lake just south of the new Field Museum of Natural History, its open end pointing to the rear of the treasure house of antiquity and science.



How South Water Street will look in the future, showing river front improvements as proposed by the Chicago Plan Commission. The present old buildings are to be removed and a two-level development built along the river front between Michigan Avenue and Market Street.

Capacity Will Be 75,000—One end is left open in order that great pageants and army divisions can march onto the field without the trouble of buckling up to go through doors. The open space of the field will hold 75,000 persons at one time and there will be seats for 40,000 persons at all times. When emergencies require it 60,000 temporary seats can be put in place. Thus, within 10 minutes walk of the loop, 100,000 persons will be able to witness Olympic games, national and interscholastic contests, parades, pageants and spectacles.

The entire structures is to be made of pre-cast concrete blocks. Pieces of hornblend, chips of granite and marble will be mixed to give the impression of pink marble to the observer. The plans call for a structure 1,000 feet long and 550 feet wide.

The stadium will be one of the largest in the country, rivaling the Harvard stadium and the Yale bowl. It and the Field Museum, already completed and also on made ground, are part of the general plan for the improvement of the lake front from Grant Park to Jackson Park, which requires the filling of the submerged area the entire distance of five miles. These are co-ordinated with the Illinois Central Railroad terminal plans.

South Water Street To Be Improved—Another feature of the Greater Chicago Plan is the improvement of South Water Street.

Here is located the second largest produce market in the United States. Its annual business runs into tens of millions of dollars. This great business of handling foodstuffs, which is synonomous with South Water Street, has completely absorbed one of the most important thoroughfares of the city, a stone's throw from the world's retail shopping center.

The business of South Water Street clogs several important business streets as for instance State Street, which sees throngs of peddler and delivery wagons loaded with foodstuffs each day. Hence South Water Street today is a millstone about the neck of the "Loop." It is a remnant of old Chicago blocking municipal progress. The plan is to make South Water Street a great two level east and west thoroughfare and this plan has been ratified.

The Proposed Improvement—The proposed two-level South Water Street improvement will connect with the upper and lower surfaces of Michigan Avenue at both River and South Water Streets. The upper level will connect with every north-and-south street bridging the main channel of the river, including the Franklin-Orleans structure, and the bridges at LaSalle Street and Wabash Avenue, when built. Inasmuch as the present thoroughfare is entirely absorbed by private business, the creation of the upper and lower level thoroughfares in South Water Street and River Street will virtually give the city TWO GREATLY NEEDED NEW EAST-AND-WEST STREETS, by reclaiming for the public a street which it cannot use today, and by constructing beneath that street an entirely new artery for heavy traffic, in addition, it will eliminate the present clogging of north-and-south streets by market vehicles, which today occupy so large a proporation of these thoroughfares that only the street car tracks are available for through traffic, and even these are constantly blocked by market vehicles.

By its connection with Canal Street, the South Water Street improvement will form the northern boundary of a circuit of wide traffic arteries around the congested center, composed of South Water Street on the north, Canal Street on the west, Roosevelt Road on the south, and Michigan Avenue on the east. Not only will this quadrangle greatly relieve loop congestion, but the removal of the South Water Street produce market to a better, more economical and better adapted location will take 16,000 market vehicle trips per day off loop streets—thus freeing traffic movement on the north-and-south and the east-and-west streets—and reducing the present congestion in the downtown district 16 per cent.

Value to North, West and South Sides—It will be of immense value to the north, the west, and the south sides, as well as to the heart of the city, especially as the lower surface will provide a heavy-traffic thoroughfare (uninterrupted by cross-traffic) between the north side industrial district, the boat and freight terminals east of Michigan Avenue, and the west and southwest side terminal, warehouse and industrial districts, particularly the warehouse section sure to develop between Halsted Street and the river, Madison Street and Roosevelt Road.

Today South Water Street is an economic waste; insanitary; a burdensome charge on all the people; a drawback to Chicago's progress; obstructive to its prosperity; and a conflagration danger to the whole loop district. It cannot longer remain as it is; dwarfed, a physical misfit, destroying its own value and usefulness, damaging the entire city, congesting the streets, and seriously hampering the movement of traffic on all north-and-south streets entering the downtown district.

Destiny of the Street—Its very location has destined it to be a modern, high-class business thoroughfare, the second finest in Chicago, and the logical northern boundary of the loop district.

The proposed improvement, and the relocation of the produce market elsewhere will enable South Water Street to achieve its true destiny.

The South Water Street plan has been approved as the best plan that can be devised by the following: Engineer J. R. Bibbins; C. D. Hill, Engineer, Board of Local Improvements; Clarence W. Farrier, City Planning Engineer, Board of Local Improvements; Thomas G. Pihlfeldt, City Engineer of Bridges; Edward J. Noonan, Engineer, Chicago Railway Terminal Commission; Hugh E. Young, Engineer, and E. H. Bennett, Consultant, of the Chicago Plan Commission. The plan has been endorsed by municipal, traffic, teaming, engineering, architectural, transportation, commercial, real estate, legal, economic and civic experts, and leading produce merchants.

Upper Street Will Be 110 Feet Wide—The upper street, extending from Michigan Avenue to Market Street, for the most part, will be about 110 feet wide, with a 72-foot roadway, a 24-foot sidewalk on the south side, and an 18-foot promenade along the river on the north. It will be approximately 20 feet above the city datum conforming to the new bridge approaches. The upper level will extend along South Water Street, as well as along River Street, between Michigan and Wabash Avenues.

All north and south streets will slope gently up to the upper thoroughfare of South Water Street, just as Michigan Avenue does today, so the new improvement will appear to be a part of the regular street system. The fact that there are two thoroughfares will only be noticeable from the river side.

Other Details—The upper street will be carried on a substantial steel and concrete structure, with a masonry wall along the river front. Above the wall and bordering the northern sidewalk will be a splendid sidewalk, Bedford stone balustrade. Both the wall and the balustrade offer opportunity for fine architectural development, similar to that created in connection with the Michigan Avenue.

Arched openings in this wall will provide light and air to the lower street, and connect it with the 25-foot wide, open, uncovered dock that will extend the entire distance of the improvement, between the outer wall of the upper level and the edge of the river. A part of the plan, also, is a scheme of decorative lighting for the upper street on Michigan Avenue. Artistic stairways will connect the two levels at every north-and-south street. The upper level will be used for light traffic of all kinds.

The Lower Level—The lower level is designed especially to provide heavy commercial traffic with a through street uninterrupted by cross-traffic. It will be constructed at five feet above city datum, or at the present level of the docks along the river. The clearance between the upper and lower streets will be twelve feet and four inches.

Ample connections between the normal street system and this lower level thoroughfare are provided, not only at each end, but also at strategic points. The lower level will be provided with a six-line roadway for heavy trucking; and raised sidewalks to be used as loading platforms and ventilating ducts, similar to the construction on the lower surface of North Michigan Avenue. Freight, dock, storage and other facilities are also provided. The plans for the development of this improvement are complete in every detail and have been worked out by the best technical skill to be had.

Property Values Will Increase—By carrying out the proposed plan, surrounding property values throughout a large area, north, south and west, as well as in the central districts, will be increased in a manner similar to the increase resulting from the Michigan Avenue improvement.

New Bridge Planned—A series of graceful bascule bridges is being constructed to replace the condemned center pier bridges that throttle river commerce. The Franklin-Orleans bridge was recently completed; also the new Wells Street bridge.

Plans have been adopted for new bridges at LaSalle and at Clark Streets. The bridges are designed to conform architecturally, and will add to the magnificence of the river. These improvements are Chicago's first steps to make the banks of its river useful and profitable. Ultimately the city hopes to widen Market Street to the South Branch of the Chicago River. This will complete a great promenade, encircling three sides of the business district, following Grant Park and Lake Michigan to the East, and coursing the river banks to the North and the West.

Chicago Is Building for the Future—Chicago has confidence in her future. The Chicago Plan, the millions being expended on it, are ample evidence for stating this:

"Resolutely the people have stamped their approval upon the fundamental projects in their great Plan. What was once the 'Burnham Plan,' the 'Commercial Club Plan' and the 'Wacker Plan Commission Plan,' the citizens of Chicago now know is THEIR PLAN and all the world knows that what the people of Chicago WANT done WILL be done."

No community was ever more unified in the determination to beautify its city. The expenditures for improvements are not only going to benefit public health, recreation and conveniences but will bring a considerable enlargement of industry.

Chicago is building a vast machine of civilization. Remnants of the old city are being scrapped in favor of progress. Twenty-two separate and important features of the Plan of Chicago are now in the workshops of the city, country, state and nation.

Chicago is forging ahead.

(THE END)

POLK'S
CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORY
1923

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CITY GOVERNMENT

Mayors Office—Room 507 City Hall

Mayor—William E. Dever.
Private Secretary—John M. Kelly.
Duties—The Mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all nonelective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

The City Council 1923-1925

Presiding officer—Mayor William E. Dever.
City Clerk—Al. F. Gorman.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Council Committee Sec.—Wm. F. Harrnh.
Sergeant at Arms—Thos. J. Courtney.
1st Asst. Sergeant at Arms—Edw J. Denemark.
2d Asst. Sergeant at Arms—John Dohney.
Asst. Sergeant at Arms—John Twohig.

Ward Aldermen
1. John J. Coughlin.
2. Louis B. Anderson.
3. Robert R. Jackson.
4. Ulysses S. Schwartz.
5. Charles S. Eaton.
6. Guy Guernsey.
7. Ross A. Woodhull.
8. William D. Meyering.
9. Sheldon W. Govier.
10. Ernest M. Cross.
11. Timothy A. Hogan.
12. D. J. Kunstman.
13. Joseph B. McDonough
14. William R. O'Toole.
15. Thomas P. Byrne.
16. Terence F. Moran.
17. John J. Lyle.
18. Patrick F. Ryan.
19. Donald S. McKinlay.
20. Henry L. Fick.
21. Dennis A. Horan.
22. Joseph Cepak.
23. Joseph O. Kostner.
24. Jacob M. Arvey.
25. John Powers.
26. Joseph A. Andrel.
27. John J. Touhy.
28. George M. Maypole.
29. Albert J. Hogan.
30. John S. Clark.
31. Stanley Adamkiewicz.
32. Joseph H. Smith.
33. Joseph Petlak.
34. Edward J. Kaindl.
35. George Self.
36. A. C. Sievers.
37. Wiley W. Mills.
38. Max Adamowski.
39. Frank J. Tomczak.
40. Christ A. Jensen.
41. Thomas J. Bowler.
42. Dorsey R. Crowe.
43. Arthur F. Albert.
44. Thomas O. Wallace.
45. Leo M. Brieske.
46. Oscar F. Nelson.
47. Harry W. Klinke.
48. Frank J. Link.
49. E. I. Frankhauser.
50. William H. Pontow.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance

Meets on Thursdays at 2:00 P. M.
WOODHULL, Anderson, Schwartz, Guernsey, McDonough, O'Toole Moran, Lyle, D. A. Horan, Kostner, Powers, Maypole, Clark, Kaindl, Adamowski, Crowe, Wallace.

Local Transportation

Meets on Fridays at 2:00 P. M.
SCHWARTZ, Jackson, Guernsey, Govier, Hogan, Byrne, Fick, Kostner, Touhy, Smith, Mills, Jensen, Wallace, Link, Frankhauser.

Local Industries, Streets and Alleys

Meets on Tuesdays at 10:30 A. M.
KOSTNER, Coughlin, Anderson, Govier, Hogan, O'Toole, Byrne, Moran, Fick, D. A. Horan, Powers, Mandel, Touhy, A. J. Horan, Adamkiewicz, Smith, Adamowski, Jensen, Albert, Brieske, Link.

Railway Terminals

Meets on Mondays at 10:30 A. M.
KAINDL, Anderson, Schwartz, Eaton, Meyering, McDonough, McKinlay, Cepak, Arvey, Touhy, Adamkiewicz, Petlak, Self, Albert, Nelson, Klinke.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light

Meets on Fridays at 10:30 A. M.
CLARK, Jackson, Meyering, Hogan, O'Toole, Moran, Ryan, Cepak, Arvey, Touhy, A. J. Horan, Mills, Adamowski, Bowler, Albert, Brieske, Link.

Buildings and Zoning

Meets on Mondays at 10:30 A. M.
O'TOOLE, Coughlin, Jackson, Hogan, Ryan, Fick, Cepak, Powers, Mendel, Smith, Petlak, Sievers, Adamowski, Tomczak, Pontow.

Judiciary

Meets on Tuesdays at 10:30 A. M.
LYLE, Coughlin, Jackson, Eaton, Guernsey, Cross, McKinlay, Arvey, Maypole, Petlak, Self, Mills, Brieske, Nelson, Klinke, Frankhauser.

Schools, Fire and Civil Service

Meets on Thursdays at 10:30 A. M.
CROWE, Meyering, Byrne, Lyle, Fick, D. A. Horan, Arvey, Clark, Adamkiewicz, Kaindl, Mills, Bowler, Nelson, Klinke, Pontow.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges

Meets on Wednesdays at 10:30 A. M.
GUERNSEY, Coughlin, Woodhull, Govier, Cross, Kunstmann, Lyle, Ryan, Powers, Mendel, A. J. Horan, Smith, Petlak, Sievers, Jensen, Bowler.

Public Health

Meets on Tuesdays at 2:00 P. M.
LINK, Anderson, Cross, Kunstmann, McKinlay, Fick, A. J. Horan, Adamkiewicz, Petlak, Self, Sievers, Tomczak, Albert, Brieske, Nelson, Frankhauser.

Track Elevation

Meets on Fridays at 2:00 P. M.
MAYPOLE, Coughlin, Govier, Cross, Kunstmann, Moran, McKinlay, Arvey, Powers, Mendel, A. J. Horan, Clark, Self, Sievers, Mills, Jensen, Pontow.

Police and Municipal Institutions

Meets on Thursdays at 10:30 A. M.
BYRNE, Eaton, Woodhull, Govier, Cross, Hogan, McDonough, Ryan, Cepak, Mendel, Self, Adamowski, Bowler, Albert, Frankhauser, Pontow.

High Costs and Public Markets

Meets on Mondays at 2:00 P. M.
SMITH, Jackson, Kunstmann, Moran, Cepak, Adamkiewicz, Sievers, Tomczak, Jensen, Bowler, Brieske, Klinke.

Efficiency, Economy and Rehabilitation

Meets on Mondays at 2:00 P. M.
EATON, Meyering, Kunstmann, Lyle, D. A. Horan, Powers, Maypole, Clark, Tomczak, Crowe, Nelson, Frankhauser, Pontow.

Public Recreation and Athletics

Meets on Wednesdays at 10:30 A. M.
McDONOUGH, Meyering, Byrne, D. A. Horan, Kostner, Touhy, Kaindl, Crowe, Wallace, Klinke.

Committees and Rules

Meets subject to call of Chairman
SCHWARTZ (alternate, Woodhull), McDonough (alternate, O'Toole), Kostner (alternate, Touhy), Kaindl (alternate, Adamowski), Wallace (alternate, Frankhauser).

Meetings

Regular meetings of the city council are held every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered at a regular meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time, on call of the mayor or any three or more aldermen; such call shall be in writing duly signed, and shall be presented to the clerk who shall proceed immediately to prepare notices of the same and shall cause them to be served on members of council at least twenty-four hours prior to the day and hour set for the special meting except for special meetings called on account of death of a member of the council or in an extreme emergency.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

City Hall, first floor, south end.
City Clerk—Al. F. Gorman.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. Most of the city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunter's licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE

City Hall, second floor.
City Treasurer—John A. Cervenka.
Assistant—Joseph F. Bolek.
Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.
Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.
Duties—The city treasurer is an elective, chartery office of the city of Chicago; he is also school treasurer of the city of Chicago; treasurer of the firemen's pension fund, public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, public school employes' pension fund, public library employes' pension fund, municipal pension fund of Chicago and house of correction employees' pension fund.

The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund of appropriation. He is the custodian of the taxes, license fes and all other moneys and securities belonging to the various funds of which he is the treasurer. All disbursements of funds, are made by the treasurer on warrants signed by officials who are designated by statute.

The Legislature, by statutory enactment, requires the city treasurer to render reports at stated periods showing the condition of the treasury of the city and the balance of money in the treasury, and to make such additional reports as the city council from time to time shall require. For this reason and for the further purpose of supervising and limiting expenditures to the amounts appropriated by the city council for each object and purpose, the treasurer is by statute required to keep the accounts of all funds or appropriations and of the debits and credits pertaining thereto. The city's books and accounts must be kept open by the treasurer for inspection by the committee on finance and all members of the city council whenever information concerning the city's financial affairs is required. As school treasurer he is required by the state school law to keep books and accounts concerning the financial affairs of the board of education, including a record of the revenues collected from taxation or received from the state common school fund, etc. and to make reports at stated periods concerning the state of the school treasury and the balance of money in that treasury at the time such repors are made. His books and accounts concerning school matters must be kept open for inspection by the members of the board of education whenever information concerning the financial affairs of the board of education is required. His bond at the present time is fixed at 2,000,000.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

Room 501, City Hall
Comptroller—Martin J. O'Brien.
Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin.
Chief Clerk—C. J. O'Connor.
Duties—The Comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with the general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, fines, etc; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S DIVISION

Room 503, City Hall
Paymaster—John L. Healy.
Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of the paying of salaries of all city employees, including school teachers and public library employees.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

City Hall, first floor, room 107
City Collector—Thos. P. Keane.
Deputy City Collector—Geo. F. Lohman.
Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT

Corporation Counsel

Corporation Counsel's office—Fifth fl., City Hall.
Corporation Counsel—Francis X. Busch.
Secretary to Corporation Counsel—Edward Sullivan.
First Assistant Corporation Counsel—Frank Padden.
Second Assistant Corporation Counsel—Leon Hornstein.
Third Assistant Corporation Counsel—Edmond L. Mulcahy.
Assistants: Harvey C. Foster, Leonard Grossman, Cors. B. Hertzel, E. P. Byrne, A. H. Veeder, Benton F. Kleeman, Edward J. Smetkal, H. P. Beam, Earl B. Dickerson, Thos. W. Flynn, Frank T. Henning, Médard Kunz, C. H. Lundquist, Fred V. McGurr, Philip J. McKenna, Ruth Nelson, James H. Randle, Irvin W. Sippel, Wm. R. Sullivan, H. Tiffany, Frank T. Fitzsimmons.

CITY ATTORNEY

Room 602, City Hall

City Attorney—John J. Kelly.
Chief Assistant City Attorney—James R. Ponge.
Trial Attorneys—Henry J. Gibbs and Claude F. Ferrin.
Action over Attorney—Charles McDonnell.
Assistant City Attorneys—Warwick Shaw, W. Wright and G. G. Ogden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Prosecuting Attorney—Samuel E. Pinkus.
Chief Assistant—Elliot H. Evans.
Assistants—Charles Bombaugh, Anthony O'Malley, Samuel Heller, Joseph Belinski, Edward Scheffler, Gibson E. Gorman, Steve Adamowski, Oscar Copin, Edward McGinn, Dan McElhern, Walter E. Kramms, A. B. Chrzanowski.
Chief Clerk—L. A. Dougherty.
Duties—The Corporation Counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor of the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE

City Engineer—Alex. Murdoch.
Assistant City Engineer—Harold B. Miller.
Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.
Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterways and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil and mechanical engineer.

In Charge of Divisions

Construction—W. J. Versluis.
Operation—Frank J. McDonough.
Water Pipe Extension—Thos. L. Lucas.
Bridges and Viaducts—Thos. G. Pihlfeldt.
Designing—Maj. M. B. Reynolds.
Inspection and Testing—P. C. McArdle.

HARBOR BOARD

Members of Board Ex Officio

Commissioner of Public Works, chairman; city controller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on appropriation.
Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining the municipal harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. They keep the books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.

Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause.
Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service commission. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Commissioner—William H. Reid.
Secretary—C. A. Burns.
Chief Clerk—Geo. D Kennedy.

Bureau Supervisors

Transportation—R. F. Kelker, Jr.
Telephone—James S. Osborne.
Gas and Electric—Charles S. Hyren.
Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of the grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates, and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and equipment relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; tests rates of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, once elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION

10th fl., Borland Bldg., 105 S. LaSalle
Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.
Auditor—C. G. Snyder.

Board No. 1

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—No one appointed.
Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

Board No. 2

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—No one appointed.
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Chief Clerk—William J. H. Schultz.
Head Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Cashier—John A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—Frank Scanlan.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS

Superintendent—Thomas H. Byrne.
First Assistant Superintendent—Philip G. Rohm.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—Otto Cederwell.
Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be done by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations theref are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS

Superintendent—Geo. E McGrath.
Engineer in Charge—William R. Matthews.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Baynes
Principal Clerk—Ed. Cullerton, Jr.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS

Superintendent—John D. Riley.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION

Superintendent—Herman J. Haenisch.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committees on compensation, local industries, railway terminals and streets and alleys of the city council. The superintendent is ex-officio member of the Chicago harbor board which has supervision of the municipal pier, and acts as secretary of that body.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Members—John J. Sloan, president; Frank X. Rydzewski, vice-president; Thomas A. Doyle, John Toman, Edward J. Glackin, secretary and superintendent of special assessments; Mitchell C. Robin, assistant secretary.
Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.
Chief Engineer of Streets—John B. Hittell.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.
Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement acts.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Geo. E. Carlson.
Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Lesser.
Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley.
Electrical Engineer in Charge—J. C. Hall.
Electrical Operating Engineer—F. H. Snyder.
Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.
Chief Police Operator—B. E. Thompson.
Chief Electrical Repairs—Frank McCague.
Chief of Fire Alarm Wires—Michael Hanley.
Supervisor of Electrical Mechanics—Daniel F. Cleary.
Chief Clerk—Ivy E. Bradley.
Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of the construction, operation and maintenance of the municipal street lighting system, the fire alarm and police signal systems, the inspection of all electrical installations, the registration of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Commissioner—A. A. Sprague.
Deputy Commissioner — Clayton F. Smith.
Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture, city hall, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. He is also chairman of the harbor board, which has jurisdiction over board, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, which has jurisdiction over the municipal pier. The commissioner of public works has special charge and supervisions, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, viaducts, subways, tunnels, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening of the channel of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the waterworks and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement to be done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers

President—Frank A. West.
First Vice-President—Louis G. Hausman.
Second Vice-President — Edward P. Moore.
Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.
Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members all of them practical engineers and one assistant judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders, and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year after date of issuance. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2 and for a boiler tender's or water tender's license by a fee of $1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers

Chairman (ex-officio)—Dr. Herman N. Bundeson, commissioner of health.
Master Plumbers—Charles A. Tedd.
Journeyman Plumber — William W. Petrie.

Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors

Chairman—William P. Crowe.
Vice Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.
Duties—The board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of masonry construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, $50; renewal $25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Commissioner—Charles Rostrom.
Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter Foley.
Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theatres and all other places of amusement; has charge of the inspection of buildings, theaters and signboards and the semi-annual inspection of all the elevators in Chicago.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES

Business Agent—James Ren.
Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for all city departments.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.
Duties—The function of the municipal reference library is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department of bureau heads, public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago to any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Commissioner of Health—Herman N. Bundesen.
Assistant Commissioner—G. Koehler, M. D.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Chief Clerk—S. F. Manning.
Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Hemat Spalding, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—N. G. Short, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Koehler.
Epidemiologist in Charge Bureau of Water Safety and Typhoid Control—J. Lewis Veit, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Charles B. Ball.
Sanitary Inspector in Charge—J. M. Murphy, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—James P. Kilcourse.
Assistant Chief and Veterinarian Bureau of Food Inspection—Henry C. Becker.
Director of Laboratories—F. O. Tonney, M. D.
City Physician—David Jones.
Deputy Smoke Inspector in Charge—Frank A. Chambers.
Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce the laws and city ordinance relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigating all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, isolation, etc. the city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.
General Superintendent—Morgan A. Collins.
Secretary to General Superintendent—Lieut. John Prendergast.
Deputy Superintendent—John H. Alcock.
Secretary Police Department—Sl Mayer (tenth floor, north end).
Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).
Drillmaster—John Bauder, 180 N. LaSalle.
Custodian—Joseph Capp (vault floor, south end).

Police Districts and Stations

General Headquarters—City, John J. Naughton Captain, Martin E. Mullen Captain.
Traffic Division—152 W. Illinois, John Martin Lieut.
Detective Division—179 N. LaSalle, Michael Hughes Chief of Detectives.
District No. 1—Station 180 N. LaSalle, Patrick Kelliher Lieut.
District No. 1A—Station 625 S. Clark, Charles Lavin Lieut.
District No. 2—Station 2523 Cottage Grove av., John R. Enright Captain.
District No. 3—Station 4301 Wabash av., John L. Hogan Captain.
District No. 4—Station 5233 Lake Park av., D. T. McCauley Captain.
District No. 5—Station 6344 Harper av., Jas. J. McMahon Captain.

District No. 6—Station 834 E. 75th, Fred C. Gurney Captain.
District No. 6A—9059 Cottage Grove av., Dennis E. Malloy Captain.
District No. 7—Station 2938 E. 89th, Joseph Smith Captain.
District No. 8—Station 3456 E. 106th, Thos. H. Costello Captain.
District No. 9—Station 200 E. 116th, James Madden Captain.
District No. 10—Station 8501 S. Green, Chas. M. Atkinson Captain.
District No. 11—Station 6347 S. Wentworth av., James P. Allman Captain
District No. 12—Station 4736 S. Halsted, Wm F. Russell Captain.
Ditsrict No. 13—Station 1700 W. 47th, Thos. C. Wolfe Captain.
District No. 14—Station 2913 S. Loomis, Jos J. O'Connell Captain.
District No. 15—Station 3900 S. California av., Michael Lee Captain.
District No. 16—Station 943 Maxwell, David C. Fitzgerald Lieut.
District No. 17—Station 2259 S. Robey, Thos. J. Coughlin Captain.
District No. 18—Station 2656 Lawndale av., John E. Patcek Captain
District No. 19—Station 120 N. Desplaines, James E. McCann Captain.
District No. 20—Station 2433 Warren av., Thos. J. Pilkington Captain.
District No. 21—Station 4001 Fillmore, James Gleason Captain.
District No. 22—Station Racine and Superior, Mathew Zimmer Captain.
District No. 23—Station 2256 W. North av., James E. Doherty Lieut.
District No. 24—Station 5327 W. Chicago av., John Martin Captain.
District No. 25—Station 2138 N. California av., Patk J. Harding Captain.
District No. 26—Station 4905 Grand av., Michael J. Gallery Captain.
District. No. 27—Station 5422 Gale av., Joseph C. Mullins Captain.
District No. 28—Station 113 W. Chicago av., Luke J. Garrick Lieut.
District No. 29—Station 1501 Hudson av., Max L. Danner Captain.
District No. 30—Station 2742 Sheffield av., James L. Mooney Captain.
District No. 31—Station 3600 N. Halsted, John D. McCarthy Captain.
District No. 32—Station 3801 N. Robey, Wm. Fitzgerald Lieut.
District No. 33—Station 1940 Foster av., Martin J. O'Malley Captain.
District No. 34—Station 7075 N. Clark, Patrick J. Gallery Captain.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Superintendent—Joseph Siman.
Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.
House of Correction Inspectors—Frederick E. Erickson, chairman; G. W. Halleman, secretary; George T. Moxley.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors; enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Headquarters—105 City Hall.
Fire Commissioner—John F. Cullerton.
Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.
First Assistant and Department Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.
Sevond Assistant—Patrick Egan.
Third Assistant—James Costin.
Fourth Assistant—John Smith.
Fifth Assistant—Michael J. Corrigan.
Sixth Assistant and Drillmaster—Daniel J. Carmody.
Seventh Assistant—James Crapo.
Eighth Assistant Wm. Dillon.
Ninth Assistant—Andrew S. Gillespie.
Tenth Assistant—John P. Stahl.
Department Attorney—Wm. Witty.
Department Secretary—Edw. A. Maloney.
Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 179 W. Monroe.

Chiefs of Battalion

Batt. Names.
1st—Joseph A. Mackey and Anthony Durkin.
2nd—Richard W. Thomasius and Patrick Pierce.
3rd—George E. Graves and William Koepke.
4th—Charles N. Heaney and Edward J. Ginnan.
5th—Frank J. Braband and John A. Groves.
6th—Edward Kingelman and Daniel Ahern.
7th—Michael S. Korwin and Anthony McDonald.
8th—Thomas Geary and James Hosey.
9th—Edward F. Green and Thomas J. Scanlon.
10th—David J. Mahoney and Christian Peterman.
11th—John J. Costello and Charles J. Berkery.
12th—John T. Moynihan and Joseph L. Kenyon.
13th—Benjamin F. O'Connor and Frank Oswald.
14th—Patrick Rogers and Francis A Byrnes.
15th—James Ward and Henry W. E. Kerr.
16th—Horace A. McLane and William E. Brown.
17th—Daniel Moore and George H. McAllister.
18th—Edward F. McGuin and John J. Evans.
19th—Berton E. Fisher and Patrick Moriarty.
20th—Thomas P. Kenny and Oscar F. Malmberg.
21st—Thomas Clyne and James J. Enright.
22nd—William H. Miller and John F. O'Malley.
23rd—Eugene Sweeney and Patrick W. Murphy.
24th—Edward Laubly and James Byrnes.
25th—John H. Touhey and Edmond D. McCahill.
26th—Frank A. Grady.
Headquarters—Thomas F. Maher.

Fire Engine Companies

General Headquarters, City Hall

No. Location.
1—333 S. Wells street.
2—2421 Lowe avenue.
3—855 W. Erie street.
4—1244 N. Halsted street.
5—328 S. Jefferson street.
6—535 Maxwell street.
7—636 Blue Island avenue.
8—1931 Archer avenue.
9—2527 Cottage Grove avenue.
10—214 Lomax place.
11—10 E. Eustin avenue.
12—1641 W. Lake street.
13—209 N. Dearborn street.
14—509 W. Chicago avenue.
15—1156 W. 22d street.
16—23 W. 31st street.
17—558 W. Lake street.
18—1123 W. 12th street.
19—3444 Rhodes avenue.
20—1318 Rawson street.
21—14 W. Taylor street.
22—522 Webster avenue.
23—1702 W. 21st place.
24—2447 Warren avenue.
25—1975 Canalport avenue.
26—457 N. Lincoln street.
27—1244 N. Wells street.
28—2869 S. Loomis street.
29—744 W| 35th street.
30—1125 North Ashland avenue.
31—2012 W. Congress street.
32—59 E. South Water street.
33—2208 Clybourn avenue.
34—114 N. Curtis street.
35—1625 N. Robey street.
36—2346 W. 25th street.
37—Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart)
38—2111 S. Hamlin avenue.
39—1618 W. 33d place.
40—119 N. Franklin street.
41—Throop street bridge.
42—226 W. Illinois street.
43—2183 State street.
44—3138 W. Lake street.
45—4602 Cottage Grove avenue.
46—9321-23 South Chicago avenue.
47—7531 Dobson avenue.
48—4005 Dearborn street.
49—1642 W. 47th street.
50—4649 Wentworth avenue.
51—6345 Wentworth avenue.
52—4714 South Elizabeth street.
53—40th and Packers avenue.
54—8023 Vincennes avenue.
55—2740 Sheffield avenue.
56—2214 Barry avenue.
57—2412 Haddon avenue.
58—92d street bridge.
59—826 Exchange avenue.
60—1315 E. 55th street.
61—5300 Wentworth avenue.
62—34 E. 114th street.
63—6328 Maryland avenue.
64—6244 Laflin street.
65—2714 W. 49th street.
66—2858 Fillmore street.
67—4666 Fulton street.
68—1642 North Kostner avenue.
69—4018 N. Tripp avenue.
70—2100 Eastwood avenue.
71—Deering's yards (fireboat Chicago)
72—8630—Emerald avenue.
73—7914 Burnham avenue.
74—10615 Ewing avenue.
75—12054-56 Wallace street.
76—3517 Courtlandt street.
77—1224 South Komensky avenue.
78—1052 Waveland avenue.
79—5338 N. Ashland avenue.
80—623 E. 108th street.
81—10458 Hoxie avenue.
82—817 E. 91st street.
83—1219 Lafayette place.
84—5721 South Halsted street.
85—3700 W. Huron street.
86—2141 Cuyler avenue.
87—8701 Escanaba avenue.
88—3500 W. 60th street.
89—4456 N. Knox avenue.
90—1016 W. Division street.
91—3000 Elbridge avenue.
92—Fullerton avenue bridge.
93—331 South Wells street.
94—326 South Jefferson street.
95—4000 Wilcox street.
96—439 N. Waller avenue.
97—13359 Superior avenue.
98—202 E. Chicago avenue.
99—3042 South Kedvale avenue.
100—6843 Harper avenue.
101—1533 W. 69th street.
102—1723 Greenleaf avenue.
103—1459 W. Harrison street.
104—1401 Michigan avenue.
105—2337 W. Erie street.
106—2754 N. Fairfield avenue.
107—2258 W. 13th street.
108—4835 Lipps avenue.
109—2358 S. Whipple street.
110—2322 Foster avenue.
111—1701 N. Washtenaw avenue.
112—1732 Byron street.
113—4658 Lexington street.
114—3542 Fullerton avenue.
115—11940 S. Peoria street.
116—5929 S. Wood street.
117—816 N. Laramie avenue.
118—13401 Indiana avenue.
119—6030 Avondale avenue.
120—11036 Homewood avenue.
121—1700 W. 95th street.
122—6856 Indiana avenue.
123—5218 S. Western avenue.
124—4426 N. Kedzie avenue.
125—2329 N. Natchez avenue.
126—7320 Kingston avenue.
127—5441 Lake Pk. av.
128—430 W. 104th.

Hook and Ladder Companies

1—218 Lomas place.
2—540 W. Washington street.
3—158 W. Erie street.
4—214 W. 22d street.
5—117 N. Franklin street.
6—455 N. Lincoln street.
7—2865 S. Loomis street.
9—61 East South Water street.
9—1613 Hudson avenue.
10—9 E. 39th place.
11—2256 W. 13th street.
12—2756 N. Fairfield avenue.
13—918 W. 19th street.
14—4600 Cottage Grove avenue.
15—9323 S. Chicago avenue.
16—4738 Halsted street.
17—1129 W. Chicago avenue.
18—446 W. 69th street.
19—1529 Belmont avenue.
20—1620 Winnemac avenue.
21—4837 Lipps avenue.
22—10400 Vincennes road.
23—1545 Rosemont avenue.
24—4002 Wilcox street.
25—30 E. 144th street.
26—1623 N. Robey street.
27—441 N. Waller avenue.
28—6017 S. State street.
29—1401 Michigan avenue.
30—2360 S. Whipple street.
31—4457 Marshfield avenue.
32—1024 E. 73d street.
33—1713 N. Springfield avenue.
34—722 N. Kedzie avenue.
35—5441 Lake Park avenue.

Squad Companies

1—59 E. South Water street.
2—114 N. Curtis street.
3—4005 Dearborn street.
4—1052 Waveland avenue.
5—7531 Dobson avenue.
6—2179 Stave street.
7—2111 S. Hamlin avenue.
8—1931 Archer avenue.
9—1653 W. 43d street.
10—522 Webster avenue.

Fire Insurance Patrols

1—179 W. Monroe street.
2—111 S. Green street.
3—15 W. 23d street.
4—Union Stock Yards.
5—221 Whiting street.
6—1628 W. Division street.
7—334 S. Hoyne avenue.
8—324 N. Michigan avenue.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Headquarters—Room 603 City Hall.
Chief of Bureau—John C. McDonnell,
Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—John Plant.
Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.
Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires of disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners — Nicholas R. Finn (President), Joseph P. Geary, Carlos B. Ames.
Secretary and Chief Examiner—Wm. F. Foehringer.
Counsel—Harvey V. Foster.
Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employes in the classified service, remove employes for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners (apointed by county court from major political parties) —Anthony Czarnecki, Harry A. Lipsky, Robert W. McKinley.
Chief Clerk—Thos. D. Garry.
Duties—The commissioners conduct all regular, special and primary elections within Chicago, town of Cicero and village of Summit; determine precinct boundaries, select polling places, appoint the judges and clerks, furnish booths, ballot boxes, ballots, poll books, tally sheets and all other necessary paraphernalia with which to properly conduct elections.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Oil Inspector—John P. Gibbons.

CITY ARCHITECT

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Inspector of Weights and Measures—Carmen Vacco.
Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS

Chief Inspector—Harry Kohl.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Business Administration Building—650 S. Clark.
President—Dr. John Dill Robertson.
Vice President—Mrs Pauline Struwing.
Secretary—Charles E. Gilbert.
Board Members—Dr. Sadie Bay-Adair, Francis E. Croarkin, J. Lewis Coath, Edwin S. Davis, Mrs. Dorothy Ginsburg, Mrs. Johanna Gregg, Hart Hanson, Dr. Boleslaus Klarkowski, Dr. John Dill Robertson, Albert H. Severinghaus, Mrs. Pauline Struwing.

Standing Committee

School Administration—Davis (Chairman), Klarkowski, Gregg, Coath and the president ex-officio.
Finance—Hanson (Chairman), Struwing, Coath, Croarkin, Severinghaus and the president ex-officio.
Buildings and Grounds—Severinghaus (Chairman), Adair, Klarkowski, Hanson, Struwing and the president ex-officio.
Committee on Rules — Croarkin (Chairman), Davis, Struwing, Adair, Gregg and the president ex-officio.
Committee on Health and Sanitation—Adair (Chairman), Klarkowski, Davis, Gregg, Coath and the president ex-officio.

Business Administration Officials

Attorney—Frank S. Righeimer.
Business Manager—Louis F. Wilk.
Asst. Business Manager—John Burns
Asst. Business Manager (Bureau of Real Estate)—John Cummings.
Auditor—Harry H. Breckett.
Chief Engineer—John Howatt.
Architect—John C. Christensen.
Supt. Construction and Repairs—Jos J. Magrady.
Supervisor Transportation for Crippled Children—Wm. E. Wood.
Supt. Bureau of Supplies—Edwin J. Arnold, 821 S. Robey.
Education Administration Building. 460 S. State.
Supt. of Schools—Peter A. Mortenson
First Asst. Supt. of Schools—Ernest E. Cole.
Asst. Supt. of Schools—Clarence E. DeButts.
Asst. Supt. of Schools—Morgan G. Hogge.
Asst. Supt. of Schools—Ambrose B. Wight.
Supt. of Parental Schools—Fred M. Smith.
Supervisor of Commercial Work in High School—Wm. Bachrach.
Supervisor of Technical Work in High Schools—Albert G. Bauersfeld.
Supervisor of Physical Education and Military Training, High School, F. L. Beals.
Supt. of Compulsary Education—W. L. Bodine.
Director of Special Schools—Dr. Frank G. Bruner.
Principal of Continuation Schools—Edwin G. Cooley.
Supervisor of Blind—John B. Curtis.
Director of Bureau of Vocational Guidance—Anne S. Davis.
Director of Athletics—Edward C. Delaporte.
Director of Visual Instruction—Dudley Grant Hays.
Supervisor of Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Supervisor of Child's Study and Education Research—Dr. Daniel P. MacMillan.
Supervisor of Art—Lucy S. Silke.
Supervisor of Household Arts and Science—Jenny H. Snow.
Supervisor of Physical Education — Henry Suder.
Supervisor of Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
Supervisor of Play Grounds—Herman J. Fischer.

District Superintendents

Dist. 1—Ella C. Sullivan, office Lake View High School, 4015 N. Ashland avenue.
Dist. 2—Rufus M. Hitch, office Schurz High School, 3601 Milwaukee av.
Dist. 3—Charles D. Lowry, office Burr School, 1621 Wabansia av.
Dist. 4—Elizabeth W. Murphy, office Marshall High School, 3250 Adams.
Dist. 5—Henry F. Clark, office McKinley High School, 2040 Adams.
Dist. 6—John H. Stube, office Hammond School, 2819 W. 21st pl.
Dist. 7—Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, office Garfield School, 820 W. 14th pl.
Dist. 8—Minnie R. Cowan, office Graham School, 4436 Union av.
Dist. 9—John A. Long, office Chicago Normal College, 6800 Stewart av.
Dist. 10—Martha V. Bishop, office Fiske School, 6145 Ingleside av.

Schools, Principals and Assistants to Principals.

Chicago Normal College, 6800 S. Stewart av.; Wm. B. Owen, prin.; John W. Shepard, asst.

High Schools

Austin, 5417 Fulton. George H. Rockwood, prin.; James H. Smith and George C. Brush, assts.
Bowen, 8860 Manistee av. Frank W. Stahl, prin.; Therese T. Dillon, asst.
Calumet, 8025 Normal av. Grant Beebe, prin.; John D. Hullinger, asst.
Crane Technical, 2246 Van Buren. Wm J. Bartholf, prin.; Nora A. Clark, asst.
Englewood, 6201 Stewart av. James E Armstrong, prin.; Frederic C. Lucas. asst.
Fenger, 11535 S. State. Thomas C. Hill prin.; Ferdinand J. Zipf, asst.
Flower Technical, 6059 Wabash av. Dora Wells, prin.; Louis Affhauser. asst.
Harrison Technical, 2850 24th. Frank L. Morse, prin.; Olice Winter, asst.
Hibbard, 3244 Ainslie av. Chester C Dodge, prin.; Roy F. Webster, asst

Hyde Park, 6220 Stoney Island av. Hiram B. Loomis, prin.; Charles H. Smith and Arthur L. Penhallow, assts.
Lake View, 4015 N. Ashland av.—B. Frank Brown, prin.; Mary Isabel Reynolds, asst.
Lane Technical, 1225 Sedgwick. Wm. J. Bogan, prin.; Frank P. Sullivan, asst.
Lindblom Technical, 6130 Lincoln. Harry Keeler, prin.; Wm. R. Bowlin, asst.
Marshall, 3250 W. Adams. Louis J. Block, prin.; Maud W. Morey, asst.
McKinley, 2040 W. Adams. George M. Clayberg, prin.; David M. Davidson, asst.
Medill, 1326 W. 14th pl. Avon S. Hall, prin.; Rose M. Kavana, asst.
Morgan Park, 11043 Hermosa av. Wm. Schoch, prin.
Parker, 6800 Stewart av. Charles H. Perrine, prin.; Harvey D. Smith, asst.
Phillips, 244 E. Pershing Rd. Albert W. Evans, prin.; Frederick W. Schacht, asst.
Schurz, 3601 Milwaukee av. Walter F. Slocum, prin.; C. A. Pettersen and Walter L. Fisher, assts.
Senn, 5900 N. Glenwood av. Benjamin F. Buck, prin.; Thomas J. Crofts, asst.
Tilden Technical, 4747 Union av. Edward C. Rosseter, prin.; Dorothy M. Sass, asst.
Tuley, 1313 N. Claremont av. Franklin P. Fish, prin.; Joseph F. Sweet, asst.
Waller, 2007 Orchard. John E. Adams, prin.; Clarence L. Holtzman, asst.

Elementary Schools

Adams, 849 Townsend. Dora W. Zollman, prin.; Mary Burke, asst.
Agassiz, 2851 N. Seminary av. Lina E. Troendle, prin.; Mary R. B. Bratten, asst.
Alcott, 670 Wrightwood av. Wm. C. Dodge, prin.; Anna R. Burke, asst.
Altgeld, 1340 W. 71st. James W. Brooks, prin.; Florence Deneen, asst.
Andersen, 1155 N. Lincoln. Francis M. McKay, prin.; Jane C. Campbell, asst.
Archer av., 4930 Archer av. Elizabeth L. Drew, prin.; Kate E. Fitzgerald, asst.
Armour, 950 W. 33d pl. Martin E. Hurney, prin.; Marie L. Mann, asst.
Armstrong, 7051 N. Pingree. Azile B. Reynolds, prin.; Emma B. Campbell, asst.
Arnold, 718 Center. A. Esther Camfield, prin.; Lillian M. Wilson, asst.
Auburn Park, 8025 Normal av. Grant Beebe, prin.
Audubon, 3500 N. Hoyne av. Mary A. Forkin, prin.; Margaret M. Byrne, asst.
Avondale 2945 N. Sawyer av. John H. Stehman, prin.; Annie F. Arnold, asst.
Bancroft, 338 N. Maplewood av. Carrie F. Patterson, prin.; Fannie B. Wilson, asst.
Barnard, 10354 Charles av. Eliz. H. Sutherland, prin.; Mary R. March, asst.
Bass, 6554 S. May, Lucy I. Laing, prin.; Eliz E. Perry, asst.
Bateman, 220 N. Richmond. Eliz. R. Daly, prin.
Beale, 6043 S. Sangamon. John Wesley May, prin.; Louise Merrill, asst.
Beaubien, 5025 N. Laramie av. Carolina Jane Utter, prin.; Margt. L. Finnegan, asst.
Beidler, 3151 Walnut. Jay C. Edwards, prin.; Eliz. Monroe, asst.
Belding, 4257 N. Tripp av. Chas. A. Cook, prin.; Clara L. Baur, asst.
Bell, 3730 N. Oakley bl. Esther J. W. Barker, prin.; Maria M. Stedman, asst.
Blaine, 3808 Southport av. Mary J. Zollman, prin.; Ermina Ruthenberg, asst.
Bradwell, 7710 Burnham av. Georgia A. Seaman, prin.; Ruth P. Parson, asst.
Brentano, 723 N. Fairfield av. Frank H. Chase, prin.; Olive E. Cooper asst.
Bright, 10740 S. Calhoun av.
Brown, 1758 Warren av. W. W. Reed, prin.; M. Eliz. Sneed, asst.
Brownell, 6509 S. Perry av. Gertrude Jaynes, prin.; Margt. M. Shepard, asst.
Bryant, 1355 S. Kedvale av Ida Mighell, prin.; Claudia M. Jones, asst.
Bryn Mawr, 7355 S. Jeffrey av. Margt. J. McGee, prin.; Lillian A. Betzer, asst.
Budlong, 2701 Foster av. Minnie M. Jamieson, prin.; Agnes D. Duffy, asst.
Burke, 5356 South Park av. J. Clara Breese, prin.; Mary F. Honan, asst.
Burley, 1630 Barry av. Marion Sykes, prin.; Tahletha M. Mann, asst.
Burns, 2524 S. Central Pk. av. Robert Nightingale, prin.; Mathilde M. Quillin, asst.
Burnside, 650 E. 91st bl. Frank W. Rieder, prin.; Sue D. Messiter, asst.
Burr, 1621 Wabansia av. Samuel R. Meck, prin.; Annie McClements, asst.
Burroughs 3542 S. Washtenaw av. Minnie E. Fallon, prin.; Claudia F. Du Houx, asst.
Byford, 5600 Iowa. Novella M. Close prin.; Sophia L. Schmidt, asst.
Calhoun, 2850 W. Jackson bl. Joseph L.Bache, prin.; Flora Kormach, asst.
Cameron, 1236 N. Monticello av. Herbert L. Merrill, prin.; Ella E. Walsh, asst.
Carpenter, 666 N. Racine av. Charles C. Cobb, prin.; Annie M. Tustin, asst.
Carter, 5740 S. Michigan av. Abby E. Lane, prin.
Chalmers, 1220 S. Fairfield av. Caroline L. Reilly, prin.; Annie J. Anderson, asst.
Chase, 2021 Point. Solon S. Dodge prin.; Edith J. Tompkins, asst.
C. & C. C. School for Boys, 22d and Harlem av., Riverside, Ill., Orris J. Milliken, supt.
Chopin, 2440 Rice. Mary B. Catelain, prin.; Mabel L. Lewis, asst.
Clarke, 1310 S. Ashland av. Geo. A. Beers, prin.; Susan M. Haywood, asst.
Clay, 13231 Burley av. Arthur G. Deaver, prin.; Josie L. Quinn, asst.
Clearing, S. Central av., s.e. cor 55th. George Sype, prin.; Mary E. Ryan, asst.
Cleveland, 3850 N. Albany av. Lewis W. Colwell, prin.; Anna S. Vetterliet, asst.
Colman, 4655 Dearborn. Frances G. Rogers, prin.; Ethelyn Hopkins, asst.
Columbus, 2120 Augusta. Louise Schroll, prin.; Henrietta Solberg, asst.
Coonley, 4046 N. Leavitt. Eliz. A. McGillen, prin.; Ethel M. Butterfield, asst.
Cooper, 1624 W. 19th. Ida A. Shaver, prin.; Annie F. North, asst.
Copernicus, 6010 Throop. Cora Caverno, prin.; Georgiana F. Hatch, asst.
Corkery, 2510 S. Kildare av. Clyde A. Brown, prin.; Catherine F. Lynch, asst.
Cornell, 7520 Drexel av. Flora J. Joslyn, prin.; Anna J. Wilson, asst.
Cregier, 1820 Yeaton. Mary E. Tobin, prin.; Mary C. O'Donnell, asst.
Crerar, 102 S. Campbell, Effie Wheeler, prin.; Martha A. Graham, asst.
Curtis, 11535 S. State. Thomas C Hill, prin.; Catherine P. Verhoeven, asst.
Dante, 840 S. Desplaines. June H. MacConkey, prin.; Alma Hunneman, asst.
Darwin, 2314 N. Albany av. Charles A. Myall, prin.; Beulah Whitsit, asst.
Davis, 3014 W. 39th pl. Helen C. Maine, prin.; Margo C. Oosterbeek, asst.
Delano, 3957 Wilcox. Gerbrandus A. Osinga, prin.; Catherine A. Killian, asst.
Dewey, 5415 S. Union av. Edw McLoughlin, prin.; Christine Bechtel, asst.
Doolittle, 525 E. 35th. Margt. Madden, prin.; Mary A. Hayde, asst.
Dore, 758 W. Harrison. Nora F. Doran, prin.; Isabella M. Gano, asst.
Douglas, 3211 S. Giles av. Susan Bonfield, prin.; Eliz. Blish, asst.
Drake, 2641 Calumet av. Aaron Kline, prin.; Jeannette R. Appleton, asst.
Drummond, 1845 Cortland. Eliz. Haines, prin.; Margt. L. Gibbons, asst.
Earle, 6121 S. Hermitage av. Ira C. Baker, prin.; Josephine Krohn, asst.
Eberhart, 3400 W. 65th pl. Helen N. Blanchard, prin.; Julia L. Fitzpatrick, asst.
Emmet, 5500 W. Madison. Helen B. Eastman, prin.; Eleanor Chittick, asst.
Ericson, 2930 Harrison. Helen T. Van Liew, prin.; Eliz. E. Waldt, asst.
Everett, 3419 S. Irving av. Patrick F. Haley, prin.; Anna J. Kerrigan, asst.
Falconer, 3000 Lamon av. Ada B. Sempill, prin.; Lucy Ft. Righeimer, asst
Fallon, 4174 Wallace. Thecla Doniat, prin.; Margt E. Lyons, asst.
Farragut, 2336 S. Spauding av. Isabella Dolton, prin.; May A. Gilbert, asst.
Farren, 5030 S. Wabash av. James T. Gaffney, prin.; Eliz. Mulvihill, asst.
Felsenthal, 4101 Calumet av. Helen W. McLaughlin, prin.; Frances Ryan, asst.
Field, 7019 N. Ashland av., Albert L. Stevenson, prin.; Abizail M. Matheny, asst.
Fiske, 6145 Ingleside av. Harry T. Baker, prin.; Laura M. Kimpton, asst.
Forestville, 4439 St. Lawrence av. Florence Holbrook, prin.; Clara M. Newbecker, asst.
Foster, 720 O'Brien. Joseph F. Connelly, prin.; Mary K. Georges, asst.
Franklin, 226 W. Goethe. Etta Q. Gee, prin.; Mary A. Miller, asst.
Froebel, 2021 W. 21st. Peter A. Ritzma, prin.; Eliz. M. McLean, asst.
Fulton, 5300 S. Hermitage av. Clara H. McFarlin, prin; Lucy A. Benson, asst..
Funston, 2010 N. Central Park av. Gertrude Corrigan, prin.; Louise M. Scheffner, asst.
Gage Park, 5516 S. Maplewood av. Gertrude E. English, prin.; Mary McB. Murphy, asst.
Gale, Jonquil Terrace at Marshfield av. Mary G. Guthrie, prin.; Marie A. Becker, asst.
Gallistel, 10347 Ewing av. James H. Henry, prin.; Julia A. Dillon, asst.
Garfield, 1426 Newberry av. Chas. A. Kent, prin.; Nellie T. Flannery, asst.
Gary, 3000 S. Ridgeway av. William F. Gingrich, prin.; Cecelia M. Gavin, asst.
Gladstone, 1231 S. Robey. Thomas J. Casey, prin.; Louise Elwell and Emma C Gilmore, assts.
Goethe, 2236 N. Rockwell. Albert C. Mueller, prin.; Eliz. Matevy, asst.
Goodrich, 915 Taylor. Esther Perry Hornbaker, prin.; Winifred E. Jones, asst.
Goudy, 5124 Winthrop av. Fanny R. Smith.; Mildred B. Petrie, asst.
Graham, 4436 S. Union av. Mary T. Maroney, prin.; Anna McKillop. asst.
Grant, 2433 W. Wilcox. Wilbur H. Wright, prin.; Catherine G. Ford, asst.
Gray, 3810 N. Larimie av. Ella R. Connell, prin.; Anna A. Twohig, asst.
Greene, 3537 S. Paulina. Eliz. B. Letzkuss, prin.; Josephine C. Ford. asst.
Gregory, Arthington, S. Lawndale av. Independence bl., and W. Polk.
Gresham, 8510 S. Green, Isobel G. Graham, prin.; Anne E. Wise, asst.
Haines, 231 W. 23d pl. Mary W. O'Keefe, prin.; Nellie White, asst.
Hamilton, 1650 W. Cornelia. M. Eliz. Farson, prin.; S. Letitia Greene, asst.
Hamline, 4747 Bishop. Eleanor Reese Dunn, prin.; Anna Strause, asst.
Hammond, 2819 W. 21st pl. Adrian M. Doolin, prin.; Sarah B. Tuohy, asst.
Hanson Park, 2148 N. Long av. Fannie L. Marble, prin.; Jane E. Williams, asst.
Harper, 6520 S. Wood. Walter J. Harrower, prin.; Sarah A. Mandel, asst.
Harvard, 7525 S. Harvard av. Flora V. Renaud, prin.; M. Ella Green, asst.
Haugan, 4540 N. Hamlin av. Thomas C. Johnson, prin.; Minnie E. Donoghue, asst.
Haven, 1472 Wabash av., Clara W. Creedon, prin.; Katherine E. Brady, asst.
Hawthorne, 3300 N. Seminary av. Geo. W. Davis, prin.; Mary A. Downey, asst.
Hay, 1018 N. Laramie av. Mary E. Vance, prin.; Jennie M. Grantvedt, asst.
Hayes, 258 N. Leavitt, Mary E. Twohig, prin.; Ada M. Moore, asst.
Hayt, 1518 W. Granville av. Elmer L. Kletzing, prin.; Annie G. Ahearn, asst.
Healy, 3037 Wallace. Katherine S. Rauff, prin.; Alarinda T. Martin, asst.
Hedges, 4735 S. Winchester av. Marcella R. Hanlon, prin.; Rose A. Farley, asst.
Henderson, W. 57th Lincoln and Winchester av.
Hendricks, 343 W. 43d. Minnie E. Daly, prin.; Ida M. Stodder, asst.
Henry, 4250 N. St. Louis av. Mary E. C. Lyons, prin.; Mary A. Mohan, asst.
Herzl, Douglas bl. s. w. cor. Lawndale av. Wm. M. Roberts, prin.; Annie L. Jilek, asst.
Hibbard, 3244 Ainslee av. Chester C. Dodge, prin.
Holden, 3055 S. Loomis, Lincoln P. Goodhue, prin.; Mary Solberg, asst.
Holmes, 5525 S. Morgan. Daniel A. Tear, prin.; Minnie Brady, asst.
Howe, 720 Lorel av. Harry S. Vaile, prin.; Lillias G. McCullough, asst.
Howland, 1604 S. Spaulding av. Frederick M. Sisson, prin.; Ellen F. Costello, asst.
Irving, 2140 W. Lexington. John W. Troeger, prin.; Lizzie V. Borthwick, asst.
Irving Park, 3815 N. Kedvale av.; Mary McMahon, prin.; Katherine H. Hansfin, asst.
Jackson, 820 S. Sholto. Wm. Hedges, prin.; Mary E. Sullivan, asst.
John, 3149 N. Lincoln. Cephas H. Leach, prin.; Anna M. Kearns, asst.
Jefferson, 1010 S. Laflin. Catherine M. Delanty, prin.; Mary A. Woods, asst.
Jenner, 1009 Milton av. Frederick J. Lane, prin.; Margaret J. Shannon, asst.
Jirka, 1420 W. 17th. Mary E. Rodgers, prin.; Anna A. Molloy, asst.
Jungman, 7146 Loeffler ct. Sarah A. Fleming, prin.; Marcella S. Sullivan, asst.
Keith, 3400 S. Dearborn. Chas. A. Lang, prin.; Hettie J. Joslin, asst.
Kelvyn Park, 4343 Wrightwood av. Chas. H. Ostrander, prin.; Helen T. Boruke, asst.
Kenwood, 4959 Blackstone av. Abigail M. Hunt, prin.; Honora E. McGuire, asst.
Kershaw, 6431 S. Union av. William Padebaugh, prin.; Ruth E. Johnson, asst.
Key, 517 N. Parkside av. Lillian H. Wright, prin.; Clara Weiger, asst.
King, 2420 W. Harrison. Cora E. Lewis, prin.; Anna C. Sheehan, asst.
Knickerbocker, 2301 N. Clinton av. Ora N. Riggs, prin.; Elinor B. Goels. asst.
Kohn, 10414 S. State. Alice Hogge Baer, prin.; S. Winifred Vosseller, asst.
Komensky 1923 S. Throp, James W. McGinnis, prin.; Mary E. Weldon, asst.
Kosciusko, 1424 N. Cleaver, Donald A. McQueen, prin.; Margaret Forrest, asst.
Kozminski, 936 E. 54th. Edmund B. Smith, prin.; Eliz. D. Wood, asst.
LaFayette, 2714 Augusta. Mary I. Purer, prin.; Virginia L. Pfuderer, asst.
Langland, 2230 Cortland. Effie Christensen Tinen, prin.; Annie Goosens, asst.
LaSalle, 326 Eugenie. Mary Taylor, prin.; Julia A. Sheridan, asst.
Lawson, 1256 S. Homan av. Charles C. Krauskopf, prin.; Nellie B. Maher, asst.
LeMoyne, 851 Waveland av. Abigail C. Ellings, prin.; Mary E. Buckley, asst.
Lewis-Champlin, Princeton av. nr 62d, Samuel B. Allison, prin.; Mirabelle S. Stodder, asst.
Libby, 5300 S. Loomis. Willis E. Tower, prin.; Lillian E. Fitch, asst.
Lincoln, 2324 Larrabee. Ida L. Jaeger, prin.; Celia M. Gilmore, asst.
Linne, 3221 N. Sacramento av. Mable R. Loucks, prin.; Minnie Fennell, asst.
Lloyd, 2103 N. Lamon av.
Logan, 2238 N. Oakley av. Theresa J. Donnelly, prin.; Grace W. Kaiser, asst.
Longfellow, 1901 W. 35th. Louise K. Stone, prin.; Mary Enright, asst.
Lowell, 3312 Hirsch. G. Charles Griffiths, prin.; Mary Merry, asst.
Madison, 7433 Dorchester av. Charles S. Winslow pres, Emorette B. Sutherland, asst.
Manierre, 1420 Hudson av. David E. McCracken, prin.; Ada C. Dyson, asst.
Marsh, 9810 S. Exchange av. Fred R. Nichols, prin.; Albertine Kriewitz, asst.
Marshall, 3250 Adams. Louis J. Block, prin.; Mary M. Abee, asst.
Mason, 1800 S. Keler av. Daniel F. O'Hearn, pres.
May, 512 S. LaVergne av. Susan J. McDonnell, prin.; Gertrude M. Rigney, asst.
Mayfair, 4615 N. Kilpatrick av. Annie S. Newman, prin.; Marie W. Tauchen.
McClellan, 3527 S. Wallace, Lillias M. Williamson, prin.; Margaret A. O'Brien, asst.
McCormick, 2720 S. Sawyer av. Wm. A. Hornbaker, prin.; Z. Anna Novotny, asst.
McCosh, 6543 Champlain av. Ida M. Pahlman, prin.; Charlotte C. Rowe, asst.
McLaren, 1500 Flournoy. Charles J. Lunak, prin.; Effoe L. Stephens, asst.
McPherson, 4728 N. Lincoln. Adelaide E. Jordan, prin.; Sadie M. Lane, asst.
Mitchell, 2233 W. Ohio. Moses Maier, prin.; Emma E. Brickley, asst.
Monroe, 3651 Schubert av. J. Edw Huber, prin.; Minna M. Watson, asst.
Mont Clare, 2150 Newland av. Will D. Andersen, prin.
Moos, 1711 N. California av. Thos. C. M. Jamieson, prin.; Frances E. Ross, asst.
Morgan Park, 2350 W. 110th pl. Wm. Schoch, prin.; Julia A. Sullivan, asst.
Morris, 919 Barry av. Luella Heinroth, prin.; Edwina Stimpson, asst.
Morse, 620 N. Sawyer av. Geo. L. Voorhees, prin.; Jeannette Tidball, asst.
Mosely, 2348 S. Michigan av. Leona L. Thorne, prin.; Molly G. McG. Patchell, asst.
Motley, 739 N. Ada, Miriam Del Banco, prin.; Kate E. Ford, asst.
Mozart, 2200 N. Hamlin av. Nellie C. Hudd, prin.; Emma Clabaugh, asst.
Mulligan, 1855 N. Sheffield av. Hannah Schiff, prin.; Martha L. Smith, asst.
Nash, 4837 W. Erie. Fred J. Watson, prin.; Jean K. Hanna, asst.
Nettelhorst, 3252 Broadway, Alfred E. Logie, prin.; Gertrude A. Hummel, asst.
Newberry, 700 Willow. Mary E. Fellows, prin.; Edna B. Boyle, asst.
Nixon, 2121 N. Keeler av. G. Ovedia Jacobs, prin.; Marion W. Wold, asst.
Nobel, 4127 Hirsch. Marie A. Dunne, prin.; Julia J. O'Brien, asst.
Norwood Pk., 5900 Nina av. William L. Smyser, prin.; Eleanor W. Slattery, asst.
Oakland, 750 E. 40th. Sarah M. Hennen, prin.; Florence M. Porter, asst.
Ogden, 9 W. Chestnut. Martha M. Ruggles, prin.; Anna E. Beetin, asst.
Oglesby, 7646 S. Green. Daniel J. Beeby, prin.; Kate O. Guenther, asst.
Orr, 1040 N. Keeler av. Katharine A. Riordan, prin.; Katherine A. Fox, asst.
Otis, 525 Armour. John M. Duggan, prin.; Eliz. A. Gibbons, asst.
Parkman, 245 W. 51st. John B. McGinty, prin.; Emma Malcolm, asst.
Park Manor, 7049 S. Rhodes av. Genevieve Melody, prin.; Veronica L. Leonard, asst.
Parkside, East End av., s. w. cor. 69th and 70th. Jane S. Atwater, prin.; Josephine F. Hutchinson, asst.
Peabody, 1444 Augusta. Elizabeth A. Smyth, asst. prin.
Peirce, 1423 Bryn Mawr av. Inger M. Schjoldager, prin.; Hannah F. Hanlon, asst.
Penn, 1616 S. Avers av. Bertha Benson, prin.; Louise A. Doerle, asst.
Perry, 9128 University av. Jessie E. Black, prin.; Bertha Hibbert, asst.
Pickard, 21st pl. s. w. cor. Oakley av. Mary Ryan, prin.; Anna T. Holden, asst.
Plamondon, 1525 S. Washtenaw av. Ida M. Tregellas, prin.; Alice L. Burns, asst.
Pope, n. w. cor. Albany av. and 19th. Frank A. Fucik, prin.; Harriet L. Post, asst.
Portage Park, 5330 Berteau av. Washington D. Smyser, prin.; Nellie Taylor, asst.
Prescott, 1632 Wrightwood av. Margt. S. Fitch, prin.; Bessie O. Dillon, asst.
Pulaski, 2030 N. Leavitt. Anna C. Goggin, prin.; Ida P. Herzberg, asst.
Pullman, 521 E. 113th. Daniel R. Martin, prin.; Helen E. Ferguson, asst.
Raster, 6936 S. Hermitage av. David L. Murray, prin.; Mary E. Thresher, asst.
Ravenswood, 4332 N Paulina, Josiah F. Kletzing, prin.; Agnes V. McIlhon, asst.
Ray, 5631 Kimbark av. Arthur O. Rape, prin.; Isabel A. Johnstone, asst.
Raymond, 3633 S. Wabash av. John L. Lewis, prin.; Mary E. Lynch, asst.
Reilly, 3650 School. Thos. J. Plant, prin.; Anna A. Gagan, asst.
Revere, 7145 Ellis av. Sophia A. Theilgaard, prin.; Hattie L. Lynn, asst.
Riis, 1018 Lytle. Cecelia B. Schimek, prin.; Mary E. Griffin, asst.
Rogers, 1247 W. 13th. Myra C. Billings, prin.; Sarah M. Evans, asst.
Ryder, n. e. cor. 88th and Lowe. Minnie Mallory Tallman, prin.; Nellie R Morgan, asst.
Ryerson, 646 N. Lawndale av. Sarah A Kirkley, prin.; Marie C. Larson, asst.
Sabin, 2216 Hirsch. Mary J. W. Boughan, prin.; Marie J. Thumser, asst.
Sawyer av, 5248 S. Sawyer av. Robert G. Jeffrey, prin.; Jennie Goldman, asst.
Scanlan, 11725 Perry av. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, prin.; M. Rio Mather, asst.
Schiller, 700 Vedder. Belle B. Murphy, prin.; Amelia Jampolis, asst.
Schley, 1240 N. Oakley bl. Minna S. Heuerman, prin.; Lena T. Larsen, asst.
Schneider, 2957 N. Hoyne av. Elizabeth E. Fisk, prin.; Emma M. Motschman, asst.
Scott, 6435 Blackstone av. Henry W Sumner, prin.; Jennie N. Phelps, asst

Seward, 4600 S. Hermitage av. Mary A. Forkin, prin.; Thomas E. Danaher, asst.
Sexton Austin O, 641 E. 60th. John A. Johnson, prin.; Eleanor M. Mahany, asst.
Sexton James A., 160 Wendell. Visa McLaughlin, prin.; Lida I. Cassidy, asst.
Shakespeare, 4623 Greenwood av. Walter H. Comstock, prin.; Adelaide Weiger, asst.
Shepard, 2839 Fillmore. J. Katherine Cutler, prin.; Miriam L. Graham, asst.
Sheridan Mark, 533 W 27th. Irwin A. Wilson, prin.; Anna Foreman, asst.
Sheridan Phil, 9001 Escanaba av. Edw. L. C. Morse, prin.; Emma K. Blanks, asst.
Sherman, 5116 S. Morgan. Levi T. Regan, prin.; Albertine J. Olson, asst.
Sherwood, 245 W. 57th. Christine Bednar, prin.; Lily M. Compher, asst.
Shields, 4250 S. Rockwell. Edw. Wildeman, prin.; Josephine Feehery, asst.
Skinner, 1070 W. Jackson bl. Geo. F. Cassell, prin.; F. J. Binna, asst.
Smyth, 1059 W. 13th. Mary E. Livingston, prin.; Eliz. T. Burns, asst.
Spalding, 1623 W. Park av. Jane A. Neil, prin.
Spencer, 214 N. Lavergne av. Harriet S. Thompson, prin.; Katherine A. Dunn, asst.
Spry, 2400 Marshall bl. Wm. J. Fraser, prin.; Margaret Donnelly, asst.
Stewart, 4525 Kenmore av. A. O. Coddington, prin.; Mary E. Skelly, asst.
Stowe, 3444 Wabansia av. F. A. Larck, prin.; Carrie G. Wilber, asst.
Sullivan, 83d and Coles av. A. F. Mulley, prin.; Harriet S. Furney, asst.
Sumner, 715 S. Kildare av. E. W. Trout, prin.; Anna S. Halladay, asst.
Swift, 5900 Winthrop av. H. A. Eckhardt, prin.; Mayme M. Faulkner, asst.
Swing, 1701 String av. G. S. Pease, prin.; Hattie P. Koch, asst.
Talcott, 1840 W. Ohio. H. C. Hansen, prin.; Lillian F. Dougherty, asst.
Taylor, 9913 Av. J. A. K. Sullivan, prin.; Jennie P. Sorenson, asst.
Tennyson, 2800 W. Fulton. F. C. Dunning, prin.; Isabelle E. Hudson, asst.
Thorp J. N, 8915 Burley av. Henry D. Hatch, prin.
Thorp Ole A, 6024 Warwick av. M. E. Marnell, prin.; Mary P. McCracken, asst.
Tilton, 4152 W. End av. B. S. Armbruster, prin.; Emily L. Wallenberg, asst.
Trumbull, 1600 Foster av. Helen R. Ryan, prin.; Effie E. Watson, asst.
Vanderpoel, 9510 S. Prospect av. Catherine A. Burke, prin.; Alice C, Stewart, asst.
Van Vlissingen, 137 W. 108th pl. Geo. A. Brennan, prin.; Lillian Farnam, asst.
Von Humboldt, 1410 N. Rockwell. H. J. Moynihan, prin.; J. Reynick, asst.
Wadsworth, 6420 University av. Frank Mayo, prin.; F. O. Hagstrom, asst.
Walsh, 2015 S. Peoria. Robert L. Hughes, prin.; Anna Murphy, asst.
Ward, 2701 S. Shields av. Chauncey C. Willard, prin.; Clara V. Gawne, asst.
Warren, 9210 Chappel av. E. P. Shepherd, prin.; Albertine Raven, asst.
Washington, 1000 Grand av. Luman Hewes, prin.; Mona Soelke and E. M. Smith, assts.
Waters, 2519 Wilson av. Esther Morgan, prin.; Nellie H. Cheney, asst.
Webster, 3315 Wentworth av. Mary R. Hanlon, prin.; Annie M. Whalen, asst.
Wells, 936 N. Ashland av. George B. Masslich, prin.; Anise Slattery, asst.
Wentworth, 6950 S. Sangamon. J. E. McDade, prin.; Henrietta Crowley, asst.
West Pullman, 11941 S. Parnell av. Rose A. Pesta, prin.; Kate Tehan, asst.
Whitney, 2815 S. Komensky av. M. J. Hevenor, prin.; Jennie Lintuman, asst.
Whittier, 1900 W. 23d. Arthur M. Mickelson, prin.; Katherine E. Adams, asst.
Wicker Park, 2032 Evergreen av. Roland O. Witcraft, prin.; Margaret Nottelman, asst.
Willard, 4901 St. Lawrence av. Grace Reed, prin.; Agnes W. O'Brien, asst.
Yale, 7010 Yale av. Cyrus Lauron Hooper, prin.; Katharine L. Snow, asst.
Yates, 1839 N. Richmond. Blanca R. Dalgger, prin.; Simon F. Casey, asst.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO

Chief Justice—Harry Olson.
Clerk—James A. Kearns.
Bailiff—Dennis J. Egan.

Associate Judges	Terms Expire
Daniel P. Trude	1924
William N. Gemmill	1924
John J. Rooney	1924
Joseph S. LaBuy	1924
Charles F. McKinley	1924
John K. Prindiville	1924
Arnold Heap	1924
Bernard P. Barasa	1924
Charles A. Williams	1924
Peter H. Schwaba	1924
Joseph Burke	1924
John F. O'Connell	1924
Samuel H. Trude	1926
William R. Fetzer	1926
Henry M. Walker	1926
William L. Morgan	1926
Joseph W. Schulman	1926
Asa G. Adams	1926
Robert E. Gentzel	1926
John A. Bugee	1926
Laurence B. Jacobs	1926
George B. Holmes	1926
Frank T. Sullivan	1926
James J. O'Toole	1926
John R. Newcomer	1928
Hosea W. Wells	1928
Wells M. Cook	1928
John Richardson	1928
John F. Haas	1928
Howard Hayes	1928
Theodore F. Ehler	1928
Francis Borrelli	1928
Emanuel Eller	1928
Dennis W. Sullivan	1928
Alfar M. Eberhardt	1928
William E. Helander	1928

Civil cases are heard in branches of the court located on the 8th, 9th and 11th floors of the City Hall. Criminal cases are heard in seven of the branches in the City Hall, including the Automobile Court (rooms 906, 910 and 924), the Morals court (room 1108), the Court of Domestic Relations (room 902), the Boys' Court (room 1128), and the Criminal jury cases (room 1106), and at branches located at 113 W. Chicago av., 2742 Sheffield av., 2138 N California av., 731 N. Racine av., 6347 Wentworth av., 811 W. 47th pl., 8855 Exchange av., 943 Maxwell and 120 N. Desplaines.

Jurisdiction

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds $1,000.
3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony.
4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed $1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than $1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings ever which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and which are not have jurisdiction and which are not otherwise provided for by the act.
5. Quasi criminal actions.
6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants; bastardy cases.

CITY WARD BOUNDARIES

1st Ward (33 P.)—From Chicago River south to E. and W. 26th, 26 west to Wentworth av, south to 31st, west on 31st to S. Canal, north on Canal to 25th then west on 25th to Wallace, north to river and from the lake west to South Branch of River.
2d Ward (58 P)—From E. and W. 26th south to E. 35th and Calumet av, then south on Calumet to Pershing rd. and west to Wentworth av., and from the lake west to Wentworth av.
3d Ward (70 P.)—From E. 35th south to E. 43d, west on 43d to Cottage Grove av., then south to 46th, and west on 46th to State, north on State to 45th and west to Wentworth av., and from the lake to Wentworth av.
4th Ward (52 P)—From E. 43d south to Hyde Pk. bl., south on Cottage Grove av., to E. 53d, west to State, and north on State to 46th, and from the lake to State.
5th Ward (57 P.)—From Hyde Pk bl. south to E. 60th, west to State, north on State to E. 53d, and from the lake to State.
6th Ward (56 P.)—From E. 60th south to Marquette rd., and from the lake west to South Park av.
7th Ward (40 P.)—From E. Marquette rd. south to E. 89th and from the Lake W. to Stony Island av.
8th Ward (43 P.)—From Marquette rd. south to E. 89th and west on 89th to South Park av., south on same to E. 99th and west to Stewart av., and from Stony Island av., west to State and 84th thence west on 84th to Stewart av.
9th Ward (35 P.)—From E. 99th and Stony Island av., south to city limits, west to S. Halsted, north on same to W. 103d and Stewart, N. on Stewart to 99th, east on 99th to Cottage Grove av., thence north on same to 95th.
10th Ward (25 P.)—From E. 89th south to city limits, and the Indiana State line west to Lake Calumet, north of Lake Calumet on Stony Island av., north to 95th, west on same to Cottage Grove av., south on same to 99th, and west on 99th to South Park av.
11th Ward (31 P.)—From the south branch of the river south to W. 35th, and from Wentworth av., to south fork of south branch of river.
12th Ward (32 P.)—From the Ills. and Mich. canal south to Pershing rd., west on same to south Leavitt, north on Leavitt to W. 35th, west on same to Western av., south on Western av., to W. 51st and west to S. Laramie av. and north to C. & A. R. R. tracks.
13th Ward (20 P.)—From W. 35th south to W. 43d, west on same to Loomis, south on Loomis to W. 49th, west on same to S. Western av., north on Western av. to W 35th, east on same to S. Leavitt, south on Leavitt to W. Pershing rd., east on same to south fork of south branch of river.
14th Ward (40 P.)—From W. 43d south to W. Garfield bl., and from State west to Loomis.
15th Ward (47 P.) — From W. 49th south to W. 69th, and from Loomis W. on Garfield bl. to Wood, S. on same to W. 69th, west on 69th to S. Western av., north on Western av. to W. 65th, west on same to S. Kedzie av., south to W. 67th, west on 67th to S. Cicero av., north on same to W. west to W. 65th to S. Narragansett av., north on same to W. 59th, west on 59th to Harlem av.
16th Ward (44 P.) — From Wallace west to Wood, and from Garfield bl. south to W 63d, west on same to Loomis south on Loomis to W. 66th and west on same to Wood.
17 Ward (51 P.)—From Garfield bl. south to E. 60th and State, east on E. 60th to South Park, south on same to Marquette rd., west on same to State, south on State to W. 71st, west on same to S. Halsted, north on same to W. 63d, east on 63d to Wallace and north to Garfield bl.
18th Ward (43 P)—From W. 63d and S. Halsted south on same to W. 78th, west on same to S. Loomis south on Loomis to W. 82d, west on same to Western av., south on Western av. to W. 87th, and west to S. Cicero av.
19th Ward (54 P.)—From W. 71st and State, south to W. 84th, west on same to Stewart av., south on same to W. 103d, west on 103d to S. Halsted and W. 123d, west on same to S. Ashland av., north on same to W. 119th, west on 119th to Western av, north on same to W. 115th and California av., north to W. 99th, east on 99th to Western av., and Western av., north to 87th.
20th Ward (22 P.)—From the south branch of the river west to Racine av., and from Harrison south to river.
21st Ward (26 P.)—From S. Ashland av. west to S. California av., N. on same to W. 24th bl., west on same to Marshall bl., north on same to W. 16th and from W. 16th south to Ills. and Mich. Canal.
22d Ward (29 P.)—From Ogden av. south to Ills. and Mich. Canal, and from California av. west to S. Central Pk. av., north on same to W. 26th. west on 26th to S. Hamlin av., north on same to Ogden av.
23d Ward (37 P.)—From W. Roosevelt rd. south to W. Pershing rd., and from S. Central Pk. av., west to Kenton av., between W. 14th and W. 26th, S. Hamlin av., east boundary.
24th Ward (29 P.)—From S. California av., west to S. Hamlin av, north on same to W. 14th av, west on W. 14th to S. Crawford av., north on same to Roosevelt rd., and from W. Roosevelt rd. south to Ogden av.
25th Ward (33 P.)—From W. Van Buren and S. Aberdeen, south to Polk, west on same to S. Wood, south on S. wood to W. 16th, west on same to S California av., and north on same to W. Van Buren.
26th Ward (27 P.)—From Polk and S. Wood south on S. Wood to W. 16th. east on same to S. Ashland av., south on S. Ashland av. to south branch of river and from S. May av. to S. Wood.
27th Ward (38 P.)—From W. Kinzie south to Taylor, west on same to S. Aberdeen, north on Aberdeen to Van-Buren, west on same to S. Oakley bl., north on S. Oakley bl. to Washington bl., east on same to N. Ashland av and north on N. Ashland av. to Kinzie, and from the river west to S. Oakley bl.
28th Ward (45 P).—From N. Ashland av. and Fulton south to Washington bl., west on same to N. Leavitt, south on N. Leavitt to Van Buren, west on same to S. California av., north on same to Washington bl., west on same to W. Chicago av., east on same to N. California av.
29th Ward (56 P)—From Roosevelt rd., north to W. Washington, from California to Crawford avs., and W. Harrison to Roosevelt rd., from Crawford av. west to Kenton av.
30th Ward (54 P.)—From W. Harrison north to W. North av., between Crawford and Kenton avs., and from W. Roosevelt rd., north to W. Kinzie, between Kenton and Laramie avs and from Roosevelt rd., north to Madison, between Laramie av., and Austin bl.
31st Ward (20 P.)—From W. Kinzie north to W. Division and from north branch of the river west to N. Ashland av.
32d Ward (25 P.)—From Fulton north to W. Division between N. Ashland av., and N. Hoyne av., and from Fulton north to W. Chicago av., between N. Hoyne and N. California avs.
33d Ward (30 P.)—From W. Division north to Fullerton and from the north branch of the river west to N. Hoyne av.
34th Ward (32 P.)—From W. Chicago av. north to Armitage av., between N. Hoyne av. and N. Rackwell, and from W. Chicago av., north to Evergreen av., between N. Rockwell and N. Sacramento bl.
35th Ward (38 P)—From Evergreen av north to Armitage av. between N. Rockwell and N. California av., and from Augusta north to Fullerton av between N. California av west to Humboldt bl., and from Fullerton av. south to W. Chicago av., between Humboldt bl. and N. St. Louis av.
36th Ward (39 P)—From W Chicago av north to Fullerton av, between N. St. Louis and N. Crawford avs., and from W. North av., north to Belden av., between N. Crawford av. and N. Kenton av.
37th Ward (56 P)—From W. Kinzie north to Fullerton av., between N. Kenton and Laramie avs., and from W. Madison north to Fullerton av., between Laramie av. and the city limits.
38th Ward (40 P.)—From Armitage av. north to Belmont av., and from the north branch of the river west to N. Kedzie av.
39th Ward (46 P)—From Fullerton av. north to Addison, and the C. M. & St. P. R. R. tracks, and from N. Kedzie av., west to city limits.
40th Ward (55 P.)—From Belmont av. north to Devon av., between the North Shore Channel and N. Kedzie av., and from Addison av. north to Devon av., between N. Kedzie av. and N. Tripp.
41st Ward (39 P)—From Addison north to Devon av., and from N. Tripp av. west to city limits.
42d Ward (36 P.)—From the Chicago River north to Division, and from the lake west to north branch of the river.
43d Ward (39 P.)—From Division north to Center, and from the lake west to north branch of the river.
44th Ward (40 P.)—From Center north to Wellington av., between the lake and N. Halsted, and from Center north to Diversey Pkway, between N. Halsted and N. Racine av.
45th Ward (40 P)—From Cortland north to Roscoe, and from N. Racine av., west to north branch of the river.
46th Ward (44 P.)—From Wellington north to Grace, between the lake and N. Halsted, and from Diversey north to Grace, between N. Halsted and N. Racine av.
47th Ward (54 P.)—From Roscoe north to Wilson av., and from Southport av. west to the North Shore Channel.
48th Ward (50 P.)—From Grace north to Foster av., and from the lake west to Southport av.
49th Ward (60 P.)—From Foster av. north to city limits, and from the lake west to N. Ashland av., between Foster and Pratt av. and from the lake west to Ridge rd., between Pratt av., and the city limits.
50th Ward (42 P.)—From Wilson av. north to city limits, and from N. Clark west to North Shore Channel.

COOK COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Board of Assessors

Third fl County Bldg, north end.
Members of the Board—Wm. H. Weber, Adam Wolf, M. K. Sheridan, Charles Ringer, Charles Krutekoff.
Chief Clerk—Paul H. Wiedel.
Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Room 537 County Bldg.
President—Anton J. Cermak.
Sec. to Pres.—Henry Sonnenschein.
Clerk of Cook County Board—Robert M Sweitzer.
Commissioners—Mrs. E. W. Bemis, Wm. Busse, Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Chas. N. Goodnow, Maurice F. Kavanagh, Wm. H. Maclean, Geo. A. Miller, Tom Murray, Fredk. W, Penfield, Chas. S. Peterson, Dudley D. Pierson, Daniel Ryan, Emmett Whealan, Frank J. Wilson.
Committee Clerk—Peter J. Ellert.
Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.
Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employes whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF LAND SURVEYORS OF COOK COUNTY

First floor County Bldg.
President—Joseph F. Haas.
V-President—Edgar A. Rossiter.
Sec. and Treas.—W. D. Jones.
Duties—To examine and license land surveyors in Cook County.

BOARD OF REVIEW

Third fl County Bldg, south end.
Members of Board—Edward Litsinger, P. A. Nash, Charles V. Barrett.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.
Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. Decisions of the board of review are final.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Room 512 County Bldg.
President—James C. Denvir.
Secretary—Joseph D. Salkeld.
Asst. Secretary—Walter F. Gallas.
Commissioner—David W. Clark.
Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement. The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Room 1130 County Bldg.
Asst. Superintendents — Miss Kate Meade and Mrs. Josephine Lawrence.
Duties—Obtain support for dependents from relatives legally liable for their care and maintenance; investigate all cases of boys between ages of 17 and 21 years held in Criminal court pending trial and present report to trial judge; investigate insane cases heard in County court; investigate all health cases in Cook county outside of city of Chicago, especially emphasizing tuberculosis.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT

Room 600, County Bldg.
Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer.
Chief Clerk—Geo. L. McConnell.

CORONER

Room 500, County Bldg.
Coroner—Oscar Wolff.
Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.
Asst. Chief Deputy—Wm. H. Cruden.
Chief Clerk—Samuel L. Davis.
Deputy Coroners—Chas. Fitzner, C. F. Kennedy, John J. Thum, Peter Seese, M. G. Walsh, J. J. Dedrick, Adolph Herrmann, Joseph Gubbins, Sigmund Fischer, S. H. Donaldson, E. M. Cleaves, Robert Dougherty.
Physicians—Norman Zolla, Wm. H. Burmeister, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. R. Le Count, Joseph Springer, Edward Hatton, John N. Goltra.
Asst. Physicians—Saml. Lieb, Albert Tannenbaum.
Chemist—Dr. Wm. D. McNally.
Asst. Chemists—J. E. Newcomb, L. P. Brockhof.
Reporters—W. C. Yunker (chief) E. E. Wenger, C. E. Gilman, David T. Richie, Paul Rhue, H. O. Nottingham, G. J. Healy, J. A. Lewis, Lewis Mills.

COUNTY AGENT

County Agent—Wm. H. Ehemann.
Main Office—1908 Polk.
Branch Offices—837 W. 47th, 8800 Houston av., 1736 W. North av, 229 W. North av., 2970 Archer av., 1655 Blue Island av, 3114 W. Harrison, 221 E. 115th.
Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the county of Cook. He issues monthly rations to poor families found eligible under the law, and provides shoes to needy school children. He furnishes monthly rations to poor families of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the rebellion and Spanish-American war. He undertakes the return of nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence and the extradition of fathers who have deserted their families when found and warrant is issued for their arrest. He keeps a record of and passes on all medical and institutional cases admitted to the county hospital, the Oak Forest infirmary and the Oak Forest tuberculosis hospital. He furnishes medical services to the needy poor in their homes, he is the medium whereby blind, deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville. He investigates all cases recommended for mothers' pensions and supervises the payment of same. He investigates all applications for pensions for the blind and reports on eligibility of applicants to the county board and supervises payment of the pensions. He authorizes the payment of burial expenses of deceased indigent or friendless soldiers, sailors or marines and all contagious cases of the poor. He interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on families of poor to which his attention is called. He discovers and reports cases of nonsupport by husbands or relatives, desertion, contribution to delinquency or dependency of children to the various courts having jurisdiction.

COUNTY ARCHITECT

123 W. Madison, Room 1500.
County Architect—Eric E. Hall.
Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY CLERK

County Bldg, 2d fl. south end.
Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer.
Chief Deputy—James W. Ryan.
Chief Clerk—Joseph Stastny.
Chief Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Cashier—J. S. Mayer.
Chief Tax Extensions—Joseph Ziemba.
Chief Election Dept.—John D. Hayes.
Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County court, clerk of the County board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting, tavern and other licenses, keeps records of birth and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemption from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar paper belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

COUNTY COMPTROLLER

Room 511 County Bldg.
Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer.
Deputy Comptroller—Wm. J. Graham.
Chief Clerk—Paul A. Grundman.
Duties—See County Clerk.

COUNTY HOSPITAL

W. Harrison and Lincoln streets.
Warden—Michael Zimmer.
Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY INFIRMARY AND TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (Oak Forest, Ill.)

Superintendent—Harry L. Bailey.
Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN

Office in Cook County Psychopathic Hospital, Polk and Wood streets.
County Physician—Francis J. Gerty, M.D.
Duties—The county physician is the superintendent of the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital. He supervises the medical treatment of the patients in the institution. He also acts as an adviser to the County court in trials for the insane. He is assisted in his duties by an attending staff of six psychiatrists, of which Dr. Harold N. Moyer is chief.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Room 1122 County Bldg.
Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin.
Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the schools.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Room 726 County Bldg.
County Surveyor—Ben. H. Suhr.
Duties—Makes official surveys of either public or private property in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY TREASURER

1st and 2d floors, north end County Bldg.
County Treasurer—Patrick J. Carr.
Asst. Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.
Secretary—Frank J. Ford.
Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING

Room 1026 County Bldg.
Custodian—Matthias Mueller.

JURY COMMISSION

Room 824 County Bldg.
Commissioners — Logan D. Wallace, Joseph H. Barnett, Bernard J. Mullaney.
Clerk—Martin Peterson.
Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

69 W. Washington. Appointed by the governor.
Administrator—Gregory Van Meter.
Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

RECORDER OF DEEDS

1st floor, south end County bldg.
Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.
Chief Clerk—Theo R. Steinert.
Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the record books provided for that purpose in the order of the time of filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

(Torrens System). 1st fl County Bldg, south end.
Registrar of Titles—Joseph F. Haas.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.
Chief Examiner of Titles—J. Scott Matthews.
Asst. Chief Examiner—Blake C. Smith.
Examiners—Eugene Stewart, John B. Skinner, Charles S. Frank, John A. Senne, Jeanette Bates, Thos. J. Matousek and Geo. H. Fenn.
Chief Clerk—Paul A. Grundman.
Ecrow Officer—H. C. W. Laubenheimer.
Duties—The registrar of titles is the responsible administrative head in cook county of the system of land title registration, commonly known as the Torrens system, whereby the title to land is registered and the people of Cook county guarantee that the title as registered is correct, thus doing away with the necessity of an abstract of title and affording a simple, inexpensive and speedy means for transfer of title to real property.

SHERIFF

Room 423 County bldg.
Sheriff—Peter M. Hoffman.
Asst. Sheriff—Geo. A. Webster.
Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.
Jailer—Wesley H. Westbrook.
Deputy Sheriffs—Louis S Becker, Axel Brandting, Theo Burgwald, Carl J. Carlson, Walter W. Dennison, Walter L Doolan, Emil H. Dortmund, Thos. G. Elliott, John D. Erickson, Otto Gnewuch, Geo. Hampton, Rene C. Hansen, W. M. Henderson, Wm. L. Kiewert, Henry Kreuter, Herman Kruckstein, Henry W. Langosch, Fred H. Lorenzen, Rudolph Pahl, Karl W. Peretz, Caspar J. Schodrof, Chas. E. Singer, Paul K. Smith, Otto H. Teschner, Wm. Wilchinsky, I. Wyatt.
Chief Bailiff of the Civil Court—John F. Cavanagh.
Chief Bailiff of the Criminal Court—Chas. G. Kemp.
Sheriff's Attorney—Geo. F. Barrett.

STATES ATTORNEY

2d fl Criminal Court bldg, and Room 507 County bldg.
State's Attorney—Robert E. Crowe.
First Assistant State's Attorney—Edgar A. Jonas.
Second Assistant—George E. Gorman.
Private Secretary—Lawrence A. Cunco.
Deputy Chief Investigator—Eugene Nusser.
Assistant Secretary—Christian G. Kiessling.
Bond Examiner—Christian F. Wiehe.
Assistant State's Attorneys—Thomas J. Peden, Thomas Marshall, Robert C. O'Connell, Robert E. McMillan, F. L. Fairbanks, Q J. Chott, William H. Duval, Charles S. Wharton, Edward E. Wilson, W. W., Smith, Samuel M. Hamilton, Edward J. Lyons, William A. Rittenhouse, Henry T. Chace jr., Joseph P. Savage, Frank S. Matousek, Justin F. McCarthy, William F. McLaughlin, Roy C. Woods, Milton D. Smith, Daniel G. Ramsay, Stanley H. Klarkowski, James H. Barton, Frank Peska, Donald I. Graham, Arthur E. Nelson, Edward H. Taylor, Michael A. Romano, Otto W. Christopher, J. L. McCarthy, William E. King, Louis N. Blumenthal, Michael W. Cagney, John Kuchinskas, Clyde C. Fisher, Herbert A. G. Wedel, Augustus Kelly, A. O. Galvin, John Sbarbaro, Richard E. Westbrooks, William J. Grace, Thomas F. Reilly, Lewis C. Ball, George H. Hough, William H. Gruver, Eugene D. Sullivan, Rudolph Shapira, Daniel G. Gerst, Scott M. Hogan, C. E. Nelson, John W. Lee, Harry N. Pritzker, Louis H. Geiman, Joseph A. Smejkal, Leslie Bushonville, L. P. O'Connell, Frederick R. Huber, Joseph Rubens, James L. Kostka, Joseph H. Nicolai, Wm. H. McSwiggin, Henry M. Porter, Geo. J. Tourek, Frank Souhrada, Hyman B. Ritman.
Duties of State's Attorney—To begin and prosecute, in courts of record in his county, all criminal and civil actions in which the people of the state or county may be concerned; to prosecute or defend (as the case may be) all civil actions brought by or against any county officer in his official capacity, and all suits which it may become necessary to prosecute or defend; to enforce the collection of taxes; to give his opinion to county officers and justices of the peace upon questions of law relating to matters in which the people are concerned.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Room 519 County bldg.
Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.
Chief Clerk—F. H. Chambers.
Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county institutions and the Forest Preserve Districts, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all amintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

JUDICIARY—COOK COUNTY

Superior Court

4th fl County bldg.
Chief Justice—Joseph B. David.

Judges	Term Expires
Albert C. Barnes	1923
Joseph B. David	1923
Joseph H. Fitch	1923
Charles M. Foell	1923
Martin M. Gridley	1928
Oscar Hebel	1923
Jacob H. Hopkins	1928
Timothy D. Hurley	1927
Marcus Kavanagh	1923
Harry A. Lewis	1925
Charles A. McDonald	1928
Michael L. McKinley	1923
Wm. H. McSurely	1923
John M. O'Connor	1923
Hugo Pam	1923
Joseph Sabath	1928
Walter P. Steffen	1928
Denis E. Sullivan	1928

Clerk—Samuel E. Erickson.
Chief Deputy—Geo. P. Bebber.
Chief Clerk—Ely F. Flood.
Jurisdiction—The Superior Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

Circuit Court

County Bldg, Room 412.
Terms of Judges all expire in June 1927.
Clerk—August W. Miller.
Chief Clerk—Otto Besserer.
Chief Deputy—Louis Hutt.
Chief Justice —Francis S. Wilson.
Judges—Victor P. Arnold, David M. Brothers, John R. Caverly, Harry M. Fisher, Hugo M. Friend, Frank Johnston jr, George Kersten, Thomas J. Lynch, David F. Matchett, George Fred Rush, Ira Ryner, Kickham Scanlan, Philip L. Sullivan, John A. Swanson, Thomas Taylor, jr., Charles M. Thomson, Oscar M. Torrison, Francis S. Wilson, Thomas G. Windes.
Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior Court.
Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

County Court

County building, 6th floor
Judge—Edmund K. Jarecki; term expires in December, 1926.
Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer; 600 County building.
Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed 1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

Criminal Court

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street
Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court.
Clerk—John H. Passmore, office in Criminal court building.
Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace and Appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

Probate Court

County building, 6th floor.
Judge—Henry Horner, term expires in 1926.
Assistants—Harry G. Keats, Paul Corkell, Philip Finnegan.
Clerk—John F. Devine.
Chief Deputy Clerk—Jacob Verburg.
Public Administrator—Geo. T. Van Meter.
Public Guardian—Bridget H. Sullivan.
Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

Juvenile Court of Cook County

Room 900 county building.
Judge—Victor P. Arnold.
Assistant to Judge—Mary M. Bartelme.
Chief Probation Officer—Joseph L. Moss.
Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it, under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, and truant cases brought before it under the compulsory education law. It also administers the law providing for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place. The judges of the Circuit court each summer select one of its members to sit in the Juvenile court one year.

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY

Commissioners

The commissioners of Cook county by virtue of their office also serve as commissioners of the forest preserve district of Cook county, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914.

Forest Preserve Property

The forest preserve district of Cook county on Sept. 1, 1920, held title to more than 16,000 acres in the district. Some details as to the various preserves follow:

Dear Grove Preserve—1,150 acres of hilly wooded land; 850 acres set aside and fenced for deer; twenty-five acres of artificial lake, which has developed into a home for water fowl.

Elk Grove Preserve—1,600 acres of virgin timber land; has lily ponds and bird refuges.

Des Plaines River Valley Preserve—567 acres (Wheeling tract); old grove portage of Indian days and scene of reception given Father Marquette, French explorer, who surprised the Pottawatomie Indians here—the white man's first visit to Cook county, 1673 Northwestern park tract, extending from the town of Des Plaines to Higgins road, containing tracts of natural forests and sites of half a dozen Indian villages.

North Branch Chicago River Valley Preserve—Includes Indian reservation, Forest Glen, Turnbull, Badek and Glen View tracts; Indian reservation contains all the forest land awarded to Billy Caldwell, the old Indian chief; Turnbull tract contains old Turnbull homestead, established by one of Cook county's pioneers in Indian days; Badek tract, another favorite Indian haunt.

Thatcher Park Preserve—Contains also Steele tract; preserve consists of hundreds of acres of oak and maple forest.

Salt Creek Valley Preserve—On both banks of Salt creek from the Des Plaines river to the west county line; picturesque river valley with splendid timber land.

Beverly Hills Preserve—Promontory of rock on the south side long used as picnic grounds.

Palos Hills Preserve—Contains more than 7,000 acres of hilly forest land extending along the drainage canal and back into the Sag district.

Chicago Heights Preserve—Forest tract with small bodies of water and streams; located at junction of Lincoln and Dixie highways.

Thornton and Glenwood Preserves—Adjoining tracts; fine forest land; said to have been site of a battle between Americans and British in the revolutionary war.

There are also preserves in Hegewisch, South Chicago, Chicago Heights and Edgebrook.

Some of the tracts have been improved with paths, roads, wells, fountains, shelter houses, parking spaces and comfort stations, also dams and artificial lakes.

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

In December 1919, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick presented to Cook county a tract of 300 acres of land, valued at about $300,000 and lying on the west bank of the Des Plaines river near Riverside, as a site for a large zoological garden. The plan committee of the Cook county forest preserve met on Dec. 31 and voted unanimously to accept the gift, and it was agreed that the zoo, in honor of the donor, should be named the "McCormick Zoological Gardens." However, Mrs. McCormick in her deed of gift stipulated that the name should be "The Chicago Zoological Gardens." Later the word "Park," was substituted for "Gardens." The Chicago Zoological society which will operate the Park was incorporated in February 1921.

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICES

Appellate Court

First district, Illinois, 14th fl., 30 N. Michigan av.
Presiding Justice—Wm. H. McSurely.
Associate Judge—David F. Matchett.

First Branch

Presiding Judge—Albert C. Barnes.
Associate Judges—Donald L. Morrill, Martin M. Gridley.

Second Branch

Presiding Judge—Chas. M. Thomson.
Associate Judges—Thos Taylor jr., John M. O'Connor.
Clerk—Francis F. Brady.
Bailiff—Andrew H. Whalen.
Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than $1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.
Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

10 S. LaSalle.
E. J. Brundage—Secretary of State (Chauffeur Examination Dept), 608 S. Dearborn.
Chief Deputy—H. H. Smith.

STATE DEPARTMENTS

AGRICULTURE (Division Foods and Dairies), 308 S. Wabash av, R. 1410.
Superintendent—Alfred H. Jones.
Asst. Superintendent—C. C. Minor.
AGRICULTURE (Division Game and Fish), 308 S. Wabash av. R. 1101.
Game Warden—W. J. Stratten.
AGRICULTURE (Division of Animal Industry), 357½ U. S. Exhange Bldg., Stock Yards.
Inspector—Wm. E. McGrath.
CONSTABULARY OF THE P. C. A. H. A. T.—120 S. State, R. 32.
Gen'l. Superintendent—Walter P. Stuart.
FINANCE (Division Fox Commission), 308 S. Wabash av. R. 410.
Chairman—Percy B. Coffin.
FIRE UNDERWRITERS—175 W. Jackson bl., R. 864.
President—F. H. Simons.
V. President—D. J. Harrigan.
Secretary—E. E. Edwards.
LABOR (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation)—139 N. Clark, R. 1017.
Director—Geo. B. Arnold.
LABOR (Employment)—608 S. Dearborn, R. 330.
Chief Inspector—John J. McKenna.
LABOR (Factory Inspection)—608 S. Dearborn, R. 1543.
Chief—Richard L. Dye.
Asst Chief—R. W. Hamilton.
PUBLIC HEALTH (Division of Lodging House Inspection)—130 N. Wells, R. 1101.
Superintendent—Wm. W. McCulloch.
PUBLIC WORKS (Division of Pardons and Paroles)—R. 819 County Bldg.
Asst. Chief Parole Agent—Wm. Christie.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—308 S. Wabash av. R. 1404.
Superintendent—W. L. Sackett.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS (Division Architectural Engineering), 306 S. Wabash av. R. 404.
Superintendent Architect — Edgar Martin.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS (Division of Waterways)—25 E Jackson bl., R. 1404.
REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION—130 N. Wells, R. 1201.
Office Manager—Rose Clyne.
TRADE AND COMERCE (Division of Grain Inspection)—312 S. Clark.
Inspector—Chas. J. Peters.
TRADE AND COMMERCE (Division of Insurace)—38 S. Dearborn, R. 162.
Chief Examiner—Lucius Pfouts.
TREASURER (Inheritance Tax Dept), 38 S. Dearborn, R. 1627.
In charge—Jas. B. Leonardo.

MILITARY FORCES OF ILLINOIS

General Officers—230 E. Ohio.
Commander-in-Chief—Gov. Len. Small.
The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Carlos E. Black.
Adjutant-General—Col. Richings J. Shand.
Adjutant-General—Col. Frank L. Taylor.
Adjutant-General—Col. Samuel N. Hunter.
Assistant Quartermaster - General — Stephen O. Tripp.
Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlain, Chicago.
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Carlos E. Black.
Odnance Officer—Col. James Ronayne, Chicago.
Judge Advocate—(Vacancy).
State Surgeon—Col. Geo. C. Amerson.
Personal Aids—Col. Arthur E. Inglesh, Springfield; Col. Percy B. Coffin, Chicago.

Illinois National Guard

Thirty-Third Division (headquarters, Chicago)—Maj.-Gen. Milton J. Foreman, commanding; Col. Albert A. Sprague, chief of staff; Lieut.-Col. Walter J. Fisher, commandant and provost marshal; Lieut.-Col. Frederick N. Pond, quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. Harold D. Squires, adjutant; Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Gowenlock, assistant chief of staff; Lieut.-Col. Roy D. Keehn, judge advocate; Maj. George M. Malstrom; Maj. William G. Setliffe, Capt. Samuel Insull jr., A. D. C.

Sxty-Fifth Infantry Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. James Ronayne, commanding; Maj. Otto C. Lesch, adjutant.

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Infantry (headquarters, Pontiac)—Col. Diller S. Myers, commanding; Lieut.-Col. William F. Hemenway, Maj. Cassius Poust, Maj. Arthur E. Lord, medical detachment. This regiment is not fully organized and has no battalion majors.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry (headquarters, Delavan) Col. Albert L. Culbertson, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Nunan, executive officer; Maj. William P. Greaney, machine gun officer; Maj. John O. Smith, Maj. Robert W. Davis, Maj. Edward L. Damron, medical detachment.

Sixty-Sixth Infantry Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. Abel Davis, commanding; Maj. Albert V. Becker, executive officer; Capt. Benjamin F. Stein, adjutant and supply officer.

One Hundred and Thirty-First Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Francis M. Allen, commanding; Lieut.-Col. John M. Richmond; Maj. John G. Cottle, machine gun officer; Maj. Joseph M. Allen, Maj. Melvin W. Bridges, Maj. Frederick E. Haines, Maj. Alwin J. Holden, medical detachment.

One Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. William E. Swanson, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Nelson Morris; Maj. Frederick E. Rand, machine gun officer; Maj. Joseph E. Brady, Maj. John W. Elliott, Maj. Burtis J. Dolan, Maj. Jacob L. Albright, medical detachment.

Fifty-Ninth Artillery Brigade—Unorganized.

One Hundred and Twenty-Second Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Frank R. Schwengel, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Lawton, executive officer; Maj. Robert E. Myrmann, Maj. Maurice L. Blatt, Maj. Frank O. Wood, medical detachment.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Thomas S. Hammond, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Harvey E. Ragsland, executive officer; Maj. William B. Houston, Maj. Simon J. Neiburg, Maj. William J. Swift, medical detachment.

One Hundred and Eighth Engineers (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Henry A. Allen, commanding.

One Hundred and Eighth Medical Regiment (headquarters. Chicago)—Col Harry D .Orr commanding; Lieut.-Col. James J. McKinley.

One Hundred and Sixth Cavalry—No regimental organization. Second squadron, Maj. Herbert W. Styles, commanding, Springfield.

Naval Reserve Armory—ft. E. Randolph.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICES

APPRAISERS STORES (Treasury Dept)—158 W. Harrison.
Appraiser—Jos. Carolan.
ARMY ORGANIZED RESERVES—86th Div. 4th fl. Federal Bldg.
Chief of Staff—Lt. Col. Morris M. Keck.
ARMY ORGANIZED RESERVES—56th Cavalry Div. 4th fl. Federal Bldg.
Chief of Staff—Major Wm. C. Christy.
ARMY CHICAGO GENERAL INTERMEDIATE DEPOT—1819 Pershing rd.
Commanding Officer—Col. Arth. Johnson.
ARMY QUARTERMASTERS CORPS SUBSISTENCE SCH.—1819 Pershing rd.
Commanding Officer—Lt. Col. Clyffardgame.
ARMY SIXTH CORPS AREA HDQTRS, 1819 Pershing rd.
Maj.-Gen. Geo. Bell jr.
ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE—601 W. Madison.
Captain in charge—J. V. Stark.
ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL—1819 Pershing rd.
Commandant—Lt. Col. W. P. Hill.
BONDED WAREHOUSE—325 N. Clark.
Storekpr gauger—D. D. Sumner.
BONDED WAREHOUSE—1922 W. 18th.
In charge—John Kane.
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION—R. 776 Federal Bldg.
Chief Examiner—Fred J. Schlotfeldt.
CIRCUIT COURT—7th Judicial District, R. 653 Federal Bldg.
Judge—Geo. T. Page.
CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS—7th Circuit, R. 757 Federal Bldg.
Judge—Evan A. Evans.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—7th District, 13th fl. Federal Bldg.
Secretary—Jas. V. Swanson.
COAST GUARD—12th District, R. 527 Federal Bldg.
Lieut.-Comdr.—Hiram R. Searles.
COMMISSIONERS — R. 807 Federal Bldg.
Jas. R. Glass and Louis F. Mason.
COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS—R. 452 Federal Bldg.
Ralph F. Bradford.
CUSTOMS COLLECTOR (Treasury Dept)—R. 450 Federal Bldg.
Collector—Niels Juul.
Deputy Collector—John Ford.
Naval Officer—Ralph Bradford.
Deputy Naval Officer—Edgar C. Hawley.
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE—139 N. Clark.
Chief Clerk—Edw. P. Lemott.
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (Bureau of Economics)—Administration Bldg. U. Stk. Yards.
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (Bureau of Animal Industry)—316 Exchge Bldg., U. Stk. Yards.
DEPT OF AGRICULTURE (Federal Grain Supervision)—327 S. LaSalle, R. 1138.
In Charge—Rutherford T. Miles.
DEPT OF AGRICULTURE (Federal Grain Supervision)—111 W. Jackson bl.
Supervisor—W. P. Carroll.
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (Food and Drug Inspection)—608 S. Dearborn, R. 1625.
Chief—Dr. G. W. Hoover.
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (Grain Futures)—332 S. LaSalle, R. 717.
In charge—Dr. Jos. W. T. Duvel.
DEPT. OF COMMERCE (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)—38 S. Dearborn, R. 1424.
Distr Mgr.—Thormod O. Klath.
Technical Bureau for the assistance of American Manufacturers and Exporters in the promotion of their foreign trade.
DEPT. OF COMMERCE (Radio Inpection)—R. 629 Federal Bldg.
Supervisor—Edwin A Beane.
DEPT. OF COMMERCE (Steamboat Inspection)—R. 475 Federal Bldg.
Inspr of Hulls—John F. Hansen.
Inspr of Boilers—Wm. Nicholas.
DEPT. OF INTERIOR (Indian Bureau)—1747 Pershing rd.
Superintendent—Frank Sorenson.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE—859 Federal Bldg
Special Asst. Atty. Gen'l.—C. W Middlekauf.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE (Bureau of Investigation)—R. 588 Federal Bldg.
In charge—Jas. P. Rooney.
DEPT. OF LABOR (Statistical Dept)—116 N. Dearborn.
Director—Barney Cohen.
DEPT. OF LABOR (Immigration Service)—R. 1150, 608 S. Dearborn.
In charge—Howard D. Ebey.
DEPT. OF STATE (Passport Agcy)—608 S. Dearborn, R. 2162.
Agent—J. R. Power.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY (Northern District of Ill.)—R. 826 Federal Bldg.
Attorney—Edwin A. Olson.
Chief Clerk—Wm. A. Small.
DISTRICT COURT (Northern District of Ill.)—6th fl., Federal Bldg.
Judges—Jas. H. Wilkerson and Geo A. Carpenter.
Clerk—John H. R. Jamar.
DISTRICT COURT (Northern District of Ill.)—53 W Jackson bl., R. 903.
Referee in Bankruptcy—Sidney E Eastman.
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—116 N Dearborn.
Director—W. C. Lewman.
ENGINEERS OFFICE, WAR DEPT. (Rivers and Harbors)—537 S. Dearborn, R. 1201.
Officers in charge—Col. W. V. Judson, Maj. R. W. Putnam.
FEDERAL PROHIBITION — 608 S. Dearborn, R. 343.
Acting director—W. D. Moss.
Acting Chief Field Officer—John E. Early.
FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION (Central District)—608 S. Dearborn, R 1627.
Chief—R. E. Doolittle.
FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION STATION—608 S. Dearborn, R. 1605.
Chief—Dr. G. W. Hoover
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Water Resources Branch)—25 E. Jackson bl., R. 1404.
Asst. Engineer—Homer E. Grosbach
HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH OFFICE (Navy Dept)—R. 481 Federal Bldg.
Officer in charge—Lieut. M. C. Kent.
INTERNAL REVENUE (Chicago Div.). R. 559 Federal Bldg.
Agent in charge—Edmund E. Alden.
INTERNAL REVENUE CHEMICAL LABORATORY—608 S. Dearborn, R 428.
Chemist—John W. Fonner.
INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR (Treasury Dept)—R. 526 Federal Bldg.
Collector—Mrs. M. C. Reinicke.
Chief Deputy—Elizabeth K. Eckert.
Branch 1—R. 556 Federal Bldg. Div. Chief—Edw. Selbman.
Branch 2—4750 Broadway. Div. Chf. —Geo. W. Schmidt.
Branch 3—1214 N. Ashland av. Div. Chief—L. M. Macdonald.
Branch 4—803 W. Madison. Div. Chief—H. T. Connery.
Branch 5—535 E. 47th. Div. Chief—J. J. O'Neill.
Branch 6—712 E. 63d. Div Chief—R. A. Widdonson.
INTERNAL REVENUE NARCOTIC AGENT—608 S. Dearborn, R. 1256
Agent in charge—Will Gray Beach.
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—28 E. Jackson bl., R. 1400.
Examiner in charge—Hugh P. Wetherbee.
Land Appraiser—Hy. C. Geisler.
Special Agent—Pearson E. Marsh.
LIGHT HOUSE STATION—509 E North Water.
Keeper—Chas. S. Grenell.
MAIL TERMINAL—W. Van Buren, bet Chicago River and Canal.
MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS (Central Recruiting Div.)—720 W Monroe.
Officer in charge—Lieut. Col. Chas B. Taylor.
MARINE CORPS RECRUITING STATION (District Hdqtrs)—544 S. State
Capt. in charge—Curtis T. Beecher
MARINE HOSPITAL NO. 5—4141 Clarendon av.
Med. officer in charge—Dr. R. M Grimm.
MARSHAL'S OFFICE (Dept of Justice)—804 Federal Bldg.
Marshal—Robert R. Levy.
Chief Deputy—Sam Howard.
MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE GARAGE—120 N. Carpenter.
Superintendent—P. M. Diedrich.
NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER—79 W Monroe, R. 605.
Chief Examiner—Howard M. Sims.
NAVAL INSPECTOR OF ORDNANCE—608 S. Dearborn.
Commander—A. J James.
NAVAL INSPECTOR OF ENGINEERING MATERIAL—608 S. Dearborn R. 828.
Commander—A. J. James.
NAVAL RESERVE FORCE HDQTRS—ft. of Randolph at Lake front.
In charge—Capt. Edw. A. Evers

NAVY RECRUITING STATION—608 S. Dearborn, R. 1626.
In charge—Lieut.-Com. G. K. Davis.
PENSION EXAMINER—R. 876 Federal Bldg.
Examiner—Read Hanna.
POST OFFICE INSPECTOR—R. 330 Federal Bldg.
Inspr in charge—Albert E. Germer.
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—536 Lake Shore dr.
In charge—Dr. Edw. W. Hanson.
RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION — 226 W. Adams, R. 608.
Regional Eng.—F. H. McGuigan.
RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION—508 S. Dearborn, R. 920.
Supervisor—Robt. E. De Neefe.
Accountant—E. Arnold Reynolds.
RAILROAD LABOR BOARD—608 S. Dearborn, R. 2203.
Chairman—Ben W. Hooper.
V. Chairman—G. W. W. Hanger.
Secretary—L. M. Parker.
Members—Horace Baker, R. M. Barton, J. H. Elliott, Saml. Higgins, W. L. McMenimen, E. F. Grable, A. O. Wharton.
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE—10th Div. District 6, R. 308 Federal Bldg.
Superintendent—R. S. Brauer.
Chief Clerk—Frank Shoenfield.
SECRET SERVICE—Chicago District, R. 880 Federal Bldg.
Operative in charge—Thos. I. Porter.
SUPPLY DEPOT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—1918 Pershing rd.
TREASURY DEPT.—526 Federal Bldg.
Agent in charge—Frank M. Jewell.
VETERAN'S BUREAU—District Office No. 8 and Chicago Local Office, 11th fl., 111 N. Canal.
VETERAN'S HOSPITAL No. 30—4649 Drexel bl.
Com. Officer—Maj. P. J. Lasche.
Chief Executive—Capt. D. R. Scott.
VETERAN'S INTERMEDIATE DEPOT No. 4—1749 Pershing rd.
In charge—Frank P. Turner.
WEATHER BUREAU (Dept of Agriculture)—14th fl., Federal Bldg.
Meteorologist in charge—Hy J. Cox.
Observatory—5802 Univ av.

POSTOFFICE

Entrance on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets.
Postmaster—Arthur C. Lueder, room 358, south wing.
Asst. Postmaster—John T. McGrath, room 357, south wing.
Supt. of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith, room 350, south wing.
Supt of Delivery—L. T. Steward, room 379, west wing.
Supt. of Registry—J. B. Bennett, Adams street lobby.
Asst, Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.
Asst. Supt of Mails—W. B. Henry (2d class section), room 201.
Asst. Supt of Mails—G. M. Malstrom (supply section), 712 W. Monroe.
Auditor—John F. Sikyta, room 362.
Cashier—T. W. Bean, Dearborn St. lobby.
Supt. of Money Orders—J. M. Hubbard, 1st fl. Clark St. lobby.
Sec. Civil Service Board—James V. Swanson, 13th fl.
Inspector in Charge—Albert E. Germer, room 334, east wing.
Supt. 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—R. S. Brauer, room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Armour—3017 Indiana av;James J. McKinna.
Auburn Park—738 W. 79th; Chas. P. N. Thomsen.
Austin—433-435 N. Waller av; Dugald Martin.
C—1205-9 W. Madison; Joseph Chmelik.
Chicago Avenue Station—210 W. Chicago av; William S. Snorf.
Chicago Lawn—3510 W. 63d: Thomas A. Kenny.
Cicero Branch—6006-8 W. 22d; Frank J. Stepicka (acting).
Cragin—4207 Armitage av; Fred W. Green.
D—513-21 S. Western av; James H. McCauley.
Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove av; Jeremiah F. Collins.
Douglas Park—1205-07 S. Western av; George N. Graves.
Dunning—6441 W. Irving Park bl; James E. Morrissey.
Eastside—9909 Ewing av; Louis Philipp Jr.
Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.
Elsdon—3449 W. 51st; Luman L. Shepard.
Englewood—440 W. 63d; Frederick A. Bosworth.
Fifty-First St.—715-721 W. 51st; Eugene Devine.
Garfield Park—4028 W. Harrison; Thos. R. Heaney .
Grand Crossing—7427-29 S. Chicago av; Walter G. Seborg.
Hawthorne Station—3647-49 Ogden av; Edward O'Connell.
Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore av; Matthew Drinnan.
Humboldt Park—1400-04 N. Western av; Edward M. Kinnare.
Hyde Park—1304 E. 55th; Chas. W. Schank.
Irving Park—4218 W. Irving Park bl; John T. McCormick.
Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland av; James Kelly.
Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee av; Ernest Willmann.
Lake View—1229-33 Belmont av; Wm. J. Becklenberg.
Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee; Edward L. Mott.
Logan Square—2814-18 Fullerton av; Jacob Gunderson.
M—4235-37 Cottage Grove av; Albert L. Anderson.
McKinley Park—3450-54 Archer av; Frank Ryan.
Mont Clare—2314-16 N. Sayre av; Geo. F. Dupuis.
Morgan Park—1985 W. 111th Frederick W. Dayton.
North Halsted—2454-58 N. Halsted; Michael J. Keigher.
Norwood Park—5995 Nina av; Stanley C. de Long.
Ogden Park Station—1614-16 W. 63d; Wm. E. Hoinville.
Pilsen—1507-09 W. 18th; Joseph H. Richak (acting).
Pullman—111th pl, and Cottage Grove av; Walter B. Nolan.
Quincy Station—N. E. cor. Jefferson and Quincy; James N. McArthur.
Ravenswood — 2311 Lawrence av; Harry A. Garvey.
Riverdale—13565 Indiana av; Otto F. Grange.
Rogers Park—1774-76 Lunt av; Anton W. Nelson.
South Chicago—N. E. cor. 92d and Exchange av; David Herriott.
Stockyards—700-04 Root; Henry C. Smale.
Twentieth St. Station—1929 Indiana av; John J. Goss.
Washington Heights—1254 W. 103d; Frank M. Turner.
West Pullman—12005 Halsted; George R. Dempsey.
Wicker Park—1221-25 N. Paulina; Frank A. Kwasigroch.
Windsor Park—2454-60 E. 75th; Wm. Lander.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS

Albany Av.—James Pacelli.
Armitage Av.—Edward Pyne.
Diversey Av.—Charles H. Chamberlain.
Kenwood—James M. Scully.
Ft. Dearborn—67 E. Lake; Henry Jaques.
North Clark St.—Frank T. Rogers.
Roosevelt Road—Thomas H. O'Brien.
Packingtown—1630 W. 47th; Edward J. Forner.
Sheridan Park—Richard A. Haussner.
South Water St.—Albert P. Treleaven.
Stock Exchange—Chas S. Minuly (acting supt).
Wabash Av.—Thomas Moriarty.
Wilson Av.—1814 Wilson av; Harry B. Wilson.

In addition to the above there are 317 numbered stations served from carrier stations, each with a clerk in charge.

There are 5,163 clerks in the general post office and stations; 2,421 carriers, including collectors; 656 in the Motor Vehicle Service and 2,817 miscellaneous employees. The total number of employees in the Chicago post office is 11,057.

Collections and Deliveries

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m., daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by Roosevelt road, hotels. clubs, newspapers and theatres have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

Postal Receipts for Calendar Year ending December 31st, 1922

Stamps and stamped paper	$40,672,160.28
Second, third and fourth class postage and box rent	$ 5,780,559.99
Miscellaneous receipts	$ 17,584.72
Total	$46,470,304.99

Increase of 9.4 percent over 1921.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

In connection with the Money Order Division, 1st floor Clark Street entrance.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main post office, Chicago. August 1, 1911. Anyone 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than $1.00 nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of $2,500, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Amounts less than $1.00 may be saved by purchasing postal savings stamps at 10 cents each. A postal savings card with ten savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1.00 either in opening a postal savings account or in adding to an existing account, or it may be redeemed in cash. Postal savings cards will be furnished free of cost.

Accounts may be transferred between post offices without cost or loss of interest.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $50, $100, $200 and $500.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on January or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100 and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been stations; Albany av., Armitage av., Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C, Chicago av., Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D, Dauphin Park, Diversey, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elston, Englewood, 51st St., Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Kenwood, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, M, McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Clark Station A, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden Park, Packingtown, Pullman, Quincy, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Roosevelt Road, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards. 22d St., Wabash av., Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park, Wilson Av., Windsor Park, Cicero Branch, and at stations No. 10 (Hull House) and No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks fourth in the United States with total deposits December 31st, 1922 of $6,146,786 and 14,436 depositors.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM

The United States Postal Money Order System provides the safest and most convenient, or generally available, means for the transmission of small sums through the mails. Its service reaches a greater number of places than that of any other like institution, and its facilities provide for those not in touch with banks or financial institutions the practical equivalent of checking accounts for making remittances. The system has unusual safeguards and its fees are always as low as possible for the service rendered. It was not established for profit but to serve the public, and the interests of the patrons of the system are always the first consideration.

The Government first engaged in the money order business in the year 1864 for the announced purpose of promoting public convenience and insuring greater security in the transferring of money through the United State mails. It was particulary intended at the time to do away with the practice of enclosing small sums of money in the ordinary or unregistered mails, that practice having become very common and troublesome during the days of the Civil War. The growth of the service was somewhat small in the begining and only 419 money order offices were established during the first year. There was considerable difficulty experienced in providing funds in remote localities to meet payments. The subsequent growth of the system was very notable, however, and it has now reached enormous proportions. The domestic service not only extends to all parts of the United States and its possesions, but the business with such nearby countries and colonies as Canada, Cuba and the British West Indies, is now conducted on the domestic basis, and the domestic fees only are charged for the issue of orders payable in those countries.

In the beginning money orders were used principally in making remittances from one individual to another, but in recent years the money order has become an extremely important instrument of exchange in business transactions, especially in the mail order business. The development of the service has been really phenominal, especially since the present form of order was adopted, and some of the earlier restrictions which limited the negotiability or availability of the orders were abrogated. The present popularity is shown in the fact that fully one and one-half billion dollars ($1,500,000 000), changed hands through the domestic money order service during the calendar year ended December 31, 1922. In no other place has the money order business attained such a pre-eminence as in Chicago, which is the center of the great mail order industry, and has tributary to it so much prosperous territory on all sides.

As an interesting illustration of the growth of money order business at the Chicago Post Office the following figures are presented, showing the number of orders issued and paid during the calendar year 1922, as compared with the previous year.

Domestic Orders Paid

Year	Orders Paid	Amount
1922	35,000,213	$210,551,068.56
[illegible]	Increase in Trans 3,628,619 or 11.56%	Increase in Amounts $10,839,317.97 or 5.43%
1921	31,371,594	199,711,750.59

Domestic Orders Issued

Year	Orders Issued	Amount
1922	3,060,047	$31,159,305.97
[illegible]	Increase in Trans 422,334 or	Increase in Amounts $.997,506.11 or
1921	2,637,713	28,161,799.86

During the ten year period from 1912 to 1922 the increase in the number of transactions at Chicago was 15,742,463 or 81.69%, and the increase in amount $93,786,752.25, or 80.48%.

The International money order business extends to practically all parts of the world. New treaties, or conventions, have recently been negotiated with such countries as China and Siam, and negotiations are pending with the governments of many other countries, including the newly organized governments in Europe and those of certain countries in South America, which have not heretofore had money order systems. The conventions with Germany and Austria, which were suspended on account of the war, will probably be re-established in a short time. This extension of the international service should do much to meet the needs of foreign trade. The instability of the rates of exchange since the war has constituted a serious problem but provisions have recently been made to conform somewhat closely to the commercial rates by making changes from time to time in the conversions.

APARTMENTS

(See page 2835)

ASYLUMS AND HOMES

American Boarding Home for Aged Ladies, 1943 Lawrence av. Emma S. Follett, mgr.
Angel Guardian Orphange, 2001 Devon av.
Augustana Central Home, 1340 N La Salle.
Augustana Home for the Aged, 7540 Stony Island av. Rev. J. N. Brandell, supt.
Augustana Women's Home. Matilda Carlson matron, 1307 E 54th.
Bacon Home for Missionaries Children. 11016 S Irving av.
Baron Hirsch Womens Club, 2637 Prairie av.
Bethany Home for Young Women, 824 Center. Christina Jachum, matron.
Bethany Home of the Swedish M. E Church, 5015 N. Paulina. Rev. Nels P Glemaker, supt.
Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphan Asylums, 5061 N. Crawford av John Patak, supt.
Boy's Shelter Club, 4802 Dorchester av Edward L Bradley, supt.
Chicago Christian Industrial Home 6737 Wentworth av.
Chicago Deaconess Home, 22 W. Erie Flora A. Sorber, supt.
Chicago Foundling's Home, 15 S. Wood Wm. Francis, pres; Frances C. Shipman, sec-supt.
Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children, 1516 Adams. Florence M. Stewart, supt.
Chicago Home for Girls, 5024 Indiana av. Cynthia Embree, supt.
Chicago Home for Incurables, 5535 Ellis av. Frank D Mitchell, supt.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans 6208 Drexel av. Leopold Deutelbaum supt.
Chicago Home for the Friendless, 5059 Vincennes av. Margaret Dailey, supt
Chicago Industiral Home for Children 1132 Washington bl. Rev. J. D. Kelsey, pres; Rev. W. P. Ferries, treas. supt.
Chicago Orphan Asylum, 5120 So. Park av. Emily W. Smythe, supt.
Chicago Woman's Shelter, Dr. Jean T Zimmerman, gen supt; 1356 Monroe
Christian Women's Home, 3334 Warren av.
Church Home for Aged Persons, 5445 Ingleside av. Rosalie G. Smith, supt
Danish Home, 3935 S. Michigan av Operated by Danish Peoples Society
Danish Lutheran Orphan Home, 3320 Evergreen av. P. L. Lund, supt.
Danish Old People's Home. Andrew Larsen, supt; 6809 Hurlbut.
Deaconess Home, 3266 Cortland
Ephpheta School for the Deaf, 3150 N. Crawford av. Sarah C. Mellon pres-supt.
Esther Home for Girls, 1906 Prairie av
Evangelical Deaconess Home, 5421 S Morgan. Rev. Fredk. Weber, supt.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage, 2615 Indiana av. Mrs. N. M. Layton, supt
Frances Juvenile Home. 433 E 42d.
German Baptist Old People's Home 1851 N. Spaulding av. Rev. C. A Daniel, pres.
Glenwood Manual Training School, 127 N. Dearborn. Leo A. Phillips, supt.
Guardian Angel Home for Working Girls, 4600 Cross av.
Holland Old People's Home, 234 W 107th pl. Alida Boele, supt.
Home for Aged Colored People, 4430 Vincennes av. Mrs. L. E. Hollingsworth, supt.
Home for Aged Jews, 6140 Drexel av
Home for Convalescent Girls, 1708 N La Salle.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children 1653 Park av. Mrs. Harriet M Phillips, supt.
Home for the Aged, 1255 Harrison and 5148 Prairie av. Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor.
Home of the Congregation of the Resurrection, 2249 N. Lockwood av

House of Providence, 1121 Orleans. Franciscan Sisters in charge.
House of the Good Shepherd, 1126 Grace.
Illinois Childrens Home and Aid Society, 440 S. Dearborn, R 550. Clarence V. Williams, supt.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, 1900 Marshall bl.
Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, 4910 Prairie av.
Immanuel Women's Home, 1505 N. La Salle.
Jan Hus Memorial Home, 4230 W22d.
Juvenile Detention Home, 758 Forquer, Ogden av., cor Roosevelt rd.
Kasper Catharina Industrial Schools for Girls, 2001 Devon av. Rev. Geo. Eisenbacher, pres-supt.
Ketteler Manual Training School for Boys, 2001 Devon av. Rev. Geo. Eisenbacher, pres-supt.
King James C. Home for Old Men, 360 E. Garfield bl. Walter B. Smith, pres; Harry S. Moore, supt.
Lawrence Hall Home for Boys, 2850 Lawrence av. Rev. Kenneth O. Crosby, supt.
Lisle Industrial School for Girls, 1641 Allport. Rev. Procopius Neuzil, supt.
Lisle Manual Training School for Boys, 1641 Allport.
Lutheran Deaconess Home, 1138 N. Leavitt. Ingeborg Sponland, supt.
Lydias Children's Home Assn, 4300 Irving Pk bl. H. Varland, supt.
McCowen Oral School for Deaf Children Inc. Mary McCowen, mgr; 414 Normal Pkway.
Marcy Elizabeth E. Home, 1335 Newberry av. Anna Heisted, supt.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, 1550 S. Albany av.
Mercy Home, 2834 S. Wabash av. Sisters of Mercy in charge.
Mercy Orphan Home, 2537 Prairie av.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home, 1415 Foster av. Mrs. W. A. Phillips, supt.
Misericordia Home for Infants, 2916 W. 47th. Sister Mary Lindman, supt.
Morgan Park Industrial School for Girls, 107th and Prospect av. Helen Voightmann, supt.
Morgan Park Manual Training School for Boys, 107th and Prospect av. Helen Voightmann, supt.
Mt. Carmel Welfare Institution, 2839 S. Dearborn. Rev. Richd. Johnson, pres.
Norwegian-Danish M. E. Deaconess and Woman's Home, 1856 N. Sawyer av. Emma Linderud, supt.
Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home Assn, 2244 Haddon av. Marie Ragstad, supt.
Norwegian Old Peoples Home, 6016 Nina av. Matilda Elstad, supt.
Norwegian & Danish Young Women's Christian Home, 2137 Point.
Old People's Home of the City of Chicago, 4724 Vincennes av. Office 233 S. La Salle. Mrs. Natalie R. Duff, supt.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, 1648 S. Albany av.
Phyllis Wheatley Home, 3256 Rhodes av. Mrs. L. C. Mitchell, supt.
Presbyterian Home The, 17 N. State, R. 1811. Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan, pres.
Protestant Children's Home, 6323 Yale av.
Pullman Co Conductors Home, 3138 Lake Park av. Walter Odom, custodian.
Rest Cottage Home, 2637 Prairie av. Miss I. G. Solomon, supt.
Resthaven Home, 4401 Grand bl. Mrs. M. Gordon, supt.
Ruth Home for Working Girls, 6001 Indiana av. Mrs. Mathilda Levy, supt.
St. Augustine's Home for the Aged, Fullerton and Sheffield avs.
St. Benedicts Home for the Aged, 1718 W. 18th pl.
St. Bernards Orphans Home, 1917-19 N. Hoyne av.
St. Joseph's Catholic Home for the Friendless, 739 E. 35th. Andrew J. Lynch, pres.
St. Joseph's Home for Girls, 840 Montrose av. Madeline Seymour, principal.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged & Crippled Men & Women. Franciscan Sisters in charge, 2649 N. Hamlin av.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 1100 S. May.
St. Margaret's Home, 2501 Monroe. Amelia J. McDonnell, supt.
St. Mary's Home for Children, 2822 Jackson bl. Sister Eliz. Clement, sec.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, 721 N. La Salle.
Salvation Army Industrial Homes, 1325 Congress and 6200 Wentworth av.
Salvation Army Women's Home and Hospital, 1332 N. La Salle.
Scottish Old People's Home of the Ill. St. Andrew Society, 122 S Michigan av., R. 1615. Mrs. Cora J Cummings, supt.
Slovak Workers Home, 2147 Chicago av.
Swedish Baptist Home for the Aged, 11404 S. Irving av. Rev. Chas. Palm, supt.
Swedish Covenant Home of Mercy, 2749 Foster av. Rev. C. J. Andrews, supt.
Uhlich Ev. Luth. Orphan Asylum, 2014 Burling. Minna Pfeifner, supt.
Vincennes Home The, 3912 Vincennes av.
Volunteer Rescue Army, 3627 Grand av.
Washington Home, 2318 Irving Park bl.
Wesley Susanna Home, 3143 S. Michigan av. Mrs. C. Agnell, supt.
West Side Christian Home for Young Women. Walter J Miller, pres; Geo. E. Fager, v-pres; Mrs. Edw. G. Cryer, sec; Rev. Thompson Turner, treas; 1923 Adams.
Western German Baptist Old People's Home, 1851 N. Spaulding av.
Working Boys Home. Rev. C. F. Quille, supt; 1140 Jackson blvd.
Young Women's Bethany Home, 824 Center. Christine Jochum, matron.

CEMETERIES

(See page 2876)

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross Central Div, 660 N. Rush. Walter Davidson, div. mgr.
American Red Cross Chicago Chapter, 58 E. Washington, R. 511. Marcus Eaton, chairman; Frank O. Wetmore, chairman fin com; John J. Geddes, asst treas; Maurice Reddy, exec. sec.
American Red Cross Washington District, 3415 S. Michigan av. Jessie E. Jones supvr.
Associated Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago, 126 N. Desplaines. D. F. Kelly, pres; Joseph F. Connery, sec; John P. Murphy, treas; Robt. M. Sweitzer, gen. mgr.
Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, 1800 Selden. Saml. Deutsch, pres; Marcy I. Berger, sec; Alfred K. Foreman, treas; Louis M. Cahn, exec. dir.
Bohemian Charitable Assn, 2603 S. Kedzie av. Anton J. Cermak, pres; Rev. Voclar Vanek, sec; Frank L. Fortelka, treas; Mrs. Mary H. Krizan, supt.
Catholic Dependent Child Commission, 1122 S. Wabash av. Rev. Geo. Eisenbacher, chmn; Rev. Francis S. Rusch, sec; Rev. James, M. Doran, treas.
Catholic Home Finding Assn of Ill., 155 N. Clark, R. 1001. Edward Houlihan, supt.
Catholic Women's League Protectorate, 126 N. Desplaines. Mrs. Mary Burns, chairman.
Central Charity Bureau Archdiocese of Chicago, 126N. Desplaines. Rev. Moses E. Kiley, supt.
Charity Alliance, 5450 Eastview Pk. Mrs. H. Clarence Dickinson, pres; Mrs. Chas. Salmon, sec; Mrs. Fred R. Mitchell, treas.
Chicago Association of Day Nurseries, 17 N. State, R. 1702. Fasette Toppan, field sec.
Chicago Good Will Industries, 1020 Monroe.
Deborah and Deborah Juniors, 4720 Grand bl. Mrs. Mamie Samuels, supt.
Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society of Illinois, 4840 Byron. Mrs. Ida Bremner, matron.
Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities. 1800 Selden.
Friendly Aid Society, 1360 E. 48th. Mrs. Wm. E. Wright, pres; Mrs. Merrill Coit, rec. sec; Mrs. Edward W. Bailey, treas.
German (Aid) Society of Chicago, 160 N. Wells. Felix Von Wysow, mgr.
Hull House Assn. Jane Addams, pres; Allen B. Pond, sec; 800 S. Halsted
Immigrant Aid Society Council of Jewish Women. Bertha Goldberg, sec; 1800 Selden.
Immigrants Protective League. Marion Schipsky, supt; 824 S. Halsted.
Improvement Association for Blind People, 3323 W. 22d. O. W. Fremer, supt.
Infants Welfare Society, 308 N. Michigan av. R. 325. Lucius Teter, pres; P. D. Armour 1st, v-pres; Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins, 2d. v-pres; George L. Emrich, sec; Earle H. Reynolds, treas; Sara B. Place, supt; Orlo F. King, extension sec. Stations: Ashland, 1322 S. Wood. Burlington (Dvorak Park) 20th and May. Celia Parker Woolley, 3201 S. Wabash av. Central Free, 1744 Harrison. Chicago Commons, 955 Grand av. Cornell Square, 51st and S. Wood. Davis Square, 44th and Marshfield av. Erie, 1753 W. Erie. Fuller Park, 45th and Princeton av. Lawndale (Temple Judea) 1227 Independence bl. Mary Crane, 820 Gilpin pl. Michael Reese, 1012 Maxwell, Milton, 930 N. Franklin. Milwaukee-Lawrence, 4811 Milwaukee av. New Trier (Eckhardt Park) Chicago av. and Noble. North av., 2150 North av. Northwestern, 1400 Augusta. Ogden Park, 67th and Racine av. Osgood, 1891 Maud av. Palmer Park, 111th and So. Park av. Providence, 3052 Gratten av. Russell Square, 83d and South Shore dr. Seward Park, Elm and Sedgwick. Sherman Park, 52d and Racine av. Southwest, 1657 Cullerton. Sprague Memorial, 1951 W. Armitage av. St. Elizabeth, 1331 N. Ashland av. Trumbull, 2357 Trumbull av. Home and Aid, 1481 Irving Park bl.
Isaac Saml. Sick, Visiting and Aid Society, 2036 Division.
Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago, 1800 Selden. Ruth Berolzheimer, supt.
Jewish Social Service Bureau, 1800 Selden, M. J. Karpf, supt.
Macedonia Relief Assn, 3303 S. State. J. J. Chappelle, mgr.
Mary Club, 900 County bldg. Mrs. Harry Hart, pres.
Norwegian-Danish Young Women's Christian Home Society, 2137 Point. Anna Svindland, supt.
Outing Association for Crippled Children, 67 E. Lake. Mrs. Emma S. Haskell, pres.
Phyllis Wheatley Home Assn, 3256 Rhodes. Mrs. Belle Roberts, supt.
Red Circle, 308 S. Wabash av. R. 1514. Thos. A. Jenkins, pres; G. Herbert White, sec.
Salvation Army—Chicago Branch of Relief and Charity of the, 713 N. State. Henry H. Kennedy, sec.
School Childrens Aid Society, 840 S. Desplaines. Mrs. C. D. Gates, supt.
Society of St. Vincent De Paul. James F. Kennedy, pres; 126 N. Desplaines.
South Side Crippled Children's Aid, 3443 Vernon av. Florence E. Prouty, supt.
Stevenson Sarah Sackett Memorial Lodging House Assn, 2412 Prairie av. Nora Edmonds, supt.
Travelers Aid Society, 53 W. Jackson blvd. R. 407. Bayard G. Eckard, gen. sec.
United Charities of Chicago, 168 N. Michigan av. Chas. W. Folds, pres; Chas. A. Munroe, sec; David R. Forgan, treas; Joel D. Hunter, gen. supt; Edwin C. Jones, fin. sec. District Offices: Calumet, 7101 Stony Island av. Nadia Thomas, supt. Central, 2959 S Michigan av. Englewood, 6309 Yale av. Gertrude McCleery, supt. Haymarket, 1701 Grand av. Ruth Fitz Simons, supt. Lower North, 102 E. Oak. Florence Nesbitt, supt. Mary Crane, 818 Gilpin pl. Mrs. Clara P. Paige, supt. Northern, 732 Fullerton av. Mrs. Florence Blanchard, supt. Northwestern, 2129 Alice pl. Helen Jewell, supt: Southwestern, 2118 W. 22d. Mary G. Henson supt: Stock Yards, 734 W. 47th. Mrs. Gudrun G. Rom, supt.
Visiting Nurses Assn of Chicago, 104 S Michigan. Edna L. Foley, supt.
Vocational Society for Shut-Ins, 677 N. Michigan blvd. Mrs. Frank M. Pebbles, pres.
Voluteers of America, 59 W. Washington R. 505. Lt. Col. Hulda Smith, reg. com.

CHURCHES

ADVENTIST

Advent Christian

Advent Christian, 2026 Augusta. Rev. W. O. Williams, pastor.
Blessed Hope Mission, 4106 Grenshaw av.

Seventh Day Adventist

Bohemian Church, 2629 S Sawyer av. Rev. J W Kasa, pastor.
Danish-Norwegian Church, 2914 North av. Rev. Louis Muderspach, pastor.
Hungarian Church, 9228 Drexel av. Rev. J. F. Huenergardt, pastor.
Italian Church, 1213 Gilpin pl. Rev Gustave Vitrano, pastor.
North Shore English Church, 656 Barry av. Rev. John Knox, pastor.
North Side German Church, 2318 Roscoe, Rev. O. F. Schwedrat, pastor.
Polish Church, 1244 Erie. Rev. Joseph A. Dominski, pastor.
Prairie Av. Church (col.) 4338 Prairie av. Rev. G. E. Peters, pastor.
Russian Church, 2914 North av. Rev A. Koliadko, pastor.
South Side English Church, 60th pl. and Princeton av. Rev. F. A. Wright, pastor.
South Side German Church, 62d and Lincoln. Rev. A. Ernst, pastor.
Swedish Church, 5414 Rice. Rev. J. M. Erickson, pastor.
West Central English Church, Madison and Springfield av. Rev. J W McComas, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Bethel, Deaborn n. e. corner 30th. Rev Carlton M Tanner, pastor.
Blackwells Temple, 1831 Fulton. Rev. J. Alexander Terry, pastor.
Coppin, 4318 S. Wabash av. Rev. J. D. Coston, pastor.
Grant Memorial, E. 46th, s. w. cor. Evans.av.
Hyde Park, 5462 Kenwood av. Rev. Jos. N. Goddard, pastor.
Institutional, 3825 S. Dearborn. Rev. David Johnson, pastor.
Old Time Methodist Church, 3521 S. Dearborn. Rev. L Johnston, pastor.
Quinn, 24th and Wabash. Rev. Henry Stewart, pastor.
St. Catherine, 3700 Langley av. Rev. E. F. McIver, pastor.
St. James, 9230 S. State. Rev. Robert A. Adams, pastor.
St Mary's, 5253 S. Dearborn.
St Paul's, 8950 The Strand.
St. Peter's, 3615 Ellis Pk. Rev. D. H. Bird, pastor.
St. Phillip's, 5060 S. Dearborn.
St. Stephen's, 314 N. Western av.
Trinity, 3001 Prairie av.
Wayman, 1132 Milton av. Rev. Brice U. Taylor, pastor.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion

St. Matthew's, n. s. E. 46th bet. S. Wabash and S. Michigan avs.
Walters, 38th, s. w. cor. S. Dearborn

AMERICAN CATHOLIC

Most Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd, archbishop and primate, 7247 Bennett av. Rev. E. Sneed, chancellor; Rev. E. Maxwell Johnson, asst.
Church of Our Lady of Good Death, 4429 N. Mulligan av. Rev. Mar. Timotheus, pastor.

BAPTIST

Chicago Baptist Association, Edwin Phelps, moderator; Mrs. Smith T. Ford, v-moderator; Rev. Perry J. Stackhouse v-moderator; Rev. Benj. Otto, clerk; offices, 125 N Wabash av.
Albany Park, N Spaulding av., cor. Sunnyside av. Rev. Albert G. Johnson, pastor.
Auburn Park Federated, 7700 Normal av. Rev. Philip Yarrow, pastor
Austin Swedish, Central av., s. w. Iowa. Rev. Swaney Nelson, pastor.
Belden Av, Belden av., s. e. cor. N. Halsted. Rev. J. W. Hoyt, pastor.
Bethany, 3526 S. Hoyne av. Rev. Frank McKeegan, pastor.
Bethel Swedish, 64th s. e. cor. Paulina. Rev. Martin Engwall, pastor.
Bethlehem Bohemian, 1318 S. Keeler av. Rev. Geo. M. Hadraba, pastor.
Calvary, 6026 Prairie av. Rev. R. N. Van Doren, pastor.
Covenant, Norman bl., s.e. cor. 60th pl. Rev. Chas. M. Kessler, pastor.
Dorsey Tabernacle Primitive, 447 N. Robey.
Dutch, 111th and Edbrooke av.
Edgewater Swedish, Hollywood and Glenwood avs. Rev. Arthur E. Belstrom, pastor.
Elim Swedish, 73d and Greenwood av. Rev. Carl A. Aldeen, pastor.
Elmwood Park, Nordica av. and Altgeld. Rev. H. E. Bollinger, pastor.
Englewood, 6248 Stewart av. Rev. Judson P. Thomas.
Englewood German Church, 1049 W. Marquette rd. Rev. Hans Steiger, pastor.
Englewood Swedish, 5856 Emerald av. Rev. Fredrick Linden, pastor.
Epiphany, Iowa and Lawndale av. Rev. John Hastie, pastor.
First, 935 E. 50th. Rev. Perry J. Stackhouse, pastor.
First Austin, Ferdinand and Pine av. Rev. John H. Carstens, pastor.
First Bohemian, Millard av., s. e. cor. 24th. Rev. Edw. Catlos, pastor.
First Chinese Evangelical, 2131 Archer av. Rev. V. C. Shum, pastor.
First Danish, 4250 Belden av. Rev. Andrew Peterson, pastor.
First German, 749 N Paulina. Rev. H. E. Baum, pastor.
First Hungarian, 700 W. 118th. Rev. Edwin F. Kautz, pastor.
First Irving Park, Irving Park bl., s. w. cor. N. Kostner av. Rev. Guy C. Crippen, pastor.
First Lettish, 3300 Monroe. Rev. Fred Blumberg, pastor.
First Polish, 824 N. Robey. Rev. John Frydryk, pastor.
First Roseland Church, 113th and Edbrooke av. Rev. Leroy Fraser, pastor.
First Roumanian, 2204 Clybourn av. Rev. Dimitrie Trutza, pastor.
First So. Chicago, E. 90th, s.e. cor. Houston av. Rev. Edgar Woolhouse. pastor.
First Swedish, 1240 Addison. Rev. Victor E. Hedberg, pastor.
First West Pullman, 120th, n. w. cor. Eggleston av. Rev. L G. Velle, pastor.
Fourth Swedish, 144 E. 111th. Rev. Edward Carneh, pastor.
Galilee, Wellington av., s. w. cor. Robey. Rev. Carlyle S. Guibor, pastor.
Garfield Park, 4100 Jackson bl. Rev. E. A. Shulls, pastor.
Gethsemane Missionary, 1151 S Desplaines. Rev. A. Sharp, pastor.
Grace, 3001-03 Warren av.
Gross Park Immanuel, 3423-25 Robey. Rev. Wm. A. Lipphard, pastor.
Humboldt Park German, Cortland, s. e. cor. N. Spaulding av. Rev. Eli G Kliese, pastor.
Humboldt Swedish, 1909 N. Fairfield av. Rev. Bennet Erickson, pastor.
Hyde Park, 5600 Woodlawn av. Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, pastor.
Immanuel, 2320 S. Michigan av. Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor.
Immanuel Bohemian, 2627 S Trumbull av. Rev. Valerian J. Vita, pastor.
Immanuel Slvovak, 1410 Augusta. Rev. Paul Kubik, pastor.
Immanuel Swedish, 2137 Wilson av. Rev. Swan A. Engwall, pastor.
Irving Park German, Leclaire av. and Berenice. Rev. Henry G, Braun, pastor.
Lakeview Swedish, Barry av. s.e. cor. Clifton av. Rev. Karl E. Bylein, pastor.
LaSalle St., 1219 N. LaSalle. Rev Jos. B. Rogers, pastor.
Logan Square, 2301 N. Lawndale av. Rev. Wilfred Noble, pastor.
Logan Square Norwegian, 3232 Wrightwood. Rev. John O. Gotaas. pastor.
Lorimer Memorial, 73d n. e. cor. St. Lawrence av. Rev. Chas. B. Althoff. pastor.
Maplewood, Altgeld and Maplewood av. Rev. Wm. Fuchs, pastor.
Marquette Manor, 6040 S. Fairfield av. Rev. Edwin M. Salter, pastor.
Marquette Rd., Laflin, s. w. cor. Marquette rd. Rev. Arthur C. Hodgson. pastor.
Memorial Church of Christ, 729 Oakwood bl.
Messiah, 2930 Flournoy. Rev. Fred. S. Donaldson, pastor.
Morgan Park, cor. 110th and S. Irving av. Rev. Charles R. Osborne, pastor.
Mt. Olive, 2032 Kendall.
Normal Park, W. 70th and Stewart av. Rev. Charles T. Holman, pastor.
North Shore, Berwyn and Lakewood av. Rev. Wm. Jones, pastor.
Norwood Park, Newcastle and Hobart av. Rev. H. A. Bolly, pastor.
Parkside, 69th pl. and Harper av. Rev. Oscar D. Briggs, pastor.
Ravenswood, 4453 N Seeley av. Maurice G. Dickinson, pastor.
Rogers Park, n. w. cor. Greenleaf av. and Hilldale av. Rev. Eugene A. Lower.
Second, Jackson bl., s. e. cor. Lincoln.

Second German, Willow, s. w. cor. Burling. Rev. John A. Pankratz, pastor.
Second Swedish, 7848 Normal av. Rev. F. C. Hamlin, pastor.
So. Chicago German, 107th, s. e. cor. Av N, Rev. Carl F. Lehr, pastor.
Swedish-Finish, 5000 W. Ohio, Rev. M. Esselstrom, pastor.
Tabernacle, 3300 Monroe, Rev. L. O. Gates, pastor.
Tabernacle Swedish, Cole av., s. e. cor. Cheltenham pl. Rev. Martin A. Larson, pastor.
Temple, 3010 Cortland. Rev. Wesley F. Dissette, pastor.
Third Swedish, 9748 Av L. Rev. Albert Rose, pastor.
Union Christian, 1544 N. Kedzie av.
West Auburn Park, n. e. cor. 70th and Elizabeth. Rev. Peter Swartz, pastor.
Western Av, Western and Warren avs. Rev. A. C. Drummond. pastor.
Windsor Park, 76th and Saginaw av.
Woodlawn, 6201 University av. Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton, pastor.

Baptist (Colored)

Antioch, 5810 Lafayette av. Rev. Claudius W. McColl, postor.
Avenue, 4838 S. Dearborn. Rev. J. H. Gibson, pastor.
Berean, 52d and S Dearborn. Rev. Wm. S. Braddan, pastor.
Beth Eden, 1545 W. 110th. Rev. Edw. C. Rayborn, pastor.
Bethesda, 3821 S. Wabash av. Rev. Elis T. Martin, pastor.
Bethlehem, 4942 S. Wabash av. Rev. Frank J. Jordan, pastor.
Bethlehem Star, 101 W. 35th. Rev. E. M. Vaughn, pastor.
Beulah, 4502 S. Dearborn. Rev. A. L. Hardaway, pastor.
Big Zion, 2111 Archer av. Rev. Lee Sharp, pastor.
Canaan, 20 E. 45th. Rev. L. B. Twisby, pastor.
Cedar Grove, 2916 S. Dearborn. Rev. Joseph W. West, pastor.
Central, 402 E. Pershing rd. Rev. Jesse W. Coleman, pastor.
Christian Home, 3447 S. Dearborn. Rev. Macon Murphy, pastor.
Christian Home, 2531 S. State. Rev. A. J. Gibbs, pastor.
Christian Hope, 3237 Cottage Grove av. Rev. Mack R. Mitchell, pastor.
Community, 33 W. 47th. Rev. Joseph R. Rolling, pastor.
Corinthian, 4239 Evans av. Rev. Leander Noard, pastor.
Dixon Chapel, 4517 S. State.
Ebenezer, 45th and Vincennes av. Rev. Chas. H. Clark, pastor.
Exodus, 1946 Archer av. Rev. Abr B. Grimes, pastor.
First Corinthian, 5260 Federal.
Forty-Fifth, 50th and Wabash av.
Friendship, 218 N. Ada. Rev. Lucilius Drane, pastor.
Galilee, 40th s. e. cor. Federal. Rev. Wm. Kendrick, pastor.
Galilee, 6955 Kenwood av. Rev. W. R. Thomas, pastor.
Goodway, 600 Bowen av. Rev. Commodye Harrison, pastor.
Grace Temple, 4309 Langley av
Harvest, 4529 S. State. Rev. S. Brodie, pastor.
Healing Spring, 4336 S. State. Rev. George White, pastor.
Hermon, 1754 N. Clark. Rev. Abr L. Harris, pastor.
Holy Grove. 1626 S. Dearborn.
Hopewell, 2939 Cottage Grove av.
International, 446 E. 37th. Rev. Wm. M. Bennett, pastor.
Lebanon, 4517 S. State. Rev. Arthur L. McCoo, pastor.
Liberty, Dearborn, n. e. cor. 27th. Rev. Walter L. Petty, pastor.
Lily, 519 E. 35th. Rev. John C. Falconer, pastor.
Lily Dale, 45 W. 95th. Rev. John Robinson, pastor.
Lily Dale First, 9537 Perry av. Rev. A. J. Davis.
Lily Grove, 5323 S. State. Rev. Geo. W. Williams, pastor.
Lily Star, 4239 Evans av. Rev. A. L. Lewis, pastor.
Little Zion, 3120 S. Wells. Rev. Joseph M. Foster, pastor.
Love Joy, 558 W. 14th. Rev. Wm. M. Hayes, pastor.
Macedonia, 109 W 18th. Rev. R. H. Ragland, pastor.
Mars Hill, 3055 S. Dearborn. Rev. Thos. S. McCree, pastor.
Metropolitan, Lake and Western av. Rev. E. T. Smith, pastor.
Monumental, 3125 Cottage Grove av. Rev. Wm. Madison, pastor.
Morning Star. 2800 Vincennes av. Rev. Geo. W. Alexander, pastor.
Mt. Ararat, 2712 S. State. Rev. Ira McKinney, pastor.
Mt. Calvary, 3409 S. Dearborn. Rev. Joseph B. Odom, pastor.
Mt. Carmel, 4212 S. Wabash av. Rev. Richard H. Johnson. pastor.
Mt. Gilead, 11542 S. Michigan av. Rev. M. H. Crockett, pastor.
Mt. Gillian, 2832 S. Dearborn. Rev. Joseph S. Thomas, pastor.
Mt. Hebron, 228 N. Western av. Rev. Rufus P. Ezell, pastor.
Mt. Horeb, 617 E. Pershing rd. Rev. W. M. Austin, pastor.
Mt. Moriah, 3833 S. State. Rev. Peter L. Scruggs.
Mt. Olive, 4010 Federal. Rev. E. J. Jarrell, pastor.
Mt. Olive Primitive, 1839 Fulton. Rev. Hy. Hartfield, pastor.
Mt. Pilgrim Primitive, 2506 Lake. Rev. Major J. Allen, pastor.
Mt. Pisgah, 2701 Federal. Rev. Noah H. Ellison, pastor.
Mt. Triumph, 47 W 31st. Rev. Leahman Bruton, pastor.
Mt. Triumph, 26 W. 22d.
Mt. Vernon, 3900 S. Dearborn. Rev. L. H. Johnson, pastor.
Mt. Vernon, 101 W 31st. Rev. A Moody, pastor.
Mt. Zion, 5512 Lafayette av.
Nazareth, 420 E. 29th. Rev. James T. Mason, pastor.
New Bethel United Primitive, 27 W. 21st. Rev. C. C. Cotter, pastor.
New Come and See, 2921 Vernon av. Rev. Elijah Williams, pastor.
New Era, 2902 Federal. S. S. Spriggs, pastor.
New Friendship, 2908 Federal. Rev. David Love, pastor.
New Galilee, 4863 Federal.
New Hebron, 7443 W 42d. Rev. Benj. Body, pastor.
New Hope Free Will, 4029 S. State
New Morning Star, 3802 Federal. Rev. Wm. Davis, pastor.
New Mt. Moriah, 4926 Dearborn. Rev. T. L. Pope, pastor.
New Mt. Zion, 2035 Lake. Rev. I. S. Fountain, pastor.
New Pleasant Grove, 6538 S. State. Rev. Abr. H. Reed, pastor.
New Zion, 43d and State. Rev. James L. Scott, pastor.
Oak Grove, 4802 S. Dearborn. Rev. Lonnie. C. Clark, pastor.
Olivet, S. Dearborn, cor. W. 27th.
Olivet, 3101 So. Park av. Rev. Lacey K. Williams, pastor.
Original Providence, Walnut, s. e. cor. Leavitt. Rev. J. Wesley Carter, pastor.
People's, 3808 S. Dearborn. Rev. John W. Seller, pastor.
Pilgrim, 33d, s. e. cor. Indiana av. Rev. Saml E. J. Watson, pastor.
Pilgrim Rest, 3663 Indiana av. Rev. John E. Jones, pastor.
Pleasant Green, 4648 S. Dearborn. Rev. James M. Haggard, pastor.
Pleasant Grove, 2017 S. Clark. Rev. Paul A. Jones, pastor.
Progressive, 121 W. 37th. Rev. Thos. B. Brown, pastor.
Rayfield, 5624 Lake Park av. Rev. J. H. I. McCoy, pastor.
Rising Sun, 2119 S. Dearborn.
St. John, 3834 S. Wabash av. Rev. Forest A. McCoo, pastor.
St. John, 3701 Federal. Rev. S. S. Harkness, pastor.
St. Luke, 4857 S. State. Rev. E. L. Randall, pastor.
St. Matthew, 654 O'Brien. Rev. J. W. Turner, pastor.
St. Paul, 4044 Prairie av. Rev. S. M. Duke, pastor.
St. Ruth Missionary, 2834 LaSalle. Rev. George Mitchell, pastor.
Salem, 3000 S. LaSalle.
Sharon, 5120 S. State.
Shiloh, 1926 W. Lake. Rev. N. A. Smith, pastor.
Shiloh, 6201 S. May. Rev. Davis H. Harris, pastor.
So. Chicago New Hope, 3055 E. 90th. Rev. Albert S. Bryant, pastor.
So. Chicago Pilgrim, 9104 Baltimore av. Rev. J. P. Lewis, pastor.
Springfield, 25 W. 43d. Rev. F. P. Jones, pastor.
Tabernacle, 522 W. Division. Rev. T. M. Moses, pastor.
Tabernacle, 1943 Grand av. Rev. Robt. L. Darden, pastor.
Thessaloman, 815 Townsend. Rev. J. M. Martin, pastor.
Trinity, 3500 S. Dearborn. Rev. Howard B. Hawkins, pastor.
Triumphant, 4201 St. Lawrence av. Rev. Geo. E. Banks, pastor.
True Vine, 3409 S. Dearborn. Rev. John H. Sharpe. pastor.
Twentieth Century, 5005½ S. State. Rev. E. W. White, pastor.
Union, 1742 Fulton. Rev. James A. Royal, pastor.
Union, 2106 S. Dearborn. Rev. Pinkney Gardner, pastor.
West Point, 36th and Cottage Grove av.
Zion, 4030 S. State. Rev. Benj. P. Robinson, pastor.
Zion, 4622 S. Dearborn. Rev. Chas W. Crumpton, pastor.
Zion Hill, 4843 S. Dearborn. Rev. Anderson M. Martin, pastor.

Baptist Missions

Aiken Institute, Morgand and Monroe.
Ainslie, Kildare av and Ainslie.
Arcadia Terrace. Rockwell and Ardmore av.
Bethesda, 6416 St. Lawrence av.
Croatian, 1609 Throop.
Finnish, 1219 N. LaSalle.
Grandview, Diversey and Mulligan av. Hamlin av, 2800 S. Hamlin av.
Immanuel Chinese, 2320 S. Michigan av.
Immanuel Guild, 2714 S. Canal.
Montrose, Montrose and Melvina avs.
North Branch Gospel, 2416 Aubert av.
Persian-Chaldean, 1219 N. LaSalle.
Pleasant Point, Milwaukee and Elston av.
Precious Blood Mission, 2109 S. Dearborn.
Raymond Chapel, 816 W. 31st.
Throop St., 1609 Throop.
Town of Lake Polish, 4630 Gross av.
Trinity, Robey and Ohio.
Wentworth Av., 4412 Wentworth av.
Winchester Av. Slovak, 5201 S. Winchester av.
Woodlawn, 6207 University av.

C. M. E.

Carter, 312 Champlain av. Rev. James A. Stout.
St. Paul, S. Dearborn, n. e. 47th.

CHRISTIAN

Armour Av, 3621 Federal. Rev. G. Calvin Campbell, pastor.
Ashland Avenue, s. e. cor. 62d and Laflin.
Auburn Park, s. e. cor. Peoria and 80th.
Austin Bl, Austin bl., s. w. cor Superior, Rev. C. S. Linkletter, pastor.
Englewood, 6623 Stewart av. Rev. Charles G. Kindred, pastor.
Free, 2150 W. North av. Rev. Paul Kozielek, pastor.
Irving Park Cullom and Kildare avs. Rev. R. E. Deadman, pastor.
Jackson Blvd, 2421 Jackson bl. Rev. Chas. R. Oakley, pastor.
Kendall Street, 3929 W. Madison.
Memorial, Oakwood bl, near Cottage Grove av. Rev. Perry J. Rice, pastor.
Metropolitan, 2207 W. Van Buren. Perry O. Upside, pastor.
Morgan Park, cor. Homewood av and Prospect av. Rev. James F. Rosborough, pastor.
North Shore, Argyle n. e. cor Ainslee.
Russian, 2127 Crystal. Rev. John Johnson, pastor.
Sheffield Av, 1725 Wilson av. Rev. D. A. Wickizer, pastor.
University, 5700 University av. Rev. Edw. S. Ames, pastor.
West Pullman, 11832 Wallace.

Christian Reformed

Archer Av, 6061 Archer av. Rev. Peter Jonker, pastor.
Douglas Park, 1329 S. Harding av. Rev. John O. Vos, pastor.
Englewood First, 848 W. 71st. Rev. Peter Van Vliet, pastor.
Englewood Second, 910 W. 72d. Rev. Edward Tuuk, pastor.
First, 1317 S. Ashland av. Rev. J. Van Lonkhuysen, pastor.
Roseland First, 934 W. 109th. Rev. Frank Doezema, pastor.
Roseland Second, 10643, Perry av. Rev. H. Bakker, pastor.
Roseland Third, 10942 Perry av. Rev. Geo W. Hylkema, pastor.
Roseland Fourth, 130 W. 104th. Rev. Gerhardus J. Holwerda, pastor.

Church of Christ, Scientist

First, 4017 Drexel bl.
Second, Wrightwood av., n. w. cor. Pine Grove av.
Third, Washington bl. and S. Leavitt.
Fourth, Harvard av. and W. Marquette rd.
Fifth, 4800 Dorchester av.
Sixth, 11321 Prairie av.
Seventh, 5318 Kenmore av.
Eight, Michigan av, and E. 44th.
Ninth, Woodlawn av. and 62d.
Tenth, 5640 Blackstone av.
Eleventh, Logan bl. and Newport.
Twelfth, Waveland av. and Rokeby.
Thirteenth, 10317 Longwood dr.
Fourteenth, Sunnyside av., s. e. cor. Paulina.
Fifteenth, Fulton and N. Central av.
Sixteenth, 1716 Lunt av.
Seventeenth, Mezzanine fl, Hotel Atlantic.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

Northern States Mission, Wrightwood, cor. Sawyer av. Rev. Winslow F. Smith, pastor.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHEREN

Bethany, 3435, Van Buren. Rev. John W. Lear, pastor.
Douglas Park, 1605 S. California av. Rev. Erl M, Frantz, pastor.
Hastings St., 1519 Hastings. Rev. Merlin C Shull, pastor.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM

Humboldt Park, California av. and Le Moyne.
Kenwood, E. 46th, s. w. cor. Woodlawn av.
Sheridan Rd, 910 Sheridan rd.

CONGREGATIONAL

Conference of Illinois, 19 S. LaSalle, R 1324. Rev. C. C. Merrill, supt.
Addison St, Addison and Hamilton av. Rev. Harmon O, Johnson, pastor.
Argyle Community, 5018 Kenmore av. Rev. James S. Ainslie, pastor.
Armenian Evangelical, 125 W. Chestnut. Rev. N. Morehead, pastor.
Auburn Park, cor. 77th and Normal av. Rev. Philip W. Yarrow, pastor.
Austin, Waller av and Midway Park. Rev. C. T. Brown, pastor.
Berea, 2141 W. 21st. Rev. Theron M. Kingsley, pastor.
Bethany, N. Lincoln, n. e. cor. Superior. Rev. Alice Aldrich, pastor.
Bethel, 3449 Altgeld. Rev. Frank O. Andersen, pastor.
Bethesda, 11240 Indiana av. Rev. B. Rom, pastor.
Bethlehem, 1853 Loomis. Rev. T. M. Kingsley, pastor.
Bird Memorial, 9125 Brandon av. Rev. Thos. M. Lineaweaver, pastor.
Bowmanville, 2472 Berwyn av. Rev. Chas. Riley, pastor.
Brainerd, cor. w. 88th and Throop. Rev. Thos. Hart, pastor.
Bryn Mawr, 70th and Jeffery av. Rev. M. R. Boynton, pastor.
Central Park, Park av. s. w. cor. Keystone av. Rev. Allan Crabtree, pastor.
Christ German, 1155 W 31st pl. Rev. Wm. F. Essig, pastor.
Community, cor. Ferdinand and N. Laramie av. Rev. Fred. E. Stillwell, pastor.
Cragin, 2032-34 N. Lavergne av. Rev. Thos. Leggette, pastor.
Crawford, 2622 S. Keeler av. Rev. Joseph L. Connolly, pastor.
Doremus, 3039 Normal av. Rev. Mathias A. Kooger, pastor.
Englewood, LaSalle, cor. 59th. Rev. John John, pastor.
Essex, s. e. cor. 72d and Dorchester av. Rev. George B. Drake, pastor.
Fellowship, 64th and Drexel av. Rev. James F. Findlay, pastor.
Fireman, 834 Gilpin pl. Rev. G. L. Barnes, pastor.
First Finnish, 1127 N. Parkside av. Rev. Chas. E. Stenman, pastor.
First Roumanian, 1364 S. Union av.
Forest Geln, 5048 Catalpa av. Rev. A. G. Scambler, pastor.
Fourth, Powell av., n. w. cor. Shakespeare av.
Galewood, Bloomingdale rd, cor. Milligan av. Rev. Franklin C. Wales, pastor.
Grand Av, Grand av and N. Hamlin av. Rev. Frank Bush, pastor.
Grayland, 3840 N. Lamon av.
Green St., 56th, s. w. cor. S. Green. Rev. Francis C. Ellis, pastor.
Howard Community, 7569 Rogers av. Rev. Chester Dunham, pastor.
Hyde Park, cor. Dorchester and 56th. Rev. Paul G. May, pastor.
Irving Park, Immanuel, 4201 N. Troy. Rev. Clarence B. Gould, pastor.
Jefferson Park, London av., cor. Giddings. Rev. Louis A. Convis, pastor.
Keeler Av, 4200 Keeler av. Rev. Walter W. Kester, pastor.
Leavitt St., N. Leavitt, cor. Haddon av.
Lincoln Memorial, 65th, cor. Champlain av. Rev. C. W. Burton, pastor.
Mayfair, Wilson and N. Knox avs. Rev. H. R. Godbeer, pastor.
Millard Av., 2301 S. Central Park av. Rev. Jas. Watson, pastor.
Mission, Lincon av. and Giddings. Rev. Robt. J. Vaughn, pastor.
Monroe St. Federated, Monroe, s. e. cor. California av. Rev. C. W. Longman, pastor.
Mont Clare, Medill, cor. N. Newland av. Rev. Robt. Hoffman, pastor.
Morgan Park, 11147 S. Hoyne av. Rev. Philip E. Gregory, pastor.
New England, 19 W. Delaware pl. Thornton A. Mills, pastor.
New First, N. Ashland av., s. w. cor. W. Washington blvd. Rev. Gilbert Wilson, pastor.
North Shore, cor Sheridan rd and Wilson av. Rev. Paul R. Allen, pastor.
Pacific, 3518 Cortland. Rev. Edmund Larke, pastor.
Park Manor, South Park av., s. w. cor. E. 70th. Rev. John R. Heyworth, pastor.
People's, 9737 Av. L. Rev. Wayne A. Monroe, pastor.
Pilgrim, 6401 Harvard av. Rev. George R. Cady, pastor.
Pilgrim, Thomas, s. e. cor. Avers. Albert H. Vogel, pastor.
Pilgrim Mayflower, Princeton av, n. w. cor. 44th pl. Rev. C. A. Moorhouse. pastor.
Ravenswood, Hermitage av, n. e. cor. Montrose av. Rev. J. M. Thomas, pastor.
Rogers Park, 6935 N. Ashland av. Rev. Wm. W. Patton, pastor.
St. James, 1718-22 North Park. Rev. Frederick J. Berghoefer, pastor.
St. Paul's Congregational Church, Keeler and Belden. Rev. Hervey G. Pillsbury, pastor.
Seminary Av. Federated, Belden and Seminary avs. Rev. Carl F. Crusius, pastor.
South, n. w. cor. Drexel bl. and 40th. Rev. T. Yeoman Williams, pastor.
South Shore, 74th, s. e. cor. Yates av. Rev. Fred Ulrich, pastor.
Summerdale, Paulina, n. w. cor. Farragut av. Rev. Jas S. Ainslie, pastor.
Swedish, 1451 Pratt bl. Rev. Henry Soderholm, pastor.
Tabernacle, 955 W. Grand av. Rev. Glenford W. Lawrence, pastor.
Thomas Memorial, 64th and S. Homan av. Rev. Edwin C. Palmer, pastor.
Trinity, 6232 Eberhart av. Rev. F. D. Burhans, pastor.
Warren av, 3101 Warren av. Rev. Walter H. North, pastor.
Washington Park, 5343 S. Michigan av. Rev. Walter H. Moore, pastor.
Watson Park, cor. Cornelia av and N. Narragansett av. Rev. John Lambrecht, pastor.
Waveland Av., Janssen, n. e. cor. Waveland av. Rev. Edward L. Reiner, pastor.
Wellington Av., 617 Wellington av. Rev. Von Ogden Vogt, pastor.
West Pullman, 12032 Wallace.
Zion Norwegian, Lavergne av, cor Ohio. Rev. H. C. Anderson, pastor.

EPISCOPAL

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson. D. D. LL. D.; Suffrage Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sheldon M. Griswold, D.D.; Executive Sec., Rev. Edwin J. Randall; Office, 180 N. Wabash av, R 515.
All Saints, 111th n. w. cor. Indiana av. Rev. Thos. N. Harrowell, priest in charge.
All Saints', N. Hermitage av., s. e. cor. Wilson av. Rev. Floyd E. Bernard, rector.
Calvary, 3164 Monroe. Rev. Henry R. Neely, rector.
Christ, Woodlawn av., n. e. cor. 65th. Rev. Hubert J. Buckingham, rector.
Church of Our Saviour, 532 Fullerton pkwy. Rev. Frederick L. Gratiot, rector.
Church of St. John the Evangelist. Rees and Vine.
Church of the Advent, Logan bl. and N. Francisco av. Rev. Gerald G. Moore, rector.
Church of the Annunciation, 7814 Lowe av. Rev. Arnold Lutton, priest in charge.
Church of the Ascension, LaSalle and Elm. Rev. Wm. B. Stoskopf, rector.
Church of the Atonement. Kenmore av., s. e. cor. Ardmore av. Rev. Fredric S. Fleming, rector.
Church of the Epiphany, 201 S. Ashland bl. Rev. J. F. Plummer, rector.
Church of the Good Shepherd, W 24th, cor. Lawndale av. Rev. C. C. Koller, rector.
Church of the Holy Apostles, Drake and Leland av. Rev. J. H. Dennis. priest in charge.

Church of the Holy Nativity, 95th and Longwood dr. Rev. Morton C. Stone, rector.
Church of the Holy Trinity, 4716 S. Union av. Rev. F. J. Chipp, priest in charge.
Church of the Incarnation, 102d and Parnell av. Rev. Arnold Lutton, priest in charge.
Church of the Mediator, 110th, n. e. cor. Hoyne av. Rev. F. R. Myers, rector.
Church of the Messiah, 83d and Dante, Geo. H. Thomas, priest in charge.
Church of the Redeemer, 56th and Blackston av. Rev. John H. Hopkins, rector.
Grace, 1439 S. Wabash av. Rev. Wm. O. Waters, rector.
Holy Cross-Immanuel, 5843 S. Morgan. Rev. D. A. McGregor, priest in charge.
St. Alban's, Circle and Nickerson avs. Rev. Harry L. Smith, priest in charge.
St. Andrew's, Washington bl., n. e. cor. Robey. Rev. Cyrus M. Andrews, priest in charge.
St. Ann's, Kimball and McLean avs. Rev. T. M. Baxter, priest in charge.
St. Barnabas', 4237 Washington bl. Rev. Walter S. Pond, rector.
St. Bartholemew's, 6724 Stewart av.
St. Chrysostom's, 1424 N. Dearborn. Rev. Norman O. Hutton, rector. Rev. H. P. Pullin, asst. rector.
St. Edmund's, 5831 Indiana av. Rev. Gardiner MacWhorter, priest in charge.
St. Elizabeth's, 6200 S. St. Louis av. Rev. Edwin V. Griswold, priest in charge.
St. George's, 76th and Drexel av. Rev. W. B. Spoffard, priest in charge.
St. James, Cass, s. e. cor. Huron.
St. John's, Byron and Kostner avs. Rev. Wm. O. Butler, rector.
St. Joseph's, 121st and Eggleston av. Rev. Thos N. Harrowell, priest in charge.
St. Jude's, 9011 Exchange av. Rev. Hugh J. Spencer, priest in charge.
St. Luke's, 743 S. Western av. Rev. H. L. Cawthorne, rector.
St. Margaret's, 2553 E. 73d. Rev. Hugh J. Spencer, rector.
St. Mark's, 4427 Drexel bl. Rev. Rowland F. Philbrook, rector.
St. Martin's, Waller av. and Midway Park. Rev. Harry M. Babin, rector.
St. Mathews, 1738 Marquette rd. Rev. Edwin V. Griswold, priest in charge.
St. Paul-by-the-Lake, 7010 N. Ashland av. Rev. Henry N. Hyde, rector.
St. Paul's, 445 Dorchester av. Rev. George H. Thomas, rector.
St. Peter's, 621 Belmont av. Rev. Harry L. Bowen, rector.
St. Philip's, 3553 S. Hamilton av. Rev. F. J. Chipp, priest in charge.
St. Simon's, Leland av, s. e. cor Racine av. Rev. L. C. Ferguson, rector.
St. Thomas', S. Wabash av., cor E. 38th. Rev. John Simons, priest in charge.
St. Timothy's, 645 N. Central Park av. Rev. Cyrus M. Andrews, priest in charge.
Trinity, 125 E. 26th. Rev. Fredk. C. Grant, rector.

Missions and Chapels

All Agels' Mission (For the Deaf). Rev. Geo. F. Flick, priest in charge.
Cathedral Shelter, 117 N. Peoria. Rev. David E. Gibson, priest in charge.
Chapel of Church Home for Aged Persons, 5435 Ingleside av. Rev. N. B. Clinch, chaplain.
Chapel of Lawrence Hall, 2850 Lawrence av. Rev. Kenneth O. Crosley, chaplain.
Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 1439 S. Michigan av. Rev. Geo. D. Wright, chaplain.
Chapel of St. Mary's Home for Children, 2822 Jackson bl.
Chapel of Western Theological, Seminary, 2720 Washington bl. Rev. W. C. De Witt, chaplain.

EPISCOPAL (REFORMED)

(Synod of Chicago)

St. Mark's, 2443 N. Washtenaw av. Henry G. Mason in charge.
St. Paul's, S. Winchester, cor. W. Adams. Rev. John Foster, pastor.
Trinity, 7016 Yale av. Rev. Edward J. Sonne, pastor.

ETHICAL CULTURE

Chicago Ethical Society, office 163 W. Washington, R 414. Arthur L. Hamilton, pres; Mrs. John S. Brown, v-pres; John F. Turner, sec; Percy H. Alden, treas, lectures at 410 Michigan av. Horace J. Bridges, leader.

EVANGELICAL

Swedish Evangelical Free Church

Englewood, S. Peoria, cor. W. 60th. Rev. Gust Edwards, pastor.
Lakeview, 3516 Sheffield av. Rev. Harry Lindblom, pastor.
North Side Mission, 220 W. Oak. Harry Lundell in charge.
Roseland, E. 111th, nr. S. Michigan av. Rev. A. J. Ostling, pastor.
So. Chicago, Av. J, cor. E. 103d. Rev. John W. Hawkinson, pastor.
Summerdale, N. Ashland av, cor. Berwyn Rev. Frank W. Anderson, pastor.

Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America

Rev. E. G. Hjorpe, pres; Rev. C. V. Bowman, sec; office, 136 W. Lake, R 435.
Austin, Iowa and Mayfield av. Rev. Algot Ohlson, pastor.
Bethama, Wells and Garfield bl.
Cuylor, Marshfield av, and Byron. Rev. John Elmen, pastor.
Douglas Park, California av and 22d pl. Rev. Paul F. Erikson, pastor.
Edgewater, Bryn Mawr and Glenwood avs, Rev. Franz O. Kling, pastor.
Englewood, Carpenter and 59th. Rev. Carl A. Twinquist, pastor.
Grand Crossing, Cottage Grove av. and 74th. Rev. Oscar W. Carlson, pastor.
Humboldt Park, Fairfield av and Le Moyne. Rev. K. K. Johnson, pastor.
Irving Park, Monticello and Berteau avs. Rev. Otto Nelson, pastor.
Lakeview, School and Osgood. Rev. J. A. Norman, pastor.
Mission, Orleans and Whiting. Rev. Otto G. Hogfeldt, pastor.
Moreland, N. Lavergne and Race. Rev. J. Melin, pastor.
North Park, Christiana, cor. Berwyn avs. Rev. E. Wallin, pastor.
Ogden Park, Hermitage av, and 66th. Rev. Henry E. Ek, pastor.
Parkside, 1510 E 70th. Rev. Carl E. Rodberg, pastor.
Ravenswood, Robey and Ainslie. Rev. Aug. J. Almquist, pastor.
Roseland, Indiana av. and 111th. Rev. Arvid J. Ostling, pastor.
South Chicago, 10023 Av. L. Rev. Alex. G. Eklund, pastor.
Tabernacle, Langley av, cor. 62d Rev. Mons J. Eggan, pastor.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago District, Presiding Elders Rev. W. F. Klingberl, Freeport, Ill., and Rev. J. G. Eller, Naperville, Ill.
Adams St., Adams and Robey. Rev. Alvin P. Johnson, pastor.
Ashland Av, Ashland and Barry avs. Rev. Dore Ester, pastor.
Austin Bl, Austin bl. and Fillmore. Rev. L. Schmitt, pastor.
Diversey Pkw, Diversey Pkw and Best av. Rev. F. L. Reetzke, pastor.
East Side, 10319 Ewing av. Rev. A. J. Byas, pastor.
Englewood, 6640 S. Sangamon. Rev. Geo. Schwartz, pastor.
Harrison St., Harrison and Hoyne av. Rev. H. J. Stelling, pastor.
Hoyne Av, Hoyne av. and Iowa. Rev. G. D. Nielsen, pastor.
Humboldt Park, Mozart and Shakespeare. Rev. Martin Gronewald, pastor.
Lane Park, Rosco and Bosworth. Rev. H. J. Kickholfer, pastor.
Lockwood Av., Lockwood av. and Byron. Rev. F. W. Deutsche, pastor.
Logan Square, Wrightwood and Kimball avs. Rev. I. L. Sweitzer, pastor.
Salem, Lincoln and Roosevelt rd.
Wisconsin, Wisconsin and Sedgewick. Rev. G. C. Gasser, pastor.

Evangelical Free Church of North America

Bethel, Ballou, cor. Altgeld. Rev. Frank Andersen, pastor.
Bethesda, Indiana av and 113th. Rev. Bernard Rom, pastor.
Salem, McLean and N. California avs. Rev. Christian T. Dvrness, pastor.
Zion, Lamon av. and Superior. H. C. Anderson, pastor.

German Evangelical

(Synod of North America)

Bethany, Irving Park bl. and Paulina. Rev. H. W. Dinkmeyer, pastor.
Bethel, 114th and State. Rev. John Goebel, pastor.
Bethlehem, Magnolia av. and Diversey pkw. Rev. A. W. Frucchte, pastor.
Christ, Francisco and Lexington. Rev. Ernest Rathmann, pastor.
Eden, Gunnison and Leclaire avs. Rev. G. A. Niedergesaess, pastor
Epiphany, Bradley pl. and N. Robey. Rev. M. C. Hoefer, pastor.
Evangelical Church of Peace, 78th and Laflin. Rev. H. J. Brodt, pastor
First English, 3070 Palmer sq. Rev. Louis Goebel, pastor
Friedens, 52d and Justine. Rev. H. J. Brodt, pastor.
Gethsemane, Monticello and Belle Plaine av. Rev. F. H. Krohne, pastor.
Gloeckner Memorial, Central av. and Rice. Rev. R. B. Fiedler, pastor.
Grace, Albany av. and W. 60th. Rev. J. J. Braun, pastor.
Immanuel, E. 70th and S. Michigan av. Rev. Geo. Hildebrand, pastor.
Nazareth, Altgeld and Talman av. Rev. August Glade, pastor.
Nicolai, N. Albany and Barry av. Rev. G. Pahl, pastor.
Philippus, 36th and S. Seeley av. Rev. Aug. Fleer, pastor.
St. Andrew's, 28th and Karlov av. Rev. H. H. Moeller, pastor.
St. John's, Moffat and Campbell av. Rev. B. H. Leesman, pastor.
St. John's, Garfield av. and Mohawk. Rev. Alfred E. Moyer, pastor.
St. Luke's, 62d and Green, Rev. Theo. Papsdorf, pastor.
St. Mark's, 35th and Lowe av.
St. Matthew's, Washtenaw av. and Iowa. Rev. H. P. Kroenke, pastor.
St. Paul's, Orchard and Kemper pl. Revs. Jacob Pister and R. A. John, pastors.
St. Paul's (Rose Hill), Edgewater av. nr Clark. Rev. J. C. A. Bueschor, pastor.
St. Peter's, Cortez and Oakley av. Rev. H. E. Lambrecht, pastor.
St. Peter's (So Chgo), Av. L and 103d. Rev. Hans Jacoby, pastor.
St. Stephan's, Karlov av. and Wabansia av. Rev. B. C. Otto, pastor.
St. Timothy, Lamont and Wellington av. Rev. Theo. Falk, pastor.
Salem's, 228 W. 25th and 6818 Emerald av. Rev. Jos. A. George, pastor.
Tabor, Leamington and Belle Plaine av. Rev. F. W. Schroeder, pastor.
Trinity, 23 pl. and Robey. Rev. Julius Kircher, pastor.
Zion's, Ashland av. and Hastings. Rev. C. A. Koenig, pastor.
Zion's (Auburn Park), 80th and Normal. Rev. Alf Menzel, pastor.
Zion's (Washington Hts), Throop and 100th. Rev. M. Lienk, pastor.

Free Methodist

Central, W. Adams and Leavitt. Rev. Guy C. Williams, pastor.
Englewood, 62d n.w. cor. May. Rev. Geo. W. Mustard, pastor.
Humboldt Park, 1943 N. Mozart, Rev. W. T. Loring, pastor.
Olive Branch Mission, 22 S. Desplaines. Mary J. Everhart, supt.

Friends (Quakers)

Chicago Central Meeting of Friends (Hicksite), Meets for worship Sundays at 11:00 A. M. at Room 706, 410 S. Michigan av. Mrs. Jeannette F. Stetson, exec. sec. of Chicago meeting, 1445 Victoria.
Friends' Meeting (Orthodox), 4413 Indiana av. Meeting for worship Sundays at 11:00 A. M. Bible School at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday Night Meeting at 7:30. Rev. Homer J. Coppock, pastor.

Greek and Russian

Annunciation, 1017 N. LaSalle. Rev. Constas H. Demetry, pastor.
Holy Trinity, 1101 S. Peoria. Rev. Ambrose Mandelaris, pastor.
Holy Trinity, s.e. cor. Haddon av. and Leavitt. Rev. Nicholas N. Metropolsky, pastor.
Nativity of the B V, W. 48th n.w. cor. S. Pauline. Rev. Leo Wan, pastor.
St. Constantine, 6105 S. Michigan av. Rev. Demetrius Vainicos, pastor.
St. George, 915 N. Wood. Rev. Leo Chumak, pastor.
St. Mary's, 1343 Webster av. Rev. John D. Petroviciu, pastor.
St. Michael, 2419 N. Campbell av.
St Peter and Paul, 3048 S. Central Park av. Rev. Gregory Chomickey, pastor.

JEWISH

Lawndale Congregations

Adaas Bnei Israel, 1552 Turner av. L. Brody, pres.
Am Kodesh, 1256 S. Kedvale av. H. M. Barnett, pres.
Anshe Kneseth Israel, Douglas bl and Homan av. M. Salk, pres; Ephraim Epstein, rabbi.
Anshe Lubovitch, 1500 S. Clifton Park av. Jacob Dissen, pres; Moses Zevin, rabbi.
Anshe Mozir, 1612 S. Hamlin av. Abr. Miller, pres.
Anshe Pawlowitch, 1539 Turner av. J. Sherinsky, pres.
Anshe Sholem Center, Homan av. and Douglas bl. J. Weil, pres; S. Glick, rabbi.
Anshe Zitomir Volin, 1216 S. Sawyer av. Julius Weinrob, rabbi.
Atereth Israel, 1230 Millard av. Morris Lieberman, pres; Jos. M. Newberger, rabbi.
B. M. Z., Albany av. and Ogden av. S. P. Platt, pres.
Beth Abram Anshe Polem, 1533 Clifton Park av. G. Glicksberg, pres.
Beth Hamedresh Hogodel, St. Louis av. and Douglas bl. I. Baleban, pres; A. Epstein, rabbi.
Beth Jacob Anshe Kroz, 3549 W. 16th. Harry Levitetz, pres; Sol Shapiro, rabbi.
Bnai, 1137 S. Francisco av. Jacob A. Gottstein, rabbi.
Bnei Israel, 2812 Roosevelt rd. A. Perlman, rabbi.
Bnai Israel, 1136-38 S. Francisco av. Myer Zusman, rabbi.
Ezra Israel Anshe Motole, 1227 Washburn av. Rev. Abraham Kaplan, rabbi.
Grenshaw St. Falmud Torah, Grenshaw and Spaulding av. Barnett Morris, pres.
Isaiah Temple, 20th and Ashland av. Joseph Stolz, rabbi.
Kehilath Jacob, Douglas bl. and Hamlin av. S. Wilensky, pres; S. Shack, rabbi.
Kneses Israel Nushach Sfard, Independence bl. and 13th. I. Korogodosky, pres; Joseph Rabinowitz, rabbi.
Mikro Kodosh Anshe Lida and Pinsk, Lawndale av. and 13th.
Mishne Gemore. 1321 S. Spaulding av. C. J. Gorchihoff, pres; Benjamin Freeman, rabbi.
Occidental Hall, Madison and Sacramento av. G. Seegal, pres.
Oel Itzchok, 1136 S Whipple. D. Walker, pres.
Oel Jacob Kovne, 1448 S. Homan av. D. Rabinowich, pres; Isaac Caplan, rabbi.
Shaara Shomiem, 1345 Millard av. B. Itzkovitch, pres.
Shaara Tfilo Nusach Ari, 1526 Millard av. Morris Bell, pres.
Shaara Torah Anshe Mauriv, Sawyer av. and 13th. Jos. Feinstein, pres; Abr. I. Cardon, rabbi.
Temple Judea, 1227 Independence bl. Lewis J. Kite, pres; Leon Fram, rabbi.
Witner Congregation, 508 S. Springfield av. J. Berkson, pres; E. Goldstein, rabbi.

North Side Congregations

Ansho Emes, 633 Gary pl. Oscar Block, pres; Philip Langh, rabbi.
Beth Itzchok, 3411 Lawrence av. Isaac A. Millner, rabbi.
B'nai Zion, 1716 Lunt av. Jos. Friedman, pres; Abr. Lassen, rabbi.
North Shore Sons of Israel, 5029 Kenmore av. B. Stone, pres; David Almond, rabbi
Temple Mizpah, 6932 N. Ashland av. Saml. S. Cohon, rabbi.
Temple Sholom, Grace s.w. cor. Pine Grove av. Abram Hirschberg, rabbi

Northwest Congregations

Aavas Achim, 1228 N. Claremont av. Wm. Kalcheim, pres; S. J. Fisher, rabbi.
Adaas B'nai Israel—Shabos Shabos, 1356 N. Leavitt. M. Chapman, pres.
Agudath Achim, 1920 Grand av.
Agudath Kehilath, 1336 N. Rockwell S. Durschlag, pres.
Atereth Israel, 1235 N. Irving av. B. Price, pres; Zigmund Mutchnik rabbi.
Beth Aaron, 1232 N. Wood. Benj Rabinowitz, pres.
Beth El, 2128 Crystal.
Beth Yehuda, 1843 N. Kildare av. Jacob Rosenberg, pres.
B'nai Aaron, 3225 Cortez av. J. Klein rabbi.
B'nai David Ohavi Zedeck, 1908 Humboldt bl. A. Isaac, pres; Joseph Hevesh, rabbi.
B'nai Israel, 1363 Sedgwick av. Michl Rolnick, pres; Sol. Rest, rabbi.
B'nai Zion, 2336 Armitage av. Louis Brown, pres.
Dorshe Tov, 1336 N. Hoyne av. S. Friedman, pres.
Ezras Israel, 1300 N. Artesian av. J. Miller, pres; L. Rosenblum, rabbi
Kehilath Israel, 2700 Haddon av. Bernard Sverdlow, pres.
Knesses Israel, 1500 Maplewood av. I Berkowitz, pres; Bernard Z. Margolin, rabbi.
Moor Chaim, 948 Rockwell. F. Freedman, pres; Alex. Blumoff, rabbi.
Moses Montifiore, Robey nr. Thomas Morris Ungerleider, rabbi.
Orthodox Jewish, 1351 N. Leavitt. Bnie Elazer, rabbi.
Ostereich Galician, Marion ct. and Division
Sharri Zedrick, 3136 Fullerton av. B Rubenstein, pres; Aaron Cohen rabbi.
Shomre Shabos, 1817 Division.
Tefereth Zion, Lincoln and Potomac avs. Geo. Marrock, pres; J. L. Gordon, rabbi.
Washington Bl Temple, Washington bl. and Karlov av. Rev. Samuel Schwartz, rabbi.
Zemech Zedech, 1439 N. Talman av. Herman Shure, pres; Abr. Perelstein rabbi.

South Side Congregations

Agudath Achis Anshe-Shaltenheim, 7906 Exchange av. Louis Berg, pres
All Souls (Reformed). Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber; 700 Oakwood bl.
Anshe Amuna, 3311 Emerald av. Louis Siegel, pres.
Anshe Emeth Englewood, 6124 S. May Julius Jaffe, pres.
Anshe Mizrach, 56th and Wabash avs P. Price, pres; Jos. H. Margolies rabbi.
Beth Abram, 3019 S. Wabash av. A King, pres; Julius Goldman, rabbi
Beth Jacob, 44th and St. Lawrence avs. M. I. Goodman, pres.
Beth Medresh Agodol, 5129 Indiana av Isaac Daniel, pres; E. R. Muskin rabbi.
Bikur Sholim, 8927 Houston av. J Myers, pres; H. Harrison, rabbi.
B'nai Bazalel, 6141 Drexel bl. Morris L. Roman, pres.
B'nai Israel, 62d and Aberdeen. J Golden, pres; Saml. Romirowsky rabbi.
Kehilath Anshe Doran, 59th and Michigan av. M. Kreeger, pres; Aaron Cohen, rabbi.
Kensington, Michigan av. and Kensington. Leopold Bach, pres.
Kesher Israel, 4719 Marshfield av. H Weintraub, pres.
Kneseth Israel, 3428 S. State.
Mickhin Israel, 3336 W. 38th pl. L Marks, pres.
Oar Chodosh, 702 Englewood av. H Leibovitz, pres.
Ohave Amuna, 4331 Michigan av. J Friedman, pres.
Rodfe Zedeck, 48th and Michigan avs Robt. S. Nathan, pres; Benj. A. Daskall, rabbi.
Sinai Temple, 4600 Grand bl. Rev Louis L. Mawn, rabbi; 4600 Grand bl

West Side Congregations

Aavas Achim, 1255 Newberry av. L Goldstein, pres.
Aavas Achim Musach-Sfard, 1257 S Peoria. Z. Zuckerman, pres.
Aavas Israel, 1300 Washburne av. Max Weinstein, pres; Max B. Berliant rabbi.
Aavas B'nai Israel, 1006 S. Ashland av M. Kupperstein, pres.
Araas B'nai Israel, 1113 S. Ashland bl Max Peretz, pres.
Adaas Israel Skan Aaron, 1449 W. 13th Morris Knopp, pres.
Agudath Achim Anshe (Hungarian) Marshfield av. and Polk. I. Hubschman, pres; Moses Fisher, rabbi.
Agudath Achim Anshe-Sfard, 1118 S Hermitage av. M. Fishman, pres.
Agudath Jacob, 1433 W. 13th. B. Herskovitz, pres.
Agudath Jacob Nushach-Sfard, 1433 W 14th. Max Akum, pres.
Anshe Antopole, 614 O'Brien.
Anshe Chodekov, 1625 Taylor. Abr Polen, pres.
Anshe Kraus, 1336 S. Sangamon. I Moskovitz, pres.
Anshe Lohishin, 1419 S. Sangamon. L Goldson, pres.
Anshe Lubashow, 1419 S. Sangamon. S. Brown, pres.

Anshe Lubavitch, 1223 S. Peoria. Jacob Dissen, pres; M. Zevin, rabbi.
Anshe Motele, 1227 Maxwell. E. Kaplan, pres; Saml. Rosenblum, rabbi.
Anshe Odessa, 1419 Hastings. D. Sher, pres; Louis Kaplan, rabbi.
Anshe Sfard, 1038 W. 14th. M. Weinholtz, pres.
Anshe Shavil Yanove, 1359 W. 13th. Morris Rosenthal, pres; Ben Chaimovitz, rabbi.
Anshe Sholim, Ashland av. and Polk. J. Weil, pres; Sol. Silber, rabbi.
Anshe Ticktin, 1337 S. Sangamon. H. Raffowitz.
Anshe Yanove, 626 O'Brien. Pasoch Goldman, pres; Z. Starobinsky, rabbi.
Anshe Yovno, Winchester av. and Roosevelt rd. S. Torosow, rabbi.
Atereth, 618 W. 14th. Jos. Cohn, pres. S. C. Shapiro, rabbi.
Beth Israel, 927 S. Robey. M. Kurzin, pres; Morris Weinrob, rabbi.
Bikur Sholim Anshe Rosh Poland, 1258 S. Union. S. Lewis, pres.
Bnai Abraham Anshe Polen, 1722 Washburne av. A. Pressberg, pres.
Bnai Sholim, 1229 S. Union. I$saac Rabinowitz, pres.
Bnai Isaac, 1311 S. Morgan. Jacob Zalusky, pres; Jos. G. Astrachan, rabbi.
Bnai Jocob Anshe Sholim, 1000 Cypress. A. Shatz, pres.
Bnai Joseph, 302 S. Claremont av. D. Wexler, pres.
Bnai Moshe, 903 S. Paulina. Jacob Cohen, pres; Noham S. Budzinsky, rabbi.
Bnai Ruben, 1112 Marshfield av. Isaac Tepper, pres.
Chevron Kadisho, 1321 Washburne av. Philip H. Davis, rabbi.
Kehilath Yoshuren, 1249 W. 14th. M. Sokolsky, pres; Meyer Berenson, rabbi.
Machziko Adaas, 1758 W. 13th. Morris Grossman, pres; Philip H. Davis, rabbi.
Mishno Gemore, 636 O'Brien. Louis Siegel, pres.
Ostereich Galician, 1321 S. Sangamon. I. Leibovitz, pres.
Persian Congregation, 1257 Washburne av. I. Imram, pres.
Polie Zedeck, 1358 S. Union av. J. Yaskowitz, pres; Jacob Sonnenklar, rabbi.
Shaari Shomain, 1352 S. Union av. B. Itzkovitz, pres; Chas. Gross, sec.
Shaari Zedeck, 1429 Taylor. Peter Cooper, pres; M. N. Levinski, rabbi.

Missions

Chicago Gospel Mission for Jews. Rev. Joseph R. Lewek, supt; 3508 Ogden av
Chicago Hebrew Mission, 1311 S. Kedzie av. and 1244 S. Halsted. Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Sterling, acting supt.

LUTHERAN

Augustana Synod

(Swedish)

Illinois Conference. Rev. Peter Peterson, D.D., pres; 632 Oakdale av.
Northern District. Rev. G. A. Swanburg, pres; Waukegan, Ill.
Southern District. Rev. Carl A. Tolin, pres; 11310 Forest av.
Western District. Rev. Carl A. V. Lund, pres; 852 N. Waller av.
Albany Park, Ainslie and Sawyer av. Rev. Herbert W. Linden, pastor.
Augustana, Kimbark av. and 54th. Rev. A. C. Rylander, pastor.
Bethany, Houston av. and 91st. Rev. O. H. Nelson, pastor.
Bethel, Peoria and 62d. Dr. A. P. Fors, pastor.
Bethesda, Av. J. and 105th. Rev. Carl H. Rask, pastor.
Bethlehem, 58th and S. Wells. Rev. H. E. Sandstedt, pastor.
Central, Sedgwick and Hobbie.
Concordia, Seeley av. and Byron. Rev. Emil E. T. Anderson, pastor.
Ebenezer, Paulina and Foster av. Rev. E. K. Jonson, pastor.
Elim, 113th and Forest av. Rev. C. A. Tolin, pastor.
Evangelical Lutheran, Immanuel, 1510 Elmdale av. cor. Greenview av. Rev. C. O. Bengston, pastor.
Gethsemane, Oakdale and Lamon avs. Rev. V. R. Pearson, pastor.
Grace, 70th and Union av. Dr. C. E. Hoffstein, pastor.
Gustavus Adolphus, 7424 Drexel av. Rev. J. N. Brandelle, pastor.
Irving Park, Belle Plaine and Harding avs. Rev. Joshua Oden, pastor.
Kapernaum, 91st pl. and Cottage Grove avs. Rev. J. A. Nordling, pastor.
Lebanon, 132d and Brandon av. Rev. J. A. Nordling, pastor.
Mathew, 80th and Aberden. Rev. Carl J. Johnson, pastor.
Messiah, School and Seminary av. Rev. G. A. Elliot, pastor.
Messiah, 64th and Lincoln. Rev. Gottfried Olson, pastor.
Messiah, N. Waller av. and Iowa. Rev. Carl A. V. Lund, pastor.
Nebo, Menard av. and Dakin. Rev. L. A. Herman, pastor.
St. John's, Spaulding and Barry avs. Rev. J. Herman Johnson, pastor.
St. Paul's, W. Ohio and Lawler avs. Rev. K. E. Erickson, pastor.
Salem, Calumet av. and 74th. Rev. Conrad Bergendoff, pastor.
Saron, Shakespeare av. and Richmond. Rev. Carl Christenson, pastor.
Tabor, 80th and Escanaba av. Rev. Carl D. Bostrom, pastor.
Trinity, Barry and Seminary avs. Rev Gottfred Nelson, pastor.
Zion, Irving av. and 23d. Rev C A Lindvall, pastor.

Danish Synod

Ebenezer, Rockwell and Wabansia av. Rev. Nels P. Clemmensen, pastor
Gethsemane, 2624 N. Fairfield av. Rev Louis G Hanson, pastor.
Golgotha, 5931 S. Morgan. Rev. Paul F. Nielsen, pastor.
St. Ansgars, 1639 N. Washtenaw av Rev. A. Th. Dorf, pastor.
St. Stephan's, 64th and Eberhardt av. Rev. Adam Dan, pastor.
Siloams, Lowell av. and Cortland Rev. J. Simonsen, pastor.
Trinity, Francisco av. and Cortez. Rev. A. W. Anderson, pastor.

Iowa Synod

St. Stephen's, 5658 S Sangamon. Rev. Gustave A. Fandrey, pastor.
Trinity, 742 N. Ada. Rev. Ernest M. Lehmann, pastor.

Missouri Synod

Bethany, Cortez and Rockwell. Rev. Aug. C. Burgdorf, pastor.
Bethany, 1504 N. Lorel av. Rev. H. A. Preus, pastor.
Bethany, Magnolia and Thorndale avs. Rev. Karl G. Schlerf, pastor.
Bethel, Hirsch and Springfield av. Rev. L. Schmidtke, pastor.
Bethesda, Western, n. w. cor. Estes avs. Rev. Herbert N. Luecke, pastor.
Bethlehem, 103d, s. w. cor. Av. H. Rev. Traugott Thieme, pastor.
Bethlehem, Paulina and McReynolds. Rev. Arthur Reinke, pastor.
Christ, Hoyne av., n.w. cor. Augusta. Rev. Ernest F. Haertel, pastor.
Christ, Richmond, s. w. cor. McLean av. Rev. Ernest Werfelmann, pastor.
Concordia, Belmont and Elston avs. Rev. Alf. E. Reinke, pastor.
Ebenezer, S. Harding av., n. w. 13th. Rev. Wm. R. Gahl, pastor.
Emmaus. California av. and Walunt. Rev. Martin Fuelling, pastor.
Faith, 83d. and Sangamon. Rev. Elmer Haesrodt, pastor.
First St. Paul's, 1301 N. LaSalle. Rev. Henry Kowert, pastor.
Gethsemane, Princeton av. and 45th pl. Rev. Fredk. G. Miessler, pastor.
Golgotha, S. Lincoln and Marquette rd. Rev. Wm. L. Mueller, pastor.
Grace, S. Karlov and 28th. Rev. H. Boester, pastor.
Grace, Wrightwood av. and Lamon. Rev. Aug. Jarus, pastor.
Holy Cross, S. Racine av. and 31st pl. Rev. Wm. M. Roecker, pastor.
Holy Cross (Polish), Wrightwood av. and Lamon. Rev. Stanislaus Mlotkowski, pastor.
Hope, 6400 Washtenaw av. Rev. John Leimer, pastor.
Immanuel, 1132 S. Ashland av. Rev. Edward Hoelter, pastor.
Immanuel, 9031 Houston av. Rev. Wm. C. A. Martens, pastor.
Jehovah, Belden and Ridgeway avs. Rev. Arthur W. Lussky, pastor.
Jesus (Polish), 38th and Albany av. Rev. Theo Engel, pastor.
Mt. Olive, Tripp av. and Byron. Rev. B. H. Hemmeter, pastor.
Nazareth, 60th and Spaulding av. Rev. F. C. Streufert, pastor.
Our Savior (Deafmute), 1400 N. Ridgeway av. Rev. Arthur C. Dahms, pastor.
Our Savior's, Nickerson and W. Circle avs. Rev. G. Luecke, patsor.
Peace, 43d and California av, 4317 S. Mozart. Rev. F. C. Streufert, pastor.
Pilgrim, Cuyler av. and N. Lincoln. Rev. H. C. Steinhoff, pastor.
Redeemer, Princeton av. and 60th. Rev. G. Schuessler, pastor.
St. Andrew's, 37th, n. w. cor. Honore. Rev. Ernest G. Jehn, pastor.
St. James, Garfield av. and Fremont. Rev. Karl Schmidt, pastor.
St. John's, Hoyne av. and W. Walton. Rev. P. Sauer, pastor.
St. John's, Montrose av., s. e. cor. Lavergne av. Rev. Paul Luecke, pastor.
St. Luke's, Belmont av., n. w. cor. Greenview av. Rev. Otto C. A. Boecler, pastor.
St. Luke's, 5916 Rice. Rev. H. A. Preus, pastor.
St. Mark's, S. California av., s. e. cor. 23d. Rev. Fred. W. Mahnke, pastor.
St. Mark's, Tripp and Wabansia avs. Rev. J. A. Molstad, pastor.
St. Martin's 51st., n. e. cor. Marshfield av. Rev. Fred C. Leeb, pastor.
St. Matthew's, Hoyne av., n. w. cor. 21st. Rev. Theo F. Siemon, pastor.
St. Paul's, 4859 Homer, Rev. Ernest T. Ahren, pastor.
St. Paul's, 7617 Dorchester av. Rev. Aug. Frederking, pastor.
St. Paul's, Menard and Iowa. Rev. Adolph Bartling, pastor.
St. Paul's, 2215 North av. Rev. G. A. Gullixson, pastor.
St. Peter's, 74th, s. w. cor. Michigan av. Rev. Fredk. F. Merbitz, pastor.
St. Philip's, Lawrence av. and Oakley. Rev. Wm. H. Ganske, pastor.
St. Stephen's, 65th, n. w. cor. Peoria. Rev. Adolph J. Buenger, pastor.
Tabor, Sunnyside and Drake av. Rev. A. D. Wangerin, pastor.
Trinity, 13133 Houston av. Rev. Ernst Kirchner, pastor.
Trinity, Major and Belden avs. Rev. John C. Horsch, pastor.
Trinity, 31st and Lowe av. Rev. Arthur H. C. Both, pastor.
Windsor Park, 2619 E. 76th. Rev. Arthur H. Kaub, pastor.
Zion, 19th and Johnson. Rev. Adolph Kuring, pastor.
Zion, 113th, n. w. cor. Edbrooke av. Rev. Bernard Hintz, pastor.
Zion, Winston av. and 99th. Rev. Edward Tappenback, pastor.
Zion's (Lettish), 1135 Marshfield av. Rev. A. Zetzer, pastor.
Zion's (Lithuanian), 3525 Emerald av. Rev. John Rozak, pastor.
Zion's (Slovanian), W. Huron, cor. Bickerdike. Rev. P. T. Somora, pastor.

Norwegian Synod

(Church of America)

Bethel, Humboldt bl., cor. Dickens av. Rev. Lucas G. Engelstad, pastor.
Bethlehem, Springfield av., n. e. cor. Iowa. Rev. H. J. Holman, pastor.
Central, Long av. and Hirsch. Rev. E. Leonard Johnson, pastor.
Christ, 2608 N. Kedzie bl. Rev. John H. Meyer, pastor.
Church of the Redeemer, 3819 Lamon av. Rev. Karl Figenbaum, pastor.
Ebenezer, 71st. s. w. cor. Aberdeen. Rv. Olof J. Mundahl, pastor.
Ebenezer Mission, 52d and Wells.
First, 3500 Fullerton av. Rev. Lewis Moe, pastor.
Hauge, 3600 Wabansia av. Rev. O. G. Mona, pastor.
Immanuel, 2145 Maplewood av. Rev. T. J. Alvestad, pastor.
Lake View, Roscoe, s. e. cor. Osgood. Rev. Christen A. Davick, pastor.
Messiah, Lexington and Harlem avs. Rev. Edward Risty, pastor.
Moreland, Lawler av., s. e. cor. Ferdinand. Rev. Grant M. Rundhaug, pastor.
Nazareth, Yale av. and 118th. Rev. B. C. Swensen, pastor.
Our Savior's, Berteau av., s. e. cor. Laramie av. Rev. Jesse Thorson, pastor.
Our Savior's, May, n. w. cor. Erie. Rev. Hans P. Ausan, pastor.
Park View, 3921 Monticello av. Rev. Martin E. Fretheim, pastor.
St. Paul's, Hirsch bl., n. e. cor. Kashtenaw av. Rev. Joseph M. Green, pastor.
St. Timothy, Kildare and Dickens avs. Rev. J. A. M. Hinderlie, pastor.
Trinity, Richmond, n. e. cor. Wabansia av. Rev. Hans A. Hanson, pastor.
Trinity, W. 79th, n. e. cor. Burnham av. Rev. B. C. Swensen, pastor.
Zion, 2255 N. Lawndale av. Rev. Conrad Engelstad, pastor.

Ohio Synod

Grace, 6049 S. Marshfield av. Rev. Walter Wietzke, pastor.
Trinity, 9995 Beverley av. Rev. Helmuth Kaufmann, pastor.
Zion's, 9101 Burley av. Rev. Wm. Steinmeyer, pastor.

Wartburg Synod

(German)

Wartburg Synod, Rev. Otto M. Doering, missionary supt. 1449 N. California av.
Bethel, S. Keeler and West End av. Rev. Albert Kaitschuck, pastor.
Martin Luther, Addison and New England av. Rev. J. E. Traeger, pastor.
Mont Claire, 7119 Fullerton av. Rev. G. Kemp, pastor.
St. John's, Argyle and Laramie av. Rev. John Block, pastor.
St. Paul's, Lawler and Dickens avs. Rev. G. Mathiesen, pastor.
St. Simon's, Spaulding and Pierce avs. Rev. C. W. Knudten, pastor.
Tabor, 53d and Maplewood av. Rev. Wm. Meinke, pastor.
Trinity, 8611 Exchange av. Rev. Fredk. Werhahn, pastor.

Slovak Evangelical Lutheran

Doctor Martin Luther, 50th and Honore av. Geo. Roh, pastor.
Holy Trinity, Chicago av. and Noble. Samuel Lichner, pastor.
S. S. Peter and Paul, 19th pl., nr. Halsted. Rev. John oBudy, pastor.

UNITED LUTHERAN

Illinois Synod

(English)

Rev. John M. Bramkamp, pres; Rev. Carroll J. Rockey (Elgin), sec; H. A. Kingsbury (Washington, Ill.), treas. Office, 159 N. State, R1303.
Advent, 1345 N. Karlov av. Rev. Elmer E. Flack, pastor.
Ascension, N. Lincoln, cor. Cornelia av. Rev. C. E. Derr, pastor.
Atonement, 70th and Laflin. Rev. Luther O. Cooperrider, pastor.
Augsburg, 73d, n. e. cor. Wabash av. Rev. Geo. E. Sheffer, pastor.
Belmont Park, Wellington, cor. Lavergne av. Rev. Wm. D. Ziegler, pastor.
Calvary, N. Keeler, s. w. cor. Berteau av Rev. E. Luther Spaid, pastor.
Christ, Wilson av., cor. Spaulding av. Rev. Geo. P. Lottich, pastor.
Epiphany, Sacramento bl. and Lexington. Rev. Merrel E. Boulton, pastor.
Grace, Belden av., cor. Larrabee. Rev. Albert M. Heilman, pastor.
Holy Trinity, Addison, cor. Maple sq. av. Rev. J. Allen Leas, pastor.
Hope, Iowa, s. e. cor. Monticello av. Rev. Ernest A. Giesel, pastor.
Luther Memorial, 2512 Wilson av. Rev. J. M. Guss, pastor.
Mt. Zion, 81st and May. Rev. D. L. McConnell, pastor.
North Austin, Mason, cor. Le Moyne av. Rev. Fredk. W. Otterbein, pastor.
Norwood Park, Masonic Hall, E. Circle av. Rev. A. F. Crouse, pastor.
Our Savior's, 138th and Wabash av. Rev. P. C. Wike, pastor.
Peoples, 10960 S. State. Rev. Ira W. Trostel, pastor.
Redeemer, 5300 Chicago av. Rev. Joel R. E. Hunt, pastor.
Reformation, 80th, s. w. cor. Jeffery av. Rev. Wm. L. Rutherford, pastor.
Rogers Park, Morse av., cor. N. Paulina. Rev. Luther Hogshead, pastor.
St. James, 3535 Wrightwood av. Rev. Ernest F. Valbracht, pastor.
St. Luke's, Francisco av., s. e. cor. Schubert. Rev. Michl E. Haberland pastor.
St. Mark's, 2642 Patterson av. Rev. I. C. Birk, pastor.
St. Matthew's, 349 S. Kilbourn av. Rev. Walter Clawson, pastor.
St. Peter's, Le Moyne, s. w. cor. Spaulding. Rev. Paul E. Bishop, pastor.
St. Stephen's, N. Kostner and Parker avs. Rev. Herman D. Whitteker, pastor.
Unity, Magnolia and Balmoral avs Rev. David A. Davy, pastor.
Wicker Park, Hoyne av., n. w. cor. Le Moyne. Rev. Simon P. Long, pastor.
Woodlawn-Immanuel, 6403 Kenwood av. Rev. Clarence E. Paulus, pastor.

MISSIONS

Lutheran City Mission, 1439 Melville pl. Rev. John H. Witte, pastor.
Zion Society for Israel Mission, 1261 S. Halsted. Rev. Victor Sternherz missionary.

MENNONITE

First, s. e. cor. 73d and Laflin. Rev Walker W. Miller, pastor.
Home Chapel, 6201 S. Carpenter.
Home Mission, 1907 S. Union av. Rev Henry R. Schertz, pastor.
Mission Chapel, 1858 W. 34th pl. Geo. P. Schultz, pastor.
Twenty Sixth Street. Rev. Amos M. Eash, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Rock River Conference. Bishop, Thos Nicholson, Office 58 E. Washington.
District superintendents — Chicago Northern district, Rev. Allison F. Clark; Chicago Southern district. Rev. Polemus H. Swift; Chicago Western district, Rev. Fred D. Stone.
Adriel, 4155 W. 31st. Rev. M. J. Morgan, pastor.
Albany Park, Wilson and Albany avs. Rev. Walter M. Briggs, pastor.
Arnold Memorial, 1322 S. Fairfield av. Rev. Gordon C. Phillips, pastor.
Asbury, 3115 Parnell av. Rev. Finley D. Wood, pastor.
Ashburn, 83d pl. and Hamlin av. Rev Henry E. Montague, pastor.
Auburn Park, 75th and Harvard av. Rev. Kirk W. Robbins, pastor.
Augusta St., Augusta and Washtenaw av. Lillian Langdon, pastor.
Austin, 5602 Race. Rev. Jas. L. Gardiner, pastor.
Avondale, N. Spaulding and George. Rev. John N. Dingle, pastor.
Berry Memorial, Giddings, n. w. cor. Leavitt. Rev. Leon L. Hammitt, pastor.
Bethel, Ridgeway and Cullom avs. Rev. Henry A. Snyder, pastor.
Bowen, Grenview av. and Byron. Rev Christian F. Kleihauer, pastor.
Broadway, Broadway and Buckingham pl. Rev. Nelson J. Brown, pastor.
Calumet Heights, 93d and Paxton av. Rev. L. D. Havighurst, pastor.
Calvary, Morgan and 78th. Rev. Wm. C. Godden, pastor.
Calvary, 1456 W. 111th. Rev. A. W. Walls, pastor.
Centenary, 1020 W. Monroe. Rev. Walter C. Loague, pastor.
Central Park Av., 650 N. Central Park av. Rev. Nelson L. Bossing, pastor.
Chandler, s. w. cor. 72d and Carpenter. Rev. Myron S. Collins, pastor.
Chicago Lawn, St. Louis av. and W 63d pl. Rev. J. O. Crawford, pastor.
Clearing, 64th and S. Major. Rev. Stockton M. Swaney, pastor.
Community, W. 50th and Honore. Rev. W. N. Clark, pastor.
Diversey Bl, Diversey pkwy and Seminary av. Rev. Logan Hall, pastor.
Edison Park, Pratt and Oliphant avs. Rev. Wm. B. Doble, pastor.
Elsdon, 5256 Turner av. Rev. Morgan Williams, pastor.
Elston Av. Ardmore and Miltmore av. Rev. Henry A. Snyder, pastor.
Epworth, Berwyn av., s.e. cor. Kenmore av. Rev. Harlow V. Holt, pastor.
Fernwood, Wallace, cor. W. 101st. Rev. Frank R. McNames, pastor.
First, 124 W. Randolph. Rev. John Thompson, pastor.
First Bohemian, 1924 Fisk. Rev. Joseph Misicka, pastor.
First Italian, 731 Sholto. Rev. Joseph Charbonier, pastor.
Fowler, W. 23d, n. e. cor. Millard av Rev. Wm. Esslinger, pastor.
French, 5145 University av. Rev. A. L. Allais, pastor.
Gages Park, 5230 S. Artesian av. Rev Wm. J. Murphy, pastor.
Garden Homes, 8658 S. Michigan av. Rev. John P. Stafford, pastor.
Gardfield Bl., Garfield bl., s. e. cor. Emerald av. Rev. Roderick Murray, pastor.
Garfield Park, 231 N. Kedzie av. Rev. George C. Carswell, pastor.
Grace, LaSalle and Locust. Rev. Raymond L. Seamans, pastor.
Granville Av., Lakewood av., s. w. cor Granville av. Rev. Howard P. Buxton, pastor.
Grosham, 87th and Emerald av. Rev. Allison A. McCracken, pastor.
Gross Park, 1657 School. Rev. W. B. Grimes, pastor.

Halsted Street, 1935 S. Halsted. Rev. Robert Stephenson, pastor.
Hegewisch, Burley av., s. e. cor. E. 135th. Rev. C. D. Cottingham, pastor.
Hermosa, 2058 N. Tripp av. Rev. Wm. H. Carwardine, pastor.
Holy Trinity, 4716 S. Union av.
Humboldt Park, Fairfield, nr. Wabansia av. Rev. Wm. Swenson, pastor.
Hyde Park, 5401 Blackstone av. Rev. Joshua Stansfield, pastor.
Ingleside Av., E. 76th, s. w. cor. Ingleside av. Rev. John W. Funston, pastor.
Irving Park, 3809 N. Keeler av. Rev. Amary S. Haskins, pastor.
John Hus Bohemian, Sawyer av., n. w. cor. 24th. Rev. F. J. Zavodsky, pastor.
Joyce, Byron, n.w. cor. Seeley. Rev. Guy Z. Moore, pastor.
Julia Gay Memorial, Paulina, s. w. cor. Garfield bl. Rev. Arthur W. Mohns, pastor.
Lamon Av., Lamon av., s. w. cor. Ferdinand. Rev. Wm. H. Tape, pastor.
Langley, Langley av. and 66th. Rev. Garfield Daw, pastor.
Lincoln St., Lincoln and 22d pl. Rev. Wm. J. Schuerman, pastor.
McKinley Park, 2700 W. 38th. Rev. Thos. M. Carter, pastor.
Mandell, W. Congress, cor. Lavergne. Rev. H. L. Buthman, pastor.
Mayfair, Wilson and Kilpatrick avs. Rev. W. J. Hyde, pastor.
Morgan Park, Arlington av and Longwood dr. Rev. Arthur D. Klontz, pastor.
Mt. Carmel, 6159 S. Ada. Rev. Prentis A. Bryson, pastor.
Normal Park, S. Union av., n. e. cor. 71st. Rev. John H. Williams, pastor.
North Austin, N. Potomac and N. Waller av. Rev. C A. Bloomquist, pastor.
Norwood Park, Nickerson av., cor. Hood. Rev. Myron E. Weisenberger, pastor.
Oakland, Langley av. and Oakwood bl. Rev. Austin Young, pastor.
Ogden Park, 68th and Loomis av. Rev. Albert Bauman, pastor.
Olivet, W. Adams, n. e. cor. Keller av. Rev. Frank D. Lawyer, pastor.
Park Center, Adams and Sacramento bl. Rev. Willis R. Wilson, pastor.
Park Manor, 70th and South Park av. Rev. Joseph C. Anderson, pastor.
Parkside, 7155 Cornell av. Rev. H. Clifford Northcott, pastor.
Paulina St., 33d pl., s. w. cor. Paulina. Rev. Jesse D. Hickman, pastor.
Portage Park, Irving Park bl., n. w. cor. Lawler av. Rev. F. D. Hopkins, pastor.
Princeton Av., 2801 Princeton av. Rev. John J. Rankin, pastor.
Pullman, 1211 Watt av. Rev. S. J. Cope, pastor.
Racine Av., 6041 S. Racine av. Rev. Robert E. Skelton, pastor.
Ravenswood, Hermitage av., n. e. cor. Sunnyside av. Rev. Chas. K. Carpenter, pastor.
Rogers Park, Ashland av., cor Greenleaf av. Rev. J. Hastie Odgers, pastor.
St. James, 4601 Ellis av. Rev. Wm. Wedderspoon, pastor.
St. Luke's, 2029 N. Western av. Rev. Jos. S. Pennypacker, pastor.
St. Paul's, 600 S. Ashland av. Rev. Stewart D. White, pastor.
St. Stephen's, 11304 S. State. Rev. Wiles E. Way, pastor.
Sawyer Av., n. w. cor. Sawyer av. and Wabansia av. Rev. Robert C. Avery, pastor.
Second Italian, 1000 Orleans.
Seventy-Seventh St., 77th and Cole av. Rev. R. E. Bethards, pastor.
Sheridan Rd., Sunnyside av., s.e. cor. Hazel av. Rev. Eleazer Dawe, pastor.
South Chicago, 91st, s. e. cor. Houston. Rev. Chas. A. Parkin, pastor.
South Deering, 10600 Torrence av. Rev. George Harris, pastor.
Thoburn, Paulina and 64th. Rev. J. H. DeLacy, pastor.
Trinity, Prospect av., s. w. cor 99th. Rev. A. Turley Stevenson, pastor.
Union Av., 4356 S. Union av. Rev. James F. Clancy, pastor.
Vincent, Langley av. cor. 91st pl. Rev. Philander S. Lent, pastor.
Wabash Av., S. Wabash av. and E. 14th. Rev. J. J. Rankin, pastor.
Wakeford, 76th and St. Lawrence av.
Wentworth Av., 3831 Wentworth av. Rev. R. C. Hansbrough, pastor.
Wesley, 2225 N. Halsted. Rev. James H. Durand, pastor.
West Pullman, 120th, s. e. cor. Normal av. Rev. Monte H. Cloud, pastor.
Western Av., 125 S. Western av. Rev. John O. Crawford, pastor.
Wicker Park, N. Robey, n. e. cor. Evergreen av. Rev. A. A. Myers, pastor.
Woodlawn Park, 6359 Woodlawn av. Rev. R. Scott Hyde, pastor.
Wooley Memorial, 56th and Indiana av. Rev. J. W. Funston, pastor.

German

Brighton Park, 3601 S. Hamilton av. Rev. P. H. Rech, pastor.
Centennial, Sheffield and Wellington avs. Rev. A. M. Wieting, pastor.
First, Center and Dayton. Rev. H. C. Loeppert, pastor.
Immanuel, 1921 W. 22d. Rev. Aug. F. Fuerstenau, pastor.
Irving Park, Byron and Albany av. Rev. J. Schott, pastor.
Memorial, Hancock, s. w. cor. McLean av. Rev. Samuel Weisshaar, pastor.
Morgan St., 5332 S. Morgan. Rev. Joseph Meck, pastor.
Second, Sangamon and 64th. Rev. John J. Hoffman, pastor.

Norwegian and Danish

Bethany, S. Albany av., n.w. cor. Byron. Rev. John Amundsen, pastor.
Bethel, Ingleside av. and 72d. Rev. J. J. Yndestad, pastor.
Emmaus, Kedvale av., cor. Pierce. Rev. Hans C. Munson, pastor.
First and Immanuel, Wrightwood and Kimball avs. Rev. Gottfred Nelson, pastor.
Kedzie Av., 1845 N. Kedzie av. Rev. Gustav Mathisen, pastor.
Moreland, cor. LeClaire av. and Ohio. Rev. Carl A. Andersen, pastor.
Mont Clare, 2700 N. Oak Park av. Rev. E. Bergan, pastor.

Swedish

Auburn Park, 78th and Racine av. Rev. Erick Ellason, pastor.
Austin, s. w. cor. Menard av. and Augusta. Rev. Gustav E. Gordon, pastor.
Bethany, s. w. cor. Winnemac and N. Ashland av. Rev. Carl G. Wallenius, pastor.
Elim, Osgood, s. e. cor. Barry av. Rev. Gustaf A. Nystrom, pastor.
Emmanuel, W. 22d and Irving av. Rev. K. H. Elmstrom, pastor.
First, Paulina av., n. e. cor. Highland av. Rev. David K. Englund, pastor.
Forest Glen, 5275 Elston av. Rev. Harold L. Lindquist, pastor.
Hyde Park 5487 Dorchester av. Rev. Gordon Olson, pastor.
McKinley Park, 3619 S. Leavitt. Rev. A. P. Lekberg, pastor.
Roseland, 11300 Indiana av. Rev. John W. Swenson, pastor.
Salem, Keystone av., cor. Wabansia av. Rev. Carl J. Nelson, pastor.
Second, Irving Park bl. and Avers av. Rev. N. W. Bard, pastor.
South Chicago, 79th and Burnham av. Rev. Arvid N. Sorlin, pastor.
Union Av., 60th and Union av. Rev. Gustav H. Johnson, pastor.

Lexington Conference

(Colored)

Eighteenth St., 25 W 18th. Rev. C. L. Fleming, pastor.
Englewood, 6400 Stewart av. Rev. C. Claude Travis, pastor.
Fulton, 2321 Fulton. Rev. Pettis T. Gorham, pastor.
New Hope, 3642 Cottage Grove av. Rev. C. W. Whalum, pastor.
St. Mark's, S. Wabash av. cor. E. 50th. Rev. John Robinson, pastor.
St. Matthew's, 1250 Clybourn av. Rev. J. L. Franklind, pastor.
South Park Av., South Park av., s. w. cor. 33d. Rev. Gloster R. Bryant, pastor.

Missions

Deaf Mute Mission, LaSalle and Locust. Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, pastor.
Methodist Mission for Deaf, 5340 Ellis av. Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, pastor.
Norwegian-Danish Central Mission, 2740 North av. H. C. Munon, missionary.
Swedish Immigrant and City Mission, 4839 Ferdinand. Andw Sallen, missionary.

Methodist Protestant

Avalon Park, 8100 Dante av.

Pentecostal

Apostolic Faith Assembly, 3811-13 Indiana av. Rev. Alexander R. Schooler, pastor.
Bethel Temple, 100-106 S. Ashland bl. Rev. Simon E. Forsberg, pastor.
Christ Covenant, 2122 Sunnyside av.
Church of Nazarene, Race and Pine. Rev. Clarence H. Strong, pastor.
First Church of the Nazarene, n. w. cor. Eggleston and 64th.
Holy Nazarene, 3020 Cottage Grove av. Rev. Mattie L. Branch, pastor.
Humboldt Park, n. e. cor. Cortland and Nebraska. C. M. Hanson, pastor.
Scandinavian, 946 Barry av.
Stone, Stewart av. and 69th. Rev. Kelso Glover, pastor.
Woodlawn Nazarene, 6344 Kimbark av. Rev. Benj H. Haynie, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. George P. Magill, D.D., moderator; Rev. Andrew C. Zenos, D.D., stated clerk; Rev. Henry S. Brown, D.D., exec. sec; Louis Borsot, treas. 17 N. State, R1807.

Albany Park, Ainslee, s. w. cor. St. Louis av. Rev. Alfred S. Nickless, pastor.
Austin, Fulton, n. w. cor. Waller av. Rev. Robert Clements, pastor.
Avondale, 3301 N. Albany av. Rev. Robert L. Sawyer, pastor.
Bethany, 1845 Humboldt bl. Rev. Wm. J. Ohan, pastor.
Bethlehem, 52d, n. e. cor. S. Wells. Rev. James MacLagan, pastor.
Brighton Park, Pershing rd. and S. Francisco av. Rev. Alfred A. Altheide, pastor.
Brookline, 73d, s. w. cor. Maryland av. Rev. Chas. M. Rauch, pastor.
Buena Memorial, Sheridan rd. at Broadway. Rev. Henry Hepburn, pastor.
Calvary, 4201 Jackson bl. Rev. Ralph D. Kearns, pastor.
Campbell Park, 717 S. Leavitt. Rev. Morton W. Merrell, pastor.
Carter Memorial, 56 W. Huron. Rev. Haidow Ablahat, pastor.
Central, Warren av., n. e. cor. Sacramento bl. Rev. Arthur F. Ewert, pastor
Chicago Lawn, 6202 S. St. Louis av. Rev. Claude V. King, pastor.
Christ, center and Orchard. Rev. Thos. W. Stewart, pastor.
Covenant, Belden av., s. e. cor. Halsted. Rev. Wm. S. P. Bryan, pastor.
Crerar Memorial, 5700 Prairie av. Rev. John M. Wishart, pastor.
Drexel Park, Marshfield av., n. e. cor. 64th. Rev. Clinton C. Cox, pastor.
Edgewater, Kenmore av. and Bryn Mawr. Rev. Asa J. Ferry, pastor.
Emerald Av., 6701 Emerald av. Rev. Richard D. Hughes, pastor.
Endeavor, Cornelia av., s. w. cor. Paulina. Rev. George Cleaver, pastor.
Englewood, 64th, n. e. cor. Yale av. Rev. Albert C. Dudley and Rev. Willard H. Robinson, pastors.
Erie Chapel, 1347 Erie. Rev. Geo J. Searles, pastor.
Faith, Pine av., n. e. cor. Augusta. Rev. Howard W. Johnston, pastor.
First, Grand bl., s. w. cor. 41st. Rev. Wm. C. Covert, pastor.
Fourth, Michigan av., s. w. cor. Delaware pl. Rev. John Timothy Stone, D.D., pastor; Revs. Harold A. Dalzell and Rudolph S. Schuster, assts.
Fullerton Av., 600 Fullarton pkwy. Rev. Roy H. Brown, pastor.
Garfield, 55th and Halsted. Rev. R. Keene Ryan, pastor.
Grace, 36th, cor. Vincennes. Rev. Moses H. Jackson, pastor.
Granville Av., Greenview and Grandville av. Rev. Francis J. Martin, pastor.
Hebron (Welsh), n. w. cor. Adams and Francisco. Rev. M. S. Jones, pastor.
Hope, 61st and Loomis bl. Rev. W. Edw. Williams, pastor.
Howell Memorial, 1831 S. Racine av. Rev. Marshall R. Olsen, pastor.
Hubbard Memorial, 2520 S. Lawndale av. Rev. Vaclav Vanek, pastor.
Hyde Park, 53d, n. e. cor. Blackstone av. Rev. Ralph M. Davis, pastor; Rev. Henry H. Shawhan, asst.
Immanuel, 1035 W. 31st. Rev. Chester M. Davis, pastor.
Irving Park, Keeler av., s. e. cor. Belle Plaine av. Rev. Clyde R. Wheeland, pastor; Rev. Frederic P. Baker, asst.
Italian First, 1400 W. Ohio. Rev. Joseph Sanna, pastor.
Jefferson Park, 1246 Adams. Rev. Wm. J. Du Bourdieu, pastor.
Lake View, 3600 Broadway. Rev. Emerson O. Houser, pastor.
Logan Square, 3425 Drummond pl. Rev. Louis P. Cain, pastor.
Marlboro, Robey and 68th. Rev. John H. McArthur, pastor.
Millard Av., 1908 Millard av. Rev. Ernest W. Symonds, pastor.
Morgan Park, Longwood dr. and Prospect av. Rev. Samuel W. Findley, pastor.
Ninth, 1336 S. Ashland bl. Rev. Thompson B. Turner, pastor.
Normal Park, Yale and 71st. Rev. Robert O. Thomas, pastor.
Norwood Park, cor. Nina and Nicolet avs. Rev. George B. Laird, pastor.
Olivet Institute, 1440 Sedgwick. Rev. Norman B. Barr, pastor.
Onward, 608 N. Leavitt.
Perseverance, N. Keeler and Ainslee. Rev. Roy J. Miller, pastor.
Pullman, 110th, n. e. cor. South Park av. Truman M. Campbell, pastor.
Ravenswood, Hermitage av., n. e. cor. Cullom av. Rev. Frederick L. Selden, pastor.
Ridgeway, Hamlin av. and Huron. Rev. Albert Orsborn, pastor.
Rogers Park, Greenview and Greenleaf avs. Rev. Chas. G. Richards, pastor.
Roseland, 11204 S. State. Rev. Burtram P. Holt, pastor.
St. Paul, Washington bl., n. w. cor. Robey. Rev. James G. Walker, pastor.
Second, 1936 S. Michigan av. Rev. Josiah Sibley, pastor; Rev. Frank Eversull, asst.
Seminary Av. Federated, Belden and Seminary avs. Rev. Carl F. Crusius, pastor.
Seventh, 86th pl., n. w. cor. Sangamon av. Rev. Earl C. Morgan, pastor.
South Chicago, 91st and Exchange av. Rev. Grover C. Whimsett, pastor.
Third, Ashland bl. and Ogden av. Rev. Chas. S. Stevens, pastor.
Trinity, Laramie and Fulton. Rev. Arthur L. Duncan, pastor.
West Division St., 1838 Division. Rev. Arthur E. Lehman, pastor.
Westminster, Gladys av., n. e. cor. Lotus av.
Windsor Park, 76th, n. w. cor. South Shore dr. Rev. Melvin G. Oggee, pastor.
Woodlawn Park, 6400 Kimbark av. Rev. Chas. T. Shaw, pastor.

Missions

Christian Mission to Israel, 1245 N. Washtenaw av. Rev. David Bronstein, supt.
Christopher House, Altgeld and Greenview avs. Ora Edmonds, supt.
Garibaldi Institute, 1208 Taylor. Rev. P. R. DeCarlo, pastor.
Marquette Park, 65th and Sacramento L. Wesley Almy, supt.
Samaritan House, 2601 Superior. Miss L. Bergen, head res.

Presbyterian Reformed

Reformed, E. 65th, n. w. cor. Evans av. Rev. Pollock J. McDonald.

Reformed

Archer Av., 6135 Archer av. Rev. Jahn TeGrootenhuis, pastor.
Bethany, 52 W. 111th. Rev. John Lamar, pastor.
Chicago West Side Hungarian, 4327-29 Carroll av.
Emanuel, 10235 S. State. Rev. Leo Potgeter, pastor.
Englewood-First, 850-52 W. 62d.
First Beren, 1815 W. 13th. Rev. John G. Marshall, pastor.
First Church of Chicago, 1520 Hastings. Rev. Martin E. Brockstra, pastor.
First Church of Gano, Perry av. and 117th. Rev. John Kuite, pastor.
First Roseland, 10700 S. Michigan av. Rev. Henry Harmeling, pastor.
Grace, 2658 W. Jackson bl. Rev. Melvin E. Beck, pastor.
Italian, cor. Hoyne av. and Harrison. Rev. Michael Renzetto, pastor.
Magyar, n.w. cor. Langley and 92d. Rev. Eugene Goros, pastor.
Northwestern, 2031 W. Superior. Rev. Evert Top, pastor.
Second, s. w. cor. 66th and Peoria. Rev. Richard J. Vanden Berg, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

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Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, Rt. Rev. Edward F. Hoban, D.D.
Chancellor, Very Rev. Dennis J. Dunne, D.D.; Asst. Rev. James G. Halleran, D.D. Office 740 Cass.
Cathedral of the Holy Name, N. State and Superior. Most Rev. Geo. W. Mundelein, D.D.; Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. J. Fitz Simmons, V.G., rector; Rt. Rev. Msgr. F. A. Purcell, D.D.; Revs. B. J. Sheil, James Horsburgh, P. Mahoney, D.D., Paul B. Smith, J. Edgar Bourget, J. O'Brien, M. J. Nealis, M. Cunningham, assts.
All Saints, 25th pl. and Wallace. Rev. John C. Gillan, pastor; Rev. John J. O'Brien, asst.
All Saints (Lithuanian), 10806 S. Wabash av. Rev. Peter Lapelis, pastor.
Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Paulina and Wabansia av. Rev. Jos A. Glennon, pastor; Rev. J. A. Duffrey, asst.
Assumption (Croatian), 6001 Marshfield av. Rev. Joseph Stukel, pastor.
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Italian and English), W. Illinois. nr. Orleans. Very Rev. F. S. Angelucci, pastor; Rev. Chas. Fiorucci, asst.
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Polish), W. 123d and Parnell av. Rev. Theo Langfort, pastor; Rev. Leo Wyrzykowski, asst. pastor.
Blessed Sacrament, 22d and S. Central Park av. Rev. John J. Morrissey, pastor; Revs. Edmund P. Kelly and C. F. Meade, assts.
Catholic Apostolic, 929 N. LaSalle. Rev. Saml T. Pearl, Rev. Percy G. Izard. Rev. Ashley R. Lapham, pastors.
Corpus Christi, Grand bl., s. w. cor. 49th. Rev. Thos F. O'Gara, pastor; Revs. N. J. Heeney, H. M. Friel and L. M. Hartke, assts.
Epiphany, 25th, cor. S. Keeler av. Rev. Jeremiah E. Madden, pastor; Rev. Frank W. Glynn, asst.
Five Holy Martyrs (Polish), 43d, cor. Richmond. Rev. James J. Strzycki, rector; Rev. Stanley Chyla, Rev. Anton Socha, Rev. John Ostrowski, Rev. F. Modrzenski, assts.
Good Shepherd (Polish), 2727 S. Kolin av. Rev. Frank J. Wojciechowski, pastor; Rev. John Peterson, asst.
Holy Angels, Oakwood bl and Vincennes av. Rev. James E. McGavick, rector; Rev. Wm. R. Griffin, Rev. Raymond J. O'Brien and Rev. B. J. Mombleau, assts.
Holy Cross, 842 E. 65th. Rev. D. D. Hishen, rector; Rev. Henry W. McGuire, Rev. Edward E. Broderick, assts.
Holy Cross (Lithuanian), 46th and Ashland av. Rev. Alex Skrypko, pastor; Rev. A. Martinkus, J. Cuzanskas, assts.
Holy Family, 1080 Roosevelt rd. Rev. Josephus G. Kennedy, S.J., pastor; Revs. Constantine Lagal, S.J., Thos. J. Livingston, S.J., and Edward A. Jones, S.J., assts.
Holy Ghost (German), 4227 Adams. Rev. Wm. G. Faber, rector; Rev. H. J. Ezell, asst.
Holy Guardian Angels, 717 Forquer. Rev. Manlio Ciufoletti, pastor; Rev. J. Peona, asst.
Holy Innocents (Polish), 743 Armour. Rev. John N. Zwierchowski, pastor; Revs. V. Belinski, Boleslaus Nawrocki, Joseph Drzymala and F. Kachnowski, assts.
Holy Rosary, 113th, s. w. cor. South Park av. Rev. Edw S. Keough, pastor; Rev. J. Harrington, asst.
Holy Rosary (Slovak), 108th, s. w. cor. Perry av. Rev. Stephen Ivicic, pastor.
Holy Rosary (Italian), 612 N. Western av. Rev. Michael Cavallo pastor; Rev. J. S. Prengel, asst.
Holy Trinity (German), S. Lincoln and Taylor. Rev. Nicholas J. Otto, pastor; Rev. J. Hagenmayer, asst.
Holy Trinity (Polish), 1118 Noble. Rev. Casimir Sztuczko, pastor; Revs. S. Gruza, superior; Rev. Boniface Iwaszewski, A. Rozewicz and F. X. Luzny, assts.
Holy Trinity (Croatian), 1850 Throop. Rev. I. Bojanik, pastor.
Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M., 1415 North Park av. Rev. Thos. A. Kearns, pastor; Revs. H. A. Darche and F. Flaherty, assts.
Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M. (German), Bonfield and 31st. Rev. Peter Faber, pastor; Rev. Chas. Mertens, asst.

Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M., 5745 Nina av. Rev. Fabian Kelly, pastor; Rev. Stephen Kendrick, asst.
Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M. (Polish), 8757 Exchange av. Rev. Francis M. Wojtolewicz, pastor; Revs. J. Menckowski and A Koztek, assts.
Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M., 4400 S. Fairfield av. Rev. Anthony Briszko, pastor; Rev. A. Savlinskas, asst.
Immaculate Heart (Polish), 3834 N. Spaulding av. Rev. R. Appelt, pastor; Rev. S. Derwinski, asst.
Sancta Maria Addolorata (Italian), Grand av. and Peoria. Rev. D. Canestrini, pastor.
Sancta Maria Incoronato (Italian), 218 Alexander. Rev. J. Peona, pastor; Revs. J. Toriero and L. Paschini, assts.
Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 3629 North av. Rev. Edw L. Dondanville, pastor; Rev. Wm. J. Gorman, asst.
Nativity of Our Lord, 653 W. 37th. Rev. Patk C. Conway, pastor; Revs. Wm. Owens and H. Kennedy, assts.
Notre Dame de Chicago (French), Oregan av., n. w. cor. Sibley. Very Rev. Fernando Gaudet, pastor; Revs. Henri Lachance, J. P. Lagace, A. Vincent, Henri Pelletier, J. Briere, J. Chalifoux, assts.
Our Lady Help of Christians, Iowa and N. Leclaire. Rev. Jos. P. O'Reilly, pastor; Rev. Wm. Roberts, asst.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Hermitage av. and 35th. Rev. Edward M. O'Donnell, pastor; Revs. Thos. Small and Rev. John L. O'Donnell, assts.
Our Lady of Good Counsel (Bohemian), 916 N. Western av. Rev. Francis W. Jedlicka, pastor.
Our Lady of Grace, Hamlin and Fullerton avs. Rev. Jas. J. Mullaly, pastor; Rev. C. C. Boyle, asst.
Our Lady of Hungary (Hungarian), 9241 Chauncey av. Rev. S. Soletesz, pastor.
Our Lady of Lourdes, N. Ashland av., s. e. cor. Leland av. Rev. James M. Scanlan, pastor; Revs. Thos. F. Friel, Francis J. Shea, G. L. Beemsterboer, assts.
Our Lady of Lourdes (Bohemian), 1445 S. Keeler av. Rev. Aloys Mergl, pastor.
Our Lady of Mercy, 4460 N. Troy. Rev. Wm. F. Cahill, pastor; Revs. John P. Campbell, John F. Coleman, Joseph Connelly, assts.
Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, 743 Belmont av. Rev. P. D. Gill, pastor; Rev. Joseph A Casey, adm.; Revs. Richard S. Kelly, H. Hyland, Wm. Gavin, assts.
Our Lady of Peace, 79th, n. e. cor. Jeffery av. Rev. Edward F. Rice, pastor; Rev. J. P. Holly, asst.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help (German), 1300 S. St. Louis av. Rev. Moses Kiley, pastor.
Our Lady of Pompeii (Italian). Rev. Carlo Fani, pastor; Revs. Giuseppe Foriero, Carlo Rosso, assts.
Our Lady of Solace, 62d and Sangamon. Rev. Timothy E. O. Shea, pastor; Rev. J. Leo Sharp, asst.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Jackson bl. and Albany av. Very Rev. Philip Burke, provincial; Rev. Ramond McDermott, prior; Rev. Amadeus M. Quigley, pastor.
Our Lady of the Angels, 908 N. Hamlin av. Rev. James A. Hynes, pastor; Revs. James McKeon, Thos. J. Hogan, assts.
Our Lady of Victory (German and English), Sunnyside and N. Larramie av. Rev. Francis Cichozki, pastor; Revs. Chas. Eckert, F. Huppertz, assts.
Our Lady of Vilna (Lithuanian), 2327 W. 23d pl. Rev. F. Kuderko, pastor; Revs. J. Kazakas, F. Meskauskas and I. Cesaitis, assts.
Precious Blood, Western av. and Congress. Rev. Wm. L. Kearney, pastor, Revs. Edmund Burke and F. Gallagher, assts.
Presentation, 758 S. Springfield av. Rev. James J. Jennings, pastor; Revs. Joseph O'Donnell, Daniel Frawley, P. Buckley, assts.
Providence of God (Lithuanian), 1800 S. Union. Rev. Ignatius Albovicz, pastor; Revs. F. Vaitukaitis, B. Urba, assts.
Queen of Angels, 4532 N. Western av. Rev. John V. Malley, pastor; Rev. John B. Ferring and M. D. McNamara, assts.
Resurrection of Our Lord, Jackson bl. n.e. cor. Leamington av. Rev. M. J. Sullivan, pastor; Revs. L. Peschon, James Sheridan, W. J. Ward, assts.
Sacred Heart, S. Peoria cor. 19th. Rev. James R. O'Neill, S.J., rector; Revs. H. J. Pickert S.J., Wm. T. Nash S.J., J. A. Rielag S.J., assts; Revs. Jos. P. Conroy S.J., John M. Cunningham S. J., Wm. D. Tierney S.J., missionaries.
Sacred Heart (Croatian), 2906 E. 96th. Rev. B. Anducich and Luka Terzich, pastors.
Sacred Heart (German), 70th and S. May. Rev. Dominic Konen, pastor; Revs. L. Gruenenfelder, F. Tschippert, assts.
Sacred Heart (Polish), S. Lincoln s.e. cor. 46th. Rev. F. J. Karabasz, pastor; Revs. F. Walczak, J. Mszanowski, assts.
Sacred Heart (English and French), 11652 Church. Rev. Rymond de Norus, pastor.
Sacred Heart (Slovac), 2250 Huron. Rev. Victor Blahunka, pastor.
St. Adalbert's (Polish), W. 17th and Paulina. Rev. C. I. Gronkowski, pastor; Rev. S. Czapelski, Rev. J. J. Stoinski, Rev. Leo A. Hinc, Rev. W. S. Kukulski, assts.
St. Agatha's, Douglas bl. and S. Kedzie av. Rev. J. J. D'Arcy, pastor; Rev. A. G. Quille, asst.
St. Agnes, Washtenaw av. n.e. cor Pershing rd. Rev. Daniel Byrnes, pastor; Revs. Thos. B. Brady and Francis A. Ryan, assts.
St. Agnes (Bohemian), 2651 S. Central Park av. Rev. Innocent Khestl, pastor; Rev. Joseph Stedronsky, asst.
St. Ailbe, 9150 Harper av. Rev. J. P. Doran, pastor.
St. Aloysius (German), N. Claremont av. and LeMoyne. Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. J. Thiele, pastor; Revs. John Rengel, L. Wand, assts.
St. Alphonsus (German), Southport av. and Wellington av. Rev. John Diederich, pastor; Revs. Mathias Bregenzer, Francis X. Kuhn, Joseph A. Beil, Jos. Reiser, Aloysius Liebl, T. B. Kalvelage and B. Thommes, assts.
St. Ambrose, 47th and Ellis av. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wm. Foley, pastor; Revs. John F. Grant, Samuel Lucey, Robt. Maguire, assts.
St. Andrew's, Addison av. and N. Paulina. Rev. Andrew Croke, rector; Revs. J. A. Fleming and J. P. Morrison, assts.
St. Angela's, Massasoit and Potomac avs. Rev. Joseph M. Fitzgerald, pastor.
St. Ann's (Polish), S. Leavitt n.w. cor. 18th pl. Rev. J. H. Kruszka, pastor; Revs. S. A. Bubacz, C. N. Pijanowski, L. F. Balcer, A. Rozak, assts.
St. Anne's, Garfield bl. s.e. cor. Wentworth av. Rt. Rev. Msgr. E. A. Kelly, LL.D., pastor; Revs. S. E. McMahon, G. P. Stafford, J. J. O'Hearn, assts.
St. Anselm's, 6045 S. Michigan av. Rev. Michael S. Gilmartin, pastor; Revs. T. Demarais, Edwd. J. Dillon, assts.
St. Anthony of Padua (German), Wallace cor. 28th pl. Rev. John Dettmer, pastor; Rev. Joseph Gehrig, asst.
St. Anthony's (Italian), 218 E. Kensington. Rev. Michael Favero, pastor.
St. Augustine's (German), Laflin and 51st. Rev. Vincent Schrempp, pastor; Rev. Eusebius Helle, guardian; Rev. Gregory Knepper, vicar; Francis Albers and Titus Hugger, prefect of missions; Amelian Zumkeller, Hilarion Duerk and Rev. Peter A. Crumbly, missionaries; Revs. Bartholomew Feldman, Philip N. Rittmeier, assts.
St. Barbara's (Polish), Throop nr. 29th. Rev. Francis Grzes, pastor; Revs. T. Nowak and A. L. Janiszeske, assts.
St. Bartholomew's, 4937 Patterson av. Rev. Wm. J. O'Shea, pastor.
St. Basil's, Wood n.w. cor. Garfield bl. Rev. John T. Bennett, pastor; Revs. M. Mugan and J. Burke, assts.
St. Benedict's (German), Irving Park bl. and N. Leavitt. Rev. Wm. H. Dettmer, pastor; Revs. Geo. Wunder and P. F. Loeffel, assts.
St. Bernard's, 66th n.e. cor. Stewart av. Rev. John F. Ryan, pastor; Revs. J. A. Rebedeau, James Walsh and D. Cunningham, assts.
St. Bonaventure's, Diversey pkwy. and N. Marshfield av. Rev. Martin J. McGuire, pastor; Rev. C. Doherty, asst.
St. Boniface's (German), Noble and Cornell. Rev. C. A. Rempe, pastor; Revs. F. Harnishmacher and A. Schmitz, assts.
St. Brendan's, 67th and Centre av. Rev. P. J. Scanlon, pastor; Revs. Joseph F. Cussen and Wm. Long, assts.
St. Bride's, 7725 Coles av. Rev. Wm. J. Lynch, pastor; Rev. Wm. Leyhane, asst.
St. Bridget's, Archer av. and Grady ct. Rev. Michl. O'Sullivan, pastor; Rev. P. M. Griffin, asst.
St. Callisto's (Italian), Polk and De Kalb. Rev. Wm. A. Murphy, pastor; Rev. John A. Giusti, asst.
St. Camillus, 5218 Lockwood av. Rev. L. Sychowski, pastor.
St. Carthage's, Yale av. and 74th. Rev. D. H. Riordan, pastor.
St. Casimir's (Polish), 22d s.w. cor. S. Whipple. Rev. Albert Furman, pastor; Revs. Stanislaus Bono, John Kozlowski, L. Rzoska, J. Szpoenga and S. Kowalski, assts.
St. Catherine of Genoa Church. Rev. Patrick J. McGuire, pastor, 11766 Lowe av.; Rev. M. Canning, asst.
St. Cecelia's, 45th and 5th av. Rev. Daniel Croke, pastor; Revs. Francis Gillespie and John Schiller, assts.
St. Charles Borromeo's, 2060 Rosevelt rd. Rev. Edw. J. Fox, pastor; Revs. J. Stokes and E. Turner, assts.
St. Clara's (German), 64th and Woodlawn av. Rev. L. C. Diether, pastor; Rev. T. Becher, asst.
St. Clare of Montefalco, 55th and Talman av. Rev. John J. Barthouski, pastor.
St. Clement's (German and English), Orchard n.e. cor. Deming pl. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis A. Rempe, pastor; Revs. P. A. Engein, A. Goyke and Michl. Sesterhehn, assts.
St. Columba's, 13305 Green Bay av. Rev. Mark J. Gardner, pastor.
St. Columbanus, 71st and Calumet av. Rev. D. P. O'Brien, pastor; Revs. Edwd. B. McNally and E. McDonough, assts.
St. Columbkille's, N. Paulina and Grand av. Rev. Philip Traynor, pastor; Revs. T. O'Brien and Wm. Mockenhaupt, assts.
St. Constantia, 5803 Strong. Rev. Alex. St. Knitter, pastor.
St. Cyril's, 6411 Dante av. Rev. Hilary J. Doswald, pastor; Rev. Louis C. Galligan, asst.
S. S. Cyril and Methodius (Bohemian), 5009 S. Hermitage av. Rev. Thos. J. Bobal, pastor; Rev. Francis Bozenck, asst.
S. S. Cyril and Methodius (Slovak), 4244 W. Walton. Rev. M. Bucz, pastor.
St. David's, 32d and Union av. Rev. Jos. McNamee, pastor; Rev. M. P. McGrath, asst.
St. Dominic, Locust and Sedgwick. Rev. Bernard D. Rogers, pastor; Rev. J. J. Doody, asst.
St. Dorothy's, 76th and Evans av. Rev. John B. Scanlon, pastor.
St. Edward's, n.e. cor. Sunnyside and Kostner avs. Rev. John J. Corbett, pastor; Rev. Thos. J. McCormick, asst.
St. Elizabeth's, 41st and Wabash av. Rev. J. A. McCarthy, pastor; Revs. T. A. McNicholas, Daniel Hartnett, assts.
St. Ephrem's (Chaldean Rite), 212 Chestnut. Rev. Samuel David, pastor.
St. Felicitas', 84th and Blackstone. Rev. John S. Morris, pastor.
St. Finnbarr's, Harding av. n.w. cor. 14th. Rev. D. J. Tuohy, pastor; Rev. John McCue, asst.
St. Florian's (Polish), 13157 Houston av. Rev. F. A. Piwka, pastor; Rev. Vincent J. Novicki, asst.
St. Francis of Assisium (German), Roosevelt rd. and Newberry av. Rev. Chas. Epstein, pastor; Rev. F. Mueller, asst.
St. Francis of Assisium (Polish), 4424 W. Walton. Rev. Francis J. Jagielski, pastor.
St. Francis A. Paula (Italian and English), 78th and Dobson av. Rev. J. Ambrose Murray, pastor.
St. Francis de Sales, 102d s.w. cor. Av. J. Rev. John P. Suerth, pastor.
St. Francis Xavier's (German), 2840 Warsaw av. Rev. Edwd. T. Goldschmidt, pastor; Rev. Benno Retzek, asst.
St. Gabriel's, 45th and Sherman. Rev. T. M. Burke, pastor; Revs. J. A. Healy and Danl. E. Murphy, assts.
St. Gall's, 55th and Millard av. Rev. Fredk P. Cannell, pastor.
St. Genevieve's, 2013 N. Lavergne av. Rev. Timothy D. Burke, pastor.
St. George's (German), 3912 Wentworth av. Rev. Bernard Springmeier, pastor.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 3230 S. Auburn av. Rev. Michl. L. Kruszas, pastor; Revs. Jos. Skripkus and J. Status, assts.
St. George's (Slovenian), 96th n.w. cor. Ewing av. Rev. B. Winkler, pastor.
St. Gertrude's, 6218 Glenwood av. Rev. Bernard C. Heeny, pastor; Revs. Luke Lyons and M. Kenneally, assts.
St. Gregory (German), 1653 Bryn Mawr av. Rev. Michl. Klasen, pastor; Revs. F. L. Kavelage and John T. Wagener, assts.
St. Hedwig's (Polish), Webster av. and Hoyne av. Rev. Stanislaus Siatka, pastor; Revs. Adolph Drewniak, Francis Siara and Theophile Szypkowski, assts.
St. Helen's (Polish), 2347 Augusta. Rev. P. Pyterek, pastor; Revs. P. Sabota and I. Renklewski, assts.
St. Henry's (German), Ridge and Devon avs. Rev. F. Joseph Ruetershoff, pastor; Rev. A. Mescher, assts.
St. Hyacinth's (Polish), 3651 George. Rev. John Sobieszczyk, pastor; Revs. Francis Repinski, Joseph Zwierzycki, Francis Kubiaczyk and L. Long, assts.
St. Ignatius, 6559 Glenwood av. Rev. D. M. Johnson, S.J., pastor; Revs. T. M. Smith, S.J., Joseph Murphy, S.J. and Edwd. A. Hanhauser, S.J., assts.
St. Ita's, Magnolia and Catalpa avs. Rev. John H. Crowe, rector; Revs. Francis L. Byrnes and Joseph B. Giltinen, assts.
St. Jame's, Wabash av. cor. 29th. Rev. P. W. Dunne, P.R., pastor; Revs. Wm. Plunkett, F. McCarthy and John Collins, assts.
St. Jame's (Polish), 2330 Mango av. Rev. Francis Marcinek, pastor.
St. Jarlath's, Hermitage av. and Jackson bl. Rev. John W. Melody, pastor; Revs. J. Anderson and J. Morrison, assts.
St. Jerome's, Morse av. and N. Paulina. Rev. T. F. Farrell, pastor; Revs. Chas. McDonough and H. Wellman, assts.
St. Jerome's (Croatian), 217 W. 25th. Rev. W. Vukonic, pastor.
St. Joachim's, 91st and Langley av. Rev. Matthew Hanley, pastor; Rev. L. J. Welch, asst.
St. John Berchman's (Belgian). Rev. J. E. Devos, pastor; Rev. James McCormick, asst.
St. John Cantius (Polish), 815 N. Carpenter. Rev. S. A. Kowalczyk, pastor; Revs. Paul Sobizak, S. Gadacz, Vincent Rapacz and J. Dezewiecki, assts.
St. John Nepomucene's (Bohemian). Lowe av. n.e. cor. 30th. Rev. A. J. Novacek, pastor.
St. John of God (Polish), 52d n.e. cor. Throop. Rev. Louis Grudzinski, pastor; Revs. T. Sampolinski, F. Tyrcha, Vincent Nowakowski and J. Szpringa, assts.
St. John the Baptist (French and English), 50th and Peoria. Rev. Peter T. Gelinas, pastor; Revs. P. A. Kelley, F. A. Bellerine, G. C. Picard, assts.
St. John the Baptist (Syrian), 1249 S. Washtenaw av. Rev. S. R. Roumie, pastor.
St. John the Baptist (Slovak), 9133 Burley av. Rev. John Olsavsky, pastor.
St. John's, 106 W. 18th. Rev. Thos. H. Sheridan, pastor; Rev. C. Donavan, asst.
St. Josaphat's (Polish), Belden av. n.e. cor. Southport av. Rev. Francis. G. Ostrowski, pastor; Revs. P. Witmanski, S. Derengowski, Francis Dampts and J. G. Mielcarek, assts.
St. Joseph's (French), California av. s.e. cor. 38th. Rev. Jos. V. LaMarre, pastor; Rev. J. M. LaReau, asst.
St. Joseph's (German), Orleans and Hill. Very Rev. Justus Wirth, pastor; Revs. Francis Dorr, Jerome Walsh, assts.
St. Joseph's (Lithuanian), 8812 Marquette av. Rev. Anthony Petrajtes, pastor.
St. Joseph's (Polish), 48th and Paulina. Rev. Stanislaus Cholewinski, pastor; Revs. E. Sonnenfield and M. Warkocki, assts.
St. Joseph's (Slovak), 720 W. 17th pl. Rev. John R. Rodzik, pastor.
St. Justin Martyr, 71st n.e. cor. Honore. Rev. James K. Fielding, pastor; Rev. Francis Keefe, asst.
St. Kevin's, 105th s.e. cor. Torrence av. Rev. Henry F. Quinn, pastor.
St. Kilian's, 87th and Aberdeen. Rev. James M. Leddy, pastor; Rev. M. J. Tobin, asst.
St. Ladislaus (Polish), Long av. cor. Roscoe. Rev. Boleslaus Nowakowski, pastor.
St. Laurence's, 73d and Dorchester av. Rev. Sylvester Moloney, pastor; Revs. Frank L. Reynolds and Robt. T. Fagan, assts.
St. Leo's, 7756 Emerald av. Rev. P. F. Shewbridge, pastor; Revs. Thos. Nolan, J. Leach and J. Halligan, assts.
St. Louis (French), 117th s.e. cor. State. Rev. Rene Pugny, pastor.
St. Lucy's, 5928 W. Lake. Rev. Maurice A. Dorney, pastor; Rev. M. Hayden, asst.
St. Ludmilla's (Bohemian), 2408 S. Albany. Rt. Rev. Francis J. Bobal, pastor; Rev. F. Tony, asst.
St. Malachy's, Walnut s.e. cor. Western av. Rev. James F. Callaghan, LL.D., pastor; Revs. L. W. Frawley and W. Fasnacht, assts.
St. Margaret's, 99th n.e. cor. Throop. Rev. T. J. Hurley, pastor; Rev. John Mulligan, asst.
St. Margaret Mary's, Ellwood n.w. cor. Chase. Rev. Geo. T. McCarthy, pastor.
St. Mark's, Campbell av. and Thomas. Rev. John S. Finn, pastor; Rev. J. Savage, asst.
St. Martin's (German), 59th n.w. cor. Princeton av. Rev. Francis Schikowski, pastor; Rev. H. Weber, asst.
St. Mary Magdalene's (Polish), 84th and Saginaw av. Rev. Edwd. A. Kowalewski, pastor.
St. Mary of Perpetual Help (Polish), 1045 W. 32d. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thos. P. Bona, pastor; Revs. John Zelezinski, C. Marcinkiewicz and John Firszt, assts.
St. Mary of the Angels (Polish), N. Hermitage av. and Bloomingdale rd. Rev. Francis Gordon, pastor; Revs. John Zdechlick, F. Karwata, assts.
St. Mary's, Wabash av. cor. 9th. Rev. W. J. Cartwright, superior; Revs. John Handly, P. J. Moran, R. S. Cartwright, John B. Harney, E. J. Mullaly, W. T. Coholan, W. B. Pipp, assts.
St. Mary's, 4953 S. Seeley av. Rev. Max Relic, pastor.
St. Mary's (German and English), 307 E. 137th. Rev. John Liebreich, pastor.
St. Mary's of Mt. Carmel (Italian), 6720 S. Hermitage av. Rev. Edwd. Ricciardelli, pastor.
St. Mary's of the Lake, Sheridan rd. and Buena. Rev. J. J. Dennison, pastor; Revs. James Tormey and M. Foley, assts.
St. Matthew's, Walnut cor. N. Francis. Rev. John F. Flood, pastor; Revs. J. J. Gearty, Francis Quinn, assts.
St. Matthias (German), Ainslie n.w. cor. Claremont av. Rev. D. M. Thiele, pastor; Rev. Henry Puetz, asst.
St. Mauritius (German), 3619 S. Hoyne. Rev. J. A. Neumann, pastor.
St. Mel's, 4301 Washington bl. Rt. Rev. Msgr P. J. McDonnell, pastor; Revs. J. E. Foley, T. J. Hayes, J. A. McGowan, J. L. Rooney, assts.
St. Michael Archangel (Italian), 2325 W. 24th pl. Rev. Horace D. Andrea, pastor.
St. Michael Archangel (Slovak), 1950 W. 48th. Rev. Gregory K. Vaniscak, pastor; Revs. Bebe Cernik, Chas. Florek, assts.

St. Michael's (German), Cleveland av. cor. Eugenie. Very Rev. N. L. Franzen, rector; Revs. Thos. Stadler, John A. Miller, Aloysius Boos, Geo. A. Hild, Adam Herz, James G. Ott, Henry Weber, assts; Revs. J. J. Gunn, L. P. McKeown and G. A. Thomas, missionaries.
St. Michael's (Lithuanian), Wabansia av. and Paulina. Rev. A. Baltutis, pastor.
St. Michael's (Polish), 83d and South Shore dr. Rev. John M. Lange, pastor; Revs. Stephen Rutkowski, E. I. Dankowski, Jos. A. Lichert, F. C. Lewandowski, assts.
St. Monicas (colored), 36th n.w. cor. Dearborn. Rev. Joseph F. Eckert, pastor; Rev. Rupert Weindl, asst.
St. Nicholas. Oakley bl. at Rice. Rev. Basil Stetsuk, pastor.
St. Nicholas (German), 11338 S. State. Rev. Theodore A. Bonifas, pastor.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Lawndale av. cor. 62d. Rev. Daniel O'Brien, pastor.
St. Pascal, 4246 N. Austin av. Rev. Geo. P. Heimsoth, pastor; Rev. Eugene Luke, asst.
St. Patrick's, Adams and Desplaines. Rev. W. J. McNamee, pastor; Revs. H. J. Wills and W. J. Rooney, assts.
St. Patrick's, 9519 Commercial av. Rev. Edwd. O'Reilly, pastor; Rev. J. A. Keating, D.D., asst.
St. Paul's (German), Hoyne av. s.w. cor. 22d pl. Rev. Leonard Schlimm, pastor; Revs. Ferdinand Hartung and P. Rattenberger, assts.
St. Peter's (German), Polk s.w. cor. Clark. Rev. Hilary Kieserling, pastor; Revs. Ulric Petri, Maurice Baukholt, Eugene Hagedorn, A. Zumkeller, O. Eichenseer, D. Evers and Peter Volz, assts.
S. S. Peter and Paul (German), 2940 E. 91st. Rev. Geo. J. Blatter, pastor.
S. S. Peter and Paul (Polish), 37th and Ashland av. Rev. Maximilian Kolecki, pastor; Revs. J. O. Karabasz and F. P. Krakowski, assts.
S. S. Peter and Paul (Lithuanian), 12247 Emerald av. Rev. Geo. A. Paskauskas, pastor.
St. Philip Benizi (Italian), Oak and Cambridge av. Rev. Angelico Barsi, prior; Rev. Aloysius Giambastiani, pastor; Rev. Dominic Lemmi, asst.
St. Philip Neri, 72d and Merrill av. Rev. Wm. J. Kinsella, pastor; Revs. P. A. Bird and H. Weber, assts.
St. Philomena's (German), Cortland and N. Kedvale av. Rev. John P. Schiffer, pastor; Revs. Bernard Laukemper, A. Memmesheimer, Geo. Stier, assts.
St. Pius, 1909 S. Ashland av. Rev. Albert Casey, pastor; Revs. J. Frense, J. C. Gilroy, S. Donohue, W. Piec, assts; Rev. W. R. Lawler, missionary.
St. Procopius (Bohemian), 1230 W. 18th. Rev. Jos. Chvatal, pastor; Revs. A. Jauda, M. Vachout, assts.
St. Raphael's (German), 60th s.e. cor. Justine. Rev. Joseph M. Schutte, pastor; Rev. Francis Young, asst.
St. Rita of Cascia, 62d s.w. cor. Washtenaw av. Very Rev. James F. Green, pastor.
St. Rose of Lima, 48th n.e. cor. Ashland av. Rev. Peter P. O'Dwyer, pastor; Rev. Edwd. Niess, asst.
St. Sabina's, May and 78th. Rev. Thos F. Egan, pastor; Rev. R. Ashenden, asst.
St. Salomea's (Polish), Indiana av. s.w. cor. 118th. Rev. J. S. Pajkowski, pastor; Rev. Theophil Kendziora, asst.
St. Sebastian's, Wellington av. n.e. cor. Florence av. Rev. Edmund Byrnes, pastor; Rev. J. P. Kiely, asst.
St. Stanislaus Kostka (Polish), 1351 Ingraham. Rev. John B. Obyrtacz, pastor; Rev. F. Pieczynski, Adam Barwik, John Bieniasz, Luke Swiatkowski, Adalbertus Cyrwus, Bronislaus Lazarowicz, Joseph Jelinek, assts.
St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr (Polish), N. Long av. nr. Fullerton av. Rev. Stanislaus Swierczek, pastor; Rev. Anselmus Babski, asst.
St. Stephen's, 915 W. Ohio. Rev. Alexis S. Gorski, pastor; Rev. L. Kozlowski, asst.
St. Stephen's Church, cor. 22d pl and Lincoln. Rev. Kazimir Zakrajsek, pastor.
St. Stephen's (Slovenian), 22d pl. and Lincoln. Rev. Kazimir Zakrajsek, pastor; Revs. Hugh Bren, F. B. Kavcic, L. Novicki and B. Winkler, assts.
St. Sylvester's, 2163 Humboldt bl. Rev. T. F. Quin, rector; Revs. James Cunningham, John B. Murphy, assts.
St. Teresa's (German), Center cor. Osgood. Rev. L. J. Malworm, pastor; Rev. A. J. Milcheski, asst.
St. Theodore's, 62d and S. Paulina. Rev. John J. Kearns, pastor; Rev. Wm. I. Murray, asst.
St. Thomas Apostle, Kimbark and 55th. Rev. Thos. V. Shannon, pastor; Revs. Wm. O'Brien, E. D. Loughry, T. P. Bermingham, A. L. Girard, assts.
St. Thomas Aquinas, Washington bl. and Leclaire av. Rev. D. Luttrell, pastor; Revs. T. Rowan, Richard Byrne, assts.
St. Thomas of Canterbury, Kenmore av. nr. Lawrence av. Rev. Francis M. O'Brien, pastor; Revs. Patrick J. Molloy and Eugene Taillon, assts.
St. Veronica's 3316 N. Whipple. Rev. Geo. C. Code, pastor; Rev. Chas. A. McClellan, asst.
St. Viator's, 3318 N. Kedvale av. Rev. J. F. Ryan, pastor; Revs. S. A. Swikowski, John J. Farrell, assts.
St. Vincent De Pauls, Webster and Sheffield av. Very Rev. Thos. F. Levan, pastor; Revs. W. J. Gorrell, D. J. Hurley, D. J. McHugh, S. S. O'Donovan, A. F. Imgrund, assts.
St. Vitus (Bohemian), Paulina and W. 18th. Rev. Edward Sladek, pastor.
St. Wenceslaus (Bohemian), DeKoven and DesPlaines. Rev. Anastasius Rebec, pastor.
St. Wenceslaus (Polish). Rev. F. C. Scieszka, pastor; Rev. Jos. A. Sebuke, asst.
St. Willebrord's (Hollandish), 11404 Edbrooke av. Rev. J. A. VanHeertum, pastor; O. Praem, asst.
St. William's (German and English), Newland and Wrightwood av. Rev. A. W. Reisel, pastor.
Transfiguration (Polish), 2609 Carmen av. Rev. Felix Prange, pastor.
Visitation, Garfield bl. s.e. cor. Green. Rev. Harry P. Coughlin, pastor; Revs. W. W. Murphy, Peter Dunne, T. A. Canty, J. D. Hishen, assts.

Missions

Mission of Our Lady of Mercy, 1140 Jackson bl. Rev. C. J. Quille, supt.
Mission of the Holy Cross, Randolph s.w. cor. Desplaines. Rev. M. E. Kiley, supt.
Our Lady of Victory Mission, 845 S. State.

SPIRITUALIST

Illinois State Spiritualists' Assn. Dr. C. A. Burgess, pres; Mrs. Maggie Waite, v-pres; W. H. Flury, sec; A. M. Griffin, treas. 2029 Washington bl.
Aryan, 447 Roslyn pl.
Bacon Light Spiritualist Church, 9139 Commercial av. Jennie Exner, pres.
Chicago, 5221 Wentworth av.
Christian, 2322 Chicago. Chas. Elton, gen. pastor.
Christian Spiritualist Mission, 4030 S. State.
Church of Fraternal Order of Spiritualists, 4039 W. Madison. Wm. Arnold, pastor.
Church of Redemption of Souls, 4800 Champlain. Rev. Dentz and Mrs. Julia Johnson, mediums.
Church of Spirits, 2651 N. Central Park av. Frank Joseph, pastor.
Church of Truth, 2420 N. California av. E. Korbas, pastor.
Eighth Illinois, 4220 Indiana av. Mrs. Mattie Johnson, pastor.
Englewood, 6543 S. Halsted. Mrs. Rosa W. Krause, pastor.
Ever-Ready Light, 3349 North av. Emma Prestein, pastor.
Fifth, 2565 Fullerton av. E. Uttner, pastor.
First, Paulina cor. Monroe. Oscar A. Edgerly, pastor.
First Church of Austin, 737 N. Cicero av. Mrs. Jessie E. Remington, pastor.
First Church of Divinity, 64th nr. Ashland av. (Prospect Hall). J. Escher, pres.
First Church of Higher Spiritualism, 6850-58 S. Halsted.
First South Side, W. Garfield bl. n.w. cor. S. Ashland av.
First Spiritual Church of Light and Truth, 1949 Wabansia av. Mrs. Theresa Loll-Risse, pastor.
First Uptown, 1124 Wilson av. Mrs. Rose Vail, pastor.
Fourth (Roseland), 11411 Michigan av. H. L. VanValen, pastor.
Golden Light, 815 W. North av. Mrs. Louise Hansen, pastor.
Lawndale, 3437 Ogden av. Mrs. F. Schandl, pres.
Metropolitan, State and Randolph. Mrs. Maggie Waite, pastor.
Ninth, 127 W. 31st. Mrs. L. Fretts, pres.
People's First, Madison n.e. cor. California av. H. E. Parker, pres.
Rose of Sharon, 6522 S. State.
Second, 656 Barry av. Rev. Clyde Owens, pastor.
Second Progressive Church, 6511 S. Union av. Rev. A. Baide Mitchell, pastor.
Sixth, 4250 N. Sacramento av. Bertha Buesing, sec.
So Chicago First, 9120 Commercial av. Mrs. McLachlan, pres.
Starlight, 6318 Yale av. Christine Becker, pastor.
Sunbeam, 6919 Vincennes.
Sunlight Circle, 4651 S. State. L. Hood, adviser.
Tenth, 1157 Belmont av. Mrs. C. Eggert, pres.
Third Illinois 4308 Cottage Grove av. Fredk. J. Harris, pres.
Thursday Afternoon Spiritualist Club, 19 W. Adams.
Universal, 636 E. 43d. Marguerite C. Henry, pastor.
Uptown People's, 4737 Broadway. Rev. Chas. A. and Nellie Thompson, Mrs. Emily Blackburn.
Welcome, 16 E. Ontario. Mrs. Marie Von Brelle, pastor.
West Side, S. Robey and W. 22d pl. W. J. Howes, pastor.

Swedenborgian (New Church)

Humboldt Park, California and Le Moyne avs. Rev. John W. Spiers, pastor.
Kenwood, 1143 E. 46th. Rev. Walter B. Murray, pastor.

Union

Bethany, cor. 103d and Wood. Rev. Clyde McGee, pastor.
St. Paul's, W. 94th, n. w. cor. S. Winchester av. Rev. Frank A. Gageby, pastor.
Welsh, w. s. N. Spaulding av, 1 s. of Armitage av.

Unitarian

First, 5700 Woodlawn av. Rev. W. H. Pulsford, pastor.
Third, Lake and Austin. Rev. A. W. Slaten, pastor.
Unity, 656 Barry av. Rev. F. V. Hawley, pastor.

United Brethern

First German, Eddy, n. w. cor. Robey Rev. John Assel, pastor.
Grace, Glenwood av., n. e. cor. 72d.
Second, 5036 Geddings. Rev. Robert A. Kleiber, pastor.
Weaver Memorial, N. Kedzie av., cor. Dickens.

United Presbyterian

Second, 521 W. 65th. Rev. James S. Hill, pastor.
Eighth, s. w. cor. Throop and Garfield bl. Rev. John W. McClenahan, pastor.
Fifth, Leland av., near Lincoln.
Woodlawn, n. e. cor. Woodlawn av. and E. 62d. Rev. Ross C. Gibson, pastor.

Universalist

Church of the Redeemer, Warren av., n. e. cor. N. Robey. Rev. Lewis B. Fisher, pastor.
St. Paul's, 6000 Dorchester av. Rev. L. Waid Brigham, pastor.

CHURCHES

Miscellaneous and Undenominational

Ahmadia Moslem, 4448 S. Wabash av. Rev. M. M. Sadig, pastor.
Apostolic Church of God, 6003 S. State.
Apostolic Faith Assembly, 3813 Indiana av. Rev. Alex. R. Schooler, pastor.
Austin Tabernacle, 5500 Lake, Rev. John W. Lee, pastor.
Avondale Meeting House, 2814 N. Sawyer av.
Bethel Temple, cor. Ashland av., Monroe and Ogden av. Rev. Andrew L. Fraser, Simon E. Fosberg, pastors.
Brighton Mission Chapel, S. Lincoln av., cor. W. 34th pl. Rev. George P. Schultz, pastor.
Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost, 2603 S. Kedzie av. Rev. Veclav Vomck, sec.
Chicago Gospel Tabernacle, Clark and Barry av. Rev. John G. Mantle, pastor.
Chicago Russian Evangelical Community, 652 W. 14th. Rev. Paul J. Kolesnikoff, pastor.
Christ Convenent Church, 21420 Sunnyside av. Rev. D. Wesley Miland, pastor.
Christ's Temple Church, 3848 Langley av. Rev. Wm. M. Webb, pastor.
Christian Army, The, Inc., 1226 Madison. Gen. Zeal Hayes, commander-in-chief; Lt.-Gen. Y. S. Ackerley, chief of staff; Col. Wm. J. George, natl secy; Brg.-G. Wm. Van Buskirk, natl treas; Col. B. W. May, editor.
Christian Catholic Apostolic Church of Zion, Wilbur Glen Voliva, pastor. State Lake bldg., 190 N. State.
Christian Evangelical Church, 1136-38 N. LaSalle.
Church of Annunciation, 1645 N. Hermitage av.
Church of God, Belders av., near Kostner.
Church of God, n. w. cor. Eggleston av. and 120th. Rev. Zena Wruk, pastor.
Church of God, 2427 Fulton. Wm. Crosby, pastor.
Church of God, 2437 Lake. Rev. Alonzo Turner, pastor.
Church of God, 1051 N. Mozart.
Church of God, 1302 W. 112th pl.
Church of God, 3455 Prairie av. Rev. Sethard P. Dunn, pastor.
Church of God, n. s. W. 74th, 1 w. of 300.
Church of God, 5126 S. State.
Church of Jesus Christ, 648 W. 119th.
Cuyler Gospel Church, s. e. cor. Irving Park bl. and Hermitage av.
Deutsche Pfingst Yemeinde, 1900 Howe. Joseph Goeschl, pastor.
Eastern Orthodox Servian Church of the Holy Resurrection, 1905 Fowler.
Englewood Gospel Tabernacle, 5941 S. Throop. Rev. Charles A. Porter, pastor.
Erstedeutsche Kirche, 2318 Roscoe.
Evangelical Assn. Church, 1800 W. Washburn. Rev. Harry E. Straub, pastor.
Evangelical Reformed Church, Lavergne av. and Grace. Rev. Henry W. Stem, pastor.
First Divine Science Church of Chicago, 8 S. Dearborn, R1010. Rev. Alice R. Ritchie, pastor.
First Greek Evangelical Church, 955 Grand av. Rev. George Alexander, pastor.
First Hungarian Congregation, 735 S. Marshfield av. Rev. Ignatz Schwartz, pastor.
Free Church of Christ, 215 W. North av. Rev. Paul Kozielek, pastor.
Friendship Center Church, 9114 Houston av.
Full Gospel Assembly of God, 141 W. Chicago av. Rev. Jeremiah J. Warve, pastor.
Gospel Hall, 6617 Laflin.
Gospel Hall, Normal bl., s. e. cor. 66th pl.
Gospel Hall, 1917 Orchard.
Holy Cross Church, 3132 S. Auburn av. Rev. Stanley Tautas, pastor.
Humboldt Bl. Temple, 1906-1908 Humboldt bl.
Humboldt Park Gospel Tabernacle, 3335-59 Pierce av. Rev. John O. Wester, pastor.
Immanuel Holiness Church, 14 N. Clinton.
Independent Methodist Church, 2712 S. State. Rev. BranchM. Avant, pastor.
Irving Park Gospel Hall, Dakin, n. e. cor. N. Central av.
Katolicka Crkva Sv. Jerolima, 2819 Princeton av. Rev. Wencelaus Vukonic, pastor.
Kenwood Evangelical Church, 4600 Greenwood av. Rev. Albert J. McCartney, pastor.
Lawndale Gospel Tabernacle, 2113 S St. Louis av. Rev. Wm. Tucker, pastor.
Lithuanian National Catholic Church 3501 S. Union. Rev. Stanilus B. Mickevicz, pastor.
Logan Square Norwegian Church Wrightwood av. and Kedzie bl.
Metropolitan Church Assn., 17 E. Congress. Rev. E. W. Smith, pastor.
Moody Bible Institute Auditorium, N LaSalle and Chicago av.
Moody Church, The, 1617 N. LaSalle Peter W. Philpott, pastor.
New Jerusalem, 2021 De Kalb.
Night Church, The, 22 Quincy. Rev Ernest A. Bell, pastor.
People's Forum Church, 3106 Indiana av. Rev. George W. Baber, pastor.
People's Liberal Church, 6500 Stewart av. Rev. R. A. White, pastor.
Pillar of Fire Church, 170 W. Chestnut
Prima Chiesa Evangeliva Church, 1046 Polk. Rev. Carl D. Gaze, pastor.
Providence of God Church, 1800 S Union.
Ravenwood Evangelical Church, 2042 Pensacola. Rev. Alf. J. Meyer, pastor
St. John's Evangelist Church, 4857 S. Dearborn. Rev. John T. Graves, pastor.
St. Kasimir's Lithuanian Church, W. 46th, n. w. cor. S. Hermitage av.
St. Michael's Church, s. e. cor. Parnell and 122d.
Sacramental Church of The Living Christ, 59 E. Van Buren, R610. Rev. Edwin B. Beckwith, pres.

SALVATION ARMY

Territorial Headquarters, 713-719 N. State.
Headquarters Men's Social Department, 713 N. State.
Headquarters Women's Social Department, 713 N. State.
Headquarters for the Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana Division, 713 N. State.
Headquarters for the Central Scandinavian Department, 713 N. State.
Central Training College, 700 Brompton av.
Workingmen's Palace Hotel, 621 W Madison.
New Century Hotel, 438 S. State.
Reliance Hotel, 669 S. State.
Men's Hotel, 47 S. Wells.
Relief Department, 713 N. State.
Women's Home and Hospital, 1332 N LaSalle.
Slum Settlement No. 1, 1750 Walnut
Slum Settlement No. 3, 3055 Normal
Slum Settlement No. 4, 1006 Loomis
Day Nursery, 3055 Normal av.
Dental Clinic, 3055 Normal av.
Free Medical Dispensary, 713 N. State
Young Women's Boarding Home, 51 W Delaware pl.

Corps

No. 1, 1512 Madison.
No. 2, 2934 Dearborn (Colored)
No. 3, 2428 Madison
No. 4, 6508 Cottage Crove av.
No. 5, 1634 N. Kedzie av.
No. 7, 3256 Wilton Av.
No. 8, 673 S. State.
No. 9, 1530 Belmont av.
No. 10, 1473 Berwyn av.
No. 12, 1632 N. Crawford av.
No. 13, 376 W. Oak
No. 14, 64th and Emerald av.
No. 15, 1710 California av.
No. 16, 1140 W. 59th.
No. 20, 701 N. Cicero av.
No. 21, 119 E. 111th.
No. 22, 408 N. Cicero av.

Scandinavian Full Gospel Assembly 514 W. 119th.
Second German Church, s. e. cor. S Lincoln and 62d.
Slovak Congregation, n. s. W. 50th bet. S. Honore and S. Wood.
Swedish Apostolic Church, 944 Barry av. Rev. Bengt M. Johnson, pastor.
Triumphant Church, 3710 S. Federal Rev. Samuel McKee, pastor.
Ukaraina Orthodox Holy Trinity Ch. 1950 W. Erie. Rev. John Hundiak, pastor.
Union Bible Church, 4132 N. St. Louis av.
Victory Gospel Tabernacle, 4742 W North av.
Volunteers of America. Lieut.-Col. H. Smith, commander, 58 W. Washington R505; Institutional Church, Capt. Thomas Lawrence, pastor, 1201 Washington bl.; Day Nursery, 1213 Washington bl.; McKinley Club for Working Girls, 501 S. Ashland bl.; Elderly Ladies' Home, 3334 Warren av.; Great Lakes Institute, 2023 Washington bl.; Hope Hall, for Discharged Prisoners, 6036 Ravenswood av.
Welsh C. M. Church, 4363 Princeton av.
Wicker Park Servian Church, 1417 Lill av. Rev. John Kolowitch, pastor.

Wright's Chapel I. M. E. Church, 4945 S. State.

Missions

American Rescue Workers' Mission Major R. A. Davis in charge, 1353 W. Madison.
American Rescue Workers, 1042 W. 31st.
Auburn Park Mission, 521 W. 81st. Rev. Carl B. McQueen, pastor.
Bethany Mission, 10513 Corliss av.
Bethany Swedish Mission, W. Garfield bl., n. e. cor. S. Wells.
Bible Rescue Mission, 626 W. Madison.
Brethern in Christ Mission, 6039 S. Halsted. Sarah H. Bert, supt.; Rev. Carl J. Carlson, pastor.
Brighton Mission Chapel, S. Lincoln av., cor. W. 34th pl. Rev. George P. Schultz, pastor.
Bryant Av. Mission, 557 Bryant av. Gertrude D. Hart, leader.
Burr Mission, 2301 Wentworth av. Rev. Wm. F. McFarlan, pastor.
Calvary Mission, 1352 Hastings.
Christian Army Mission, 2326 W. Grand av.
City Rescue Mission, 201 S. Sangamon.
Czecho Slovak Mission, W. 52d, s. e. cor. S. Winchester av. Rev. Paul Kubik, pastor.
Darkus Mission, 3634 Vernon av. Mrs. Clemons, manager.
Desplaines St. Rescue Mission, 334 S. Desplaines. Mary Milk, supt.
Englewood Gospel Mission, 5941 S. Throop. Rev. Chas. A. Porter, pastor.
Englewood Mission, 1319 W. 61st.
Faith Gospel Mission, 1828 W. Lake.
Golden Rule Mission, 1360 W. Randolph. Rev. Henry C. Kluiver, pastor.
Gospel Mission, 2048 Belmont av.
Gospel Mission, 2812 Lincoln av. Joseph W. Schetter, supt.
Gospel Mission, 2 E. 112th.
Gospel Mission, 908 Willow. Jos. Giseman, pastor.
Hastings Street Mission, 1523 Hastings.
Helping Hand Gospel Mission, 850 W. Madison. John Vandewater, supt.
Helping Hand Gospel Mission (branch), 1226 W. Van Buren.
Home of Hope Mission, 919-21 N. Wells. John Van Wyck, supt.
Hope Mission, 1347 N. Robey. Mrs. N. F. Bruun, supt.
Humboldt Park Mission, 1143 N. Spaulding av.
Italian Evangelical Mission, n. e. cor. 116th and S. State. Guiseppe Papa, pastor.
Italian Mission, 1232 Larrabee.
Kirland Mission, 1407 W. Madison. Rev. Thomas E. Somerville, pastor.
Maria Incoronata Mission, 244 Alexander.
Missionary Workers' Mission, 509 N. State.
Moody Gospel Mission, 1600 N. Clark.
North Park Swedish Mission, Christiana and Berwyn. Rev. Elmer Hallin, pastor.
Pacific Garden Mission, 123 W. Madison, R305. Louis A. Crittenton, supt.
Parkside Swedish Mission, Harper av. and E. 70th. Rev. Carl E. Rodberg, pastor.
Pentecost Church, 514 S. Clark. Rev. Ellert C. Elliston, pastor.
Pentecostal Mission, 2059 Larrabee.
Pilgrim Mission, 2711 Osgood.
Precious Blood Mission, 2109 S. Dearborn. Rev. Louis R. Harris, pastor.
Rescue Mission, 1446 Larrabee.
Roseland Gospel Mission, 2 E. 111th. Rev. Benjamin A. Nelson, pastor.
Roseland Lithuanian Mission, 10735 Indiana av. Rev. John Rodin, pastor.
St. Lawrence Mission, 6330 Rhodes av.
Salem Gospel Mission, 246-48 Root.
Samaritan Army Mission, 1140 W. Madison.
State St. Mission, 6657 S. State.
Swedish Evangelical Mission, 8801 Normal av.
Swedish Mission Church, 1913 LaCrosse av.
Swenoka Free Mission, 215 W. Oak.
Ter-Centenary Mission Church, 6730 S. State.
Volunteer Rescue Army, 1134 and 1219 W. Madison.
West Side Gospel Mission, 1319 W. Grand av.
White Cause Midnight Missionary, 4476 Kasson av. Rev. Nestor K. Clarkson, sec.
Woodlawn Mission (branch Pacific Garden Mission) 6342 Cottage Grove av.

CLUBS

A. R. F. Khrimian Club, 708 W. 119th.
Acme Athletic & Benevolent Club, 3233 N. Halsted. Arthur Metzer, pres.
Adventurers' Club of Chicago, 40 S. Clark. Fred J. Franklin, pres; Chas. M. Sloan, sec.
Aeolus Pleasure Club, 11444 Front.
Aero Club of Illinois, 430 S. Michigan av.; aviation field, 83d and Cicero av.
Alamo Athletic Club, 449 W. 26th.
Albany Park Club, 4804 N. Kedzie av.
Ambassador Club, 4548 Drexel bl. C. D. Ducharme, mgr.
American Oaks Athletic Club, 2942 Gresham av.
Apollo Musical Club, The, 243 S. Wabash av. Maude N. Rea, treas. and bus. mgr.
Appomattox Club, 3632 Grand bl. Saml A. Watkins, pres; Franklin S. Stephens, sec.
Army and Navy Club, The, 1050 Lake Shore Dr. Major A. J. Benson, pres.
Arnold Health Club, 1217 S. Kedzie av.
Arts Club of Chicago, 610 S. Michigan av. Clair M. Jones, sec.
Ashland Sportsman Club, 1139 S. Ashland bl.
Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 123 W. Madison.
Austin Century Athletic Club, 5006 W. Kinzie.
Aviation Club of Chicago, 139 N. Clark. Ira J. O'Malley, sec.
Avondale Booster Club, 3186 Avondale av.
Avondale Country Club, 2975 Milwaukee av. Saml Slawinski, sec.
Avondale Motor Club, 3260 Elston av.
Bakers' Club of Chicago, 9 S. Clinton, R216. Edward F. Fitzgerald, sec.
Bankers' Club of Chicago, 234 S. LaSalle.
Baron Hirsch Women's Club, 12th fl., 190 N. State. Ida G. Solomon, supt.
Bell Sportsmen's Club, 1608 S. Central Park av.
Beverly Country Club, 87th and S. Western av.
Bibliophile Club, 1414 S. Michigan av.
Birchwood Country Club, 1217 Chase av.
Blue Grass Country Club, 3005 Carroll av.
Bohemian Club, 3659 Douglas bl.
Boy's Sportsman Club, 1508 S. St. Louis av.
Briargate Golf Club, ½ mile from Deerfield sta. on C. M. & St. P. R. R.
Bright Moon Club, 4502 S. Paulina.
British Empire Assn., 7 S. Dearborn.
Brownleigh Club, 153 N. Michigan av. Mrs. S. B. Andrews, pres.; L. E. Dudenbostel, sec.
Budlong Woods Golf Club, Lincoln av. and Bryn Mawr av. B. Newberger, sec-treas.
Buena Shore Club, 650 Buena av. Louis Luft, mgr.
Builders' Club, 133 W. Washington, R. 412-20. E. J. Stocking, pres.; S. J. Maney, sec.
Burr Dorothy Club, 4818 S. Michigan av.
C. M. Athletic Club, 12 W. 22d. Fred Morelli, pres.
Calumet Commercial Club, 219 E. 113th.
Canadian Club of Chicago, 26 N. Dearborn. David H. Grant, sec.
Carleton Athletic Club, 2445 N. Maplewood av.
Carlisle Social and Athletic Club, 1328 S. Lawndale av.
Carpet and Upholstering Club of Chicago, 6 Palmer House. Jesse W. Alexander, steward.
Carton Club of Chicago, 139 N. Clark, R1803.Geo. H. Tompkins, sec.
Casa Maria Club, 411 W. Oak. Rebecca Gallery, director.
Casino Club, 167 E. Delaware pl.
Catalpa Riding Club, 1124 Catalpa av.
Cavalier Club, 208 W. Chicago av.
Central Mfg. District Club, 1110 W. 35th.
Central's Club, 3345 S. Morgan.
Cherokee Athletic Club, 3401 E. 106th.
Chicago Athletic Assn., 12 S. Michigan av. Michael A. Agnew, pres.; Andrew Christ, jr., sec.; Lucius Teter, treas.
Chicago Boosters' Publicity Club, 7 W. Madison, R1401. Everett C. Brown, sec.
Chicago Boys' Club, 1725 Orchard.
Chicago Camera Club, lobby, 31 W. Lake.
Chicago Chemists' Club, 315 Plymouth ct.
Chicago Circle Club, 720 S. Kedzie av.
Chicago Club, 400 S. Michigan av. Watson F. Blair, pres.; Frank H. Jones, v-pres.; Oren E. Taft, sec-treas.
Chicago College Club, 153 N. Michigan av.
Chicago Commonwealth Club, 80 E. Jackson bl.
Chicago Dental Research Club, 25 E. Washington, R. 1512.
Chicago Drummers' Club, 175 W. Washington, R301. James A. Barker, sec.
Chicago Engineers' Club, 314 Federal. George W. Clucas, sec.
Chicago Estimators Club, 120 S. Clark.
Chicago Glee Club, 3417 S. State.
Chicago High School Teachers' Club, 106 W. Harrison. Evelyn Colby, sec.
Chicago Laundrymen's Club, Metropole Hotel.
Chicago Lincoln Club (Germania Club), 108 Germania pl. Oscar J. Ruh, pres.; John W. Schloesser, vice-pres.; A. F. W. Siebel, sec.; Robt. G. Scheunemann, treas.
Chicago Literary Club, 410 S. Michigan, R1008.
Chicago Mendelssohn Club, 243 S. Wabash av. Maude N. Rea, bus. mgr.
Chicago Motor Boat Club, Lincoln Park south end of lagoon.
Chicago Motor Club, 3254 S. Michigan bl.
Chicago Motor Cycle Club, The, 1710 S. Michigan av. Sidney Kaufman, pres.; Floyd R. Hipkins, sec.
Chicago Musicians' Club, 175 W. Washington, R304. Edward A. Benkert, sec.
Chicago Norske Klub, 2350 N. Kedzie av.
Chicago Nurses' Club and Directory, 116 S. Michigan, R1500.
Chicago Organists' Club, 339 S. Wabash av., R309.
Chicago Patrolman's S. A. & E. Club, 68 W. Washington, R50. Michael O'Connor, pres.
Chicago Principals' Club, 106 W. Harrison. Robert G. Jeffrey, sec.
Chicago Rod and Gun Club, Inc., 133 W. Washington, R921, Wm. M. Hansen, sec-treas.
Chicago South Side Club, 1143 E. 46th.
Chicago Sunday Evening Club, 10 S. LaSalle, R1340. Clifford W. Barnes, pres.; John W. O'Leary, sec.
Chicago Tennis Club, 1901 Thome av.
Chicago Universal Club, 3950 S. Wabash av.
Chicago Waiters' Assn., 105 W. Madison.
Chicago Whist Club, 159 N. State.
Chicago Woman's Club, 410 S. Michigan av., R906.
Chicago Yacht Club, Grant Park, foot Monroe.
Chicago & North Western Women's Club, 506 W. Washington bl. Mrs. Ida Bernhagen, supt.
City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth ct. F. B. Johnstone, pres.; Henry F. Tenney, sec.
City of Chicago Boosters' Club, 1st fl, City Hall. Alice M. Hill, director.
Clark's Social and Athletic Club, 3029 Wentworth av.
Clearing Industrial Club, 5648 W. 65th.
Cliff Dwellers, The, 220 S. Michigan av., R895.
Club House, The, 4206 Ellis av.
Coliseum Athletic Club, 127 N. Dearborn.
Commerce Club of Northwestern University, 31 W. Lake.
Commercial Club, 4100 North av.
Commercial Club of Chicago, The, 111 W. Washington.
Community Business Men's Club, 3045 Lincoln av.
Community Golf Club, 7525 Yates av.
Container Club, The, 608 S. Dearborn, R636. George R. Browder, mgr.
Cordon Club, 410 S. Michigan av., R833.
Corker Club, 5903 S. State.
Cornell Social and Athletic Assn, 1400 Cornell.
Cottage Club, 1255 W. 31st.
Covenant Club of Chicago, 14 N. Dearborn. Harry Schutz, sec.
Cragin Fellowship Club, 5167 Grand av.
Crawford Nut Club, The, 4235 W. 26th.
Crown Pleasure Athletic Club, 945 Will.
Cumberland Country Club, 163 W. Washington, R401-3.
Dalmatisai Sokol, 2808 Wentworth av.
Dania Society of Chicago, 1651 N. Kedzie bl.
Dearborn Club, 123 N. Clark.
Deborah Boys' Club, 4720 Grand bl.
Del Cort Athletic Club, 1845 N. Rockwell.
Dellwood Club, 7404 Cottage Grove av.
De Mar Athletic Club, rear 1302 Dickson.
De Orion Pleasure Club, 2900 E. 87th.
Derby Pleasure Club, 2016 W. 21st.
Devonshire Country Club, 127 N. Dearborn.
Dill Pickle Club, 18 Tooker pl.
Division Athletic Club, 536 N. Parkside av.
Dixmoor Golf Club, office, 10 S. LaSalle, R940. C. C. Upham, pres.; S. K. Wheeler, sec.
Down Town Club, The, 619 S. Wabash av. Harry J. Fawcett, mgr.
Eagles Club, 40 S. Clark and 9231 Houston av.
East Side Athletic Club, 10202 Ewing av.
Eastern Star Club, 159 N. State, R1615. Emma S. Kurzenknabe, pres.
Edgebrook Golf Ground, Edgebrook sta., C. M. & St. P. Ry.
Edgemont Athletic Club, 914 Loomis.
Edgewater Catholic Women's Club, 5658 Winthrop av.
Edgewater Golf Club, 2045 Pratt av.
Eighteenth Ward Republican Organization, 1209 W. 69th. Chas. A. Williamson, committeeman.
Eland Athletic and Benevolent Club, 2783 Clybourn.
Eleanor Club, 16 N. Wabash av. 430 S. Ashland bl., 645 Cass, 1442 E. 59th and 2155 Pierce av.
Electric Club of Chicago, 79 W. Madison. Wm. J. Adams, mgr.
Eleventh Ward Italian Political Club, 701 W. 26th.
Elks Club (B.P.O.E. No. 4), 174 W. Washington.
Emerald Athletic Club, 2604 Wallace.
Engineers Club, 8 S. Dearborn, R. 1500.
Englewood Business Men's Club, 6401 S. Peoria. L. C. Smith, pres.
Englewood Sunday Evening Club, Yale av. and W. 64th.
Englewood Woman's Club, 6730 Wentworth av.
Espanola La Sociedad, 31 W. Lake.
Executives Club of Chicago, 15th fl., 6 N. Michigan av.
Ex-Soldiers and Sailors Club, 4956 S. Hermitage av.
Fashions Art League of America, 17 N. State.
Fellowship House, 831 W. 33d pl.
Fifth Ward Democratic Club, 1352 E. 55th. Joseph P. Honan pres; Michael J. Purcell sec.
Filial Club, 2337 Lake.
Forester Club, 1440 W. 18th.
Fortnightly The, 410 S. Michigan av.
Forty-First Ward Regular Democratic Organizations, 4851 Irving Park bl. Wm. J. Cullerton pres.
Forty-Ninth Street Club, 1030 E. 49th.
Forty-Seventh Ward Regular Democratic Organization, 4019 N. Robey.
Forty-Third Street Athletic Club, 710 E. 43d.
Four Seasons Club The, 140 S. Dearborn.
Fourth Ward Republican Organization, 4651 S. Michigan av.
Franklin Skating & Athletic Club Inc., 1657 N. Whipple.
Fris Ko Hara, 1231 Frontier.
Gaerle Club, 1246 N. Hoyne av.
Garfield Park Club, 3929 Madison.
German Club of Chicago. Pres., Otto F. Reich; 1st v-pres., Chas. Peters; 3d v-pres, E. J. Krutegen; sec., Chas. Wurster; treas., Arthur C. Lueder. 40 N. Dearborn.
Girls' Club The, 4366 Oakenwald av.
Glen Oak Country Club, 3005 Carroll av.
Gloom Busters Club, 3433 N. Karlov av John Stemple, pres.
Golden Leaf Club, 715 N. Wells.
Greek Olympic Athletic Club, 815 Polk
Greek Rebublican Club, 200 N. State Nicholas Kachavos, sec.
Gun and Blade Clubs, 21 N. La Salle R. 801. Edson M. Boerke, pres; C. E Pleak, sec.
Hamburg Athletic Club, 552 W. 35th.
Hamilton Club of Chicago, 18 S. Dearborn.
Hardware Club of Chicago, 190 N State, R. 1122.
Harmony Boys' Athletic Assn. 152? Turner.
Hartford, 1640 Dickson.
Hawthorne Sportsmen Club, 1636 S Hamlin av.
Hemwall Social Club, 1650 Division.
Hermitage Club, 1859 Lake.
Hiawatha Club, 1021 W. 18th.
High Roller Club, 4302 S. State.
Hinks A. A. Club, 3342 Mospratt.
Holly Athletic Assn, 1502 Tell pl.
Home Club for Working Mothers with Children. Mrs. Josie Fish, pres; Mrs Lester R. Wellman, sec. 4206 Ellis av.
Homes Club, 2026 Belmont av.
Hungarian Club, 22 Quincy. Alexander de Dessewffy, pres.
Idle Hour Pleasure Club, 4305 S. State
Illinois Athletic Club, 112 S. Michigan av. Thos. W. Proctor, pres; Wm. H Beckman, v-pres; J. Philip Wahlman sec; Ralph N. Ballow, treas.
Illinois Automobile Club, 2819 S. Michigan av.
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs 127 N. Dearborn, R. 641. Mrs. W. J Burgess, exec. sec.
Illinois Field Club The, 175 W. Jackson R. 665. J. H. Kinnaird, sec.
Illinois Jockey Club, 64 W. Randolph. R. 914. Joseph A. Murphy, dir. gen; Thos. E. Bourke, sec.
Illinois Sportsmen's, 1424 S. Albany av
Illinois Stone Club, 108 S. LaSalle.
Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 820 Tower ct. Mrs. Anna P. Fesler, pres.
Imperial Sportsman Club, 3225 Douglas bl.
Independent Marsicovetere. Angelo Verdi, pres. 2145 W. Erie.
Industrial Benevolent Social and Athletic Cub, 1938 Archer av.
Industrial Club of Chicago, 15 N. Wells
Insurance Club of Chicago, 175 W Jackson bl., R. 2258. E. G. Whitaker pres; P. A. Magnuson, sec.
International Optimist Club, 212 W Washington. Harry B. Lewis, treas
International Y. M. Club, 4304 S. Paulina.
Irish-America Olympic Club, 5142 S. Halsted.
Iroquois Club, 26 N. Dearbor.
Jackson D. M., 2700-2702 S. State.
Jackson Park Golf Club, 1555 E. 63d T. J. Monahan, pres; J. A. McKeown sec.
Jackson Park Yacht Club, foot of 64th
Jane Club, 814 Gilpin pl.
Jeffersonian Club of Lake View, 1342 Roscoe.
Jolly Eleven Club The, 2700 Thomas.
Jones Athletic Club, 2319 S. State.
Josephine Club The, 4805 Forrestville av.
Jogo-Slavia Soccer Club, 2719 Wentworth av.
Junior League of Chicago, 5 N. Wabash av.
Keena Sportmen's Club, 3259 Douglas bl.
Kenwood Club, 1361 E. 47th.
Khaki & Glue Club, 104 W. Monroe.
Kimroch Athletic Assn, 332 S. Michigan av. Paul S. Geidel, pres.
Kiwanis Club of Chicago, 53 W. Jackson. Wm. B. Lathrop, sec.
Kleins Indian Club, 1510 Fullerton av August Schrube, sec.
Knights of Columbus, 165 W. Madison
Kousmos Club, 1981 Canalport av.
Laflin Club, 4757 Laflin. Henry Surgis sec.
Lak-Lin Athletic Club, 206 N. Lincoln James R. Tyree in charge.
Lake Shore Athletic Club, 28 E. Jackson bl., R. 1110-12. Thos. R. Gowanlock, mgr.
Lake View Athletic, 753 N. Clark.
Lake View Woman's Club, 2732 Hampden ct.
La Salle Club, 1480 Larrabee.
Lawndale Auto Club, 2301 S. Lawndale av.
Leclaire Social Club, 5127 Grand av.
Liberian Club, 312 W. Chicago av.
Lincoln Park Gun Club, Lincoln Park
Lincoln Park Roque Club. J. C. Lathrop, sec; 1908 N. Clark.
Lincoln Park Yacht Club, Lincoln Park

Lions Clubs

Auburn Park. Meets Wednesday noon at Annunciation Church. T. J. Weldon, pres; James J. Doody, sec.
Austin. Meets Wednesday noon at Austin Masonic Temple, George J Dehn, pres; Edgar R. Harvey, sec

Central. Meets Tuesday noon at Hotel Morrison. Ernest L. Kreamer, pres; H. R. Van Gunten, sec.
Englewood. Meets Tuesday noon at College Cafe. Wm. R. Hepburn, pres; F. B. Bellis, sec.
Hyde Park. Meets Tuesday at Cooper-Carlton Hotel. John J. O'Connel, pres; V. Murphy, sec.
Irving-Portage and Jefferson Park. Meets Thursday noon at Masonic Temple. George McGuire, pres; R. A. Stemert, sec.
Roseland. Meets Thursday noon at Merchants Hall. Oliver G. Trook, pres; Fred W. Nelson, sec.
So. Chicago. Meets Wednesday noon at Presbyterian Church. W. J. Davison, pres; Wm. A. Rowan, sec.
Uptown. Meets Thursday noon at Sheridan Plaza Hotel. Harry S. Meek, pres; H. Y. Smith, sec.
Washington Park. Meets Wednesday noon at Jones' Cafe. W. H. McClelland, pres; Nelson E. Ives, sec.
West Englewood. Meets Thursday noon at Ashland Christian Church. W. Merle Fisher, pres; Wm. L. Doll, sec.
West Pullman. Meets Wednesday noon at 120th and Normal av. George W. Fleischmann, pres; J. H. Griff, sec.
Woodlawn. Meets Thursday at Hays Hotel. Alvin L. Wagner, pres; L. M. Kent, sec.

Little Rock Athletic Club, 1700 W. 22d.
Logan Square Athletic Club, 2615 Milwaukee av.
McAllister Social Athletic Club, 1077 Polk.
McCormick Club House, 2530 Blue Island av.
McKinley Club, 501 S. Ashland **bl.**
Machinery Club of Chicago, 549 W. Washington bl. Conrad J. Kirchhofer, mgr.
Machinist Society of Chicago, 113 S. Ashland bl.
Marine League Club Room, 59 E. Van Buren.
Marquette Manor Club, 6040 S. Fairfield av.
Marvel Athletic Club, 1345 S. Kildare av.
Marvel Social Club, 1452 Larrabee.
Mary Club, 117 N. Lorel av.
Medinah Motor Club, 139 N. Clark.
Melissa Evans Club, 2811 Prairie av.
Michicago Field Club, 38 S. Dearborn, R. 1036. Roy R. Shuman, sec.
Michigan Ave. Club House, 5859 S. Michigan av.
Mid-Day Club The, 38 S. Dearborn, R. 1717.
Midland Club, 58 E. Washington, R. 1306.
Midway Club, 736 W. Madison.
Milwaukee Athletic Club, 2632 Milwaukee av.
Mineral Spring Club, 37 W. 22d.
Miriania Club, 4811 Champlain av. Anna Wolf, supt.
Monroe Athletic Club, 61 W. Monroe.
Moonlight Club, rear 1531 Dickson
Moose Club, 35 W. 111th and 3800 Madison.
Morris Athletic Club, 210 W. Washington. Harry R. Morris, dir.
Motion Picture Operators' Club, 59 E. Van Buren, R. 220. Jerry F. O'Connor, sec-treas.
Motorcycle Club, 1800 Larrabee.
Mudron Athletic Club, 1830 S. Halsted.
Musicians' Club of America, 410 S. Michigan av., R. 621.
National Athletic Club, 1821 S. Racine av.
National Auto Club, 3159 S. Michigan av.
National Boys' and Girls' Club, 58 E. Washington, R. 1121.
National Club, 116 W. Madison.
National Nurses' Club, 4319 Vernon av.
Netherwood Club, 2806 S. State.
New Home Pleasure and Athletic Club, 1918 Fisk.
New York Club, 26 N. Dearborn.
Ninth Ward Republican Club, 11139 S. Michigan av.
North End Benevolent and Base Ball Club, 2644 Herndon.
North End Women's Club, 5658 Sheridan rd.
North Shore Motor Club, 5600 Sheridan rd. Frank Harsh, mgr.
North Shore Polo Club, 5900 N. Lincoln av.
North Town Criers Club, 3204 N. Clark.
Northmoor Country Club, 69 W. Washington.
Northwest Fellowship Club, 2020 Pierce av.
Norwegian Club, 2350 N. Kedzie bl.
Nowater Athletic Club, 332 Sherman.
Nowezycie Singing Society, 1182 Milwaukee av.
Nymas Club, 2225 Millard av.
Oakland Athletic Club, 765 E. Pershing rd.
Off the Street Club, 1524 Van Buren. John McMurry, supt.
O'Neill Hugh Club, 3929 Madison.
Old Colony Club Inc, 10 N. LaSalle. Albert G. Connors, sec.
Old Time Social Club. John Ivers, pres; 4501 Wentworth av.
Old Town Club, 321 Plymouth ct. John P. Bolin, mgr.
Olympia Fields Country Club, 5 S. Wabash av., R. 1506.
Opera Club The, 18 W. Walton pl. Hiram E. Foster, mgr.
Orell Athletic Assn, 2814 W. 23d pl.
Orphei Singing Club Inc., 920 School.
Palette and Chisel Club, 1012 N. Dearborn.
Panama Circle Club, 1060 Fry.
Park Square Club, 205 S. Kedzie av.
Pathfinders' Club, 150 N. Wood.
Peerless Athletic Club, 1247 N. Hoyne av.
Pelican Social Club, 4601 Wallace.
Perry Athletic Club, 1008 E. 93d.
Pershing Athletic Club, 219 E. 43d.
Petroleum Club, 79 W. Madison.
Phalanx Club of Chicago, 3366 South Park av.
Phi Kappa Sigma Club, 30 Cedar.
Pilsen Club, 1606 Cullerton.
Pioneer Club, 509 E. 111th pl. R. 38.
Porcupine Club, 11256 S. Michigan av.
Prairie Club 106 W. Harrison. Albertine L. Hathaway, sec.
Press Club of Chicago, 155 N. Clark, 2d fl. Ben F. Cobb, pres; A. Milo Bennett, v-pres; Edgar Brown, sec; Ransom E. Walker, treas; Herbert Dore, official reporter.
Princeton Club, 258 W. 31st.
Produce Club, 108 W. Lake, 3d fl.
Prospect Boys' Club, 2115 Fowler.
Pullman Athletic Club, 509 E. 111th pl.
Pullman Club The, 605 E. 111th.
Quadrangle Club. Frederic C. Woodward, pres; Frank McNair, sec; E. 58th s.e. cor. University av.
R. & V. Motor Club, 5359 Archer av.
Radio Club of Illinois, 16 E. Ontario.
Radnicki Nogometni Club, 2719 Wentworth av.
Ragen Athletic Club, 5214 S. Halsted.
Rainbow Club, 557 W. 120th.
Ravenswood Masonic Club, 1755 Montrose av. J. Fleming Jones, pres; Melvin Rust, sec-treas.
Realty Painters' Club, 669 N. State.
Red Oak Athletic Club, 2240 Armitage av.
Red White and Blue Club, 1340 Wade.
Referendum Motor and Athletic Club, 5510 Chicago av.
Research Club Inc. The, 190 N. State.
Ridge Country Club, 106th and S. California av. C. S. Pillsbury, sec.
Republican Club, 430 E. 43d.
Rembrandt, 1232 Cleaver.
Riviera Sportsman Club, 1532 S. Central Park av.
Rogers Park Mothers' Club, Ashland av. cor. Greenleaf av.
Rogers Park Skating Club, Lincoln & Lawrence avs.
Rogers Park Woman's Club, N. Ashland av. cor. Estes av.
Romona Athletic Club, 2412 S. Keeler.
Rossow Athletic and Benevolent Assn., 2149 W. 21st.
Rotary Club of Chicago, Hotel Sherman.
Ruth Club, 6001 Indiana av.
S. B. N. Cuisine Club, 5247 N. Clark.
Saddle & Cycle Club The, Foster av. n.e. cor. Sheridan rd.
Saddle & Sirloin Club, 13 Dexter Park **av.**
St. Elizabeth's Business Woman's Club, 1103 N. Dearborn. Mrs. Thos. J. Webb, pres.
St. Lawrence Club, 501 W. 28th.
Screen Club, 744 S. Wabash av.
Scymac Athletic Club, 2177 Ogden av.
Scpeonza Musical Club, 4226 S. Wabash av.
Sheridan Arms Club, 3811 Broadway, Harry Plotke, sec.
Sheridan Park Club, 5554 Sheridan rd.
Sherwood Tennis Club, 225 E. Huron.
Shik's Athletic Club, 2040 Ogden av.
Shore Line Club, 4615 Clarendon av.
Silent Athletic Club, 5536-38 Indiana av. John D. Sullivan, custodian.
Sio Nilli Sportsmen Club, 3409 Douglas bl.
Sixth Ward West End Club, 5045 Calumet av.
Sixty Club, 6565 Yale av.
Sleipner Athletic Club, 1620 N. Fairfield av.
Social Club of America, 1137 E. 72d.
South Chicago Club, 9138 Houston av.
South Deering Athletic Club, 10556-58 Torrence av.
South End Club, 6342 S. Racine av.
South Park Tennis Club, 6215 Calumet av. Searle Barnett, pres.
South Shore Canoe Cub, E. 73d and The Lake.
South Shore Country Club, E. 70th and The Lake. H. D. Newhart, mgr.
South Shore Tennis Club, Thomas H. Cochrane, pres; Ernest E. Wiley, sec; 1717 E. 73d.
Southside Allied Civic Clubs, 138 N. LaSalle, R. 65.
South Side Checker Club, 542 S. Dearborn, R. 204. C. A. Hawkins, sec.
South Side Italian Political Club, 2534 Wentworth av.
South Side Motor Club, 3856 Grand bl.
South Side Tennis Club, 1717 E. 73d. Harry S. Knox, pres; Ernest G. Wiley, sec.
South Water Street Club, 216 N. Clark. Joseph Spatafora, sec.
Southern Club of Chicago, Charles F. Diggs, sec; 79 W. Madison, R. 2014.
Speedy Athletic Assn, 1502 S. Ashland av.
Squak Club, 806 Barry av.
Standard Athletic Club, 6103 S. Racine av.
Stnadard Club The, 2400 S. Michigan av.
Standard Motor Club Inc., 3159 S. Michigan av.
Star Club The, 4601 Kenmore av.
Stenographers' Club, 39 S. State.
Sterling Armac Club, 5003 Princeton av.
Stewart Benevolent Assn. & Athletic Club, 2300 Roosevelt rd.
Styms Club, 36 N. Laramie av.
Sulphur Lick Country Club, 28 E. Jackson bl.
Sumava Hunting and Fishing Club, 1134 W. 18th.
Sunset Valley Country Club. Robt. C. Mehaffey, mgr; 38 E. Jackson bl., R. 1313.
Surface Lines Club, 1126 N. Dearborn.
Svithiod Singing Club, 624 Wrightwood av.
Swedish Club The. Axel W. Olsen, mgr; 1258 N. LaSalle.
Swedish Engineers' Society. Al. Cedroth, sec; 503 Wrightwood av.
Tavern Club, 1453 Holt.
Thirteenth Ward Regular Democratic Organization, 3230 W. Madison.
Thirty-Eighth Ward Regular Democratic Organization, 2125 Milwaukee av.
Thirty-Second Ward Democratic Organization, 2017 Chicago av.
Thompson Wm. Hale Republican Club, 72 W. Randolph, 306 E. 42d, 1438 Jackson bl.
Three Arts Club. Florence Harris, treas; 1300 N. Dearborn.
Thrope Social 2803 South Park av.
Tivoli Social Athletic Club, 1536 S. Clifton Park av.
Town & Country Club, 2841 Washington bl.
Tracy Athletic Assn, 452 Root.
Traffic Club of Chicago, 10 N. LaSalle.
Trentons Club, 1740 W. 50th.
Twelfth Ward Regular Republican **Club, 3265** Archer.
Twentieth Century Club, 4714 Prairie av.
Twentieth Ward Democratic Organization, 1826 S. Halsted.
Twenty-Fourth Ward Democratic Club, 3559 W. Roosevelt rd.
Twenty-Fourth Ward Republican Club, 1404 S. Kedzie av.
Twenty-Ninth Ward Republican Club, 2944 W. Madison.
Twenty-Ninth Ward West End Improvement Club, 6188 Archer av.
Twenty-Third Ward Republican Club, 2860 N. Clark.
U. S. Grant Club, 4708 Winthrop av.
Ukrainian American Citizens Club, 2225 W. Chicago av.
Umpire Club, 2349 W. 21st pl.
Union League Club, 69 W. Jackson bl. and 2159 W. 19th.
Union Mechanics' Club. J. B. Johnson, pres; M. E. Bludau, sec-treas; 183 W. Madison.
Union Printers Club, 164 W. Washington, 2d fl. H. A. Palmiter, sec-treas.
Unity Club, 3140 Indiana av.
University Club of Chicago. L. Brent Vaughan, pres; Robert F. Carr, v-pres; Roswell B. Mason, sec; Ralph A. Bard, treas; 76 E. Monroe.
Vasa Temple Club, 2328 Foster av.
Vicinity Club, 727 W. 69th.
Victorian Soccer Foot Ball Club, 1562 N. Wells.
Vilas Athletic Assn, 822 N. Paulina.
Washington Park Roque Club, 5800 Cottage Grove av.
Weko Club of Chicago, 555 Blackhawk.
Weldon Club, 2173 N. Rockwell.
Wentworth Athletic Club, 2912 Wentworth av.
West End Catholic Women's Club, 828 S. Leavitt. Mrs. Helen Solar, supt.
West End Social Club, 3700 S. State.
West End Women's Club, 37 S. Ashland bl.
West Town Club, 3854 Madison.
Western Ave. Boys' Club, 123-27 S. Western av., cor. Wilcox.
Western Railway Club, 605 N. Michigan av.
Westmoreland Country Club, Glenwood rd. and Ridge av.
Westward Ho Golf Club, Natchez and Bloomingdale av.
White Clover Club, 3251 Lime and 4558 S. Marshfield av.
White Rose Club, 4505 S. Paulina.
Windsor Shore Club, 7526 Yates av. Charles H. Dudman, mgr.
Winona Club, 5205 Lincoln av.
Wizard Commercial Club Inc., 3431 S. State.
Woman's Athletic Club, 606 S. Michigan av. Nellie R. Draper, mgr.
Woman's City Club of Chicago. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, pres; Mrs. Edward F. Murfey, sec; Mrs. Maud R. Turlay, bus. sec; 16 N. Wabash av.
Women's Advertising Club, 105 S. Dearborn, bank fl. Jessamine G. Hoagland, pres.
Women's Catholic Forester Club, 15 E. Washington, 10th fl. Ella Lorden, sec.
Women's League Club of Chicago, 216 E. Huron.
Wrightwood Club House, 504 Wrightwood av.
Young Batchelor's Club, 772 Taylor.
Ypsi Woman's Athletic Club, 851 N. Fairfield av.
Zvonimir Club, 2903 Wentworth av.
Zwiazek Milodziezy Polskjez W. Amerycе, 1721 S. Ashland av.

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES ETC.

(See Schools and Colleges in Classified Business Section)

CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO

Argentine Republic—Austin M. Ojeda; 20 E. Jackson bl., R. 800.
Austria—Ludwig von Kleinwachter; 30 N. Michigan av., R. 30.
Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Bermeren; 25 E. Washington, R. 1220.
Bolivia—Manuel S. Galvarro; 7 S. Dearborn, R. 1026.
Brazil—Paul S. Winslow; 35 S. Dearborn, R. 413.
British Empire—Horace D. Nugent (Consul-General); 86 E. Randolph.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert; 28 E. Jackson bl., 4th fl.
Colombia—Jorge E. Vaveller; 508 S. Dearborn.
Costa Rica—Berthold Singer; 28 E. Jackson bl, 4th fl.
Cuba—Angel Perez Chancellor; 1645 Winona.
Czecho-Slovakia—Jaroslav F. Smetanka; 108 S. LaSalle, R. 818.
Denmark—Reimund Baumann; 326 W. Madison, R. 921.
Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job; 140 S. Dearborn, R. 1239.
Ecuador—Samuel C. Stewart (Acting Consul); 400 N. Michigan av.
France—Antonin Barthelemy; 108 S. LaSalle, R. 225.
Germany—Dr. Rudolph. O. Steinbach (Consul General); 646 N. Michigan bl., R. 400.
Greece—P. M. Armyriotis (Consul General); 608 S. Dearborn, R. 1918.
Guatemala—Jule F. Brower; 38 S. Dearborn, R. 1331.
Honduras—Jule F. Brower (Consul General); 38 S. Dearborn, R. 1331.
Hungary—J. S. Schefbeck; 440 S. Dearborn, R. 1050.
Italy—Leopoldo Zunini (Consul General); Giuseppe Dall 'Agnal (Vice-Consul); 743 Illinois Merchants Bank bldg.
Japan—K. Kuwashima; 122 S. Dearborn.
Jugoslavia—Dr. Bronislaw Lazarowicz; 115 S. Dearborn.
Liberia—Richard E. Westbrook; 3000 S. State.
Luxemberg—Peter P. Kransz; 118 N. LaSalle, R. 206.
Mexico—Francisco Pereda; 115 S. Dearborn.
Netherlands—John Vennema; 69 W. Washington, R. 1110.
Nicaragua—Berthold Singer; 28 E. Jackson bl., 4th fl.
Norway—Olaf Bernts; 30 N. LaSalle, R. 723.
Panama—E. Antonio Navarro; 15 E. Van Buren, 6th fl.
Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 118 E. Cullerton.
Persia—Sargis P. Baaba, 133 W. Washington.
Peru—Mitridates Plata; 7 S. Dearborn, R. 1026.
Poland—Mieczslaw Lipmanowicz; 1115 N. Robey.
Porto Rico—Berthold Singer; 28 E. Jackson bl., 4th fl.
Portugal—S. Chapman Simme; 7030 Chappel av.
Roumania—John C. Popovici; 64 E. Jackson bl., R. 621.
Russia—Antoine Volkoff (Consul General); 440 S. Dearborn, R. 470.
Salvador—Berthold Singer; 28 E. Jackson bl; 4th fl.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of—Dr. Bojidar Pouritch, 936 N. Michigan bl.
Siam—Milward Adams; Chicago Club.
Spain—Luis F. Flores; 28 E. Jackson bl.
Sweden—Carl O. de Dardel; 108 S. La Salle, R. 1259.
Switzerland—Dr. Carl Bertschinger, 1010 N. Robey.
Turkey—(In charge of Spanish Consulate).
Uraguay—R. C. Lebret; 608 S. Dearborn, R822.

DAY NURSERIES AND KINDERGARTENS

Augustana Nursery, 2042 Lane ct. Rev. J. Jesperson, supt.
Bethesda Day Nursery, 1902 Monroe. Mrs. Bessie Taylor, matron.
Bethleham Day Nursery. Mrs. Hannah Dempsey, supt; 235 W 53d.
Cathedral Day Nursery, 211 S. Ashland av. Rev. Chas. L. Street, supt.
Central Church Kindergarten, Emerald av. n.e. cor. 30th.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, 2801 Foster av. Mrs. M. H. Wean, supt.
Children's Home, 3627 Grand av.
Crane Mary Nursery. Edith D. Dixon, pres; 818 Gilpin pl.
Daughters of St. Mary of Providence Day Nursery and Kindergarten, 308 W. 25th.
Daughters of Zion Jewish Day Nursery, 1441 Wicker Park av.
De Paul Day Nursery, 2145 S. Halsted.
Douglas Park Day & Night Nursery, 1300 Independence bl
Emerson Day Nursery, 1906 Emerson av
Etter Margt Day Nursery, 1621 N. Marshfield av. Anna M. Meyers, supt.
Greenwood Kindergarten. Ruth Livingston, dir; 4650 Greenwood av.
Guardian Angel Day Nursery, 4600 Gross av. Rev. Louis Grudzinski, mgr.
Hayes Corinne Mrs., 533 Bowen av.
Holy Rosary Day Nursery, 614 N. Western av.
Lutheran Deaconess Day Nursery, 1802 N. Fairfield av.
Matheon Day Nursery, 955 Grand av. Margt. Ringland, dir.
National Park Seminary Day Nursery, 936 N. Ashland av. Marie Spears, supt.
North Ave. Day Nursery, 2023 Pierce av. Mrs. Luella Dewey, matron.
Ogontz Day Nursery, 1600 Allport. Mrs. Eva Mehling, matron.
Olivet Day Nursery, 3146 Vernon av.
Paulist Day Nursery, 1122 S. Wabash av. Mrs. Ella Gerrity, matron.
Providence Day Nursery & House of Happiness, 3052 Grattan av. Mrs. B. T. Gould, hd. res.
Resurrection Day Nursery and Girls' Home, 1849 N. Hermitage av. Mrs. Leokadya Kadow, supt.
Sacred Heart Day Nursery, 4600 S. Honore.
St. Adelbert's Day Nursery, 1650 W. 17th.

St. Ann's Day Nursery & Kindergarten, 710 Loomis. Mrs. Agnes Burdick, supt.
St. Columkille Day Nursery, 527 N. Paulina.
St. Elizabeth Day Nursery, 906 N. Franklin.
St. Elizabeth Day Nursery, 1360 N. Ashland av.
St. Gerhard's Kindergarten, 1658 Hudson av.
St. Juliana Day Nursery, 1461 Larrabee. Mrs. Nellie Garvey, supt.
St. Mary's Day Nursery, W. 44th n.e. cor. Union av. Mrs. May Moore, supt.
St. Rose Day Nursery and Kindergarten, 308 W. 25th.
Salvation Army Day Nursery, 3055 Normal av.
South Chicago Day Nursery, 9011 Burley av. Mrs. Ada R. Canter, supt.
Stevenson Memorial Day Nursery, 2412 Prairie av. Nora Edmonds, supt.
Stock Yards Day Nursery, 4758 Marshfield av. Minnie Hayden, supt.
West End Catholic Woman's Club Day Nursery, 828 S. Leavitt. Mrs. John R. Powers, supt.

DISPENSARIES

(See Hospitals and Dispensaries in Classified Business Section.)

HOSPITALS

(See Classified Business Section.)

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

Chicago Library Club—Object is to increase, by consultation and co-operation, the usefulness of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity; to promote library interests and work, and to encourage good fellowship among those engaged in such work. Officers: Pres., E. A. Henry; 1st v-pres, Miss Rose Sears; 2d v-pres., Miss Effie Kieth; sec., Miss Lillian Ryan (Chicago Public Library); treas., Miss Sue Wuchter.
Altrua Art Library—(The Polytechnic Society of Chicago), 1223 Capitol Bldg.; Della Pattison, librarian (Loan and Reference). About 1500 volumes, 80,000 photographs of foreign views; painting and sculpture of foreign art galleries. Open 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn. Helen Hutchinson, librarian (reference for physicians only). About 40,000 volumes. Current Medical periodicals. Open 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.
Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal. Nell Steele, librarian (loan and reference). About 32,000 volumes. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Art Institute—(See Ryerson Library).
Bookery The, 4624 Sheridan rd, R. 203.
Bulgarian Reading Room, 818 W. Adams.
Chicago Academy of Sciences Library, Lincoln Park ft. of Center. Dr. Henry C. Cowles, pres; Dr. Stewart Weller, v-pres; Dr. W. H. Haas, sec; Frank I. Packard, treas. Natural History Library.
Chicago Bar Association, 105 W. Monroe. John R. Cochran, librarian; John E. Burke, asst. librarian (reference). About 35,000 volumes. Open 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Chicago Hebrew Institute, W. Taylor cor. Lytle. Jacob M. Loeb, pres; Phillip L. Seaman, supt.
Chicago Historical Society Library, 632 N. Dearborn n.w. cor. Ontario. A free reference library of 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets of historical literature relative to America, particularly the Central West. Pres., Clarence A. Burley; sec., Frank J. Loesch; Librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine. Open every week day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m.
Chicago Law Institute, 1025 County bldg. Frederick C. Hack, pres; Alfred E. Barr, sec; James Rosenthal, treas; Edward Maher, librarian (loan and reference). 64,128 volumes. Open 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.
Chicago Normal College, 6800 Stewart av. Flora J. Bates, librarian (reference). 30,000 volumes. Open from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Board of Directors—Charles E. Schick, pres., 600 W. North av; James J. Healy, v-pres., 30 N. Dearborn; Frank F. Tollkuehn, 69 W. Washington; Lawrence Cuneo, 51 W. South Water; J. C. Armstrong, 7 S. Dearborn; Frederick W. Turner, 11900 S. Halsted; Adam C. Oldenburg, 39 S. La Salle; Charles L. Appel, 820 N. Clark; Paul A. Hazard, 1500 Hyde Park bl. Harry G. Wilson, sec; Carl B. Roden, librarian.

Central Library Building

Michigan bl., Washington and Randolph.
Week day Hours: Circulation Dept., 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Reference, Periodicals, and Civics Depts., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Art, Music, Patent Reports, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Children's Dept., 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sunday and Holiday Hours: Reference, Periodicals, and Civics Depts., 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. (Holidays comprise New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.) All departments are closed on Independence Day and Christmas Day.

Branches

Independent collections of 3,000 to 20,000 volumes in quarters owned or rented by the Library, or occupied by arrangement with the Park Boards, and administered by a librarian and staff.
All the following branches are open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days, and closed on Sundays:
Henry E. Legler Regional Branch, Crawford av. and Monroe.
Albany Park, 3534 Lawrence av.
Austin, 5644 W Lake.
Bessemer Park, 89th and Muskegon av.
Blackstone, 49th and Lake Park av.
Broadway, 3319 Broadway.
Cornell Square, Wood and W. 51st.
Davis Square, 45th and Marshfield av.
Douglas Branch, 1212 S. St. Louis av.
Dvorak Park, W. Cullerton and Fisk.
Eckhart Park, Chicago av. and Noble.
Forrestville School, 4401 St. Lawrence av.
Fuller Park, 45th and Princeton av.
Hamilton Park, 72d and Normal av.
Hamlin Park, Barry and Hoyne avs.
Hardin Square, Wentworth av. and 26th.
Holstein, Oakley av. and Colvin.
Humboldt, 2553 W. North av.
Independence Park, Springfield av. and Irving Park bl.
Jewish People's Institute, 1258 W. Taylor.
Hiram Kelly, 62d and Normal bl.
Kosciuszko Park, 2732 N. Avers av.
Lewis Institute, 1943 W. Madison.
Lincoln Centre, Oakwood bl. and Langley av.
Logan Square, 3248 Fullerton av.
McKinley Park, W. 37th and S. Western av.
Morse School, N. Sawyer av. and W. Ohio.
Ogden Park, 64th and Racine av.
Rogers Park, 1731 Greenleaf av.
Seward Park, Elm and Orleans.
Shedd Park, Millard av. and W. 23d.
Sheridan, 4869-73 Broadway.
Sherman Park, Loomis and W. 53d.
Stanton Park. Between Vedder and Rees.
George C. Waker Branch, Morgan Park
W. North Avenue Branch, 4021 W. North av.
Woodlawn, 6247 Kimbark av.

High School Libraries

Branch libraries maintained in quarters provided and equipped in high schools by the Board of Education. Primarily for the faculty and student body:
Austin High School, 200 N. Lotus av.
Englewood High School, 6220 S. Stewart av.
Harrison Technical High School, 2850 24th bl.
John Marshall High School, 3250 W. Adams.
Lake View High School, 4015 N. Ashland av.
Nicholas Senn High School, 5900 N. Glenwood av.
Robert Lindblom High School, 62d and Lincoln.

Deposit Stations

Small collections placed in outlying and remote districts, administered by an attendant not regularly on the Library Staff but paid according to volume of circulation.
Armitage, 3605 Armitage av.
Association House, 2150 W. North av.
Avondale, 3052 Belmont av.
Brotherhood House, 1080 W. 14th.
Chase House, 211 S. Ashland bl.
Cheltenham, 2943 E. 79th.
Chicago Ave., 3859 W. Chicago av.
Chicago Lawn, 3509 W. 63d.
Cicero Ave., 407 S. Cicero av.
Clearing, 5850 Archer av.
Cleveland, 3851 N. Albany av.
Dauphin Park, 8946 Cottage Grove av.
Drexel, 4303 Drexel bl.
Dunning, 3940 Narragansett av.
East Austin, 1059 N. Laramie av.
East Forty-Seventh St., 636 E. 47th.
East Sixty-First St., 632 E. 61st.
Edison Park, 6715 Oshkosh av.
Eleanor Social Center, 1515 N. Leavitt.
Fernwood, 104th and Wallace.
Gads Hill, 1919 W. Cullerton.
Gage Park, 55th and W. Cullerton.
Garden Homes, 8848 Michigan av.
Grace Episcopal Church, 1439 S. Wabash av.
Grand ave., 1712 Grand av.
Grand Crossing, 1254 E. 75th.
Greenview, 1501 Belmont av.
Gresham, 8458 Green.
Hegewisch, 13301 Brandon av.
Henry Booth House, 701 W. 14th pl.
Hermosa, 4149 Armitage av.
House of Happiness, 3046 Gratten av.
Irving Park, 4227 Irving Park bl.
Jackson Park, 1875 E. 71st.
Jefferson Park, 4761 Milwaukee av.
Kedzie, 1422 S. Kedzie av.
Lake View, Lill and Seminary avs.
Larrabee St., 2004 Larrabee.
Lawndale, 2140 S. Crawford av.
Le Moyne, 3712 N. Halsted.
Lincoln-Belden, 2273 Lincoln av.
Lincoln Square, 705 Wrightwood av.
Longwood, W. 97th and Longwood dr.
Loyola, 1313 Loyola av.
Mayfair, 4500 Montrose av.
Mont Clare, Belden and Newcastle avs.
Montrose, 4406 Milwaukee av.
Normal Park, 6843 Wentworth av.
N. Clark St., 2832 N. Clark.
Norwood Park, 6083 Circle av.
Olivet Baptist Church, 31st and South Park av.
Park Manor, 350 E. 71st.
Portage Park, 5621 Irving Park bl.
Ravenswood, 4356 N. Hermitage av.
Roseland, 11056 Michigan av.
Sacramento, 4200 N. Sacramento av.
St. Louis, 3518 Irving Park bl.
Samaritan, 2601 W. Superior.
Sinai Social Center, 4622 Grand bl.
South Ashland Ave., 1254 S. Ashland av.
South Chicago Neighborhood House, 8504 Buffalo av.
South Western Ave., 728 S. Western av.
Southport, 3751 Southport av.
Stoney Island, 6914 Stoney Island av.
Trumbull Park, 104th and Bensley av.
Wakeford, 7525 Cottage Grove av.
Washington Heights, 1400 W. 103d.
West Division Street Institute, 1838 W. Division.
West Harrison St., 3054 W. Harrison.
West Ohio St., 2248 W. Ohio.
West Pullman, 625 W. 119th.
West Ravenswood, 4762 Lincoln av.
West Sixteenth St., 4024 W. 16th.
West Twelfth St., 2013 W. 12th.
Willow St., 909 Willow.
Windsor Park, 2522 E. 73d.

Delivery Stations

North

1—Elm and Orleans.
2—2004 Larrabee.
4—4356 N. Hermitage.
5—School and Ashland.
6—3212 Broadway.
7—6957 N. Clark.
8—2273 Lincoln av.
10—2932 N. Clark.
11—3712 N. Halsted.
12—4869 Broadway.
13—3711 Southport av.
17—Barry and Hoyne avs.
18—Vedder and Rees.
19—4762 Lincoln av.
20—3456 N. Hoyne av.
23—6568 Sheridan rd.

South

2—502 E. 31st.
3—Oakwood bl. and Langley av.
4—543 W. 43d.
5—49th and Lake Park av.
6—62d and Normal bl.
7—4623 Grand bl.
8—89th and Muskegon av.
10—72d and Normal av.
11—938 E. 55th
13—636 E. 47th.
15—11056 Michigan av.
18—1254 E. 75th.
20—8458 Green.
22—64th and Racine av.
23—33d and Shields av.
24—Wentworth av and 26th.
25—4950 State.
27—4304 Drexel bl.
29—8946 Cottage Grove av.
31—350 E. 71st.
37—Loomis and W. 51st.
38—622 E. 61st.
39—6247 Kimbark av.
40—2943 E. 79th.
42—111th and S. Hoyne av.
43—7525 Cottage Grove av.

West

2—1712 Grand av.
3—1843 W. Madison.
4—1254 S. Ashland av.
6—728 S. Western av.
7—Springfield av. and Irving Park bl.
9—1152 W. Van Buren.
11—4227 Irving Park bl.
12—211 S. Ashland av.
13—352 W. Belmont av.
14—2639 N. Rockwell.
15—1003 S. Wood.
16—Crawford av. and Monroe.
19—3605 Armitage av.
20—Millard av and W. 23d.
21—Taylor and Lytle.
22—3859 W. Chicago av.
23—3143 W. Madison.
24—953 Grand av.
25—5644 W. Lake.
26—2248 W. Ohio.
27—4149 Armitage av.
28—3054 W. Harrison.
29—407 S. Cicero av.
30—3635 Lawrence av.
34—4024 W. 16th.
36—Chicago av. and Noble.
38—3406 W. North av.
39—2732 N. Avers av.
41—2013 W 12th.
43—1212 S. St. Louis av.
45—5245 Fullerton av.
46—4021 W. North av.
47—2150 W. North av.
48—3851 N. Albany av.
49—1303 Blue Island av.
54—2553 W. North av.
55—3518 Irving Park bl.
56—Colvin and Oakley avs.

Chinese Reading Rooms (Mon Sang Assn.), 630 S. State. Toy Poc, librarian.
Christian Science Reading Rooms, 5500 Blackstone av, 3819 Broadway, 2632 N. Clark, 3939 Drexel bl, 112 E. 44th, 1405 E. 47th, 1740 Greenleaf av., 6308 Harvard av, 117 Hotel Atlanta, 11104 Indiana av., 6248 Kimbark av., 11 S. La Salle, R. 1007, 3059 Logan bl., 10317 Longwood dr., 2221 W. Madison, 104 S. Michigan av., R. 700, 1639 Montrose av., 5523 South bl., 1054 Wilson av.
Directory Library—R. L. Polk & Co., 538 S. Clark (reference only). 1000 volumes; City, County, State and National Directories. Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Elbert H. Gary Library of Law. (In Northwestern Univ. Law School), 31 W. Lake. F. B. Crossley, librarian (reference). 44,000 volumes of Anglo-American Law, Criminal Law and Criminology, Continental Jurisprudence, Ancient and Oriental Law, Roman and Civil Law, American Colonial Law, Spanish-American Law and Philosophy of the Law. Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Field Museum of Natural History Library, Roosevelt rd. and Lake Michigan. (Reference only). 79,000 volumes and pamphlets. Open 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest Library, 175 W. Jackson bl., R. 2132. Emma L. Quackenbush, librarian; Edith Y. Wetmore, asst. librarian (loan and reference). 5,000 volumes. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
French Library (Alliance Francaise). 410 S. Michigan av., R. 406. Mrs. Milan H. Hulbert, pres. (circulating and reference). 1,000 volumes. Open 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Hammond Library (Chicago Theological Seminary), 5757 University av. Prof. C. A. Geckwith, librarian (loan and reference). Over 33,000 volumes. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Hebrew Mission Free Reading Rooms, 1214 S. Halsted and 1311 S. Kedzie av. Open 4 to 9 p.m., except Monday.
John Crerar Library, 86 E. Randolph. Clement W. Andrews, librarian (reference only). About 450,000 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets. Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Lewis Institute Library, W. Madison cor. S. Robey. Frances S. Tacott, librarian (reference). About 26,000 volumes.
Loyola University Library, Loyola av. and Sheridan rd. Wm. T. Kane S.J., librarian (reference). 70,000 volumes. Open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
McCormick Theological Seminary Library—(See Virginia Library).
Maximillian Herzog Memorial Library, 25 E. Washington, R. 1130.
Much Florence W, 81 E. Madison, R. 404½.
Municipal Reference Library, 1005 City Hall. Frederick Rex, librarian (reference). Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
National Safety Council Library, 168 N. Michigan av. Mary B. Day, librarian. Open 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton pl. George B. Utley, librarian (reference). About 405,000 books and pamphlets. Open 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Polk's Directory Library, 538 S. Clark. (Reference only). 1000 volumes. City, County, State and National Directories. Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Northwestern University Libraries, Evanston and Chicago. Theo Wesley Koch, librarian. Main library Evanston. Medical School Library, 2421 S. Dearborn; Dental School, School of Law and School of Commerce Libraries, 31 W. Lake.
Portland Cement Association Library, 111 W. Washington, R. 1547. Pyrrha B. Sheffield, librarian (reference). 25,000 volumes, 7000 pamphlets, also clippings and lantern slides. Open 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Pullman Public Library, 73-77 Arcade Bldg., Cottage Grove av. cor. 112th. Bertha S. Ludlam, librarian (loan and reference). 13,000 volumes. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., evenings 6:45 to 9.
Religious Education Association, 1440 E. 57th. Henry F. Cope, gen. sec.
Rush Medical College Library, 1748 Harrison, Catherine A. MacAuliff, librarian; Anna P. MacAuliff, asst. librarian (reference). 24,600 volumes. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, Art Institute, Michigan av. opp. Adams. A library containing about 16,000 volumes, 45,000 photographs, 21,000 lantern slides and 20,000 post cards on art and travel, and the Burnham Library, containing about 3,500 volumes on architecture are open every day including Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Miss Sarah Louise Mitchell, librarian; Wiebe A. White, assistant librarian.
St. Ignatius College Library, 1076 W. Roosevelt rd. T. J. Livingstone S.J., librarian (loan and reference). Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Swedenborgian Library, 17 N. State, R. 1726. C. Casper Cobb, pres.
Theosophical Reading Room and Library, 64 E. Van Buren. Miss E. K. Seidell, librarian. Open 11 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., daily except Sunday.
University of Chicago Library, 59th and Ellis av. Ernest D. Burton, dir; J. C. M. Hanson, Associate dir. (reference). Over 700,000 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. Open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Virginia Library (McCormick Theological Seminary), 826 Belden av. Rev. John F. Lyons, librarian (loan and reference). About 50,000 volumes. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Venetian Library, 15 E. Washington, R. 215. (Circulating).
Wahl-Henius Institute, 1135 Fullerton av. (Reference). About 12,000 volumes.
Western Music Library, 64 E. Van Buren. Henry T. Fitzsimmons, mgr.
Western New Church Union Book Room, 17 N. State, R. 1726. Geo. E. Morgan, pres. Open 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Western Society of Engineers Library, 1735 Monadnock bldg. Laura M. Warner, librarian (loan and reference). 15,000 volumes. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Western Theological Seminary Library, 2720 Washington bl. Rev. A. Haire Forster, librarian (loan and reference). About 25,000 volumes. Open 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Womrath Arthur R. Inc., 16 N. Wabash av., R. 1426. (Circulating).
Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago Reading Rooms—General Departments: 2d fl., 19 S. LaSalle; 1515 W. Monroe; 3210 Arthington, cor. Kedzie av; 1621 W. Division; 1725 Wilson av., cor. Hermitage av.; 1400 E. 53d, cor. Dorchester av; 822 S. Wabash av; 3763 Wabash av., cor.

E. 38th; 1508 Larrabee; 250 W. 22d; 747 E. 36th; Railroad Departments: 2123 W. 58th; 3508 W. 51st; 822 S. Wabash av., 19th fl; 367 N. Karlov av; South Holland, Ill. Student Departments: Cor. 58th and Ellis; 31 W. Lake; 1822 W. Harrison; 3300 Federal. Community Departments: 501 W. 69th; 9113 Commercial av.

Young Women's Christian Association Library, 830 S. Michigan av. (Loan and reference).

MEDICAL, DENTAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND VETERINARY COLLEGES

(See Schools and Colleges in Classified Business Section.)

MUSEUMS

Art Institute of Chicago, Michigan av. opposite Adams. Pres., Charles L. Hutchinson; v-prests., Martin A. Ryerson and Frank G. Logan; sec., Charles H. Burkholder; treas., Ernest A. Hamill; dir., Robt. B. Harshe.

Chicago Academy of Science, Lincoln Park ft. of Center. Pres., Dr. Henry C. Cowles; v-pres., Dr. Stewart Weller; sec., Dr. W. H. Haas; treas., Frank I. Packard. A Natural History Museum.

Chicago Historical Society. 632 N. Dearborn n.w. cor. Ontario. A children's Museum of American History from the time of the Indian to the present, in which "finds," models, pioneer utensils, paintings and personalia of great Americans tell the story. Caroline M. McIlvaine, curator.

Field Museum of Natural History, Grant Park ft. of Roosevelt rd. Pres., Stanley Field; v-prests., Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair and Col. Albert A. Sprague; sec. and dir., D. C. Davies; treas, Solomon A. Smith.

Memorial Hall, E. Randolph s.w. cor. N. Michigan av. (Public Library Bldg.) Relics of the Civil War.

PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES

Lincoln Park System

Commissioners—(Appointed by governor with consent of Senate) Eugene R. Pike, Mrs. Helen T. Pelouze, Saml. Gassley, John A. Tortenson, Robert H. Morse, Charles L. Pierce, Harold N. Scott.

Officers—Pres., Eugene R. Pike; V-Pres., Harold N. Scott; Auditor, Chas. I. Pierce; Sec. and Supt., Wm. H. Wesley; Treas., Wm. J. Fickinger. Office in Lincoln Park near Clark and Center.

South Parks

Commissioners—(Appointed by the Circuit Court Judges) Edward J. Kelly, John Bain; L. B. Patterson, John B. Payne, Albert Mohr.

Officers—Pres., John B. Payne; V-Pres., John Bain; Sec., John F. Neil; Treas., Wilson W. Lampert; Auditor, Albert Mohr; Gen. Supt., J. F. Foster. Office in Washington Park, 57th and Cottage Grove av.

West Chicago Parks

Commissioners—(Appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate) Christian F. Wiehe, Magnus C. Knudson, Elizabeth P. Hoyt, Wm. Ganchow, George J. Dehn, Charles E. Graydon, John I. Sheahan.

Officers—Pres., Christian F. Wiehe; Sec., John A. Pelka; Treas., John I. Sheahan; Auditor, Magnus C. Knudson; Supt., Wm. G. Barclay. Office in Union Park, W. Lake and Ashland bl.

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches

A Bureau of the Department of Public Works of Chicago.

Officers—Sec., Walter Wright; Supt. of Playgraunds, T. A. Gross; Dir. of Beaches and Pools, T. R. Daly; Dir. of Activities, H. J. Fisher; Dir. of Maintenance, F. K. Kaiser. Office of Bureau, 1004 City Hall.

Northwest Park District (Municipal)

Commissioners—Herman R. Zernia, Wm. Rieger jr., Wm. C. Kaeser, Albert E. Bennett, Arthur F. Falk.

Officers—Pres., Herman R. Zernia, V-Pres., Wm. Rieger jr; Sec. and Supt., Ed. C. Nitsche; Treas., R. H. Lovett. Office in Kosciuszko Park, Diversey and Avers avs.

PARKS

Adams, 75th pl., 76th and Dobson av.

Aldine Square, Vincennes av., E. 37th pl. and alley north 38th pl.

Altgeld, S. Talman av. bet. W. Harrison and W. Van Buren.

Arbor Rest, Chestnut, Cass and Rush.

Arcade, 111th pl., 112th, Forrestville av. and Watt av.

Archer Point, Archer av., 20th and Dearborn.

Armour Square, S. Wells, 33d, Shields av. and 34th.

Auburn, Normal av., Stewart av. and Lagoon av.

Austin, Waller av., C. & N. W. Ry., Austin av. and Lake.

Avers Avenue Parkway, from Addison to Avondale av.

Barnard, Amy L., Ns. 105 bet. Longwood bl. and Walden Parkway.

Belden Triangle, N. Clark, Sedgwick and Belden av.

Bessemer, South Chicago av., 89th, Muskegon av. and 91st.

Bickerdike Square, Ohio, Bickerdike, Ashland pl. and Armour.

Blackhawk, Belden and Lavergne avs.

Blackstone Point, Lake Park av., 49th and Blackstone av.

Buena Circle, Buena av. and Kenmore av.

Buena Terrace, Sheridan rd. and Broad.

Calumet, 95th, Avenue G., 102d and Lake Michigan.

Calumet Parkway, Calumet av., 61st and 63d.

Campbell, Flournoy, S. Oakley bl., Lexington and S. Leavitt.

Chamberlain Triangle, Greenwood av., Lake Park av., E. 43d.

Colorado Point, Colorado av., W. Monroe and S. Francisco av.

Columbus, W. Adams, Central av., Austin av., Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Ry. right-of-way.

Columbus Circle, South Chicago av., Exchange av. and 92d.

Cornell Square, W. 50th, S. Wood, W. 51st and S. Lincoln.

Cragin, Belden av. bet. Leclaire and Lavergne avs.

Crescent, McClellan av., Presscott av., Larcom av. and Massac av.

Dauphin, Dauphin av., E. 87th, I. C. R. R. and E. 91st.

Davis Square, W. 44th, S. Marshfield av., W. 45th and S. Hermitage av.

DeKalb Square, Lexigton, S. Hoyne av., Flournoy and DeKalb.

Dickinson, N. Lavergne av., Dickinson av. and Belle Plaine av.

Douglas, W. Roosevelt rd., S. California av., W. 19th and S. Albany av.

Douglas Monument, Foot of 35th.

Dvorak, Fisk, May, W. Cullerton to W. 21st.

East End, East End av., E. 51st and E. 53d.

Eckhart, Bernard A., Chicago av., Cornell, Noble and N. Elizabeth.

Eighty-Seventh St., 87th bet. C. R. I. & P. Ry., and Eggleston av.

Eldred Grove, N. Long av., Norwood Park av., N. Lockwood av. and C. & N. W. Ry.

Ellis, Langley av. bet. 36th and 37th.

Eugenie Triangle, Eugenie, N. Clark and N.LaSalle.

Fernwood, W. 103d, W. 95th, Stewart av. and Eggleston av.

Franklin, W. 14th, W. 15th, S. Tripp av. and S. Kolin av.

Fuller, Stewart av. to Princeton av. bet. W. 45th and W. 46th pl.

Gaelic, S. California at W. 47th.

Gage, Western av. and 55th.

Gage Farm, E. of Oak Park av. bet. 22d and 26th.

Garfield, W. Kinzie, Hamlin av., Colorado av., S. Central Park av., W. Madison, S. Homan av., W. Lake and N. Central Park av.

Governors Parkway, N. St. Louis av., N. Homan av., W. Kinzie.

Gowdy Square, Goethe at Astor.

Graceland Triangle, Malden av. and Montrose bl.

Grand Crossing, Ingleside av. to Dobson av., bet. 76th and 78th.

Grant, Lake front, bet. Randolph and E. 11th pl.

Gross, Otto, N. Paulina, School and Ravenswood av.

Hamilton, W. 72d, Wallace, W. 74th, Normal av., W. 73d and C. R. I. & P. R. R.

Hamlin, Barry av., Wellington av., N. Robey and N. Hoyne av.

Hardin Square, Wentworth bet. 25th and 26th.

Harding Avenue Parkway, W. Byron, W. Addison, N. Springfield av., N. Crawford av.

Harrison, W. 18th, W. 19th, S. Wood and S. Lincoln.

Hermosa, Kilbourn and Belden avs.

Higgins Road Triangle, Higgins rd. and Milwaukee av.

Holden, W. Lake, Ferdinand, N. Central av. and N. Parkside av.

Holstein, N. Oakley av. bet. Custer and Colvin.

Humboldt, W. North av., N. Kedzie av., Augusta, N. Sacramento av., W. Division and N. California av.

Independence, Irving Park bl. and Springfield av.

Independence Square, W. 14th and Hamlin av.

Irving, C. & N. W. Ry., Irving Park bl. nr. N. Keeler av.

Jackson, Lake Michigan bet. 56th and 67th, and Stoney Island av.

Jacob A. Riis, Fullerton and Narragansett avs.

Jefferson, W. Monroe, Loomis, W. Adams and Throop.

Kedzie, N. Kedzie av. bet. W. North av. and Palmer pl.

Kelvin, Wrightwood and Kostner av.

Kinzie Parkway, W. Kinzie bet. N. Laramie av. and Long av.

Kosciusko, Medina av. bet. Milwaukee av. and N. Melvina av.

Lawrence Ave. Triangle, Lawrence av. bet. Clark and Langley av.

Lincoln, Lake Michigan, Diversey bl., North Avenue bl., Lake View av., North Park Avenue bl., and N. Clark.

Linden, Avondale av. from School to Belmont av.

Lyman Trumbull, 103d to 105th bet. Bensley and Oglesby avs.

McKenna Triangle, W. 38th, Archer av. and S. Campbell av.

McKinley, W. 37th, Archer av., S. Western av., W. 39th., and S. Leavitt.

Maplewood Triangle, Schubert and Maplewood avs. and C. & N. W. Ry.

Mark White Square, W. 29th, Popar av., W. 30th, and S. Halsted.

Marquette, W. 67th, S. Central Park av., W. 71st, and S. California av.

Merrick, W. Kinzie, N. Pine av., Ferdinand and Long av.

Montrose Point, Montrose av., Sheridan rd. and Broadway.

Mulberry Point, Nickerson av., Nina av. and Nicolet av.

Myrtle Grove, Neva av., Ninnewa av., Circle av.

Normal, W. 67th, Lowe av., W. 69th and C. & W. I. R. R.

Norwood Circle, Neva av., Peterson av. and Circle av.

Norwood No. 5, Neva av., Ninnewa av. and Hood av.

Number 17, 130th to 132d bet. Carondelet and Exchange avs.

Number 18, 90th to 91st bet. St. Lawrence and South Park avs.

Oakand, Lake Park av., E. 39th and I. C. R. R.

Ogden, W. 64th, Loomis, W. 67th and S. Racine av.

Ogden Arrow, N. Clark and Wells.

Palmer, 111th, South Park av., 113th and Indiana av.

Patterson, S. Leavitt, Boone and DeKalb.

Polk St., Palk n.e. cor. Lytle.

Portage, Berteau, Long, Irving and Central avs.

Pulaski, Noble, Blackhawk, Ceaver and Bradley.

Pullman, 111th, 111th pl., Corliss av. and Forrestville av.

Ravenswood Parkway, E. Ravenswood av. bet. Lawrence and Berteau avs.

Rice Triangle, N. Western av. and Grand av.

Ridge, Es. Longwood dr. bet. 96th and 97th.

Roberts Square, Winnemac av., N. Laramie av., Argyle av., N. Lockwood av.

Rocky Ledge, 79th and the Lake.

Russell Square, 83d, Houston av., 83d pl. and Bond av.

Rutherford, Palmer bet. Oak Park and Newland avs.

Sacramento Ave. Parkway, S. Sacramento av. and W. 26th.

Sayre, Newland av., Belden av., Newcastle av. and Palmer.

Schoenhofen Place, S. Canal, Canalport av. adn W. 18th.

Seward, Orleans at Elm.

Shedds, C. B. & Q. R. R., S. Lawndale av., W. 23d and Millard av.

Sheridan, S. May, Aberdeen, Polk to alley n. of Taylor.

Sherman, W. 52d, Loomis, W. Garfield bl. and S. Racine av.

Stanford, Barber, S. Jefferson, W. 14th pl. and S. Union av.

Stanton, Rees, Vine and Vedder.

Stoney Island Parkway, Stoney Island av., E. 69th to E. 79th.

The Lily Gardens, Lowe av., W. 71st, C. & W. I. R. R. and W. 73d.

The Midway, Midway bet. Waller and Austin avs.

The Railway Gardens, Avondale av. and Nina av. and Norwood Park av. n. and s. of C. & N. W. Ry.

Tower Square, Ws. N. Michigan bl., n.w. cor. Chicago av.

Twenty-Second St. Parkway, W. 22d from Crawford to Kenton av.

Union, W. Lake, Ashland bl., Warren av., 0gden av. and Bryan pl.

Vernon, Racine to Loomis bet. Gilpin pl. and Macalister pl.

Walton Square, W. Walton pl. bet. Dearborn and Clark.

Washington, 51st to 60th bet. Cottage Grove av. and South Park av.

Washington Heights, Vincennes rd. and 104th.

Washington Square, N. Clark, Walton pl., N. Dearborn and Brenan.

Welles, Montrose av., Sunnyside av., N. Western av. and Lincoln av.

West End Parkway, In West End av. from Menard to Austin avs.

West Pullman, 123d and Stewart av.

Wicker, N. Robey bet. Fowler and Wicker Park av.

Winnemac, N. Robey, Foster av., Argyle, N. Leavitt.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS

Adams, Seminary av. and Center.

Agassiz, Seminary av. and Wolfram.

Almira Simons, Wabansia av. and Hancock.

Auburn Park, 81st and Normal av.

Audubon, N. Hoyne, Corneia and N. Hamilton avs.

Avondale, Wellington and Sawyer avs.

Belding, Cullom and Tripp avs.

Beuter, W. 33d ad La Salle.

Bosley, W. 31st and Bonfield.

Brentano, North Fairfield and Schubert avs.

Budlong, Lincoln and Foster avs.

Burley, Barry and Ashland avs.

Burroughs, W. 36th and Washtenaw av.

Cameron, Potomac and Monticello avs.

Carter, 58th and Wabash av.

Christopher, W. 22d and S. Robey.

Colman, Dearborn and 47th.

Commercial Club, W. Chicago av. to Rice, e. of Lincoln.

Cooper, 18th pl. bet. Ashland av. and Paulina.

Copernicus, 60th and Throop.

Corkery, W. 25th and S. Kildare av.

Dante, Gilpin pl., Forquer and Desplaines.

Davis, 39th and Albany av.

Delano, Wilcox and Springfield av.

Doolittle, 35th and Rhodes av.

Drake, Calumet av. south of E. 26th.

Earle, 61st and Hermitage av.

Emmet, Madison and Central av.

Field, North Shore and Greenview av.

Fiske, E. 62d and Ingleside av.

Franklin, Goethe & Wells.

Fulton, 53d and Wood.

Gallistel, 104th and Ewing av.

Gary, W. 31st and S. Lawndale av.

Gladstone, Washburne & Robey.

Graham, W. 45th and Emerald av.

Hamlin, S. Hamlin av. and W. 18th.

Henry, Cullom and Drake av.

Howe, Superior and Long av.

Kohn, 104th and State.

Lake Shore, Lake front bet. Chicago av. and Pearson.

Lawson, Homan av. and 13th.

LeMoyne, Reta av., Rokeby and Addison.

Lloyd, Dickens and N. Lamon avs.

McCormick, S. Sawyer av. and W. 28th

McCosh, 66th and Champlain av.

McLaren, Polk, near Lain.

McPherson, Lawrence and Winchester avs.

Mitchell, W. Ohio and Oakley bl.

Morse, Ohio and Spaulding av.

Moseley, Wabash av. cor. 24th.

Mozart, Palmer and Avers avs.

Nettlehorst, Aldine av. and Broadway

Northwestern Elevated Alaska cor Larrabee.

Oakland, E. 40th and Langley av.

Orleans, Institute pl. and Orleans.

Otis, Grand av. and Armour.

Pickard, 22d and Oakley av.

Poe, 105th and Langley av.

Raster, 70th and Wood.

Robey, S. Robey and Birch.

Ryder, 88th and Wallace.

Ryerson, Lawndale av. and Ohio.

Sampson, 15th, e. of Loomis.

Scanlon, 117th and Lafayette.

Sherwood, W. 57th and Princeton av

Swift, Thorndale and Winthrop av.

Swing, String, near 16th.

Thorp, E. 89th and Buffalo av.

Washington, Grand av. and N. Carpenter.

Waters, Wilson and Maplewood avs.

Whittier, 23d and Lincoln.

Wrightwood av. cor. Greenview av.

MUNICIPAL BATHING BEACHES AND NATATORIUMS

Bellfuss Natatorium, 1725 N. Springfield av.

Clarendon Beach, Lake Michigan, foot of Sunnyside av.

Fifty-First Street Beach, Lake Michigan, foot of 51st.

Griffith Natatorium, 104th and Harvard av.

Jackson Natatorium, 3506 W. Fillmore

New South Shore Beach, Lake Michigan, 75th to 79th.

Rocky Ledge Beach, Lake Michigan foot of 79th.

Rogers Park Beach, Lake Michigan foot of Kenilworth av.

Washington Heights Swimming Pool 104th and Vincennes av.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BLOCKS AND HALLS

(See Public Buildings and Halls in Classified Business Section.)

RAILROAD STATIONS

(See Classifield Business Section.)

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

(See Societies—Miscellaneous; also Societies—Secret and Beneficial.)

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS, RECREATION CENTERS

Association House of Chicago, 2150 North av. Flora Findlay, hd. res.

Burnside Settlement, 1122 E. 90th. Rev. Joshua A. Smith, supt.

Butler House, 3208 Broadway. Thos. W. Sprauels, dir.

Catholic Social Centers, 308 S. Sangamon and 945 Jackson bl.

Chase House, 211 S. Ashland bl. Helen M. Fuller, hd. res.

Chicago Commons, 955 W. Grand av. Lea D. Taylor, hd. res.

Chicago Woman's Shelter, 1356 W. Monroe.

Christopher House Settlement, 2507 Greenview av. Ora E. Edmunds, hd. res.

Community House of Washington Heights, 1400 W. 103d. Kath Glerum, hd. res.

DePaul Social Center, 2145 S. Halsted.

Eleanor Social Center, 1515 N. Leavitt. Mabel Morrow, dir.

Eli Bates Settlement House, 621 W. Elm. Mrs. Helen A. Day, supt.

Emerson House, 1906 Emerson av. Mrs Maud P. Boyes, hd. res.

Ephpheta Social Center for the Deaf. 11th and May. Rev. P. J. Mahan, moderator.

Erie Chapel Institute, 1347 W. Erie Rev. Geo. J. Searles, supt.

Fellowship House, 831 W. 33d pl. Mrs. Elliott W. Davis, hd. res.

Gads Hill Center Social Settlement, 1919 Cullerton. Ruth Austin, hd. res

Garibaldi Institute, 1208 Taylor. Ellen Ledward, supt.

Halsted Street Institutional Church, 1935 S. Halsted. Rev. Robt. Stephenson, supt.

Hartzell Social Center, 3160 Indiana av C. T. Parker in charge.

Henry Booth Settement, 701 W. 14th pl. Mrs. M. R. Kultchar, hd. res.

Hope Hall, 6036 W. Ravenswood av Luther M. Harwood, supt.

Howell Neighborhood House, 1831 S Racine av. Rev. Marshall R. Olsen dir.

Hull House. Jane Addams, pres; 800 S. Halsted.

Jewish Peoples Institute, 1258 Taylor Philip L. Semen, gen. dir.

Lincoln Abraham Center, 700 Oakwood bl. J. M. Artman, dir.

Madonna Center, 712 Loomis. Mary A. Amberg, hd. res.

Marcy Center Settlement House, 1335-41 Newberry av. Anna Heistad supt.

Moody Fresh Air Camp, 1617 N La Salle. E. P. James, pres.

Northwestern University Settlement, 1400 Augusta. Harriet E. Vittum, hd. res.

Oak St. Community House, 248 W. Oak.

Olivet Institute, 444 Blackhawk. Rev. Norman B. Barr, supt.

Ravenswood Methodist Community House, 4511 N. Hermitage av.

Rita Club No. 1, Home for Working Girls maintained by the Mission of Our Lady of Mercy, 1700 W. Jackson bl.

Rita Club No. 2, Home for Working Girls maintained by the Mission of Our Lady of Mercy, 158 W. North av.

St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery, 656 W. 44th; Mrs. M. Moore, supt.

Salvation Army Settlement Houses, 1750 Walnut, 3055 Normal av, 1006 Loomis.

Samaritan House, 2601 Superior.

Sinai Social Center. S. D. Schwartz, dir; 4622 Grand bl.

Social Center, 308 S. Sangamon.

South Chicago Neighborhood House, 8505 Buffalo av.

South Side Communitl House, 3201 S. Wabash av.

University of Chicago Settlement, 4630 Gross av. Mary E. McDowell, hd. res.

SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS

Allendale Assn., 208 S. LaSalle, R. 601. Douglas Smith, treas.

Alpenlander Maennerchor. Meets every Thursday at 1536 Clybourn av. W. Christoph, dir.

American Assn. for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, 127 N. Dearborn, R. 625. Rev. Wm. F. Cahill, pres; John Ward, sec.

American Assyrian Assn, 360 N. Wells.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 1326. Rev. Wm. F .English, sec.

American Boy Commonwealth, 1219 S. Kedzie av.

American Brotherhood, 3929 Madison.

American Clydesdale Association, 842 Exchange av.

American Conference on Hospital Service, 22 E. Ontario.

American Educational Assn, 5 N. Wabash, R. 1403.

American Medical Liberty League, 59 E. Van Buren. Mrs. Lora C. W. Little, sec.

American Missionary Assn., 19 S. La Salle, R. 1307.

American Mutual Alliance, 168 N. Michigan av., R. 803.

American National Alliance of Czecho-Slovakia, 3734 W. 26th. Frank Horlivy, sec.

American Relief for the German People, 169 N. LaSalle.

American Sunday School Union, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 1321.

American Trotting Assn., 137 S. Ashland bl.

American Unity League, 127 N. Dearborn, R. 408. Dr. John M. Murphy, sec; R. E. Shepherd, treas.

American War Mothers, 205 S. Kedzie

American Welfare Assn. for German Children, Inc., 154 W. Randolph, R. 590.

Angel Guardian Orphan Society, 2001 Devon av. Rev. George Eisenbacher, pres; August Benz, sec.

Anti-Cruelty Society, 155 W. Grand av. Herman J. Streibert, supt.

Anti-Defamation League, 22 W. Monroe, R. 1705. Leon L. Lewis, exec. sec.

Arcardian Beneficial Assn, 534 W. 18th. Joseph Potter, pres; Michael Jaseon, sec-treas.

Archdiocesan Union of the Holy Name Society, 163 W. Washington, R. 314. Cornelius G. Crane, supt.

Assembly's Permanent Com. on Men's Work Presbyterian Church, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 606. Rev. W F. Weir, sec.

Associated Salesmen The, 339 S. Wabash av., R. 302.

Association of Practical Housekeeping Centers, 724 Gilpin pl. Mrs. Paul Mitchell, supt.

Association of Western Union Employees, 309 S. LaSalle, R. 502. Jas. G. Hayes, gen. sec.

B. M. Z. Womens, 19 N. State, 12th fl.

Baptist Women's Missionary, 5740 La Fayette av.

Baptist Young People's Union of America, 125 N. Wabash av., 4th fl. James Asa White, gen. sec.

Bell Clare Athletic & Benevolent Assn., 4008 Lincoln av. Mousel Nicholas, mgr.

Big Sisters, 155 N. Clark, R. 1313—Pres., Mrs. George V. McIntyre V. McIntyre, 4316 Hazel av.; V-Pres.-at-Large, Mrs. Edward Hines, 1456 Ridge av., Evanston; V-Prests. (North Side), Mrs. Archibald R. Eldridge, 503 Barry av., Mrs. Thomas S. Keirnan, 2d V-Pres., 325 Fullerton Pkwy, (South Side), Mrs. Wm. S. Hefferan, 6631 Harvard av., Anna M. Hunt, 2d V-Pres., 5732 Kenwood av., (West Side), Mrs. James Shea, 1210 Des Plaines av., Forest Park, Ill., Mrs. Benedict F. Shanahan, 3544 Jackson bl.;Recording Sec., Mrs. Edward Kirchberg, Crystal Lake, Ill.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Katherine T. Wade, 5234 Michigan av.; Financial Sec., Teresa F. Gaynor, Edgewater Beach Hotel; Treas., Mrs. Michael V. Kannally, 1136 E 46th; Committees—Auditing: Chairman, Mrs. Francis J. Lewis, 4610 Ellis av.; Calendar: Chairman, Mrs. George J. Flanagan, 1443 Washington bl.; Court: Chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Moody, 2134 Orrington av., Evanston; Executive: Chairman, Mrs. George V. McIntyre; Finance: Chairman, Mrs. Harry B. Hurd, 932 Edgemere, Evanston; House. Chairman, Mrs. George W. Mahoney, 701 Gordon ter.; Membership: Chairman, Mrs. Wm. J. Corbett, 4716 Drexel bl.; Publicity: Chairman, Mrs. Wm. J. Clark, 159 N. Waller av.; Revision: Chairman, Mrs. Walter F. Schneider, 965 Edgecomb pl.; Scholarship: Chairman, Agnes M. Fay, 4845 Ellis av.; Tag Day: Chairman, Mrs. D. F. Bremner, 417 Barry av.; Ways and Means, Chairman, Anna R. Ward, 2630 Lake View av.; Welfare: Chairman, Mrs. T. J. Sullivan, 5948 Race av.; Clothing: Chairman, Mrs. Wm. J. Ford, 5352 Lakewood av.

Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church, 740 Rush. Mary A. Randolph, sec.

Board of Hospitals and Homes of M. E. Church, 740 Rush. Rev. W. O. Shephard, pres.

Bohemian Gymnastic Union Sokol Chicago, 2345 S. Kedzie av.

Bohemian Roman Cath. First Central Union, 1436 W. 18th. Jos. J. Moudry, grand sec.

Boy Scouts of America (Chicago Council), 203 S. Dearborn, R. 401. Geo. B. Stephenson, scout exec., district hdqrs. 4758 Broadway, 7 S. Crawford, 4148 S. Halsted, 1550 N. Robey, 304 W. 63d and 1450 E. 63d.

Boys' Brotherhood Republic, 1208 N. Hoyne av. Ruby Nosanow, supervisor.

Buck Private Society A. E. F., 59 E. Adams. Edward M. McGuire, field repr.

Camp Fire Girls, 306 S. Wabash av., R. 1506. Mrs. Elizabeth Moody, sec.

Caslavsti Krajane, 1440 W. 18th.

Casualty Adjusters' Assn. The, 964, 175 W. Jackson bl. M. J. O'Brien, sec. treas.

Catholic Church Extension Society of the U. S. A., 180 N. Wabash av. Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley, D.D., LL.D., pres; Rev. Wm. D. O'Brien, LL.D., v-pres. and genl. sec; John A. Lynch, treas.

Central Council for Nursing Education, 116 S. Michigan av., R. 1500. Carol Martin, exec. sec.

Central Howard Association, 608 S. Dearborn, R. 1542. F. Emory Lyon, supt.

Ceska Americka Jednota Society, 1870 Blue Island av.

Ceska Dobrocenna Spolecnost, 2600 S. Kedzie av. Anton J. Cermak, pres; Rev. Vec Venek, sec.

Cesko Americky Vyslouzikl, 1440 W. 18th.

Chicago Baecker Gesangverein. Meets every Saturday at 1457 Clybourn av.

Chicago Baptist Social Unien, 7 S. Dearborn. C. R. Holden, pres.

Chicago Boys' Brotherhood Republic, 3905 Roosevelt rd. Jack Robbins, supt.

Chicago Christian Endeavor Union, 17 N. Wabash av., R. 411.

Chicago Christian Industrial League, 880-884 S. State. George A. Kilbey, supt.

Chicago Christian Missionary Society, 77 W. Washington. E. J. Davis, pres; Perry J. Rice, exec. sec.

Chicago Church Federation, 77 W. Washington, R. 1304. Walter R. Mee, exec. sec.

Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 5 S. Wabash, R. 1619. Helen M. Bennett, mgr.

Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society, 19 S. LaSale, R. 1309.

Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, 35 W. Dearborn, R. 312. Mrs. Edward M. Collier, exec. sec.

Chicago Council of Social Agencies, 17 N. State, R. 1726. Wilfred S. Reynolds, dir.

Chicago Crime Commission, 21 N La Salle, 9th fl. Edwin W. Sims, pres; W. Rufus Abbott, sec; Henry B. Chamberlin, operating dir.

Chicago District Golf Assn. Green Section, 108 S. LaSalle. Leonard Macomber, chairman.

Chicago First Unity Society, 159 N. State. Alice B. Wakelee, pres; Clara Buell, sec.

Chicago Hebrew Benevolent Assn., 3845 N. Clark. Samuel Frankenstein, pres; J. S. Treuman, sec.

Chicago Historical Society, 632 N. Dearborn cor. Ontario. Clarence A. Burley, pres; Orson Smith, treas; Frank J. Loesch, sec; Caroline M. McIlwaine, librarian; Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther; Collection, Estelle F. Ward, cor. sec.

Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society of M. E. Church. Rev. John Thompson, supt.

Chicago Housewives League. Mrs. John A. Bley, pres; Mrs. Robert E. Holmes, sec-treas. Meet at City Club.

Chicago Inner Mission Society, Augustana Central Home, 1346 N. LaSalle. Rev. J. Jesperson, supt.

Chicago Jewish Relief Committee, 1800 Selden. Marcy I. Berger, sec.

Chicago Joint Relief Com. for Jewish War Sufferers, 720 W. Roosevelt rd. Bernard Horwick, chairman; Saml. Neveleff, mgr.

Chicago Law and Order League, 19 S. LaSale, R. 1305. Arthur B. Farwell, pres.

Chicago League for the Hard of Hearing, 206 E. Superior. Valeria D. McDermott, exec. sec.

Chicago Lutheran Hospital Assn, 155 N. Clark. R 819. Wm. F. Schultz. sec.

Chicago Medical Society, 6th fl. Marshall Field Annex bldg. Hugh M. MacKechnie, pres; Archibald Church, pres. elect; R. R. Ferguson, sec; C. W. Leigh treas.

Chicago Pasteur Institute, 812 N. Dearborn.

Chicago Public School Art Society, 410 S. Michigan, R. 539. Herbert E. Hyde, supt.

Chicago Safety Council The, 10 S. La Salle, R. 501. Harry J. Bell, sec.-mgr.

Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, 64 E. Van Bueren, R. 510.

Chicago Sunday School Assn, 5 S. Wabash, R. 1602.

Chicago Technical League, 179 W. Washington, R. 507. Gilbert F. Costello, mgr.

Chicago Theosophical Assn, 64 E. Van Buren, R. 901. Bessie Loesges, sec.

Chicago Urban League, 3032 S. Wabash av. T. Arnold Hill, exec. sec.

Chicago Woman's Aid, 4622 Grand bl. Sara Feder, sec.

Child Conservation League of America, 205 W. Monroe, 10th fl.

Children's National Tuberculosis Society, 35 S. Dearborn, R. 408. Dr. Paul Burmaster, sec.

Chin Oak Tin Tong Society, 2217 Wentworth av.

Christian Army of Illinois, 4041 S. State. Oscar S. Folmer. mgr.

Christian Science Joint Literature Distribution Committee of Chicago, 202 S. State. Mrs. L. P. Basel, sec-treas.

Church Club of Chicago The, 180 N. Wabash av, R. 515. Curtis E. Camp, pres; Edward C. Surgert, sec.

Church Extension Board, 17 N. State. Joseph H. Ambruster, mgr.

Citizens Assn. of Chicago, 11 S. La Salle, R. 1417. Augustus S. Peabody, pres.

Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, 10 S. LaSalle, Thos. E. Donnelley, chairman; John W. O'Leary, v-chairman; F. W. Armstrong, gen. mgr.

Civic Federation of Chicago, 108 S. La Salle. Henry G. Zander, pres.

Civic Music Association of Chicago, 410 S. Michigan av., R. 637. Herbert E. Hyde, supt.

Civil Service Reform Assn., 35 N. Dearborn, R. 312. James G. Melluish, pres.

Columbus Council, 7000 N. Clark.

Commission on Missions, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 1212. Fredk. C. Reeve, sec.

Committee of Fifteen Inc., 10 S. La Salle, R. 807. Saml. P. Thrasher, supt.

Committee on Conservation and Advance of the M. E. Church, 740 Rush. M. W. Elnes, treas.

Conference Board of Missions Evangelical Church, 10323 Ewing av.

Congregational Church Building Society, 19 S. LaSalle. Rev. George T. McCollum, field sec.

Congregational Educational Society The. Rev. Robert W. Gammon, dist. sec; 19 S. LaSalle.

Congregational Home Missionary Society, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 1318.

Congregational Sunday School Extension Society, 19 W. Jackson bl., R. 200.

Council of Boards of Benevolence of the M. E. Church, 740 Rush. M. W. Ehnes, treas.

Cramford Athletic and Benevolent Assn., 4235 W. 26th. E. Koller, pres; H. Grube, v-pres; G. Buelow, sec; H. Noftz, treas.

Croatian League of Illinois, 2552 Wentworth av. Mato L. Matanovich, sec.

Czecho-Slovak National Council of America, 3734 W. 26th. Jos. Stybr, sec.

Dania Society of Chicago Inc., 1651 N. Kedzie av. Christ Larsen, sec.

Daughters of the American Revolution (Chicago Chapter), 410 S. Michigan av., R. 921. Luelja Z. Gross, regent.

Daughters of the Fraternal Order of Spiritualists, 205 S. Kedzie av.

Delphian Society The. John T. Brown, pres; 320 E. 21st.

DeKoven Benevolent Assn. James Henrigle, mgr; 617 Bunker.

Disabled American Veterans of the World War (Chicago Chapter No. 2). Nathaniel O. Isaacson, relief officer; 179 W. Washington, R. 316.

Drama League of America, 59 E. Van Buren. Harold A. Ehrensperger, exec. sec.

Economic Science Federation, 39 S. State, R. 77.

Edgewater Boy Builders, 5658 Winthrop av.

Educational Aid Society, 110 N. Wabash av., R. 702.

Eleanor Assn. The, 16 N. Wabash av. Jessie Veeder, pres; Grace A. Coulter, gen. sec; Florence D. Bartlett, sec.

Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, 848 N. Dearborn. F. A. Steuert, sec.

Englewood Benevolent Assn, 847 W. 59th. Frank Gobel, pres.

Epworth League, 740 Rush. Chas. E. Guthrie, gen. sec.

Excelo Benevolent Assn, 2438 S. Albany av. Arthur Swanson, pres.

Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois, 166 W. Washington, R. 708. Gifford Ernest, sec.

Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, 166 W. Washington, R. 708. Jay G. Brown, national sec.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 1317.

Ferd LaSalle Frauenchor. Meets every Thursday at 1638 N. Halsted. Alwine Koester, sec.

Finnish Socialist Federation, 3323 N. Clark. Fahle Burman, sec.

Firemen's Association of Chicago, 159 N. State, R. 1509.

Fiume National League, 105 W. Monroe, R. 902. Dominick Jacobellis, sec.

Ft. Sheridan Assn., 21 N. LaSalle, R. 705. Myron E. Adams, mgr.

General Board of Education Presbyterian Church, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 605. Rev. M. Willard Lampe, sec.

General Missionary Board of Free Methodist Church, 1132 Washington bl.

Geographic Society of Chicago, 10 S. LaSalle, R. 1649. Orpheus M. Schantz, treas.

German-American Historical Society, 5 S. Wabash av., R. 1800.

Gideons The, 140 S. Dearborn, R. 308. A. B. T. Moore, natl. sec.

Girl Scouts nc., 326 N. Michigan av. Mrs. Julius E. Weil, sec; Grace E. Temple, treas.

Girls' Friendly Society, 54 E. Scott. Mrs. Robt. B. Gregory, pres; Jane A. Barron, sec.

Grand Opera Choral Alliance (Chicago Branch), 22 Quincy, R. 711. Jacob Resnikoff, sec.

Greater Chicago Guardian's Assn., 306 S. Wabash av., R. 1506. Mrs. Mabel Crawford, chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Hacken, sec.

Greek Community of Chicago, 1101 Peoria. Constantine Karydes, sec.

Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant Aid Society of America, 1336 S. Morgan. Max Horowitz, supt.

Hellenic Liberal Democratic League (Greek), 515-517 S. Halsted. Paul Demas, pres; Alexander Stavrou, sec.

Home Club for Working Mothers with Children, 4206 Ellis av. Mrs. E. B. Kadish, supt.

Homemakers' National Guild, 6143 Kenwood av.

Hospital Library and Service Bureau, 22 E. Ontario.

Hyde Park Protective Assn., 19 S. La Salle. Dr. Saml. A. Wilson, pres.

Illinois Audubon Society, 10 S. LaSalle, R. 1649. Orpheus M. Schantz, pres; Catharine A. Mitchell, sec.

Illinois Baptist State Convention, 125 N. Wabash av., 4th fl.

Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 440 S. Dearborn, R. 550.

Illinois Christian Endeavor Union, 17 N. Wabash av., R. 411.

Illinois Christian Women's Missionary Society, 2425 Jackson bl. Mrs. Lulu C. Hunter, sec.

Illinois Humane Society The, 1145 S. Wabash av. Solomon Sturges, pres; Geo. A. H. Scott, sec.

Illinois League of Women Voters, 153 N. Michigan av. Julia Latrop, pres; Mrs. Adena M. Rich, v-pres; Mrs. Florence B. Peterson, v-pres; Mrs. Willa B. Land, corres. sec; Mrs. Gertrude A. More, rec. sec; Mrs. Pamela Barry, treas; Mrs. Rosa L Murphy, auditor; Edith Rockwood, exec sec.

Illinois Social Hygiene League, 118 W. Grand av. Robt. H. Gault, pres.

Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, 5 N. Wabash av, R. 814. Dr. Ralph Truit, dir.

Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 122 S. Michigan. Marion A. Campbell, exec. sec.

Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, 30 N. LaSalle, R. 1333.

Illinois Sunday School Assn, 128 N. Wells, R. 306. George N. Burnie, gen. sec.

Illinois Vigilance Assn., 106 N. LaSalle, R. 25. Philip W. Yarrow, supt.

Illinois Woman's Home Assn., 1505 N. LaSalle. Freda Haff, supt.

Illinois Woman's Home Missionary Union, 19 S. LaSalle, R. 1331. Mrs. Delia Schmeltz, sec.

Ilova Z. P. S., 1126 W. 18th.

Independent Order of Good Templars, 649 E. 61st.

Indian Fellowship League U. S. A., 106 N. LaSalle, R. 46. Francis M. Cayou, pres.

Industrial Legion of Honor, 154 W. Randolph, R. 593. E. George Thompson, pres.

Industrial Workers of the World, 1001 Madison.

Infant Welfare Thrift Shop, 5327 Lake Park av. Mrs. F. A. Besley and Miss Louise Carlisle, in charge.

Intercollegiate Prohibition Assn, 14 W. Washington, R. 910. H. S. Warner, genl. sec.

International Anti-Cigarette League, 58 W. Washington, R. 607. Mrs. Alice H. Mather, exec. sec.

International Geneva Assn., 420 S. State.

Internationales Maennerchor. Meets every Tuesday at Prudential Hall. Jos. Memmesheimer, dir.

International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, 5 S. Wabash av., R. 1516. High S. Magill, gen. sec.

Iron League, 133 W. Washington, R. 807. Alexander C. Preble, sec.

Isaak Walton League of America, 325 W. Madison, R. 530. C. F. Bennett, exec. sec.

Japanese Young Men's Christian Inst., 747-49 E. 36th.

Jewish Agricultural Society Inc., 702 W. Roosevelt rd., R. 201.

Jewish National Fund Bureau, 118 N. LaSalle, R. 414. Abraham E. Abramovitz, dir.

Jewish Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, 1336 S. Morgan Max Horwich, sec.

Jewish Workers Relief Committee 3159 Roosevelt rd., R. 340.

Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation, 3639 W. 26th. Frank Pertrich, sec.

Jungman No 20 C. S. P. S., 1126 W 18th.

Junior League of Chicago, 5 N. Wabash, R. 814. Lucretia Green, exec. sec.

Juvenile Protective Assn., 800 S. Halsted. Jessie Binford, supt.

Keren Hayesod (Jewish), 118 N. La Salle.

Legislative Voters League, 11 S. La Salle, R. 1417.

Lions International, 332 S. Michigan av., R. 348. Melvin Jones, sec.

Little Wanderers Assn. of America The, 2116 Chicago av.

Lone Scouts of America, 500 N. Dearborn. W. D. Boyce, chf. totem.

Lower North Community Council, 1120 N. Clark. Frieda Foltz, sec.

Lutheran Religious Organizations, 6438 Eggeston av. Edwin Fischmann, bus. mgr.

Marquette Catholic League, 152 Hill.

Memorial Craftsmen of America, 608 S. Dearborn, R. 1264. T. E. Cassidy, sec.

Metaphysical Science Assn., 4624 Sheridan rd. Elizabeth C. Kratzer, pres; Mrs. Helen Wood, sec.

Military Training Camps Assn., 5 S. Wabash, R. 210. Dr. Geo. F. James, sec.

Minute Men of America The, 179 W. Washington, R. 715. James A. Steele, genl. organizer.

Mission and Benevolent Society of German Baptist Churches of Chicago, 3264 Cortland. C. A. Daniel, pres.

Mutual Aid Assn., 2d fl. 1230 E. 63d. James Norton, sec.

Mutual Assistance Society, 154 W. Randoph, R. 356. M. J. McCarthy, sec.

Mutual Improvement Committee of Oriental Consistory, 117 N. Peoria. Rev. David E. Gibson, chairman.

National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, 3207 W. 23d. John Straka, pres, Anthony Wedsar, sec.

National Anti-Cigarette League, 6 W. Randolph, R. 508. Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston, supt.

National Assn. Boards of Pharmacy, 130 N. Wells, R. 906-7. Henry C. Christensen, sec.

National Catholic Welfare Council, 22 E. Ontario.

National Christian Assn., 850 W. Madison. Wm. J. Phillips, sec-treas.

National Federation of Settlements, 17 N. State, R. 1726. Winifred Salisbury, sec.

National Firemen's Assn., 417 S. Dearborn, R. 806. John E. Marsch, sec.

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, 130 N. Wells, R. 905. Francis P. Gibson, grand sec.

National Memorial Assn., 428 E. 35th.

National Reform Assn., 19 S. LaSalle, R. 1321.

National Safety Council, 168 N. Michigan av., 3d fl.

National Women's Trade Union League of America, 311 S. Ashland bl. Elizabeth Christman, sec.

Naturalization League of Illinois, 154 W. Randolph, R. 11.

New Era Movement of Presbyterian Church, 17 N. State, R. 1804. Henry M. Rossiter, sec.

Newsboys and Bootblacks Assn., 2850 Lawrence av. Rev. Kenneth O. Crosby, supt.

North American Anti-Narcotic Society, 20 E. Jackson bl., R. 800. Dr. Wm. W. Veno, sec.

Obilic Society, 1440 W. 18th.

Odd Fellows League, 159 N. State, R. 1232. F. W. Jackson, sec.

Oestreich Galizischebna Abraham, 1221 S. Sangamon. Izrael Leiborvitz, pres; Emanuel Leib, sec.

Olympian Society, 330 E. 21st. John R. Brown, sec.

Opal Athletic Benevolent Assn, 2628 W. 22d.

Order of the Builders for Boys Inc., 159 N. State, R. 1901, F. Lee Powers, sec.

Peoples Special Tax League, 400 N. Michigan av, R. 1011. Edgar H. Libby, mgr.

Pershing Benevolent Assn., 479 W. 26th.

Pilsen Dancers Benefit Assn., 1440 W. 18th.

Playground and Recreation Assn. of America, 21 N. LaSalle, R. 403-4.

Podebradsky No. 24 C. S. P. S., 1126 W. 18th.

Pokrok Loze Chicago No. 34 C. S. J., C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th.

Polish Alma Mater, 1455 Division. Albert F. Soska, pres; Antoinette Garanowska, v-pres; Thomas S. Blachowski, sec; Julius Szczepanski, treas.

Polish National Alliance U. S. A., 1406 Division.

Polish National Council, 984 Milwaukee av.

Polish Roman Catholic Union, 984 Milwaukee av. Nicholas L. Piotrowski, pres; Stanislaus Godzich, sec.

Polish Union of America, 984 Milwaukee av.

Polish Women's Alliance of America, 1309 N. Ashland av. A. Emily Napieralski, pres.

Polish Young Men's Alliance of America, 17218 S. Ashland av. John M. Sienkiewicz, pres; Anthony Rachanski, sec.

Praha No. 13 C. S. P. S., 1126 W. 18th.

Premyslovna S. P J No 5, 1126 W. 18th.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 17 N. State, R. 1810. A. Gordon Bradt, sec.

Presbyterian Church Extension Board, 17 N. State, R. 1806. Rev. Wm. C. Covert, pres.

Private Police and Watchmen Assn., 1826 N. Halsted.

Progressive Culinary Assn., 17 Quincy. Henry Mauer, cor. sec.

Public Ownership League of America, 127 N. Dearborn, R. 1439. Carl D. Thompson, sec.

Purdue Assn. of Chicago, 626 S. Michigan av. Russell E. Gray, sec.

Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Assn., 3441 S. Wabash av.

Railway Postal Clerks' Assn., 1519 S. Dearborn.

Rawson F. L. Center, 127 N. Dearborn. Frank J. Posta, mgr.

Religious Educational Society, 1440 E. 57th. Theo G. Soares, pres.

Religious Hospitoliers of Saint Joseph, 6342 Yale av.

Rip No. 41 C. S. P. S., C. S P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th.

Royal Arcanum Hospital Association, 105 W. Monroe, R. 707. H. S. Burkhardt, pres.; Samuel Pires, sec.

Russian Missionary Society The, 1844 Monroe. Wm. L. Brant, sec.

Rytiri Sv. Jindricha, 1440 W. 18th.

Rytiri Sv. Vaclava, 1440 W. 18th.

Saengerbund Freiheit. Meets every Thursday at Sozjialen Hall, Belmont av. and Paulina. Karl Reckzeh, dir.

St. Andrew Society, 1440 W. 18th.

St. Cyrill and Methodea Society, 1440 W. 18th.

St. Joseph Society, 1440 W. 18th.

St. Margaret's Relief Society, 2501 Monroe. Mrs. Amelia I. McDonnell, pres.-supt.

St. Stephens Society, 1440 W. 18th.

St. Sylvester Society, 1440 W. 18th.

School Children's Aid Society, 840 S. Desplaines. Mrs. Geo. A. McCorkle, pres; Abby Hosmer, cor. sec.

Slovenic American Society, 915 Will.

Slovenic Progressive Benefit Society, 1541 W. 18th. Frank Somrak, pres; Wm. Rus, sec.

Smoke Prevention Assn., 111 N. Dearborn, R. 804.

Social and Benefit Assn., 205 S. Kedzie av.

Socialist Party of Chicago, 1501 Warren av. J. Mahlon Barnes, sec.

Socialist Party of Cook County, 1501 Warren av. J. Mahlon Barnes, sec.

Socialist Party of Illinois, 1501 Warren av. Wm. R. Snow, state exec.

Socialist Party of U. S., 2418 Madison. Otto Branstetter, exec. sec.

Society for Visual Education, 806 W. Washington bl. Forest R. Moulton, sec.

Society of the American Commonwealth, 306 S. Wabash av., R. 910. M. V. Henshaw, pres; Emma C. Beall, sec.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, 1550 S. Michigan av. Geo. N. Malstrom, pres.

Society of Transcendent Science, 177 N. State. Premelel Adaros, pres.

Soil Improvement Committee, 11 S. LaSalle, R. 1101.

Sokel Cesko Americky, 1128 W. 18th.

Sokolice Cesko-Amerike, 1126 W. 18th.

Sokolice Slavsky, 1126 W. 18th.

Spiritualist Missionary Bureau of Chicago, 426 W. 63d. Lora M. Bott, pres.

Stadt Vereinigung des Arbeiter Saengerbundes des Norwestens. Meets 1st Monda at 1536 Clybourn av. F. Seibt, sec.

State Humane Assn., 35 S. Dearborn, R. 302. Mrs. Annie Packard, pres.

Suedseite Liedertafel. Meets every Tuesday at 5153 S. Ashland av. Fr. Beidel, dir.

Supreme Royal Circle of Friends of the World, 3517 Indiana av. Dr. Richard A. Williams, dir.

Swedish Baptist General Conference of America, 155 N. Clark. J. O. Backlund, fin. sec.

Theosophical Society, National Headquarters, 826 Oakdale av. L. W. Rogers, pres.

Chicago Lodge, Theosophical Society, 64 E. Van Buren, R. 901, Library and Reading Room. Book Concern, 64 E. Van Buren, R. 900.

Third Order of St. Francis, 816 S. Clark.

Trade Union Educational League, 118 N. LaSalle, R. 10. Wm. Z. Foster, sec.

Turnverein Eiche. Meets every Thursday at 200 Kensington av. Ed. Hall, dir.

Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs, 2157 W. 19th. Robt. D. Klees, supt.

Unitarian Laymen's League, 105 S. Dearborn, R. 515.

United Accts. and Bkprs. Assn. of Am., 326 River. Chas. A. Sweetland, sec-treas.

United Americans State of Illinois, 108 S. LaSalle, R. 413. J. E. Northcott, sec.

United Italian Benevolent Assn., 645 N. Clark.

United League of America, 2425 N. Halsted. Louis Schmalz, sec.

United Order of Americans, 17 N. La Salle, R. 700. Robert C. Sherrard, pres.

United Societies, 154 W. Randolph, R. 221. Michael Zimmer, pres; Anton J. Cermak, sec.

United Society of Christian Endeavor, 17 N. Wabash av., R. 411.

Unity Fellowship of Practical Christianity, 410 S. Michigan av., R. 1008.

Universal Negro Improvement Assn., 1237 Miller.

Utulna a Sirotcinec, 1126 W. 18th.

Velkorad S. Ill. C. S. P. S., 1126 W. 18th.

Vernost No. 8 C. S. P. S., 1126 W. 18th.

Velkovyhor S. P. J., 1126 W. 18th.

Vesele Bratorstvicis 58 C. S. J., 1126 W. 18th.

Veteran Relief Assn., 8 S. Dearborn, R. 501. Albert A. DeCreete, pres; Charles Oakley, sec; Harold H. Peck, treas.

Veterans of Liberty, 154 W. Randolph, R. 356. Robert J. Halle, sec.

Vlastenky S. P. J. No. 57, 1126 W. 18th.

lastimil Court, 1440 W. 18th.

Vocational Supervision League, 460 S. State. Geo. M. Mead, pres.

Vrenigate Maennerchoere, 169 N. La Salle.

Vykonny Vybor Chigatska Jednota, 1126 W. 18th.

Vysehrad No. 48, C. S. P. S., 1126 W. 18th.

Vyslouzilci Cesko Americky, 1126 W. 18th.

West Side Clover Benevolent Assn, 528 De Koven, Frank Biondo pres; Anthony Mastrandria, sec.

Western Efficiency Society, 327 S. La Salle, R305.

Western Lawn Tennis Assn, 38 S. Dearborn.

Western Skating Assn, 4908 Oakdale av. Frank M. Kalteaux, pres.

Western Society of Engineers, 53 W. Jackson bl., R1735. Edgar S. Nethercutt, sec.

Western Unitarian Conference, 105 S. Dearborn, R515.

White Swan Pleasure & Athletic Assn, 1012 Newton. Chas. Sonnenberg pres; Wallace Dudzinski, sec.

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 2969 Vernon av. Clara D. Pinkham, pres; Ellen J Simpson, dir.

Woman's Church Federation Protectorate, 25 N. Dearborn, R506-07, Mrs. Minnie M. Chapman, supt.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 1134 Washington bl.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of M. E. Ch. 740 Rush. Marie Winterton, sec.

Woman's Home Missionary Society of M. E. Ch. 740 Rush. Marie Winterton, sec.

Woman's National Farm and Garden Assn, 16 N Wabash av. Mrs. Russell Tyson, pres; Mrs. P. L. Richtmyer, sec.

Women's Board of Foreign Missions of Preby Church, 17 N. State, R1808. Mrs. Katharine V. Silverthorn, exec. sec.

Women's International League, 410 S. Michigan av., R1010. Ella Boynton, pres.

Women's Prebyterial Society for Home Missions, 17 N. State, R1803-A. Mrs. Sarah K. Dean, gen sec.

Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, 311 S. Ashland bl. Agnes Nestor, pres; Mary Haney, sec.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Assn, 28 E. Jackson bl., R1411. Frank H. Jones, chairman.

Workers Culture League, 1224 S. Albany av. Abraham Goldberg, sec.

Workers Lyceum Society, 2733 Hirsch bl. N. F. Holm, mgr.

Workers' Party of America, 166 W. Washington, R307. Charles Krumbein, organizer.

World Friendship Information Bureau and Clearing House, 410 S. Michigan

Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, Board of Mgrs., 19 S. La Salle R1600, L. W. Messer, gen sec., Business Office, 19 S. La Salle, R824. S. O. Houser, asst. bus. mgr., Central Dept., 19 S. La Salle 2d. fl., C. & N. W. R. R. Dept., 367 N Karlov av., Chinese Dept., 250 W 22d., Division st. Dept., 1621 Division., Englewood Dept., 501 W. 69th., G. T. R. R. Dept., 3508 W. 51st., Hyde Park Dept., 1400 E. 53d., North av—Larabee Dept., 1508 Larabee., Northwestern Dept., 31 W. Lake., Penna Lines Dept., 2123 W. 58th., Roseland—Pullman Dept., 11028 S. Michigan av., Sears, Roebuck Dept., 3210 Arthington., So. Chicago Dept., 9113 Commercial av., University of Chicago, Student Dept., 58th and Ellis av., Wabash av Dept., 3763 S. Wabash., West Side Dept., 1515 W. Monroe., Wilson av. Dept., 1725 Wilson av.

Young Men's Hebrew Assn, 3350 Douglas bl and 2229 Division.

Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago, Central Branch 59 E. Monroe. Mrs. Belle M. Campbell, pres; Anne Guthrie, gen sec. Central Residence, 830 S. Michigan av., Theresa Clow, dir., Health Education Centre, 101 S. Ashland av., Indiana av. Branch, 3541 Indiana av., Industrial Service Center, 432 S. Peoria. Hyde Park Center, 5494 Kenwood av., West Side Branch, 318 S. Ashland av.

Zasmutska B., No. 40, J. C. D., 1126 W 18th

Zion Society for Israel, 1261 S Halsted.

Zionist Organization of America, 118 N. La Salle, R414.

Zora Singing Society, 1827 Blue Island av.

SOCIETIES—SECRET AND BENEFICIAL

AMERICAN INSURANCE UNION

Home Office—Columbus, Ohio.
Hon. John J. Lentz—Pres.
George W. Hoglan—Sec.
Chicago Office—R. 1619, 159 N. State. Charles L. Moak, Frank H. Knapp, Nat Rep for Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin.

CHICAGO CHAPTERS

Central No. 1508—Meets at 159 N. State R. 512. Elizabeth A. Clary, pres., 901 Edgecomb pl.

Chicago No. 1533—Meets at 19 W. Adams. Mattie Brown, pres., 4138 Lake Park av.

Douglas Park No. 1527—Meets at 4051 Madison. Emily Birch, pres., 140 N. Latrobe av.

Eagle No. 1509—Meets at 3349 North av. Julia Lenz, pres., 1969 W. Grand av.

Esther No. 1502—Meets at 9130 Commercial av. Annie Davis, pres., 3212 E. 91st st.

Evening Star No. 1507—Meets at 115th and Michigan av. Anna Davis, pres., 3212 E. 91st.

Friendship No. 1530—Meets at 1451 W. 103d. Mary M. Harper, pres., 9761 Winston av.

Humboldt Park No. 1505—Meets at 2804 North av. Jennie Hansen, pres., 1730 N. Whipple.

Independent No. 1541—Meets at West Lake and Francisco av. Bertha Mueller, pres., 206 N. Latrobe av.

Irving No. 1535—Meets at I.O.O.F. Hall, Irving Park. Nellie Corey, pres., 4348 N. Keeler av.

Irving Park No. 576—Meets at 4240 Irving Park blvd. George Reilly, pres., 2926 Eastwood av.

Jefferson No. 1545—Meets at 4201 Armitage av. Anna Schaffner, pres., 3309 Pierce av.

McKinley Park No. 1511—Meets at 2647 W. 35th. Katherine O'Brien, pres., 355 E. 60th.

Logan No. 1526—Meets at W. Lake and Francisco av. Agnes Kester, pres., 2065 Roosevelt rd.

Martha Washington No. 1506—Meets at 6323 Harvard av. Rose Heantsch, pres., 5527 Wentworth av.

Martha Washington No. 2304—Meets at Ashland and Milwaukee av. Helen Marston, pres., 35 S. Kedzie av.

Naomi No. 1501—Meets at 75th and Ellis av. Mabel Aubechen, pres., 843 E. 88th pl.

Perseverance No. 1517—Meets at 2936 N. Kedzie av. Mabel Bowen, pres., 2615 N. Richmond.

Royal Star No. 1503—Meets at 115th and Michigan av. Mabel Carlson, pres., 318 W. 112th.

Sheridan No. 1524—Meets at W. Lake and Francisco av. Elizabeth Sullivan, pres., 1330 N. Waller av.

Sherman No. 1521—Meets at 63d and Englewood av. Helen Thomas, pres., 7125 Emerald av.

Frances E. Willard No. 1516—Meets at 1521 W. 63d. Jennie Odom, pres., 5641 S. Seeley av.

Young America No. 2301—Meets at 161 N. Kedzie av. J. L. Hedberg, pres., 4157 N. Cicero av.

AMERICAN LEGION

Department of Illionis—Commander, Charles W. Schick, Chicago; Sr V-Commander, Wm. D. Knight, Rockford; Jr V-Commander, Wm. J. Gerardo, Toluca; Adjutant, Wm. Q. Setliffe, Charleston; Service Officer, R. G. Swindell, Chicago.

Department of Illinois Service Office—21 N. La Salle, R. 707. R. G. Swindell, Service Officer.

Cook County Association—21 N. La Salle, R. 707. Howard Savage, pres.

Chicago Posts

Chipilly No. 310—1550 S Michigan av. H. O. Johnson, com.

Edison Park No. 541—6700 Edison Park av. Felix Stahl, com.

Englewood No. 61—6345 S. Halsted.

Hyde Park—1600 Hyde Park bl.

John Swift—Geo. J. Essex, com.

Lake View—C. B. Thompson, com.

Naval Post No. 372, Dept of Ill.—ft, E Randolph. H. D. Hummel, com; L. A. Higgins sr v-com; C. E. Cross, jr v-com; C. G. Spoerer, finance officer; G. G. Speir, adj; C. W. Shull, chaplain; D. A. Anderson, post surg; L. W. Race, sergt at arms.

Norman J Cornwall No. 275—205 S Kedzie av.

North Shore—5658 Winthrop av.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. (American)

County Board—Meets 2d Sunday at Emmett Memorial Hall. Patk. Enright, pres; M. J. Murray, vice-pres; Martin R. McHale rec. sec; Peter Doody, fin. sec; James A. Kilbride, treas; James Cleary, sergt at arms; Rev. F. L. Reynolds, chaplain; John J. Geraghty, past co. pres.

Subordinate Divisions.

No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Emmett Memorial Hall. J. P. Keating, pres; Patk. Kelleher, v-pres; Robt. Stack, rec. sec; Thos. McIntyre, fin. sec; John Moore, treas.

No. 2—Meets 2d Thursday at 318 E. 71st. J. J. McCarthy, pres; D. J. Gallagher, v-pres; P. J. Convoy, rec. sec; S. Clerihon, fin. sec; Thomas Convoy, treas.

No. 5—Meets at 3929 Madison. J. J. Broderick, pres; M. J. Furlong, v-pres; J. J. Ryan, rec. sec; J. Fitzgerald, fin. sec; P. Doody, treas.

No. 6—Meets 1st Sunday at 47th and Halsted. M. W. Delaney, pres; Chas. O'Malley, v-pres; M. Golden, rec. sec; P. C. Burns, fin. sec; M. Gordon, treas.

No. 7—Meets 1st Tuesday at Emmett Memorial Hall. James E. O'Brien, pres; Mark Hardin, v-pres; Patk. Foley, rec. sec; John J. Crowley, fin. sec; Thomas A. O'Brien, treas.

No. 8—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at 19 W. Adams. John J. Hurley, pres; M. R. McHale, v-pres; L. J. Albright, rec. sec; Michl. Fee, fin. sec; T. J. Monahan, treas.

No. 9—Meets 1st Sunday at 92d and Baltimore av. James J. O'Brien, pres; James McCormick, v-pres; John J. O'Brien, rec. sec; F. J. Dwyer, fin. sec; P. T. O'Sullivan, treas.

No. 10—Meets 1st Saturday and 3d Sunday at 3900 North av. Thomas R. Judge, pres; J. J. Mahoney, v-pres; F. J. Kilcran, rec sec; J. J. Hall, fin. sec; J. A. McKay, treas.

No. 13—Meets 69th and Ashland av. S. J. Maloney, pres; F. J. Ryan, v-pres; Thos. A. Gilligan, rec. sec; James Devitt, fin. sec; J. E. Long, treas.

No. 14—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 91st and Langley av. George Mullaney, pres; James O'Connor, v-pres; M. J. Lyddon, rec. sec; P. J. Lavan, fin. sec; J. J. Walsh, treas.

No. 15—Meets 3d Wednesday at 332 S. Albany av. P. B. Hayes, pres; F. Shea v-pres; M. S. Furlong, rec. sec; D. J. Sullivan, fin. sec; C. L. Byers, treas.

No. 18—Meets 1st Monday at 3929 Madison. Thomas McNamara, pres; M. J. Quinn, v-pres; T. P. Mahoney, rec. sec; Thomas M McNamara, fin sec; J. J. Mahoney, treas.

No. 19—Patrick Kennedy, pres; James Thomas, v-pres; J. J. Conroy, rec. sec, 5622 S. May; Thomas Hayes, fin. sec; P. Meaney, treas.

No. 20—Meets 1st Saturday at Emmett Memorial Hall. E. J. Rice, pres; E. Quinn, v-pres; John Sinnott, rec sec; P. P. Horan, fin sec; P. Enright, treas.

No. 21—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Webster and Sheffield av. J. J. Brennan, pres; S. S. Harrison, v-pres; E. F. Gannon, rec. sec; Earl Harrington, fin. sec; Martin Jeffers, treas.

No. 23—Meets 1st Sunday at 5443 S. Ashland av. James McCann, pres; P. J. Carey, v-pres; J P Kinnerk, rec. sec; M. O'Brien, fin. sec; J. J. Hyland, treas.

No. 26—Meets 1st Sunday at 5444 Wentworth av. P. J. Reynolds, pres; M. E. Clark, v-pres; Wm. J. Grace, rec. sec; John Kettrick, fin. sec; A. Kenny, treas.

No. 27—Meets 1st Sunday at 3811 Archer av. P. J. Nulty, pres; P. F. Conway, v-pres; J. P. Nulty, rec. sec; J. F. Cronin, fin. sec; J. Larney, treas.

No. 29—Meets at 11528 S. Michigan av. J. J. Carney, pres; P Mayes, v-pres; A McSherry, rec sec; G. E. Byrne, fin. sec; J. J. Legier, treas.

No. 30—Meets 10600 Torrence av. Wm. Crilly, pres; John M. Golden, v-pres; H. Stevenson, rec. sec; J. Stevenson, fin. sec; N. Duffy, treas.

No. 33—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 63d and Cottage Grove av. S. E. Cronican, pres; M. J. Murray, v-pres; T. J. Conroy, rec. sec; J. J. Gleason, fin. sec; B. J. Cusack, treas.

No. 35—Meets 1st Sunday at 3749 S. Halsted. J. J. Hawkins, pres; Thomas O'Brien, v-pres; John Coffey, rec. sec; J. J. Kavanaugh, treas; Joseph Dailey, fin. sec.

No. 36—Meets at 63d and Cottage Grove av. Wm. H. McMahon, pres; J. M. Gleason, v-pres; Thomas McGowan, rec. sec; Thomas Moriarty, fin. sec; J. J. Fitzgerald, treas.

No. 40—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at 75th and Drexel bl. John D. Casey, pres; Wm. Horan, v-pres; A. McIntyre, rec. sec; P. P. Casey, fin. sec; E. Smith, treas.

LADIES' AUXILARY A. O. H.

State Board—718 Garrick Bldg. 64 W. Randolph. Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter, Past National Pres., 5524 Indiana av., Chicago; Mrs. Anna E. Johnson, State Pres., 1320 Fuller, Chicago; Mrs. Anna M. Condon, State Secretary, 115 Youngs av., Joliet; Mrs. Rose Mulholland, State Vice Pres., 500 Superior, Ottawa; Mrs. Winifred Walsh, State Treas., 6600 S. Ashland av., Chicago.

County Officers—Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter, County Pres., 5524 Indiana av., Chicago; Mrs. Mary C. O'Connell, County Vice Pres., 3139 Lexington, Chicago; Mrs Anna Uarron, County Secretary, 6153 S. Rockwell, Chicago; Mrs. Hannah E. Ryan, County Treas., 478 S. California av., Chicago.

Subordinate Divisions

No. 1—McLaughlin meets 2d Thursday at 319 E. 71st.

No. 2—Curry meets 2d Tuesday at 5436 Wentworth av.

No. 3—Johnson meets 2d Tuesday at 1320 Fuller.

No. 4—Pal Thea Hall meets 1st Tuesday at 931 E. 55th.

No. 5—Holy Name meets 2d Friday at State and Superior.

No. 6—O. Hanley meets 2d Tuesday at 6533 Cottage Grove av.

No. 7—Napoleon Hall meets 4th Friday at 3958 5th av.

No. 8—Spear meets 3d Sunday at 2353 S. Millard av.

No. 9—Shrman Park meets 2d Thursday at 52d and Racine av.

No. 10—Our Lady of Sorrows Hall meets 1st Monday at Albany av.

No. 11—Kaper's Hall meets 1st Monday at 3174 N. Clark.

No. 15—Annunciation meets 3d Tuesday at Hermitage and North av.

No. 16—Shea meets 3d Tuesday at 2986 Archer av.

No. 17—Rebman's meets 2d Friday at 4130 W. Lake.

No. 19—Swan's Hall meets 3d Wednesday at 9139 Commercial av.

No. 20—Stadelman meets 3d Monday at 1553 W. 69th.

No. 21—Holy Rosery meets 3d Tuesday at 115th and South Park.

No. 23—Visitation Hall meets 3d Monday at 5438 S. Halsted.

No. 25—St. Cyrel's meets 2d Monday at 6359 Dante av.

No. 28—Lady of Victory meets 2d Tuesday.

No. 29—Our Lady of Sorrows meets 3d Friday at Albany av.

No. 30—St. Sylvester meets 2d Tuesday at Palmer Square.

No. 32—Holy Angel's Hall meets 1st Wednesday at Oakwood bl.

No. 33—Moore's meets 2d Friday at 7716 N. Ashland av.

No. 35—Pusie Hall meets 4th Wednesday at 901 E. 75th.

No. 36—St. Edward's Hall meets 2d Monday at Sunnyside av.

No. 38—Lady of Mercy Hall meets 1st Tuesday.

No. 41—Kelly meets 2d Thursday at 7343 Cottag Grove av.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BLUE GOOSE

Illinois Pond—C. G. Wonn, most loyal gander; W. E. McCullough, supervisor of the flock; J. E. Guy, keeper of the golden goose egg; P. J. V. McKian, wielder of the goose quill. 175 W. Jackson bl.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

Grand Lodge—Fred C. Robinson, grand sec. Congress Hotel, 504 S. Michigan av.

Chicago Lodge No. 4—174-176 W. Washington. Gustav W. Nothdurft, sec.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN

Home Office, Des Moines, Ia.—Geo N. Frink, pres; W. E. Davy, sec; H. W. Meyers, state mgr. Wheaton, Ill.

Chicago Offices—Geo. D. Gordon, S. Side dist mgr., 250 W. 61st pl; T. J. Ryan, West Side dist mgr., 377 N. Avers av; M. J. Clark, N. Side dist mgr., 4631 Winthrop av; Jos. M. Greenwald, S. Chicago dist mgr., 9154 Commercial av.

Burnside Homestead—Meets 3d Sunday at 93d and Langley.

Englewood Homestead—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 6152 S. Halsted.

Enterprise Homestead—Meets 1st Friday at 2001 ? 22d.

Garfield Homestead—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Francisco and Lake.

Harlem Homestead—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at n. w. cor. Cicero av and Erie.

Harmony Homestead—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Morrison Hotel.

Liberty Homestead—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 61st and Langley av.

Lincoln Homestead—Meets 3d Wednesday at 909 Center.

New Country Homestead—Meets 3d Saturday at s. w. cor. Canalport and Jefferson.

Pershing Homestead—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at Diversey and Sheffild avs.

Progressive Homestead—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 69th and Halsted.

Roseland Homestead—Meets 3d Tuesday at 11145 Michigan av.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

High Court—High Chief Ranger, Thos. H. Cannon, 1225 Chicago Stock Exch. Bldg; Vice High Chief Ranger, Simeon Viger, 16 Dartmouth, Lawrence, Mass; High Sec., Thos. F. McDonald, 1228 Chicago Stock Exch. Bldg; High Treas., Gustave Keller, Appleton, Wis; High Medical Examiner, Dr. J. P. Smyth, 5458 S. State, Chicago, Ill.

Illinois State Court—State Chief Ranger, Wm. F. Ryan, 712 Federal, Chicago, Ill; State Vice Chief Ranger, Peter Reinhard, Streator, Ill; State Sec., Nicholas V. Fischer, 1329 Chicago Stock Exch. Bldg; State Treas., James Burke, 2028 Pierce av, Chicago, Ill.

Subordinate Courts

Northwest District

Adam Mickiewicz No. 1160—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at St. Mary's of Angels Hall, 1814 N. Hermitage av.

Andreas Hofer No. 305—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at St. Aloysius Hall, 1520 N. Claremont av.

Annunciation No. 28—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Annunciation Hall, 1651 N. Hermitage av.

Barzynski No 995—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Stanislaus Hall, Bradley and Noble.

Boleslaus No. 1587—Meets 1st and 3d Monadys at St. John Cantius Parish Hall, Chicago av. and Carpenter.

Casimir The Great No. 1443—Meets 3d Thursday at Kostka Parish Hall, Bradley and Noble.

Christopher Columbus No. 233—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Boniface Hall, Noble and Cornell.

Frederick Chopin No. 1399—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kostka Hall, Noble and Bradley.

Holy Innocents No. 688—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 1455 Superior.

Hynes No. 670—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Our Lady of Angels Hall, Avers av. and Iowa.

Kelvin Grove No. 845—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Genevieve's Hall, Lavergne and Armitage avs.

Kordecke No. 849—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Nowak Hall, Custer and Leavitt.

Kosciuszko No. 285—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Holy Trinity Hall, 1110 Noble.

Leo No. 1464—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Hetrick's Hall, 4201 Armitage av.

Manning No. 266—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at St. Sylvester Hall, Richmond and Palmer.

Marquette No. 13—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at St. Columbkill's Hall, Grand and Marshfield avs.

Mikolys Kopernika No. 1478—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Nowak's Hall, 2129 N. Leavitt.

Piasta No. 1394—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nowak's Hall, N. Leavitt and Custer.

Pope Leo XIII. No. 1485—Meets 2d and 4th week at Kostka Hall, Noble and Bradley.

Pulaski No. 482—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at St. Stanislaus Hall, cor. Noble and Bradley.

St. Ambrozy No. 1480—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Holy Trinity Parish Hall, 1114 Noble.

St. Boleslawn No. 1595—Meets 3d Tuesday at St. Mary of Angels Parish Hall, 1800 N. Hermitage av.

St. Boniface No. 43—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Boniface Hall, Noble and Cornell.

St. Czeslawn No. 641—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Nowak's Hall, 2128 N. Leavitt.

St. Felix No. 1578—Meets 2d Wednesday at Holy Innocent's Hall, Superior and Bickerdike.

St. Florian No. 1284—Meets 1st Friday and 3d Wednesday at Holy Trinity Hall, 1118 Noble.

St. Hubert No. 45—Meets 3d Thursdays at Northwest Hall, North and Western avs.

St. Hyacinth No. 1197—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at St. Hyacinth Hall, Lawndale av. and Wolfram.

St. John Berchman's No. 1692—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at St. Berchman's Hall, 2517 Logan bl.

St. John Vantius No. 896—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. John Cantius Hall, Carpenter and W. Chicago av.

St. John Gwalbert No. 864—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Stanislaus Hall, Bradley and Noble.

St. Mark No. 23—Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Friday at St. Mark's Hall, Cortez and Campbell av.

St. Martin Pope No. 1143—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at St. Stanislaus Hall, Noble and Bradley.

St. Mary Lourdskez No. 1643—Meets 1st Sunday at S. S. Cyrill and Met. Church, N. Kildare av. and Walton.

St. Maximillian No. 1368—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at St. John Cantius Hall, Carpenter and W. Chicago av.

St. Philomena No. 398—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at N. Kedvale av. and Cortland.

St. Rochus No. 1008—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at St. Aloysius Hall, Claremont av. and Lemoyne.

St. Stanislaus No. 69—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 1118 Noble.

St. Stanislaus B. M. No. 1427—Meets 3d Wednesday at Parish Hall, Lorel and Belden avs.

St. Stefana No. 901—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 1032 Chicago av.

St. Valentine No. 1001—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at St. Stanislaus Hall, Noble & Bradley.

St. Viateur No. 1000—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at St. Viateur's Hall, Addison and Kedvale av.

St. Vincent Ferr No. 174—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at St. Stanislaus Hall, Noble & Bradley.

Santa Maria No. 1167—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Hyacinth Hall, Wolfram and Lawndale av.

Sigmund No. 107. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 1118 Noble.

Sobieski No. 554—Meets Thursday after 1st and 3d Sunday at St. Hedwig's Hall, Lyndale and Hamilton av.

Windthorst No. 74—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at LeMoyne and Claremont av.

Xaxier No. 368—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 2836 Warsaw av.

Midwest District

Austin No. 81—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Spaulding's Hall, 5036 Chicago av.

Columbia No. 2—Meets 2d Fridays and 4th Sundays at Nelson's Hall, 2001 Chicago av.

Feehan No. 452—Meets 3d Sundays at Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden av. and Tayolr.

Holy Family No. 1—Meets 1st Saturdays and 3d Sundays at Garfieldian Hall, 4039 Madison.

Holy Ghost No. 679—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Medora Hall, Keeler av. and Van Buren.

Presentation No. 731—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Napoleon Hall, 3956 5th av.

St. Agatha No. 556—Meets 1st Sunday and 3d Monday at Fitzgibbon's Hall, Roosevelt rd. and Albany av.

St. Ignatius No. 18—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Napoleon Hall, 3958 5th av.

St. Louis No 1030—Meets 3d Wednesday at Napoleon Hall, 3956 5th av.

St. Mels No. 157—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Garfieldian Hall, 4039 Madison.

St. Patrick No. 12—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Eagle Hall, 2843 Madison.

St. Rose of Lima No. 145—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Mt. Vernon Hall, 11 S Crawford av.

Unity No. 907—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Our Lady of Sorrows Hall, 332 S. Albany av.

Western Reserve No. 19—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Eagle Hall, 2847 Eagle.

Southwest District

Blessed Sacrament No. 188—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Lawndale Hall, 3435 Ogden av.

Blessed Virgin No. 38—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Phillips Hall, 328 S. Albany av.

Cadets of St. Juray No. 1600—Meets 1st and 3d Saturadys at St. Joseph Hall, 730 W 17th pl.

Douglas Park No. 917—Meets 2d Friday and 4th Sunday at St. Agatha's Hall, S. Kedzie av. and Douglas bl.

Goerres No. 121—Meets 3d Sunday at St. Francis Hall, 1208 Newberry av.

Good Shepherd No. 1800—Meets 2d Monday at Good Shepherd Hall, 2719 S. Kolin av.

Harmony No. 660—Meets 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at Sodality Hall, 1101 S. May.

Holy Fac No. 316—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Paul's Hall, 2131 W. 2d pl.

Holy Trinity No. 98—Mets last Thursday at School Hall, Taylor and Lincoln.

Karel IV. No. 1502—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Blessed Agnes Hall, 2651 S. Central Pk. av.

Lawndale No. 689—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lawndale Hall, Ogden and Trumbull avs.

Notre Dame No. 5—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Frontenac Hall, 1346 Oregon av.

Pilsen No. 1421—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bohemian-Amer. Hall 1436 W. 18th.

S. S. Cyrill and Meth. No. 580—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Semradek's Hall, 1333 S. Komensky av.

S. S. Peter and Paul N. 764—Meets 2d Saturday at Bohemian-Amer Hall, 1436 W. 18th.

Sacred Heart No. 3—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Loyola Hall, W. 18th and Peoria.

St. Albert No. 62—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Adalbert Ch. 1654 W. 17th.

St. Aloysius No. 27—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Sodality Hall, S. May and 11th.

St. Ambrose No. 29—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Paul's Hall, 22d pl and Hoyne av.

St. Andrew's No. 1290—Meets 2d Tuesday at Bohemian-Amer. Hall, 1441 W 18th.

St. Ann No. 921—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Pettkoske's Hall, W. 18th pl. and S. Leavitt.

St. Casimir No. 334—Meets 3d Wednesday at Kucki's Hall, 3059 W. 22d.

St. Charles Borromeo No. 59—Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Tuesday at Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden av. and Taylor.

St. Clement No. 768—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Vitus Hall, 1818 S. Paulina.

St. Dionysius No. 310—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 5036 W. 29th pl.

St. Dominick No. 445—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at St. Pius Hall, W. 19th and Ashland av.

St. Emanuel No. 973—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Simek Hall, W. 24th and S. Whipple.

St. Ferdinand No. 202—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Francis Hall, 1208 Newberry av.

St. Francesco de Paola No. 621—Meets 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at Mathw's Hall, Taylor and Whipple.

St. Francis No. 54—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at St. Pius Hall, W. 19th and Ashland av.

St. Francis No. 1612—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Parish Hall, 2432 S. California av.

St. Francis Xavier No. 737—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Luczak Hall, 3028 W. 22d.

St. Ivan K No. 1377—Meets 2d Sunday at Holy Trinity Hall, 1850 S. Throop.

St. Jiri No. 1313—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Semradek's Hall, 1331 S. Komensky av.

St. John of God No. 1796—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at Sherman Pk. Club Room, 53d and Loomis.

St. Joseph No. 8—Meets 1st Sunday and 3d Friday at Sodality Hall, S. May and 11th.

St. Jurija No. 960—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at St. Stephen's Hall, 1853 W. 22d pl.

St. Ladislav No. 866—Meets 2d Tuesday at Simek Hall, W. 24th and Whipple.

St. Mathias No. 521—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Simek Hall, W. 24th and Whipple.

St. Michael Archangel No. 208—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at St. Adalbert Hall, W 17th and Paulina.

St. Norbert No. 637—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Simk Hall, W. 24th and Whipple.

St. Onufry No. 322—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Adalbert's Hall, W 17th and Paulina.

St. Pius No. 4—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at St. Pius Hall, 19th and Ashland av.

St. Procopius No. 443—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Bohemian-Amer. Hall, 1440 W 18th.

St. Rose de Pompei No. 1249—Meets 1st Saturday at West Side Auditorium, 1201 Taylor.

St. Rudolph No. 508—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Bohemian-Amer. Hall, 1440 W. 18th.

St. Sebastian No. 259—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Francis Hall, 1208 Newberry av.

St. Sylvester No. 860—Meets 3d Saturday at Bohemian-Amer. Hall, 1440 W. 18th.

St. Vincenzo No. 50—Meets 2d Monday at St. Francis Hall, 1208 Newberry av.

St. Vitus No. 525—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Parish Hall, DeKoven and Desplaines.

St. Wencelaus No. 399—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Bohemian-Amer Hall, 1440 W 18th.

Santa Barbara No. 1044—Meets 1st Saturday at West Side Auditorium, 1201 Taylor.

Sherman No. 228—Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Tuesday at Sodality Hall, S May and 11th.

Washington No. 286—Meets 3d Sunday at Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden av. and Taylor.

North District

Cathedral No. 36—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Assembly Hall, E. Chicago av. and Cass.

Holy Name No. 14—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Cathedral Hall, E. Chicago av. and State.

Immaculate Conception No. 30—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Amer. Hall, 1427 No. Park av.

Kettelor No. 88—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Lasker's Hall, 4717 Lincoln av.

Mt. Carmel No. 76—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Wells Hall, 3144 N. Clark.

St. Alphonsus No. 40—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Parish Hall, Southport and Oakdale avs.

St. Benedict No. 24—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at St. Joseph Hall, Hill and Franklin.

St. Henry No. 51—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Parish Hall, Devon and Ridge avs.

St. Martin No. 34—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at St. Michael Hall, 443 Eugenie.

St. Michael No. 33—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Columbus Hall, 646 W. North av.

St. Vincent No. 87—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Michaels Hall, 443 Eugenie.

Vincent de Paul No. 31—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Lyceum Hall, 2227 Sheffield av.

South District

Agnew No. 987—Meets 2d Sunday at Fraternity bldg, 19 W. Adams.

Alice No. 1216—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Marquette Hall, 6654 S. Halsted.

All Saints No. 9—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Mahnke's Hall, W 26th and Normal av.

Boyle O'Reilly No. 173—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Parish Hall, Wallace and W. 25th.

Brian Boru No. 931—Meets 4th Sunday at Gaugers Hall, 3714 S. Halsted.

Calumet No. 138—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Valentine's Hall, W. 103d and Charles.

Corpus Christi No. 975—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Clara's Hall, E. 64th and Woodlawn av.

Damon No. 134—Meets 2d Thursday at St. Rose of Lima Hall, W. 48th and S. Marshfield av.

Daniel No. 824—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at St. Elizabeth Hall, 21 E. 41st.

Englewood No. 1009—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Ogden Pk. Hall, W. 65th and Racine av.

Eustachius No. 283—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Im. Conception Hall, 1039 W. 31st.

Garfield No. 1119—Meets 3d Tuesday at Kenny's Hall, 5438 S. Halsted.

Holy Angels No. 179—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Kenwood Hall, 4308 Cottage Grove av.

Holy Cross No. 1568—Meets 4th Sunday at St. Michael's Hall, E 83d and Brandon av.

Holy Rosary No. 131—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Reading's Hall, 11526 Michigan av.

Isabella No. 449—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Sullivan's Hall, 302 W 47th.

Joan of Arc No. 1129—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at De Lasalle Hall, 3019 Lake Pk av.

Lady of Good Counsel No. 401—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Parish Hall, 3528 S. Hermitage av.

Laval No. 41—Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Monday at Eagel Hall, 3759 Archer av.

Maine No. 832—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Eagle Hall, 9231 Houston av.

National No. 1405—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Vercelli Hall, 11405 Michigan av.

Nativity No. 11—Meets 4th Tuesday at Gangers Hall, 3714 S. Halsted.

Newman No. 400—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at K. of C. Hall, E 62d and Cottage Grove av.

O'Donnell No. 212—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Union Bank Hall, E. 92d and Baltimore av.

Ohm No. 673—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at K. P. Hall, 180 W. Washington.

Roseland No. 1351—Meets 2d Saturday at Holy Mary Rosary Hall, W. 108th and Perry av.

S. S. Peter and Paul No. 752—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Peter and Paul Hall, W 37th pl and Paulina.

St. Agnes No. 37—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle Hall, 3759 Archer av.

St. Ailbe No. 435—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Joachim's Hall, 9035 Langley av.

St. Andreas No. 135—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Mauritius Hall, W. 36th and S. Hoyne av.

St. Anthony No. 92—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Young's Hall, 2958 Wallace.

St. Augustinus No. 359—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at St. Augustine Hall, W. 50th and Laflin.

St. Bernard No. 176—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Ryan's Hall, W 67th and Halsted.

St. Brenden No. 409—Meets 2d Friday at Gauger's Hall, 3700 S. Halsted.

St. Bridget No. 42—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Finucane's Hall, Archer av and Loomis.

St. Cecilia No. 57—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Sullivan's Hall, 301 W. 47th.

St. Columbanus No. 1684—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at E 71st and Calumet av.

St. Cyprian No. 857—Meets 3d Sunday at St. Peter's Hall, Clark and Polk.

St. Edward No. 736—Meets 2d Tuesdays at Slovaki Hall, 1700 W. 48th.

St. Elizabeth No. 22—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at St. Elizabeth's Hall, E. 41st nr. Wabash av.

St. Fabian No 1597—Meets 1st Saturday at St. Michael's Hall, W. 48th and Robey.

St. Francis de Sales No. 1078—Meets 2d Monday at Parish Hall, E 88th & Commercial av.

St. George No. 48—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. George Hall, W. 31st and Bonfield.

St. Hedwig No. 918—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Columbia Hall, W. 48th and Paulina.

St. Jacob No. 1237—Meets 2d Saturday at New School Hall, W. 47th and Robey.

St. Jean Baptiste No. 52—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at School Hall, 923 W. 50th pl.

St. John No. 6—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Dake's Hall, 10 W. 18th.

St. John Nepomuk No. 437—Meets 3d Saturday at De Bello's Hall, W 30th and Wallace.

St. Lawrence No. 35—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Pusey's Hall, E. 75th and Drexel av.

St. Leo No. 661—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Cosmopolitan Hall, W. 79th and Halsted.

St. Liborius No. 108—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at St. Martin's Halls, 5836 Princeton av.

St. Ludwig Jaeger No. 247—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at St. Augustin Hall, W. 50th and Laflin.

St. Mary No. 10—Meets 1st Friday at Fraternity Hall, 19 W. Adams.

St. Mauritius No. 97—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Augustine Hall, W. 50th and Laflin.

St. Monica No. 279—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Monica's Hall, 58 W. 37th.

St. Nicholas No. 20—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Mahnke's Hall, W. 26th and Normal av.

St. Nicholas No. 294—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Reading's Hall, 11528 Michigan av.

St. Patrick No. 21—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Swan Hall, 9139 Commercial av.

St. Peter No. 26—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at St. Peter's Hall, 816 S. Clark.

St. Raphael No. 722—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at St. Raphael Hall, 6015 S. Justine.

St. Raymond No. 320—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at I. O. S. Hall, E. 101st and Ewing av.

St. Stephen No. 1623—Mets 1st Saturday at Sacred Heart Hall, W. 46th and Lincoln.

St. Theodore No. 865—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 5145 S. Robey.

St. Thomas No. 15—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Jackson Hall, 1447 E. 55th.

St. Williams No. 343—Meets 3d Tuesday at Lavin's Hall, W. 51st and Peoria.

St. Willibrod No. 1324—Mets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Parish Hall, 11406 Edbrooke av.

Schorlemer No. 175—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, 3924 Wentworth av.

Three Kings No. 234—Meets 2d and 4th Tusdays at Mahnke's Hall, W. 26th and Normal av.

XIV. Holy Martyrs No. 625—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall, W. 70th and S. May.

Englewood District

Our Lady of Solace No. 280—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lundguist Hall, W. 61st and Morgan.

St. Anne No. 39—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lodge Hall, 5519 S. LaSalle.

St. Basil No. 1071—Mets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 5443 S. Ashland av.

St. Gabriel No. 16—Meets 2d Saturday and 4th Sunday at McNally's Hall, W. 47th and Halsted.

St. Malachy No. 904—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Uhlhorn's Hall, 6301 S. Racine av.

Sarsfield No 977—Meets 2d Saturday and 4th Sunday at McDermott's Hall, 5443 S. Ashland av.

Tom Moore No. 115—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at McNalley's Hall, 4659 S. Halsted.

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Fort Dearborn, No. 1763—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 1500 N. Clark.

Aurora, No. 1768—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 2802 W. North av.

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North Chicago, No. 1958—Meets 1st Wednesday at 3159 Southport av.

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H. G. Dillenberg, No. 2156—Meets 1st and 3d Thurdays at 19 W. Adams.

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Lincoln, No. 2800—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at 646 W. North av.

Harmony, No. 2811—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 20th and Ashland av.

Old Hickory, No. 2885—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 2539 N. Kedzie av.

Garfield Park, No. 3003—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Crawford and Harrison.

Chicago, No. 3007—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday, 215-179 W. Washington.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

Chicago Aerie No. 19—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Eagles Home, 40 S. Clark. P. W. Pres, John W. Lee jr; W. Pres., Fred Leason; W. V-Pres., John O'Keefe; W. Chaplain, Geo. Garrity; W. Condr., Chas. A. Sherman; Sec., Nick Almoslechner; Treas. Edward J. Hughes.

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Wilhelm Tell No. 194—Meets 2d Wednesday, 1638 N. Halsted.

Melomsnia No. 330—Meets 4th Tuesday, 9231 Houston av.

Schiller No. 347—Meets 3d Friday, 4442 Wentworth.

General Meetings, No. 376—Meets 2d Monday, 1850 N. Washtenaw av.

Robt. Blum, No. 397—Meets 4th Saturday, 2525 S. Halsted.

Harmony, No. 406—Meets 4th Friday, 2040 North av.

Goethe, No. 422—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 3056 N. Leavitt.

Concordia, No. 433—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, 5114 S. Homan av.

LaSalle, No. 446—Meets 2d and 4th Monday, 3056 N. Leavitt.

Liberty, No. 475—Meets 4th Wednesday, 1638 N. Halsted.

West Chicago, No. 478—Meets 4th Saturday, 2433 W. 12th.

Benevolent, No. 479—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays, 3458 Southport av.

Lessing, No. 534—Meets 4th Thursday, 640 W. North av.

Karl Marx, No. 544—Meets 2d Saturday, North av and Central Park.

Northwestern, No. 545—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays, 3600 W. North av.

Washington, No. 555—Meets 4th Saturday, 3600 W. North av.

Herwegh, No. 565—Meets 4th Saturday, 2133 Melrose.

Lincoln, No. 569—Meets 4th Saturday, 2231 W. 21st.

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Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Illinois—Memorial Hall, Public Library. Pres., Wm. P. Wright; 1st V-Pres., Geo. Mason; 2d V-Pres., O. L. Munger; 3d V-Pres., O. R. McKenney; Sec. and Custodian, C. E. Vaughn.

Chicago Posts

George H. Thomas No. 5—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays, 2:30 P. M., in Memorial Hall, Commander, James C. Thomas, 3981 Drexel bl.

W. B. Hazen No. 7—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays in Capitol bldg. Commander, Geo. B. Trayes, 734 S. Kedzie av.

Lyon No. 9—Meets 4th Sunday in Capitol bldg. Commander, Charles C. Becker, 4321 N. Crawford av.

U. S. Grant No. 28—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays in Memorial Hall. Commander John R. Buchan, 1909 Park av.

John Brown No. 50—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 3335 S. State. Commander Willis Heckman, 3113 Giles av.

Abraham Lincoln No. 91—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 4229 Cottage Grove av. Commander George Howlson, 217 E. 31st.

A. E. Burnside No. 109—Meets 1st Sunday at 3335 S. State. Commander, Henry W. Gustine, 9838 Av. H.

Kilpatrick No. 276—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays in Town Hall, Commander, George E. Swinscoe, 560 Long av.

William McKinley No. 376—Meets 1st Sunday at 12 Garfield bl. Commander, John S. Gallagher, 3207 S. Canal.

George G Meade No. 444—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 6236 Princeton av. Commander, Henry Cossum, 6529 S. Lincoln.

Winfield Scott No. 445—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in Temple Hall, Commander, G. W. Hopkins, 2317 Altgeld.

L. H. Drury No. 467—Meets 2d Sunday in Pussey's Hall, Commander, A. P. Turner, 834 E. 88th.

John B. Wyman No. 521—Meets 3d Sunday in Merchants Hall. Commander, C. F. Swingle, 11145 Michigan av.

W. S. Hancock No. 560—Meets 2d Sunday in Columbus Hall, Commander, John Carmichael, 21 N. Menard av.

Washington No. 573—Meets 2d Saturday in Lincoln Turner Hall. Commander, Victor D. Hubbell, 2661 Orchard.

Farragut No. 602—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays at Madison and Calif av. Commander, Joseph McCain, 4100 Carroll av.

Phil Sheridan No. 615—Meets 2d Tuesday at Lake and Lombard. Commander Saml. C. Postlewait, 1867 Ogden av.

Wilcox No. 668—Meets 2d Sunday in Vain Hall. Commander, John Burke, 752 W 103d.

Columbia No. 706—Meets 2d Tuesday in Memorial Hall. Commander, Robt. F. Wilson, 3227 Congress.

Cumberland No. 737—Meets 2d Thursday in Rogers Park. Commander, C. H. Ceperly, 1629 Morse av.

Julius White No. 740—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2802 Madison. Commander, Thos. O'Shaughnesey, 3403 Adams.

Gen. B. F. Butler No. 754—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Odd Fellows Hall. Commander David L. Hill, 3027 Washington bl.

Gen. W. E. Strong No. 790—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ravenswood Masonic Hall. Commander Francis W. Maxwell, 4617 Dover.

Old Glory No. 798—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in Capitol bldg. Commander, Chas. T. Barnes, 140 N. State, R. 417.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

(Auxiliary to the G. A. R.)

Department of Illinois—Jessie B. Schroeder, Pres., 550 Roscoe, Chicago, Ill; Carrie Decker, Sen. V-Pres., 212 Dement av., Dixon, Ill; Belle Westbrook, Jun. V-Pres., 430 S. Maple, Centralia, Ill; Mae G. Lincoln, Sec., 210 S. 4th, Aurora, Ill; Minnie M. Nicholls, Treas., 5514 S Union av., Chicago, Ill. Executive Board: Mary Gregory, 218 Villa, Elgin, Ill; Laura Moore, 209 Russell, Peoria, Ill; Elnora Arps Foster, Palatine, Ill; Alpharetta Hartway, R. F. D. No. 4, Aurora, Ill; Grace Stokes, 305½ S. Sterling, Streator, Ill.

Chicago Corps

John Brown No. 14—Sec., Mamie Britton, 2950 Dearborn. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 3520 State.

America No. 31—Sec., Mary E. Grace, 508 Center. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 601 Capitol Bldg.

J. B. Wyman No. 54—Sec., Susie Swynenberg. Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Palmer Park Hall.

Chicago No. 62—Sec., Esther Carson, 6841 Lafayette av. Meets 2d Wednesday in Ogden Park Field House.

Farragut No. 92—Sec., Lucy J. Artz, 4306 Van Buren. Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Van Buren Hall, 2800 Madison.

Abraham Lincoln No. 108—Sec., Minnie M. Nicholls, 5514 Union av. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 4227 Cottage Grove av.

George G. Meade No. 136—Sec., Margareth Lenert, 5646 Michigan av. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 6236 Princeton av.

Col. Jas. A. Mulligan No. 141—Sec., Mary Dolan, 1900 Fulton. Meets 4th Sunday, R. 811, Capitol Bldg.

Lewis Blenker No. 150—Sec., Harriet Roach, 1517 E. Marquette rd. Meets 1st Sunday in Citizens Bank Bldg., 55th and State.

A. E. Burnside No. 161—Sec., Sarah Wright, 9312 Anthony av. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 9140 Commercial av.

Columbia No. 175—Sec., Amanda Simpkin, 953 E. 61st. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in Capitol Bldg., R. 913.

W. B. Hazen No. 176—Sec., Jennie Eastman, 4457 Adams. Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 64 W. Randolph, 13th floor.

Lucius B. Fairchild No. 194—Sec., Frances A. Mohr, 2528 N. Mozart. Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 2842 W. North av.

Wm. E. Strong No. 200—Sec., Louise Nicholson, 6748 Olympia av. Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday in Library Hall, Montrose and Hermitage avs.

L. H. Drury No. 230—Sec., Mary K. Math, 6256 Blackstone av. Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 75th and Drexel av.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler No. 240—Sec., Catherine Calhoun, 4156 Crawford av. Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 4219 Irving Park bl.

Wilcox No. 257—Sec., Mary M. Lawrence, 10205 Wallace. Meets 2d Tuesday in Valentine Hall, 1451 W 103d.

John A. Logan No. 258—Sec., Mrs G. A. Crozier, 3845 Washington bl. Meets 1st Monday in Capitol Bldg., R. 611.

Kilpatrick No. 281—Sec., Margaret Reuter, 1737 Warner av. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday in Capitol Bldg., R. 601.

Winfield Scott No. 290—Sec., Ida Babcock, 6522 Glenwood av. Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 2565 Fullerton av.

Old Glory No. 295—Sec., Lucy Gee, 2655 W. Monroe. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays in Capitol Bldg., R. 913.

W. S. Hancock No. 305—Sec., Rena Travis, 6315 So. St. Louis av. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays in Capitol Bldg., R. 611.

Thomas G. Lawler No. 314—Sec., Nola McCraig, 5950 So. Park av. Meets 2d Thursday in Capitol Bldg., R. 901.

Geo. H. Thomas No. 318—Sec., Marie Van Houten, 1330 Diversey Pkwy. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday in Capitol Bldg., R. 913.

L. W. Andrews No. 324—Sec., Helen Young, 7108 Drexel av. Meets 1st and 3d Friday in I. O. O. F. Hall, 61st and Langley av.

Alfred Chandler No. 331—Sec., Emily Carlson, 1920 Blue Island av. Meets 1st Tuesday at 26th and Homan av.

ILLINOIS TURN-BEZIRK

Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 4 P. M., at Northside Turnerhall, 820 N Clark. Adolf Danneberg sec., 3536 N. Marshfield av.

Local Societies

Aurora Turnverein—3100 Belmont av.
Central Turnverein—2046 W. North av.
Chicago Turngemeinde—820 N. Clark.
Columbia Turnverein.
Eiche Turnverein—200 Kensington av.
Englewood Turnverein—1048 W. 63d.
Freiheit Turnverein.
Grand Crossing Turnverein—1021 E. 75th.
Turn Verein Lincoln—1005-1023 Diversey Pkwy.
Schweizer Turnverein—1536 Cylbourn av.
Sozialer Turnverein—1659 Belmont av.
South Chicago Turnverein.
Teutonia Turnverein.
Vorwaerts Turnverein—2431 W. Roosevelt rd.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN

Great Council of the United States (National Office), 205 So. Kedzie av. W. B. Macferran, Great Chief of Records (National Secretary); John E. Sedwick, Great Incohonee (National President), Martinsville, Ind.

Subordinate Tribes

Chicago-We-Go No. 1—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 205 S. Kedzie av. Henry J. Hug, Chief of Records, 622 North av.
Passyunk No. 34—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 2519 Fullerton av. H. K. Kirch, Chief of Records, 228 W. North av.
Pottawattomie No. 187—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Market Hall, Pullman, Edw. J. Dick, Chief of Records, 11318 Stephenson av.
Calumet No. 204—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 205 S. Kedzie av. Henry E. Nothomb, Chief of Records, 307 Ashland blk.
Tuscola No. 213—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 205 S. Kedzie av. E. H. Edwards (River Forest), Chief of Records, 66 Franklin av., River Forest.
Itasca No. 292—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 2519 Fullerton av. W. H. Bradshaw, Chief of Records, 3635 N. Ashland av.
Uintah No. 364—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 810 N. Parkside av. Elmer W. Frase, Chief of Records, 838 Massasoit av.
Menoken No. 453—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 426 W 63d. Wm. H. Reher, Chief of Records, 4455 Oakenwald av.
Onawa No. 490—Meets every Tuesday at 6335 University av. James R. Wadsworth, Chief of Records, 6326 University av.

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD

Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 44—31st and Giles av. John R. Marshall, exalted ruler; U. P. Collins, fin. sec.
Great Lakes Lodge No. 43—4034 S. State. Edw. F. Berry, exalted ruler; Walter O. Dotson, fin. sec.

IMPROVED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS

(See Fraternal Aid Union)

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

District Lodge No. 6—Pres., Adolf Kraus; Sec., A. B. Seelenfreund; 7 S. Dearborn, R. 128.

Subordinate Lodges

Ramah No. 33—Meets 2d Monday at 14 N Dearborn. A. B. Seelenfreund, sec.
Adolf-Kraus No. 72—712, 137 S. La Salle. O. F. Weiner, sec.
David Fish No. 130—1906 S. Wabash av. L. Etshokin, sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BRITH ABRAHAM

Grand Lodge—37, 7th New York City. A. J. Levy, Grand Master, New York; Max L. Hollander, Grand Sec, New York; Alexander Goldberg, Grand Treas., New York.

Chicago Lodges

Gov. Wm. Sulzer—Meets at 1443 S. Central Pk. av. Mayor Landsman, sec.
King David No. 55—Meets at 940 Galt av. S. Goldstein, sec.
Chicago City No. 73—Meets at 1452 N. Western av. J. Klein, sec.
Jecheskel No. 84—Meets at 1306 S. Albany av. Sam Abrams, sec.
Eben Ezra No. 143—Meets at 2937 Division. Ben Rabinowitz, sec.
Roumania of Chicago No. 170—Meets at 3247 Crystal. L. M. Green, sec.
Sons of Israel No. 233—Meets at 760 S. Kilbourn av. H. Hurwitz, sec.
Mayer Malbin No. 267—Meets at 1531 W. 13th. Saml. Weinstein, sec.
Chicago Progressive No. 278—Meets at 3459 Lexington. Louis Glickman, sec.
Chicago Zion No. 279—Meets at 1018 N. Calif av. M. Kaufer, sec.
Cook County No. 285—Meets at 1124 Independence bl. B. Lentin, sec.
Aaron Riegner No. 296—Meets at 1362 N. Lincoln. M. F. Arkush, sec.
Dr. Geo. Sultan No. 307—Meets at 1012 S. Paulina. Sol. Rabinovich, sec.
Loyal American No. 317—Meets at 1426 S. Clifton Pk. av. Aaron Rosenbaum, sec.

Bnay Ezra No. 318—Meets at 518 Center. M. Wager, sec.
Ezra No. 434—Meets at 3418 Michigan av. Arthur Berkowitz, sec.
Calumet No. 435—Meets at 9037 Commercial av. H. Samuel, sec.
North Western Progressive No. 451—Meets at 2704 Giddings. Nathan Waxman, sec.
Jacob Goldner No. 525—Meets 2609 Potomac av. A. H. Altfeld, sec.
Warshauer Progressive No. 564—Meets at 3633 Grenshaw. Herman Schreiber, sec.
Pavolitzer No. 612—Meets at 2711 Evergreen av. N. Reiter, sec.
Beaconsfield No. 648—Meets at 1509 S. Trumbull av. Jos. Piznick, sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

High Court of Illinois—Suite 1613 Ashland Blk. Dr. Geo. M. Schaubel, High Chief Ranger, 1613 Ashland Blk; Geo. W. Brichler (East St. Louis, Ill.), High Vice Chief Ranger, East St. Louis, Ill; Elizabeth M. Chapman, Hight Past Chief Ranger, 1364 E. 61st pl; Dr. T. H. Schreuder, High Phys., 1118 Wrightwood av; Paul G. Brill, High Treas., 250 Madison, Oak Park; John Engstrom, High Sec., 5752 Wentworth av; Chas. F. Vogel, High Counselor, 38 S. Dearborn.

Subordinate Courts

Belmont No. 4969—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Sheffield and School. C. E. Samuelson, rec. sec., 1104 Garfield av.
Chicago No. 3044—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 6316 Yale av. Marx Loehwing, rec. sec., 179 W. Washington.
Drexel No. 754—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 19 W. Adams av. V. N. Burch, rec. sec., 707 Diversey pkwy.
Glody No. 3510—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 815 North av.; J. W. Sheppard, rec. sec., 5009 Windsor av.
Good Intent No. 1622—Meets 3d Wednesday at 26th and Normal av. J. C. Bunge, rec. sec., 6406 Greenwood av.
Halsted No. 930—Meets 4th Thursday at 5324 S. Halsted. Wm. Braun, rec. sec., 76 W. Monroe.
Hercules No. 892—Meets 4th Saturday at 75th and Drexel av. M. Ryan, rec. sec., 6646 Maryland av.
Hope No. 4807—Meets 2d Monday at 3459 Cottage Grove av. Ernest Heide, rec. sec., 9318 Philips av.
Humboldt No. 3389—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 1621 N. California av. Samuel Lesser, rec. sec; 3331 Cullom. av.
Illinois No. 1623—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 6316 Yale av. Louis Nutto. rec. sec., 5728 S. Hermitage av.
Iroquois No. 854—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 3000 W. Madison. John Schlinger, rec. sec., 747 S. Washtenaw av.
Lake No. 477—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 47th and Halsted. P. G. Drautzburg, rec. sec., 4556 Calumet av.
Marquette Park No. 1329 — John Floersch, rec. sec., 6818 S. Claremont av.
Moniter No. 3151—Meets last Wednesday at 2944 N. Calrk. Frank J. Prott, rec. sec., 1944 Lincoln av.
New Lake View No. 4108—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4717 Lincoln av. W. G. Allen, rec. sec., 930 N. Avers av.
North Chicago No. 947—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 815 W. North av. N. D. Kautenburger, rec. sec., 4822 N. Rockwell.
Orlice No. 3246—Meets 4th Friday at 1300 S. Karlov av. F. J. Rosulek, rec. sec., 1810 S. 62d av., Berwyn, Ill.
Palmer No. 4020—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 26th and Normal av. W. P. Riedle, rec. sec., 5631 S. Marshfield av.
Phil Sheridan No. 3391—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1352 Sedgwick. M. Rotschild, rec. sec., 3020 Seminary av.
Umatilla No. 3711—Meets 1st Wednesday at 3000 Madison. F. H. Smart, rec. sec., 19th and Lexington, Maywd.
Unity No. 3433—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 3900 N. Robey. H. G. Carlson, rec. sec., 4850 Hutchinson av.
Welfare No. 666—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 53d and Wentworth av. L. J. Hottua, rec. sec., 5606 S. Wood.
Wisdom No. 3700—Meets 4th Friday at 47th and Halsted. John F. Clausen, rec. sec., 7951 S. May.

Companion Courts

America No. 127—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 47th and Halsted. Mary C. Drautzburg, rec. sec., 4556 Calumet av.
Court Chicago No. 136—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 6236 Princeton av. M. O. Wolfe, rec. sec., 3216 Park av.
Fort Dearborn No. 14—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 19 W. Adams. Emma Reick, rec. sec., 127 E. 35th.
Hercules No. 321—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at I. O. O. F. Temple, E. 71st. Anna Geske, rec. sec., 7535 Ingleside av.
Humboldt Park No. 271—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 2842 North av. Esther Noble, rec. sec., 946 N. Kedvale av.
Illinois No. 71—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 55th and Halstead. Hannah O'Connell, rec. sec., 1036 Center.
Mayflower No. 945—Meets 3d Friday at 26th and Normal av. Elsie Trost, rec. sec., 5801 Aberdeen.
McClallan No. 268—Meets 4th Wednesday at 479 W. 26th. Emma Maronde, 2808 Emerald av.

New Moniter No. 427—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Sheffield av and School. Grace Thornton, rec. sec., 4619 Magnolia av.
Palmer No. 638—Meets 2d Monday at 26th and Normal av. Emelia Koch, rec. sec., 2943 S. Union av.
Phil Sheridan No. 234—Meets 4th Wednesday at 815 W North av. Emily Koeritz, rec. sec.
Victory No. 5—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at 2563 Fullerton av. Sophie Dickow, rec. sec.
White Rose No. 518—Meets 4th Monday at 4717 N Lincoln av. Jennie Adkins, rec. sec., 2033 Montrose av.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

District Grand Lodge No. 2

Louis A. Schwab, grand master; William R. Singer, 1st deputy grand master; David Dettlebach, 2nd deputy grand master; Abe Herman, 3rd deputy grand master; Lee Cohn, grand sec; Louis J. Gross, grand treas; Henry Pitzele, grand warden; Isaac Goldmeier, grand tyler; Leonard J. Grossman, grand orator; Rabbi Abraham Hirschberg, grand chaplain; Eli Brandt, chairman committe on finance; Henry D. Witkowsky, chairman committee of appeals; Julius C. Greenbaum, chairman committee on Laws; Richard M. Felsenthal, chairmn committe on state of district. Office of grand sec., 105 W. Monroe.

Subordinate Lodges

Moses No. 18—Meets 64 W. Randolph, 2d and 4th Sunday, 2.30 p.m. S. Meyer, sec., 1257 N. Artesian av.
Isaiah No. 22—Meets 901 Capitol Bldg, 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p.m. H. Sonnenschein, sec., 548 Roscoe.
Excelsior No. 29.—Meets 613 Capitol Bldg, 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p.m. Jacob Fass, sec., 6028 Michigan av.
Abr. Lincoln No. 49—Meets 51st and S. Michigan av, 2d and 4th Sunday, 2.30 p.m. S. E. Levi, sec., 5930 S. Michigan av.
Illinois No. 58—Meets 20th and Ashland, 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p.m. E. Koretz, sec., 3645 Thomas.
Garden City No. 59—Meets 811 Capitol Bldg, 3d Sunday, 2 p.m. Herm. Salomon, sec., 4941 Prairie.
Phoenix No. 79—Meets 114 E. 59th, 2d Sunday, 2.30 p.m. Lee Cohn, sec., 5932 Indiana av.
Chicago No. 94—Meets 601 Capitol Bldg. 2d and 4th Sunday, 2.30 p.m. Herbert Strauss, sec., 1510 W. Garfield bl.
Columbus No. 112—Meets 913 Capitol Bldg., 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p.m. S. Pfursich, sec., 920 N. Lombard av., Oak Park.
Mispah No. 119—Meets 9120 Commercial av., 1st Wednesday 8 p.m., 3d Sunday 2.30 p.m. A. Federman, sec., 8918 Exchange av.
Victory No. 128—Meets 3177 Broadway, 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p.m. A. Rosenthal, sec., 139 N. Clark.
Liberty No. 129—Meets 51st and S. Michigan av., 1st and 3d Sunday, 2.30 p.m. J. VanBuren, sec., 5430 Indiana av.
Judea No. 130—Meets 12th and Independence, 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p.m. E. I. Finkelstein, sec., 1248 N. Kedzie av.
Banner No. 135—Meets 811 Capitol Bldg 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p.m. M. M. Freundlich, sec., 5024 Calumet av.
Pr. Lincoln No. 136—Meets 51st and S Michigan av, 3d Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. Beatrice Alexander, sec., 366 E 56th.
Esther No. 7—Meets 512 Capitol Bldg, 2d Sunday 2 p.m. Sadie Cohen, sec., 5932 Indiana av.
Illinois No. 8—Meets 913 Capitol Bldg, 1st Thursday, 2 p.m. Clara G. Klein, sec., 3601 Lexington.
Isaiah No. 10—Meets 913 Capitol Bldg, 3d Thursday, 2 p.m. Lillie Rosenberg, sec., 5168 Indiana av.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Sovereign Grand Lodge—Grand sire, Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.; deputy grand sire, H. E. Thompson, Williamston, Mich; grand secretary, J. Edw. Kroh, Baltimore, Md.; grand treasurer, Wm. H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.; grand chaplain, Dr. J. A. Lucas, Lincoln, Ill.
Grand Lodge of Illinois—Grand master, J. D. Phillips, Green Valley; deputy grand master, Geo. Turner, Streator; grand warden, H. H. House, Nashville; grand secretary, John H. Sikes, Springfield; grand treasurer, Wm. M. Groves, P.G.M., Petersburg; grand repr, James Ewing Davis, P. G.M., Chicago; grand repr. A. L. Yantis, P.G.M., Shelbyville; grand herald, Nelson Foley, Chicago; grand instructor, H. M. Blood, P.G.M., Chicago.
Dist. Deputy Grand Masters' Association of Cook County—Pres, Gus H. Arps, Palatine; v-pres., Robert Clark, Chicago; sec., Dr. Sven Windrow, Chicago; treas., George Stuckey, Chicago.

District Deputy Grand Masters of Cook County

District No. 1-A—Fred A. Rice (Blue Island), Lodges No. 2, 80, 626, 1026.
District No. 1-B—Richard Van Derlinden, Lodges No. 238, 716, 766, 782, 817.
District No. 2—H. M. Bowdie, Lodges No. 113, 198, 320, 398, 450, 517, 751, 825, 1022.
District No. 3—Robert Clark, Lodges No. 42, 59, 240, 319, 361, 448, 509, 584, 639, 666, 722, 822, 858, 903, 990.
District No. 4—Wm. Winkler, Lodges No. 329, 432, 467, 477, 506, 909.
District No. 5—Geo. Stuckey, Lodges No. 22, 261, 353, 488, 587, 665, 903, 933, 1035.
District No. 6—Joseph Knudson, Lodges No. 11, 58, 221, 281, 330, 350, 402, 612, 645, 658, 878.
District No. 7—James W. Stehlik, Lodges No. 190, 295, 328, 699, 708, 756, 847, 856, 871, 1041.
District No. 8—A. B. Chadwick (Oak Park), Lodges No. 8, 9, 141, 214, 407, 440, 484, 521, 698, 868, 948.
District No. 9—Chas. R. Adkins, Lodges No. 10, 331, 479, 562, 601, 673, 717, 812, 892.
District No. 10—H. R. Appleget, Lodges No. 55, 165, 231, 272, 540, 561, 630, 831, 917, 1032, 1037, 1046.
District No. 11—F. W. Jackson, Lodges No. 217, 246, 1030.
District No. 12—Jas. W. Waters, Lodges No. 110, 202, 280, 455, 531, 693, 800.

Subordinate Lodges
Monday Nights

645 Austin Park, 808-10 N. Parkside av.
328 Central Park, 1619 N. California av.
717 Deering, 3257 Sheffield av.
11 Duane, 7 S. Crawford av.
722 Hyde Park, 150 W. 69th.
141 I Will, 127 N. Francisco av.
361 John Ericsson, 6318 Yale av.
1032 Komensky, 2300 Millard av.
330 Moreland, 5022 W. Chicago av.
506 New Chicago, 2053 Mohawk.
562 Rogers Park, 7005 N. Clark.
484 Southwestern, 1608 W. Madison.
831 Souvenir, 2605 S. Karlov av.
440 Templar, 2754 Fullerton av.

Tuesday Nights

871 Avondale, 1619 N. California av.
639 Brighton Park, 6238 S. Ashland av.
113 Cheltenham, 3010 E. 79th pl.
59 Golden Rod, 5503 S. Halsted.
540 Good Samaritan, 2300 Millard av.
448 Gresham, 8673 Vincennes av.
658 Humboldt Park, 2517 Fullerton av.
698 James A. Garfield, 1705 W. Monroe
1037 Karel Havlicek, 4758 S. Honore.
10 Lake View, 3900 N. Robey.
331 Nonpareil, 2705 W. North av.
509 Normal, 6319 S. Ashland av.
477 Olympia, 1800 N. Halsted.
716 Pullman, 614 E. 113th.
58 Robert Blum, 2401 W. North av.
1046 Truth, 2605 S. Karlov av.
320 Twentieth Century, 1536 E. 64th.
9 Union, 1606 W. Madison.
665 Washington, 1705 W. Monroe.

Wednesday Nights

261 Atlas, 3179 Broadway.
55 Chicago, 2530 Blue Island av.
240 Cook County, 6318 Yale av.
432 Douglas, 758 W. North av.
868 Electric, 14 W. Sacramento bl.
22 Excelsior, 1554 Ogden av.
917 Golden Harmony, 3437 Ogden av.
903 Golden Star, 1705 W. Madison.
221 Harmonia, 1621 N. Kedzie av.
353 Hoffnung, 822 N. Clark
398 Hutten, 4430 Wentworth av.
1022 James R. Kewley, 307 E. 47th.
561 John G. Potts, 2001 W. 22d.
584 Linne, 6236 S. Ashland av.
601 Loyal, 1755 Montrose av.
319 McKinley Park, 3511 S. Wood.
231 Praha, 2345 S. Kedzie av.
272 Pizen, 1126 W. 18th.
782 Prosperity, 11524 S. Michigan av.
812 Three Links, 3207 N. Clark.
281 Wicker Park, 3349 W. North av.
825 Woodlawn Park, 1536 E. 64th.

Thursday Nights

933 Carnation, 16 E. Ontario.
198 Colfax, 1002 E. 75th.
165 Commercial, 3202 Ogden av.
8 Congress-Home, 10 S. Calif. av.
402 Eagle, 2517 Fullerton av.
858 Englewood, 509 W. 69th.
214 Fort Dearborn, 1705 W. Madison.
517 Golden Link, 10411 Ewing av.
822 Greater Chicago, 426 W. 63d.
766 Hegewisch, 13308 Baltimore av.
190 Irving Park, 4221 Irving Park bl.
666 John G. Whittier, 3358 W. 62d pl.
407 Lily of the West, 1705 W. Monroe.
699 Norden, N. Kedzie bl., at Albany.
630 Palacky, 1812 S. Ashland av.
467 Palm, 911 Center.
587 Perseverance, 822 N. Clark.
1041 Portage Park, 5803 Irving Pk. bl.
521 Silver Link, 3437 Ogden av.
751 South Chicago, 2939 E. 91st.
1035 Universal Peace, 210, 159 N. State.
878 White City, 3638 Armitage av.

Friday Nights

948 G. Carducci, 14 N. Sacramento bl.
329 Goethe, 2040 W. North av.
909 Golden Deeds, 1705 W. Monroe.
756 Koerner, 2517 Fullerton av.
42 Lake City, 6856 S. Halsted.
847 Monticello, 4024 W. North av.
350 New Century, 2705 W. North av.
479 North Shore, 5015 N. Clark.
612 Progress, 2441 W. Division.
488 South Park, 10 S. California av.
817 West Pullman, 600 W. 119th.

Saturday Nights

908 Denmark, 150 W. 69th.
238 Fernwood, 10241 Wallace.
990 John Corson Smith, 6318 Yale av.
450 Kenwood, 1536 E. 64th.

Encampments

Grand Encampment, Illinois—Grand patriarch, F. B. Gore, Champaign; grand high priest, John F. Sikyta, Chicago; grand senior warden, C. Weber, Jacksonville; grand junior warden, Frank Lind, Rockford; grand scribe, Sam. J. Baker, P.G.P., Olney; grand treasurer, Chas. D. Merritt.

Salem; grand repr., O. C. Forsman, P.G.P., Carlyle; grand repr., Chas. Byers, P.G.P., Springfield; grand O. S., C. A. Landeman, Chicago; chief of instructors, E. A. Ridenour, Moline.

Subordinate Encampments
First and Third Monday Nights

215 Cook County, 6318 Yale av.
110 Herman, 822 N. Clark.
135 U. S. Grant, 10411 Ewing av.

Second and Fourth Monday Nights

84 Columbia, 600 W. 119th.
27 Logan Square, 3636 Armitage av.
108 Victory, 2804 W. North av.

Second and Fourth Tuesday Nights

26 Garden City, 3140 N. Clark.

First and Third Wednesday Nights

11 E. S. Conway, 127 N. Francisco av.
127 Putnam, 150 W. 69th.

Second and Fourth Wednesday Nights

Second and Fourth Wednesday Nights
165 Apollo, 911 Center.
101 Humboldt, 2139 Milwaukee av.
—Pizen, 1126 W. 18th
196 Southwestern, 1554 Ogden av.

First and Third Friday nights

10 Germania, 1710 Cornelia av.

Second and Fourth Friday Nights

10 Chicago-Chivalry, 2221 Irv. Pk. bl.
142 North Shore, 7005 N. Clark.
193 United, 3437 Ogden av.

First and Third Saturday Nights

152 Moreland, 5022 W. Chicago av.

Patriarchs Militant

Department of Illinois — Department Commander, Maj. Gen. Joseph Fairhall, Danville; Chief of Staff, Col. Earl M. Raney, Chicago; Asst. Adj. Gen., Lt. Col. C. S. Johnson, Danville; Asst. Insp. Gen., Lt. Col. C. K. Benkley, Chicago; Asst. Qrmr. Gen., Lt. Col. E. R. Sayler, Supt. I.O.O.F. Home, Mattoon; Asst. Comm'y Gen., Col. John S. Hagberg, Chicago; Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., Lt. Col. J. H. Sikes, Grand Secretary, Springfield; Asst. Surgeon Gen., Lt. Col. C. A. Robbins, M.D., Dixon; Division Chaplain, Lt. Col. J. A. Luces, Supt. I.O. O.F. Home, Lincoln; Banneret, Maj. L. G. Eberly, Springfield; Aid-de-Camp, Lt. Col. Wm. B. Fritz, DeKalb; Aid-de-Camp, Maj. T. E. Charlberg, Moline; Aid-de-Camp, Col. T. H. Bundo, Chicago; Custodian of Colors, Lt. Col. C. A. Blankenship, Springfield. Next annual session will be held at Springfield, October 18, 19, 1923.

Cantons

Second and Fourth Monday
46 Alexander, 6318 Yale av.
First and Third Tuesday
14 Goethe, 2565 Fullerton av.
66 Koerner, 3026 Belmont av.

Fourth Tuesday
86 Bohemia, 1126 W. 18th.
First and Third Friday.
45 Advance, 2804 W. North av.

First Saturday
84 Lincoln, 3257 Sheffield av.

First and Third Saturday
61 American, 1000 E. 75th.
78 Germania, 3433 Sheffield av.

Rebekah Lodges

Rebekah State Assembly—Pres., Miss Flora Sheets, Lincoln; V-Pres., Miss Ella Dunlap, Chgo Hts.; Warden, Mrs. Fern L. Webster, Chgo., Tel. Lake View 3290; Sec., Mrs. Mae E. Crowell, P.P., Rockford; Treas., Mrs. Emma Turner, Chgo.; Chief of Examiners and Instructors, Mrs. Grace Henry, P.P., Sandwich.
District Assembly No. 1—Euphemia Barton, Pres.; Sophia Peterson, V-Pres.; Hannah Anderson, Warden; Mona Jonas, Sec.; Ebba Wattman, Treas.

Subordinate Lodges

First and Third Monday Night
54 Electric, 127 N. Francisco av.
6 Fifty-Five, 2530 Blue Island av.
401 Rising Star, 600 W. 119th.
587 White City, 4201 Armitage av.

Second Monday Night
816 Julie Havlicek, 4758 S. Honore.

Second and Fourth Monday Night
604 Eliza, 6858 S. Halsted.
749 Goethe, 646 W. North av.
233 Johanna, 911 Center.
681 Koerner, 634 Willow.

First and Third Tuesday Night
135 Adelphi, 14 N. Sacramento bl.
460 Blue Bell, 509 W. 69th.
127 Eclipse, 14 N. Sacramento bl.
249 Hedwig, 1705 W. Monroe.
562 Integrity, 1000 E. 75th.
174 Kenwood, 4227 Cottage Gr. av.
124 North Shore, 5015 N. Clark.
65 Old Glory, 1157 Belmont av.
783 Progressive, 2800 W. Madison.
808 Schuyler Colfax, 334 S. Ashland bl.

Second Tuesday Night
823 Pizen, 1126 W. 18th.

Second and Fourth Tuesday Night
638 Aloha, 127 N. Francisco av.
299 Clara, 509 W. 69th.
773 Easter Lily, 3437 Ogden av.
7 Elite, 8 N. Western av.
3 Golden Link, 6318 Yale av.
730 John G. Whittier, 3358 W. 62d pl.

Fourth Tuesday Night
591 Freedom, 4238 W. 22d.
First and Third Wednesday Night
130 Chicago, 2517 Fullerton av.
165 Vlast, 1818 S. Ashland av.
Second and Fourth Wednesday Night
444 Hegewisch Star, 13308 Baltimore av.
479 Nonpareil, 19 W. Adams.
62 Patience, 3636 Armitage av.
212 Queen of the Lakes, 426 W. 63d.
404 Silver Link, 10411 Ewing av.
96 Sophia, 3900 N. Robey.
478 Una, 426 W. 63d.

First Thursday Night
813 Praha, 2605 S. Karlov av.
First and Third Thursday Night
393 Alta, 1536 E. 64th.
*815 Auburn, 7834 S. Union av.
182 Austin, 810 N. Parkside av.
194 Elgiva, 6318 Yale av.
307 Linne, 6236 S. Ashland av.

Second and Fourth Thursday Night
301 Central Park, 127 N. Francisco av.
246 Drexel, 4227 Cottage Grove av.
396 Fernwood, 10241 Wallace.
469 Golden Glow, 6858 S. Halsted.
551 Jenny Lind, 6318 Yale av.
359 June, 3437 Ogden av.
50 Libuse, 2345 S. Kedzie av.
647 Lizzie L. Morrison, 2605 S. Karlov av.
291 Mystic Star, North & Keystone avs.
744 New Star, 307 E. 47th.
735 Normal, 6319 S. Ashland av.
109 Rogers Park, 7005 N. Clark.
434 Three Links, 3179 Broadway.
607 West Moreland, 5022 W. Chicago av.

First and Third Friday Night
56 Ella, 11524 Michigan av.
152 Flora, 3437 Ogden av.
45 Germania, 509 W. 69th.
733 I Will, 1606 W. Madison.
83 Iron Link, 10411 Ewing av.
383 Keystone, 127 N. Francisco av.
762 Lincoln, 1800 N. Halsted.
60 Linden Park, 5038 W. Chicago av.
819 Portage Park, 5803 Irving Pk. bl.

Second and Fourth Friday Night
271 Avondale, 1619 N. California av.
42 Ceres, 14 N. Sacramento bl.
362 Charity, 3010 E. 79th pl.
90 Cook County, 6318 Yale av.
809 Duane, 127 N. Francisco av.
552 Frances, 4219 Irving Pk. bl.
464 Gresham, 8671 Vincennes av.
369 Maple Leaf, 3636 Armitage av.
746 Souvenir, 2806 S. Komensky av.
18 Superior, 19 W. Adams.
43 Thusnelda, 4308 Cottage Grove av.
181 Union Star, 1606 W. Madison.

Fourth Friday Night
807 Komensky, 2300 Millard av.
First and Third Saturday Night
188 American, 601, 159 N. State.
207 Deering, 3257 Sheffield av.
658 Elva, 1920 Irving Pk. bl.
58 Eureka, 1224 Milwaukee av.

Second and Fourth Saturday Night
160 Banner, 19 W. Adams.

Althotas Zuanna

Ladies of the Orient—Past King Ashayhi, Ida E. G. Sherman; King Ashayhi, Fern L. Webster; Queen Ashayhi, Agnes Krueger; Keeper of Traditions, Hazel Mayer, 6252 Blackstone av, Tel. Midway 3608; Collector of Shekels, Sophie Petersen; Keeper of Shekels, Ebba Wattman.

Veterans' Association of Illinois

Chicago Branch—Chief Veteran, Harry Gilby, No. 240; Sec., J. Henry Debus, No. 540; Treas., Gus H. Arps, No. 708, Palatine; Marshal, Chas. E. Boyer, No. 55.

Taurus Sanctorum No. 185, O. O. H. & P.

Meets 15th of Each Month at 16 Ogden av.—Grand Hyastytee, Jos. Knudson; Vice Grand Hyastytee, Chas. E. Boyer; Registrar, Fred C. Mayer; Coll. of Shekels, W. R. Helton; Banker, Gus H. Arps, Palatine; Venerable Friar, Fred B. Johnson; Bus. Mgr., A. B. C. Drummond.

Odd Fellows' League and Relief Board

R. 1231, 159 N. State, Tel. Central 5948, F. W. Jackson, Gen. Sec.; S. A. Chapin, Pres.; Frank J. Vranek, 1st V-Pres.; Mrs. Anna Young, 2d V-Pres.; E. H. Alverson, Recording Sec.; John Larson, Treas.

Cook County Odd Fellows Anniversary Organization

Pres., O. W. Haynie, 2956 W. Madison; V-Pres., Gus H. Arps, Palatine; Sec., Fred C. Mayer, 6252 Blackstone; Treas., Nelson Foley, 667 W. Lake.

Orphans' Home (Lincoln, Ill.)

Directors—Pres., W. R. McGaughey, Decatur; Sec., John J. Crowder, P.G.M., Peoria; Supt., Dr. J. A. Lucas, P.G.M., Lincoln.

Old Folks' Home (Mattoon, Ill.)

Trustees—Pres., Chas. E. Boyer, 1531 W. Adams, Chgo.; Sec., John W. Yantis, P.G.M., Shelbyville; Supt., E. R. Sayler, P.G.M., Mattoon.

Endowment Funds

Trustees—G. J. Johnson, Paxton; F. D. P. Snelling, P.G.P., Suite 909, 56 W. Randolph, Chgo.; D. C. Stocking, P.G.P., Rockford.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SVITHIOD

Grand Lodge

Grand Master, Oscar Hanson, 4123 N. Mason av., Chicago, Ill.
Vice Grand Master, Mrs. Elizabeth Youngstrand, 3308 32d av. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sec., John A. Sandgren, 139 N. Clark, R. 1219, Chicago, Ill.
Treas., Franklin C. E. Lundquist, 2630 N. Francisco av., Chicago, Ill.
Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. A. T. Paulson, 2201 N. California av., Chicago, Ill.
Svithiod Veteran Social Club — 1st Sunday in each quarter, 2.30 p.m., at Viking Temple, 3255 Sheffield av.; Chairman, Frank Nelson, 3315 N. Troy; Sec., Henry Schrell, 5514 Glenwood av.

Subordinate Lodges

Svithiod No. 1—1-3d Tuesday at Belmont Hall, N. Clark and Belmont av.; Chairman, Axel Anderson, 3148 Clifton av.; R.S., Emil Oberg, 847 Buckingham pl.; F.S., Ernest Franzen, 4455 N. Sawyer av.
Manhem No. 2—2-4th Friday at North West Hall, 2403 W. North av; Chairman, H. J. Johnson, 1630 N. Artesian av.; R.S., P. Moberg, 2620 Attrill; F.S., C. A. Johnson, 5218 Montrose av.
Verdandi No. 3—2-4th Thursday at Verdandi Hall, 5015-17 N. Clark; Chairman, Manfr. Peterson, 4442 N. California av.; R.S., Fr. Malmgren, 1476 Summerdale av.; F.S., John L. Greis, 5906 N. Maplewood av.
Mimer No. 4—2-4th Thursday at Maccabee Temple, 1619 N. California av. Chairman, David Johnson, 3226 N. Kenneth av.; R.S., Geo. Bloomquist, 2707 Augusta; F.S., Geo. W. Swanson, 2724 N. Whipple.
Frithiof No. 5—1-3d Saturday at Columbus Theatre bldg., 6238 S. Ashland av.; Chairman, Sigfred Larson, 6338 Loomis bl.; R.S., Martin Bengtson, 8037 Evans av.; F.S., Herbert Benson, 6639 S. Robey.
Gylfe No. 6—1-3d Tuesday at Masonic Hall, 2939 E. 91st; Chairman, Arthur Stromwall, 2911 E. 79th; R.S., Charles Hultquist, 7309 Langley av.; F.S., Edwin L. Larson, 7636 Eberhart av.
Ring No. 8—2-4th Wednesday at Viking Temple, 3255 Sheffield av.; Chairman, Joel Soderlund, 1431 Cuyler av.; R.S., Lawrence Lenander, 1253 Waveland av.; F.S., Enoch A. Wheelen, 844 Roscoe.
Hilding Lodge No. 9—2-4th Friday at K. of P. Hall, 11037 Michigan av. Chairman, Emil Sommanson, 11423 Lowe av.; R.S., K. A. Ohlson, 25 W. 108th pl.; F.S., John Fredell, 10822 Edbrooke av.
Balder No. 12—2-4th Saturday at Masonic Hall, 3636 Armitage av.; Chairman, Claus Swanson, 2135 N. Leclaire av.; R.S., C. D. Carlson, 5058 Armitage av.; F.S., Alfred Anderson, 4426 Altgeld.
Stockholm No. 13—1-3d Wednesday at Lawndale Hall, 3437 Ogden av.; Chairman, O. M. Pearson, 2341 S. California av.; R.S., John A. Nelson, 922 N. Parkside av.; F.S., Edw. Anderson, 924 N. California av.
Svea No. 14—1-3d Friday at South End Business Men's Hall, 11145 Michigan av.; Chairman, Emil G. Carlson, 32 W. 112th pl.; R.S., Selma Swanson, 18 W. 104th; F.S., Fritz G. Peterson, 11442 May.
Linden Park No. 15—1-3d Tuesday at Holter's Hall, 633 N. Cicero av.; Chairman, Arvid Westrom, 840 N. Latrobe av.; R.S., A. E. Holmberg, 1225 N. Kildare av.; F.S., Gottfred Swanson, 4954 Race av.
Nore No. 18—1-3d Friday at G. A. R. Hall, 6236 Princeton av.; Chairman, Peter Anderson, 5430 Wentworth av.; R.S., Arthur Larson, 5454 Princeton av.; F.S., Roy Wallen, 5404 Wentworth av.
Andree No. 19—2-4th Saturday at I. O. S. Hall, 10105 Ewing av.; Chairman, Emil Lindberg, 9958 Av. L; R.S., Swan Berg, 10706 Av. G; F.S., Algot Hanson, 8934 Commercial av.
Irving Park No. 20—2-4th Friday at Myrtle Hall, Irving Park bl. and N. Tripp av.; Chairman, Theo Wahlquist, 4103 N. Ridgeway av.; R.S., Hilma E. Rosengren, 4027 N. Spaulding av.; F.S., Arthur Olin, 4553 N. St. Louis av.
Linne No. 21—1-3d Monday at Jordan's Hall, 13304 Baltimore av. Chairman, Helge Stenberg, 13324 Burley av.; R.S., Ragnar M. Swanson, 13240 Brandon av.; F.S., Carl A. Freeberg, 13323 Commercial av.
Thule No. 30—1-3d Saturday at Pusey Hall, 901 E. 75th; Chairman, Fred Person, 7735 Saginaw av.; R.S., Carl E. Olin, 8219 East End av.; F.S., Arvid Nelson, 8147 Green.
Englewood No. 39—2-4th Friday at Boysen's Hall, 1521 W. 63d; Chairman, E. S. Tjader, 1119 W. 72d; R.S., Geo. Nannfeldt, 7957 S. Throop; F.S., Carl O. Smedberg, 6445 S. Lincoln.
Unity No. 44—1-3d Wednesday at Verdandi Hall, 5015 N. Clark; Chairman, Chas. A. Carlson, 1463 Victoria; R.S., Andrew P. Hedman, 1131 Granville; F.S., And. Rasmusson, 4153 N. Kildare.
Ravenswood No. 47—2-4th Tuesday at Viking Temple, 3255 Sheffield av.; Chairman, John Riddarpang, 1970 Winona; R.S., John Johnson, 4521 N. Seeley av.; F.S., Algot Johnson, 5102 N. Winchester av.
Alpha No. 50—2-4th Tuesday at Ivar Temple, 4146 Elston av.; Chairman, Hannah Linden, 5250 Montrose av.; B.S., Ruth Larson, 4818 N. Karlov av.; F.S., Thora Hanson, 2220 N. Monticello av.
North Shore No. 53—1-3d Saturday at Verdandi Hall, 5015 N. Clark; Chairman, Josie Holmgren, 1471 Catalpa av.; R.S., Selma Hedman, 1131 Granville av.; F.S., Esther Weston, 1943 Winnemac av.
Elida No. 54—2-4th Tuesday at Anderson's Hall, n.w. cor. 69th and Halsted (Entrance 69th); Chairman, Amy Lagerquist, 6617 S. Ashland av.; R.S., Mildred Anderson, 5753 S. Morgan; F.S., Lillie E. Larson, 6333 Loomis bl.
Svea Dottrar No. 57—1-3d Thursday at Humboldt Maccabee Temple, 1619 N. California av.; Chairman, Amanda Swanson, 2724 N. Whipple; R.S., Gunhild Valentine, 4947 Drummond pl.; F.S., Gerda Larson, 3737 N. Hermitage av.
Orion No. 64—2-4th Thursday at I.O. O.F. Hall, N. Parkside and Chicago av. Chairman, Russell W. Anderson, 826 N. Lombard av., Oak Park, Ill.; R.S., Effie M. Anderson, 924 N. California av.; F.S., Lillian Berglund, 851 N. Parkside av.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF VIKINGS

Grand Lodge of Illinois

Grand Chief, Carl R. Olsen.
Grand Sec., Erik Thulin, 105 N. Clark R. 326.
Grand Treas., Alfred Hult.
Chief Counselor, John A. Linden.

Subordinate Lodges

Vikingarne No. 1—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Viking Temple, 3255 Sheffield av. Axel Wessman, H., 1333 Roscoe; Chas. Shelstrom, P.S., 1641 Carmen av.; A. G. Noren, F.S., 946 Orleans.
Brage No. 2—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Viking Temple, 3255 Sheffield av. John Rehnholm, H., 3402 N Halsted; Frithiof Malmquist, P.S., 208 N. Wells, R. 207; Gustaf Carlson, P.S., 3047 Clifton av.; Ernst Lindshog, F.S., 1523 Carmen av.
Drake No. 3—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Viking Temple, 3255 Sheffield av. Simon Johnson, H., 3134 Clifton av.; Gust Carlson, P.S., 1050 Cornelia av.; Anders G. Nelson, F.S., 1406 Cornelia av.
Angantyr No. 4—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Southland Hall, 59th and Halsted. Claus Olson, H., 3205 S. Wells; Elof Anderson, P.S., 5919 Emerald av.; Edwin Pearson, F.S., 6321 S. Wood.
Frej No. 5—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 3010 E. 79th pl. Carl G. Eliasson, H., 2852 E. 79th.; Victor Carlson, P.S., 7950 Marquette av.; Harry Hybert, F.S., 7951 Kingston av.
Frithiof No. 6—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey; Ivar Morberg, H., 4904 Dakin; Erick W. Johnson, P.S., 3519 Montrose av.; Nils Otto Peterson, F.S., 3120 N. Oak Park av.
Runan No. 7—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at Grand Army Hall, 6236 Princeton av. E. W. Strandberg, H., 7231 S. May; Gust Anderson, P.S., 7523 Dante av.; A. L. Johnson, F.S., 5674 Normal av.
Odin No. 8—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at at Holters Hall, N. Cicero av. and W. Erie. Hjalmar Ahlgren, H., 4829 Augusta; Oscar Lindwall, P.S. 1830 47th ct., Cicero, Ill.; Carl Seaholm, F.S., 502 Lavergne av.
Svea No. 10—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Hertricks Hall, 4201 Armitage av. Ernest Johnson, H., 4729 N. Avers av.; Walter Larson, P.S., 4741 Wabansia av.; Nils Stam, F.S., 4878 Homer.
Harald No. 13—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Pusey Hall, E. 75th and Drexel av. Otto Swanson, H., 836 E. 74th.; Edwin Erickson, P.S., 7753 St. Lawrence av.; Carl Nelson, F.S., 7230 St. Lawrence av.
Gotha No. 14—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Central Union Hall, 11411 Michigan av. Erik Erikson, H., 57 W. 109th; John A. Johnson, P.S., 10730 Prairie av.; John Person, F.S., 1320 Fredrich pl.
Ragnar No. 15—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at John Hues Memorial bldg. 4232 W. 22d. Gust Swanson, H., 2228 S. Washtenaw av.; Axel H. Johnson, P.S., 4819 S. Keeler av.; Oscar Johnson, F.S., 2613 W. 23d pl.
Valhalla No. 21—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Hopkins Hall, 420 W. 63d. Carl Carlson, H., 6004 S. Aberdeen; Olaf Bergfeldt, P.S., 652 W. 59th; Herman Pearson, F.S., 5925 S. Aberdeen.
Yngve No. 26—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at Verdandi Hall, 5015 N. Clark. Hilmer Larson, H., 3220 Sheffield av.; Andrew Hultberg, P.S., 1718 Winnemac av.; Fred Erickson, F.S., 825 Addison.

Ivar No. 27—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Ivar Temple, Elston and Hamlin avs. John A. Berg, H., 847 Buckingham pl.; E. E. Edholm, P.S., 4455 N. Kenton av.; John H. Nelson, F.S., 4237 N. Albany av.
Engelbrecht No. 41—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Eagle Hall, W. North and Springfield av. Carl Franzen, H. 4950 Augusta; David Bjorkman, P.S., 1318 N. Homan av.; C. A. Carlson, F.S., 1355 N. Keeler av.
Sten Sture No. 45—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Prospect Hall, S. Ashland av. and W. 64th. Herman Scholj, H., 1951 W. 64th; Oscar W. Larson, P.S., 6428 S. Winchester av.; Oscar Nystrom, F.S., 949 W. 57th.
Progressive No. 49—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Ivar Temple, Elston and Hamlin avs. George W. Beckman, H., 4152 N. Albany av.; George Burman, P.S., 4514 Altgeld; E. L. Larson, F.S., 2626 N. Kimball av.
Harmony No. 53—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Manhattan Hall, 75th and Ellis. Elmer A. Skoog, H., 7444 Evans av.; Arthur W. Nelson, P.S., 525 E. 91st pl.; Rudolph W. Westergren, F.S., 7319 Drexel av.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

State Council—State Deputy, Edward Houlihan, 155 N. Clark; State Sec., Henry J. Lynch, 209 S. State.
LaSalle Assembly (Fourth Degree)—Master, Jerome J. Crowley, 111 W. Monroe.
Chicago Chapter — Headquarters and Assembly Hall, 165 W. Madison. Pres., Arthur Donoghue; V-Pres., Harry P. Kenney; Sec., Wm. J. Clark; Asst. Sec., James R. Carney; Treas., Frank J. Enright.

Subordinate Councils

Americus Council meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 322 S. Albany av.
Archbishop McHale Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 6321 Harvard av.
Archbishop Quigley Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 32d pl. and Fisk.
Auburn Park Council meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 7938 S. Halsted.
Bishop Kettler Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays, 2530 Blue Island av.
Brownson Council meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Webster and Sheffield av.
Calumet Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 62d and Cottage Grove av.
Cardinal Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 22d and 52d av.
Charles Carroll Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Madison and Crawford av.
Chicago Council meets 1st and Tuesday, 165 W. Madison.
Columbus Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7005 N. Clark.
Commercial Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 165 W. Madison.
Commodore Barry Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 2856 Washington bl.
Damen Council meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Madison and Crawford av.
Daniel Dowling Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 35th and Archer av.
Daniel O'Connell Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1035 Orleans.
De La Salle Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 3016 Lake Park av.
De Soto Council meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Clark and Belmont.
Englewood Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 6321 Harvard av.
Father O'Connor Council meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 4717 N. Kedzie.
Father Perez Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 6310 S. Ashland av.
Father Setter's Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays at St. Jarlath's Hall.
Feehan Council meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Madison and Crawford av.
Fort Dearborn Council meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 820 W. Garfield bl.
General James Shields Council meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 4041 Madison.
General Sherman Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at North av. and Karlov av.
Genoa Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 75th and Ellis av.
Hennepin Council meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Madison and Crawford av.
Hildebrand Council meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 3437 Ogden av.
Hughes Council meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 4041 Madison.
Illinois Council meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 159 N. State.
Lafayette Council meets 1st and 3d Fridays, North and Western avs.
La Rabida Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 6321 Harvard av.
Leo XIII Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 820 W. Garfield bl.
Loyola-Hyde Park Council meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 55th and Kimbark av.
Madonna Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays, 47th and Halsted.
Marquette Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1358 N. Clark.
Phil Sheridan Council meets 1st and 3d Mondays, 454 N. Parkside av.
Ravenswood Council meets 1st and 3d Mondays, Wilson and Ashland avs.
Ridge Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1451 W. 103d.
St. Augustine Council meets 1st and 3d Mondays, 5445 S. Ashland av.
St. Cyr Day Council meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 165 W. Madison.
St. James Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 47th and Grand bl.
St. Patrick's Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 165 W. Madison.
St. Philip Neri Council meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 72d and Merrill av.
St. Rita Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Marquette Manor Clubhouse.
San Salvador Council meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 24 E. 114th pl.
Santa Maria Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 90th and Commercial av.
Thomas Aquinas Council meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 5445 S. Ashland av.
Tonti Council meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4221 Irving Park bl.
University Council meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at St. Ignatius Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Supreme Lodge

George C. Cabell, Norfolk, Va., Supreme Chancellor.
John Ballantyne, Boston, Mass., Supreme Vice-Chancellor.
Frederick S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn., Supreme Prelate.
Harry M. Love, Minneapolis, Minn., Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.
Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C., Supreme Master of Exchequer.
Eldon S. H. Winn, Vancouver, B. C., Supreme Master at Arms.
Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss., Supreme Inner Guard.
Henry M. Wadsworth, Phaladelphia, Pa., Supreme Outer Guard.

Grand Lodge of Illinois

R. Allan Stephens, 714 First National Bank bldg., Springfield, Grand Chancellor.
Wm. H. Moore, Peoria Life bldg, Peoria, Grand Vice Chancellor.
Pence B. Orr, 605 Second av., Joliet, Grand Prelate.
Allen Douglass, Room 920, 123 W. Madison, Chicago, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.
Millard F. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Grand Master of Exchequer.
James E. Dertinger, Bushnell, Grand Master at Arms.
Daniel H. Ross, Benton, Grand Inner Guard.
Algernon S. Weeks, Champaign, Grand Outer Guard.

Transient Relief Board and Employment Bureau

John H. Williams, Room 920, 123 W. Madison, Chicago, Sec.

Subordinate Lodges

(Time and Place of Meeting)

MONDAY

Amigo No. 484—9231 Cottage Grove av.
Banner No. 219—16 E. Ontario (2-4)
Beaconsfield No. 448—3200 Ogden av.
Central No. 742—412 Capitol bldg.
Columbia No. 115—2235 W. Division.
Custer No. 131—1001 East 75th.
Dante No. 683—772 W. Taylor.
Fidelity No. 117—State and Lake bldg (2-4).
Fort Dearborn No. 488—2001 W. Chicago av.
Goethe No. 8—2705 W. North av.
Lake No. 119—309 East 47th.
Landmark No. 380—1504 N. Clark.
LaSalle No. 641—20 W. Randolph (2-4)
Ravenswood No. 15—Wilson a[illegible]ton av.
Sterling No. 229—Belmont and Broadway (1-3)
Unique No. 343—2345 S. Kedzie av.
Woodland No. 151—16 E. Ontario.
World's Fair No. 382—5436 Wentworth av.

TUESDAY

Bellini No. 571—772 W. Taylor.
Calumet No. 94—11037 Michigan av.
Crystal No. 158—13304 Baltimore av.
Douglass No. 125—1710 Cornelia av.
Eugene C. Race No. 706—10411 Ewing av.
Garland No. 666—3321 W. Roosevelt rd.
Gauntlet No. 4—180 W. Washington.
Godiva No. 512—3316 W. North av.
Henry P. Caldwell No. 727—2237 W. Division.
Illinois No. 1—16 E. Ontario.
Irving Park No. 597—4240 Irving Park bl.
Lawndale No. 519—3214 W. Monroe.
New Star No. 595—3204 Ogden av.
Roosevelt No. 647—16 E. Ontario.
United Friends No. 170—2758 Fullerton av.

WEDNESDAY

Aldine No. 129—16 E. Ontario.
Chicago No. 88—2237 W. Division.
Columbus No. 285—10457 Avenue M.
DeMolay No. 13—20 W. Randolph.
Inter Ocean No. 345—1500 N. Clark (1-3).
Kedzie No. 548—729 S. Western av.
King Humbert No. 680—Ashland and Van Buren (2-4).
Koerner No. 156—1005 Diversey Parkway (1-3).
Lakeside No. 230—4308 Cottage Grove.
Logan Square No. 563—Fullerton and Talman avs.
McKinley Park No. 377—38th and So. Campbell av.
North Shore No. 503—7003 N. Clark (1-3).
Ottokar No. 78—2605 S. Karlov av.
Progress No. 306—19 W. Adams.
Republic No. 80—2046 W. North av.
Romulus No. 453—64th and University av.
Sheridan Park No. 636—1920 Irving Park bl (1-3).
Tacoma No. 594—4359 W. Harrison.
Timeoleon No. 351—16 E. Ontario.
Triangle No. 490—1651 Belmont av.
Unity No. 531—2800 W. Madison.

THURSDAY

America No. 333, 2758 W. Fullerton av.
Bowen No. 122—91st and Baltimore av.
Comet No. 514—2237 W. Division.
Democracy No. 41—2625 W. Fullerton av. (2-4).
Drexel No. 691—4308 Cottage Grove av. (1-3).
Francisco No. 552—4039 W. Madison.
Gen. Sedgwick No. 465—1504 N. Clark.
Golden Rule No. 325—3316 W. North av.
Hamlet No. 539—2441 W. Division.
Harmony No. 110—11037 Michigan av.
Invincible No. 353—3010-12 E. 79th pl.
Montefiore No. 190—16 E. Ontario.
Odin No. 103—822 N. Clark.
Onward No. 284—3800 W. Madison.
Peerless No. 194—426 W. 63d.
Standard No. 196—1608 W. Madison.
Teutonia No. 97—20 W. Randolph (1-3).
Troilus No. 449—729 S. Western av. (1-3).
Universal No. 112—1224 Milwaukee av. (2-4).

FRIDAY

Alliant No. 201—2939 E. 91st.
Charity No. 437—16 E. Ontario.
Defiance No. 443—Broadway and Belmont av.
Englewood No. 653—6319 S. Ashland av.
Garden City No. 145—Halsted and North av.
Gen. Carnahan No. 677—1705 W. Madison.
Henry Clay No. 667—3316 W. North av.
Homan No. 586—3359 W. Madison.
Humboldt Park No. 137—1621 N. Kedzie av.
Justus No. 270—16 E. Ontario.
Madison No. 134—16 E. Ontario.
Sherman No. 279—9138 Commercial av.
Syracusans No. 500—3900 W. 26th.
U. S. Grant No. 141—735 N. Cicero av.

SATURDAY

Americus No. 271—1608 W. Madison.
Ellsworth No. 114—6316 Yale av.
Hamilton Park No. 675—5434 Wentworth av. (2-4).
Magnolia No. 314—14 N. Sacramento bl.
Scotia No. 242—2754 W. Madison.

Uniform Rank—Knights of Pythias

Illinois Brigade—Commander, Brig.-Gen. L. A. Tuggle, 1107 Grant st., Danville; Asst. Adjutant-General, Col. C. E. Wellman, 1124 Grant st., Danville; Asst. Quartermaster-General, Col. S. I. Jakway, 626 Bryan av., Danville; Asst. Commissary-General, Col. C. P. Nelson, 3813 W. 82d pl., Chicago; Asst Surgeon-General, Col. Peter H. Furno, 1217 W. Taylor st., Chicago; Brigade Muster Officer, Col. E. Butler, 911 N. Main st., Bloomington; Brigade Engineer, Col. I. L. Levin, 1100 N. Logan av., Danville; Brigade Signal Officer, Col. W. D. Britt, R. R. 4, Danville; Aides-de-Camp, Maj. J. E. Henk, 1506 E. Fairchild st., Danville; Maj. B. Nichols, 1206 Chandler st., Danville; Maj. Cecil A. Lawwill, Temple Bldg, Danville; Maj. O. L. Tharp, 620 Harmon av., Danville; Maj. P. Radcliff, 1936 B. st., Granite City; Commanding 1st Regiment, Col. James E. Carl, 1048 Oakley bl., Chicago; Commanding 4th Regiment, Col. Ransom Lewis, 6½ E. Main st., Danville; Commanding 1st Battalion, Maj. Chas. D. Henry, Kankakee; Commanding 2d Battalion, Maj. W. H. Middlekauff, Canton.

Knights of Pythias Veterans' Association, No. 1, of Illinois.

16 E. Ontario st., Chicago, 4th Thursday of each month. Al. Richmond, pres., 5420 Prairie av.; Emil Willworth, sec., 5303 Kenmore av.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES

Great Hive, Port Huron, Mich.—Great Commander, Frances E. Burns; Deputy Great Commanders, Altha M. Galezio and Mary A. D. Ryan; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower; Great Medical Examiner, Sara T. Chase; Great Finance keeper, Carrie E. Torrey.

Subordinate Hives

Adinoah No. 1018—Meets 4th Monday at 918 Commercial av. Hattie Maisac, Commander, 8138 Escanaba av.; Emma Ault, Recorder; Pauline Hozlowski, Finance Keeper.
Amaranth No. 473—Meets 3d Monday at Princeton av. and 63d. Anna M. Heubsch, Commander; Julia Steiner, Recorder, 5951 S. Michigan av; Cath Mather, Finance Keeper.
Austinite No. 1047—Meets 2d Tuesday at Chicago and Waller avs. Celia Twomley, Commander; Elizabeth Stearns, Recorder, 1626 Pratt bl.; Daisy Robertson, Finance Keeper.
Bethesda No. 886—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 509 E. 111th pl. Bertha Herrmann, Commander; Augusta Knoll, Recorder, 11328 Indiana av.; Ellen Higgins, Finance Keeper.
Chicago No. 872—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 1608 Madison. Alice Probst, Commander; Meda Pepper, Recorder, 1618 N. Menard av.; Myrtle Mortimer, Finance Keeper.
Colonial No. 1019—Meets 1st Monday at 639 E. 47th. Jennie M. Todd, Commander; Bessie V. Maloney, Recorder, 5538 S. Wabash av.; Mary Brady, Finance Keeper.
Danfort No. 1048—Meets 4th Monday at 205 S. Kedzie av. Martha Lark, Commander, 527 N. Albany av.
Daylight No. 866—Meets 2d Thursday at 159 N. State, R811. Anna Winkrantz, Commander; May Johnson, Recorder, 2647 Walton; May Boesenweller, Finance Keeper.
Englewood No. 885—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 426 W. 63d. Bessie Hinkelman, Commander; Lulu Zerfuss, Recorder, 8444 Carpenter; Altha M. Galezio, Finance Keeper.
Grand Crossing No. 929—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at 75th and Drexel av. Grace Blackfield, Commander; Gertrude Payberg, Recorder, 7722 Champlain av.; Clra Parker, Finance Keeper.
McKinley Park No. 821—Meets 2d Monday at 2647 W. 35th. Theresa Baker, Commander; Edna Lynch, Recorder, 3942 S. California av.; Marie Flower, Finance Keeper.
My Michigan No. 925—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 646 W. North av. Baroline Dryer, Commander; Irene Jacobson, Recorder, 1648 N. Monticello av.; Ellen T. Bainbridge, Finance Keeper.
Gross Park No. 871—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 1920 Irving Park bl. Grace Wyman, Commander; Pauline Off, recorder, 1614 Barry av.; Sophia Sylvester, Finance Keeper.
Independence Park No. 1049—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 2842 W. North av. Anna Munson, Commander; Tillie Sorenson, Recorder, 3243 Beach av.; Violet Malott, Finance Keeper.
Myrtle No. 883 — Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Besmer Park. Anna Goss, Commander, 7663 So. Chicago av.; Mary Seter, Finance Keeper.
Northwest No. 978—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at 2565 Fullerton av. Myrtle Hopkins, Commander; Emma Leach, Recorder, 2516 N. Lyndale av.; Anna Knapp, Finance Keper.
Oakwood—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at 4308 Cottage Grove av. Alice Roberts, Commander; Augusta Highgate, Recorder, 3232 Congress; Minnie King, Finance Keeper.
Our Citizens No. 894—Meets 1st Friday at 3958 Madison. Augusta McQuire, Commander; Margt. Egan, Recorder, 17 W. Garfield bl.; Mary M. McHugh, Finance Keeper.
Plate No. 889—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 3437 Ogden av. Mary T. Lavery, Commander; Mary A. Steinhauer, Recorder, 1524 S. Euclid av.; May Hoyland, Finance Keeper.
Wrightwood No. 874—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 3542 N. Robey. Dorothea Miller, commander; Ida M. Prochaska, Recorder, 4454 Christiana av.; Laura Hengel, Finance Keeper.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Supreme Lodge—Dir. General, James J. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Dictator, J. Willis Pierson, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Treas., Harry M. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Sec., Rodney H. Brandon. Headquarters Mooseheart, Ill., on the Fox River, near Aurora.
Greater Chicago Lodge—67 W. Madison. B. W. Johnson, sec.; A. S. Rudd, treas.
Junior Lodge—67 W. Madison, B. F. Provol, Dictator; Joseph Morton, Sec.

MACCABEES THE

Great Camp of Illinois—105 W. Monroe, R807. H. N. McFarlane, Gt. Commander.

MASONIC

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

BLUE LODGES

Grand Lodge of Illinois—Elmer E. Beach, Chicago, M. W. G. M.; Arthur E. Wood, Chicago, R. W. S. G. W.; R. C. Davenport, Harrisburg, R. W. S. G. W.; David D. King, Chicago, R. W. J. G. W.; Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, R. W. G. Treas; Owen Scott, Decatur, R. W. G. Sec.; R. Keene Ryan, Chicago, R. W. G. Chaplain; Chas. H. Spillman, Edwardsville, R. W. G. Orator; Roy Adams, Decatur, R. W. Dep. G. Sec.; Wm. Elmer Edwards, Chicago, W. Grand Pursuivant; John K. Platner, Chicago, W. G. Marshal; J. A. Provoost, Pecatonica, W. G. Standard Bearer; W. W. Roberts, Chicago, W. G. Sword Bearer; Harry W. Harvey, W. S. G. Deacon; David S. Mellinger, Chicago, W. J. G. Deacon; Amos Ball, Gibson City, W. G. Steward; D. E. Bruffet, Urbana, W. Grand Steward; Geo. W. Cyrus, Camp Point, W. G. Steward; Geo. W. Tipsword, Beecher City, W. G. Steward; Geo. T. Scrivner, Chicago, G. Tyler; R. C. Peck, Decatur, Asst. G. Tyler.

Constituent Lodges

Aaron No. 913—Meets Mid. Mas. Tem., 6107 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Claude C. Fogel, W.M.; Frank A. Davis, Sec.; Allen G. Schreiver, Tyler.
Accordia No. 277—Meets Northwest Hall, 2403 North av., Tuesdays, stated, 2 and 4. Gustav E. Thieme, W.M.; Robt. G. Nieman, Sec.; Hugo E. Krause, Tyler.
Acme No. 1081—Meets Constellation Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Fridays, stated, 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Nels Elmer Nelson, W.M.; H. W. Gscheidle, Sec.; W. E. E. Johnstone, Tyler.

Adelphi, No. 1029—Meets Mas. Tem. of Austin, 241 N. Central av., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. E. F. Lineback, W.M.; J. A. Goodsell, Sec.; H. J. Worcester, Tyler.
Advance No. 1039—Meets Templar Hall, 4551 N. Ashland av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Percival L. Stevenson, W.M.; Chas. W. Johnson, Sec.; Allan P. Smith, Tyler.
Albany Park No. 974—Meets Albany Park Hall, 4721 N. Kedzie av., Tuesdays, Stated, 2 and 4. Cromer G. Nelson, W.M.; Frank W. Richards, Sec.; Bruno X. Krueger, Tyler.
America No. 889—Meets 159 N. State, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Dr. J. Frank Sinclair, W. M.; H. D. Davisson, Sec.; Wm. C. Larson, Tyler.
Ancient Craft No. 907—Meets Egyptian Hall, H. P. M. Temple, 51st and Mich. av, Thursdays, Stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Percy Cowan, W.M.; M. F. Ascher, Sec.; M. J. Van Horne, Tlyer.
Apollo, No. 642—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 51st and Michigan av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Maurice S. Richard, W.M.; Sid. Oppenheim, Sec.; Louis N. Grass, Tyler.
Arcana No. 717—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. E. J. Walker, W.M.; Chas. J. F. Scharf, Sec.; Herman Kahl, Tyler.
Ashlar No. 308—Meets Comm. Hall, Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Walter F. Tschappat, W.M.; S. Geo Crooks, Sec.; C. W. Leverenz, Tyler.
Auburn Park No. 789—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 Union av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Grover C. Logan, W. M.; W. H. Robson, Sec.; Geo. H. Rice, Tyler.
Austin No. 850—Meets Austin Masonic Temple, 241 N. Central av., Fridays, stated. Jonathan Borg, W.M.; J. E. Nelson, Sec.; Charles E. Burt, Tyler.
Austin H. Scrogin No. 1034—Meets Chateau Block, 3810 Broadway, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. William W. Petrie, W.M.; Walter G. Leutz, Sec.; Thomas F. Bradshaw, Tyler.
Avondale No. 921—Meets Avondale Temple, 2754 Diversey av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Otto G. Haller, W.M.; G. Ed. Trebing, Sec.; Wm. Estrup, Tyler.
Banner Blue No. 924—Meets Banner Blue Masonic Temple, 6710 S. May, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Edward Duffin, W.M.; Frank Gage, Sec.; Alfred H. Knecht, Tyler.
Beacon Light No. 784—Meets Nina and Circle avs., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials on call. LeRoy R. Johnson, W.M; Thomas Weston, Sec.; Hiram H. Fickett, Tyler.
Bee Hive No. 909—Meets Auditorium Hotel, 64 E. Congress, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Wm. M. Tannenbaum, W.M.; Jos. A. Berkman, Sec.; James Gardiner, Tyler.
Ben Franklin No. 962—Meets Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Geo. R. Rasmussen, W.M.; Myron P. Graham, Sec.; Guy Williams, Tyler.
Ben Hur No. 818—Meets Humb. Park Comm. Hall, 2410 N. Kedzie bl., Thursdays, stated every Thursday. H. W. Reiher, W.M.; E. H. Warren, Sec.; Chas. Bistrecky, Tyler.
Birchwood No. 1012—Meets Rogers Park Masonic Temple, 1716 Lunt av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials all others. A. J. Schwartz, W.M.; M. E. Smith, Sec.; Morris Biel, Tyler.
Blair No. 393—Meets Garrick Bldg., 64 W. Randolph, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Forest R. Dukelow, W.M.; Eber F. Ballard, Sec.; Philip S. Gilmore, Tyler.
Blaney No. 271—Meets Central Masonic Temple, 912 N. LaSalle, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. John W. Drewitz, W.M.; A. F. Andresen, Sec.; H. G. Hansen, Tyler.
Bohemia No. 943—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley av., Fridays, stated. Frank J. Dubsky, W.M.; R. G. Kriz, Sec.
Boulevard No. 882—Meets Blvd. Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Jolmer T. Johnson, W.M.; Oscar D. Olson, Sec.; S. C. Palmer, Tyler.
Brighton Park No. 854—Meets Brighton Park Masonic Hall, 2456 W. 38th st., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. George Wm. Cole, W.M.; Walter E. Felt, Sec.; John H. Bain, Tyler.
Brotherhood No. 986—Meets Oriental Consistory, 919 N. Dearbron, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Wm. W. Emmons, W.M.; J. Leslie O'Brien jr., Sec.; Walter E. Marble, Tyler.
Candida No. 927—Meets Observatory Hall, 159 N. State, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. W. M. Worthington, W.M.; James F. Richmond, Sec; Delbert H. Stevens, Tyler.
Cardinal No. 1053 — Meets Garrick Bldg., 58 W. Randolph, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Raphael N. Friedman, W.M.; Charles Barnett, Sec.; Mark Blake, Tyler.
Carnation No. 900—C. E. Clark, Tyler, 6628 So. Campbell av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. H. L. Scott, W.M.; E. P. Sherman, Sec.
Chicago No. 437—Meets Aud. Masonic Hall, Aud. Hotel, 64 E. Congress, Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Isaac Kaden, W.M.; Samuel Mitchell Frankland, Sec.; Jacob Teschner, Tyler.
Cleveland No. 211—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol Bldg., every Wednesday. Fred Henberger, W.M.; Wm. D. Watson, Sec.; Leslie Cotton, Tyler.
Columbian No. 819—Meets Lawn Masonic Temple, 2300 Millard av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Rudolph S. Pelc, W.M.; John E. Collings, Sec.; Arthur N. Pierce, Tyler.
Community No. 1005—Meets Constellation Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Clyde R. Rodgers, W.M.; P. Robert Johnson, Sec.; Manuel Caballero, Tyler.
Compass No. 922—Meets Blvd. Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Howard Ames, W.M.; Earl O. Studley, Sec.; Elmer E. Dickerhoff, Tyler.
Composite No. 879—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107 Cottage Grove av., Saturdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Frank E. Landers, W.M.; John H. Ferre, Sec.; John S. Underwood, Tyler.
Concord No. 917—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107 Cottage Grove av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. R. E. Blackburn, W.M.; D. W. Jones, Sec.; Robert Hartney, Tyler.
Concrete No. 1080—Meets Ridge Bldg., Tyrian Hall, 7th and Wabash av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, Specials 2, 4 and 5 Tuesdays. Arpad Weiner, W.M.; Wm. Bernstein, Sec.; Henry Hecht, Tyler.
Constantia No. 783—Meets Natl. Union Bldg., 19 W. Adams, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Walter Doubetz, W.M.; Reed Wendt, Sec.; Mich. Reinig, Tyler.
Constellation No. 892—Meets 3900 N. Robey, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. M. J. Grau, W.M.; E. A. Johnson, Sec.
Cornerstone No. 875—Meets Miller Hall, Central Masonic Temple, 912 LaSalle Sup. 1727, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Edward H. Krapf, W.M.; A. J. Wallenta, Sec.; Geo. H. Racine, Tyler.
Cosmopolitan No. 1020—Meets Egyptian Hall, Masonic Temple, 51st and Michigan av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Erich E. Pacyna, W.M.; M. H. Cohn, Sec.; M. J. Van Horne, Tyler.
Covenant No. 526—Meets Central Masonic Temple, Huehl Hall, 912 N. La Salle, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Frank R. Herhold, W.M.; Paul G. Dunn, Sec.; William G. Romer, Tyler.
D. C. Cregier No. 643—Meets Logan Square Temple, 2451 N. Kedzie bl., stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Claude H. Hayward, W.M.; Chas. W. Bagsten, Sec.; Wm. F. Eils, Tyler.
Crescent No. 895—Meets Observatory Hall, 159 N. State, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Simon Bernstein, W.M.; David R. Roller, Sec.; Morris Schooler, Tyler.
Crystal No. 1025—Meets Humb. Park Masonic Temple, 3636 Armitage av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Paul Noffke, W.M.; Stanley W. Wooster, Sec.; Wm. F. Koehler, Tyler.
Cyrene No. 987—Meets Woodlawn Masonic Temple, University av. and 64th., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Albert E. Hobbs, W.M.; David C. Hibbott, Sec.; Charles Neumann, Tyler.
Damascus No. 888—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107-25 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Ralph M. Sowers, W.M.; Carl T. Johnson, Sec.; John A. Kester, Tyler.
Dearborn No. 310—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. James McVittie, W.M.; Geo. D. Chase, Sec.; Geo. C. Muench, Tyler.
Drexel No. 1031—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6115 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Dawson May, W.M.; J. M. Couden, Sec.; Harry S. Godman, Tyler.
East Gate No. 923—Meets Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Thursdays, stated, 1 and 3. Charles Rudolph, W.M.; Samuel D. Rosen, Sec.; Henry Pacius, Tyler.
Edgewater No. 901—Meets Chicago No. Masonic Temple, 5658 Winthrop av., Wednesdays 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Chas. H. Callies, W.M.; R. S. Bates, Sec.; A. J. Stahle, Tyler.
Emblem No. 984—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107 Cottage Grove av., Hall No. 2, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Jacob Weinstein, W.M.; Charles Blind, Sec.; Mac J. Van Horne, Tyler.
Englewood No. 690—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6730 Wentworth av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Freeman E. Brown, W.M.; Ellsworth G. Hazel, Sec.; Edwin W. Smith, Tyler.
Equity No. 878—Meets Miller Hall, 912 N. LaSalle, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Joseph N. Wallenborn, W.M.; Harry C. Kinne, Sec.; Richard Kloepper, Tyler.
Exemplar No. 966—Meets Roosevelt Hall, State and Lake, Thursdays, stated 1, specials 2. Ernest G. Colburn, W.M.; Wm. M. Gilson, Sec.; William Mears, Tyler.
Federal No. 961—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6730 Wentworth av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Walter R. Arthur, W.M.; Chester B. Du Val, Sec.; Arthur N. E. Hooper, Tyler.
Fernwood Park No. 971—Meets Odd Fellows Hall, 10243 Wallace, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Chas. L. Rosier, W.M.; Edgar J. Barnett, Sec.; Henry C. Mechtersheimer, Tyler.
Fides No. 842—Meets Odd Fellows Hall, 119th and Wallace, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. A. H. Skibbe, W.M.; L. C. Jones, Sec.; D. M. John, Tyler.
Fortitude No. 1003—Meets N. W. Masonic Temple, 1547 N. Leavitt, Wednesdays. Maurice L. Wilhelm, W.M.; Emil Selten, Sec.; Daniel Greeneberg, Tyler.
Garden City No. 141—Meets Observatory Hall, Capitol Bdg., 159 N. State, Tuesdays, John S. Beeler, W.M.; Edward L. Holmes, Sec.; John C. Bjerke, Tyler.
Garfield No. 686—Meets Garfield Hall, California av. and Madison, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Loman J. Haigler, W.M.; Charles W. Walduck, Sec.; Charles L. Hosler, Tyler.
Germania No. 182—Meets No. End Masonic Temple, 1500 N. Clark, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. John Leo Wagner, W.M.; John B. Hartke, Sec.; Julius W. Graeff, Tyler.
Gil W. Barnard No. 908—Meets Grand Cross, Masonic Temple, 7443 Ingleside av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Geo. E. A. Tech, W. M.; Robert F. Cheyne, Sec.; Chas. H. Schoenstedt, Tyler.
Golden Rule No. 726—Meets Roosevelt Hall, State and Lake, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. W. S. Tate, W.M.; Adna J. Cornell, Sec.; Edward Curry, Tyler.
Goodfellowship No. 1043—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Geo. A. Wasserstrass, W.M.; Chas. W. Mader, Sec.; Herbert G. Freitag, Tyler.
Goodwill No. 1038—Meets Oriental Hall, Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Magnus A. Arnold, W.M.; Geo. E. Weeks, Sec.; Clarence Jensen, Tyler.
Grand Crossing No. 776—Meets Grand Crossing Masonic Temple, 7443 Ingleside av., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. James Dickson, W.M.; E. L. Eckersall, Sec.; Louis E. Simons, Tyler.
Hamlin Park No. 1069—Meets Imperial Hall, 1710 Cornelia av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Wm. P. Hartmann, W.M.; S. S. Thumm, Sec.; Rudolph Christoph, Tyler.
Harbor, No. 731—Meets So. Chicago Masonic Temple, 2939 E. 91st, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Wallace H. Gould, W.M.; Frank J. Winzeler, Sec.; Robt. S. Laidlaw, Tyler.
Hellenic No. 1084—Meets Oriental Hall, Capitol Bldg., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Andy M. Zeimet, W.M.; S. M. Pamagopulos, Sec.; John R. Stevens, Tyler.
Hesperia No. 411—Meets Room 210, Capitol Bldg., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Herman L. Nagel, W.M.; C. T. Johnson, Sec.; Charles F. Warner, Tyler.
Hiram No. 1009—Meets Mohawk and Garfield av. David D. Prew, W.M.; Herman B. Seltman, sec.; Chas. Ladd, Tyler.
Home No. 508—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 104 E. 51st, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Howard Alton, W.M.; E. K. Bennington, Sec.; John W. Maxwell, Tyler.
Honor No. 1010—Meets Northwest Masonic Temple, 1547 N. Leavitt, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Harry W. Nelson, W.M.; Lyle M. Schoeneck, Sec.; Ernest W. Schroeder, Tyler.
Humboldt Park No. 813—Meets Humboldt Park Temple, 3636 Armitage av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Peter Larsen, W.M.; Arthur J. Peters, Sec.; Edw. Ackerman, Tyler.
Hyde Park No. 989—Meets Roosevelt Hall, State & Lake Bldg., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Jules Beringstein, W.M.; W. W. Rosenthal, Sec.; M. J. Van Horn, Tyler.
Illini No. 1070—Meets Euclid Hall, 700 Wabash av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Edgar Hopp, W.M.; Harry D. James, Sec.; Charles F. Rothacker, Tyler.
Independence No. 1090—Meets W. Chicago Masonic Temple, 12-24 Oakley bl., Mondays, stated 1 and 2, specials 2 and 4. Fred M. Torode, W.M.; Arthur T. Morey, Sec.; John C. Gibson, Tyler.
Integrity No. 997—meets Imperial Hall, 1710 Cornelia av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Wm. G. Nothacker, W.M.; Edw. J. Hartwick, Sec.; Casper C. Shimp, Tyler.
Isaac Cutter No. 1073—Meets Garrick Hall, 64 W. Randolph, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Chas. S. Edelman, W.M.; Hyman H. Shapiro, Sec.; Julius H. Morrison, Tyler.
Jackson Park No. 915—Meets Woodlawn Masonic Temple, 64th and University av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Harry M. Faber, W.M.; John T. Brown, Sec.; Henry H. Deem, Tyler.
John B. Sherman No. 880—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. S. C. Calef, W.M.; F. F. Rusch, Sec.; J. P. Clarke, Tyler.
John Corson Smith No. 944—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. M. Duberstein, W.M.; Eugene Gardner, Sec.; Harry Siverstein, Tyler.
John Paul Jones No. 1013—Meets State-Lake Bldg., 190 N. State, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Morton Abrams, W.M.; Joseph Klein, Sec.; Nathan Meyer, Tyler.
Justice No. 949—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials every Monday. James H. Murphy, W.M.; A. J. O'Donnell, Sec.; Thomas Jones, Tyler.
Kelvyn Park No. 1075—Meets Dahlia Hall, 4024 North av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Harry Powell, W.M.; Edward H. Bock, Sec.; Arthur C. Lee, Tyler.
Kenmore No. 947—Meets Govan Hall, 4557 Broadway, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Howard Stein, W.M.; Ira Markwell, Sec.; Chas. E. Saxon, Tyler.
Kensington No. 804—Meets So. End Pythian Temple, 11039 Michigan av., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. E. A. Ribal, W.M.; H. A. Wray, Sec.; H. G. Djork, Tyler.
Kenwood No. 800—Meets Freemasons' Hall, 4229 Cottage Grove av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. W. S. MacArthur, W.M.; Wm. H. Springer, Sec.; Theo. Nelson, Tyler.
Keystone No. 639—Meets No. End Masonic Temple, 1500 N. Clark, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Louis L. Cohen, W.M.; Chas. S. Prince, Sec.; Robert M. Unger, Tyler.
Kilwinning No. 311—Meets Cent. Masonic Temple, 912 LaSalle, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials every Thursday. Edw. M. Evans, W.M.; N. F. Stone, Sec.; John R. Peterson, Tyler.
King Oscar No. 855—Meets Auditorium Hotel, 64 E. Congress, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Geo. A. Oleson, W.M.; Nels O. Johnson, Sec.; James Gardiner, Tyler.
Kosmos No. 896—Meets Blvd. Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Leo A. Mayer, W.M.; Fred A. Frosch, Sec.; J. J. Goldman, Tyler.
Lake Shore No. 1041—Meets Roosevelt Hall, St.-Lk. Bldg., St. & Lake sts., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Jas. A. Mateer, W.M.; A. T. Schoolfield, Sec.; C. Hoeksema, Tyler.
Lake View No. 774—Meets Central Masonic Temple, 912 N. LaSalle, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. W. J. Kerber, W.M.; C. A. Rhode, Sec.; G. L. Jacobs, Tyler.
Lakeside No. 739—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, Hall No. 5, 6111 Cottage Grove av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. A. L. Rockwell, W.M.; Al. E. Parker, Sec.; Earl G. Keys, Tyler.
Landmark No. 422—Meets Freemasons' Hall, 4229 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials every Friday. F. H. Blair, W.M.; George H. Proetz, Sec.; Chas. E. Clark, Tyler.
Laurel No. 1057—Meets Austin Park Temple, I.O.O.F., 808 N. Parkside, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. A. C. Anderson, W.M.; Robert Reinke, Sec.; Rich. Milne, Tyler.
Lawn No. 815—Meets Lawn Masonic Temple, 3358 W. 62d pl., Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. H. C. Rathbun, W.M.; J. R. Hayden, Sec.; A. G. Conn, Tyler.
Lawndale No. 995—Meets Lawn Masonic Temple, 2300 S. Millard av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. Joseph F. Fencl, W.M.; C. W. Horak, Sec.; W. James Barta, Tyler.
Legion No. 1037—Meets Govan Hall, 4559 Broadway, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. L. H. Roblee, W.M.; Maurice E. Wolfe, Sec.; Caspar C. Shimp, Tylor.
Lessing No. 557—Meets No. End Masonic Temple, 1500-04 N. Clark, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Valentine Muller, W.M.; Walter A. Cunny, Sec.; Adolph Kuehn, Tyler.
Level No. 1059—Meets Harding Hall, Capitol Bldg., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Arthur W. Dixon, W.M.; Jas. L. Talbott, Sec.; Axel P. Burg, Tyler.
Lincoln Park No. 611—Meets No. End Masonic Temple Assn., 1500 N. Clark, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. William H. Leonard, W.M.; Frank G. Severson, Sec.; Wm. H. Storck, Tyler.
Logan Square No. 891—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2451 N. Kedzie bl., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. O. H. Wilhelmy, W.M.; L. C. Cramer, Sec.; Oliver Lindberg, Tyler.
Loyal No. 1007—Meets Rav. Masonic Temple, 1755 Montrose av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, special 2. Harry Robert McNab, W.M.; Adam Currie Gilmour, Sec.; Wm. Winkenwerder, Tyler.

Majestic No. 1071—Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Bernard A. Superfine, W.M.; Morris M. Tovstein, Sec.

Maplewood No. 964—Meets Logan Sq. Masonic Temple, 2453 Kedzie bl., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. August H. Lemker, W.M.; Robt. White, Sec.; Wm. J. Boelkow, Tyler.

Mayfair No. 1045—Meets Odd Fellows Hall, 4221 Irving Park bl., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Hugh M. Murray, W.M.; Wilbur A. Robinson, Sec.; Wm. Krueger, Tyler.

Melrose Abbey No. 976—Meets Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. A. Gothard, W.M.; Chas. Meldrum, Sec.; Wm. Thompson, Tyler.

Merit No. 1051—Meets Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Joseph H. Cohn, W.M.; Benj. H. Iglowitz, Sec.; Jacob Epstein, Tyler.

Metropolitan No. 860—Meets 4039 W. Madison, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. specials 1, 3 and 5. Harry A. Roach, W.M.; Luke Nettleton, Sec.; Thomas Melleville, Tyler.

Mithra No. 410—Meets Imperial Hall, 1710 Cornelia av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Henry Hinrichsen, W.M.; Geo. A. Snyder, Sec.; Mathias Toussaint, Tyler.

Mizpah No. 768—Meets Blvd. Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. William Clarke, W.M.; Edw. J. Forner, Sec.; Wm. H. Finch, Tyler.

Monroe C. Crawford No. 1042—Meets Roosevelt Hall, St. Lk. Bldg., 190 N. State, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Jos. B. Magidson, W.M.; Louis Harris, Sec.; Max Kadin, Tyler.

Mont Clare No. 1040—Meets Mt. Clare Cong. Church, Newland and Medill avs., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. G. H. Smith, W.M.; H. W. D. MacCrimmon, Sec.; Fred Cornish, Tylor.

Morgan Park No. 999—Meets Morgan Park Masonic Temple, 11160 S. Hoyne, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Chas. H. Williams, W.M.; H. M. Baillie, Sec.; Frank M. Specht. Tyler.

Myrtle No. 795—Meets Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Merton L. Loberg, W.M.; Clyde C. Colwell, Sec.; Wm. Kreer, Tyler.

Mystic Star No. 758—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Elmer K. Rech, W.M.; Frank M. Bishop, Sec.; William K. Kelley, Tyler.

Niagara No. 992—Meets Corinthian Hall, Capitol Bldg., State and Rand. Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Ernest H. Gager, W.M.; G. R. McClatchie, Sec.; Louis E. Simons, Tyler.

Normal Park No. 797—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, special 1. Van Vechten Lain, W. M.; Chas. W. Hibbert, Sec.; Chas. H. Brown, Tyler.

North Shore No. 937—Meets Chicago No. Masonic Temple, Winthrop and Hollywood avs., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Albert Henry Grim, W.M.; Edward R. Nelson, Sec.; John C. H. Rheinwald, Tyler.

Northern Lights No. 1055—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, Kedzie and Albany avs., Monday, stated each week. John E. Coyle, W.M.; Theo. S. Arvidson, Sec.; Charles O. Olin, Tylor.

Ogden Park No. 897—Meets Ogden Park Masonic Temple, 6319 S. Ashland av., Mondays, Stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. John F. Kocher, W.M.; Otto A. Lies, Sec.; Otto Stark, Tyler.

Old Glory No. 975—Meets Austin Masonic Temple, 216 N. Central av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. G. H. Miller, W.M.; J. B. Cottingham, Sec.; O. W. Campbell, Tylor.

Olympia No. 864—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6111 Cottage Grove av., Tuesdays, each week. A. L. Clark, W. M.; Richard W. Hupe, Sec.; Fred A. Masters, Tylor.

Onward No. 1072—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. L. A. Waber, W.M.; Robert Lipsey, Sec.; John Allen Wean, Tyler.

Oriental No. 33—Meets Corinthian Hall, 17th fl. Capitol bldg., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Wm. C. Holbrook, W.M.; Frank A. West, Sec.; H. M. Woodbridge, Tyler.

Palace No. 765—Meets Pullman Masonic Temple, 614 E. 113th, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Fred Finch, W.M.; Henry B. Jackson, Sec.; Charles H. Cook, Tyler.

Paramount No. 1015—Meets 7832 S. Union av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Peter E. McCracken, W.M.; Percy H. Corbett, Sec.; T. J. Sanders, Tyler.

Parian No. 977—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107-25 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, special 2, 4 and 5. Chauncey N. Clements, W.M.; Wm. C. Pegalow, Sec.; Ellsworth B. Jones, Tyler.

Park No. 843—Meets Masonic Temple, 1716 Lunt av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials when called. Wm. E. Overend, W.M.; A. W. Craig, Sec.; Geo. T. Scrivner, Tyler.

Park Manor No. 899—Meets Auburn Park Temple, 7832 Union av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. W. C. McKeag, W.M.; D. S. Mellinger, Sec.

Parkway No. 1008—Meets Garfield Temple, Garfield and Mohawk, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Wm. H. Knehans, W.M.; Harrison W. McChesney, Sec.; Charles A. Dahlem, Tyler.

Paul Revere No. 998—Meets Templar bldg., 4551 N. Ashland av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Walter R. White, W.M.; Fred W. Bainbridge, Sec.; Horace H. Bonin, Tyler.

Perfection No. 1033—Meets Auditorium Hotel, 64 E. Congress, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. A. Henry Goldstein, W.M.; Isaac Dellefield, Sec.; Jas. Gardiner, Tyler.

Perseverance No. 973—Meets Commercial Hall, Capitol bldg., State and Randolph, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, Specials 2, 4 and 5. Walter E. Reelman, W.M.; Harold F. Rapp, Sec.; Henry Pacius, Tyler.

Pilgrim No. 1079—Meets Northwest Masonic Temple, 1547 N. Leavitt, Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Barnie Hecht, W.M.; Oscar Marx, Sec.; Rich. I. Pilkington, Tyler.

Pleiades No. 478—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12-24 S. Oakley bl., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Frank S. Moyer, W.M.; Geo. McKenzie, Sec.; E. J. Cowan, Tyler.

Portage Park No. 1002—Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Clarence W. Trick, W.M.; Oscar Von Werder, Sec.; Emil G. Nehls, Tyler.

Progressive No. 954—Meets Humboldt Park Commission Asy., 2408-10 N. Kedzie bl., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Edw. I. Dyer, W.M.; Wm. C. Kater, Sec.; James W. Mitts, Tyler.

Prospect No. 957—Meets Lwn. Masonic Temple, Temple Hall, 2300 Millard av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, Specials 2, 4 and 5. Lester D. Bowden, W.M.; Dr. Emil R. Roegner, Sec.; A. J. Robertson, Tyler.

Prosperity No. 1085—Meets Harding Hall, 159 N. State, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Edw. P. Freeman, W.M.; Ralph C. White, Sec.; Anthony I. Culver, Tyler.

Providence No. 711—Meets Jefferson Masonic, 5418 Gale, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Joseph F. Fencl, W. M.; C. C. Johnson, W.M.; P. L. Gerlicher, sec.; Wm. J. Ferguson, Tyler.

Pyramid No. 887—Meets Arcade Hall, 13304 Baltimore av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Adolph Saile, W.M.; Wm. E. Reed, Sec.

Prudence No. 958—Meets Lincoln Park Chapter Hall, 1205 N. Dearborn, Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. David Handler, W.M.; Morris Marx, Sec.; Isaac S. Rose, Tyler.

Purity No. 1086—Meets Terminal Hall, 1124 Wilson av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Robt. Young, W.M.; Louis Lamm, Sec.; Ed. Heyden, Tyler.

Pythagoras No. 1018—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Saturdays, 2, specials 1 and 3 Saturday afternoons. Fred Rau, W.M.; David T. Singer, Sec.; Frank Burian, Tyler.

Radiant No. 1050—Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. Joseph H. Robinson, W.M.; Herman H. Posner, Sec.; Sidney V. Stair, Tyler.

Radio No. 1082—Meets Pythian Temple, 9231-33 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Benj. M. Dawney, W.M.; Edward G. Bloom, Sec.; George B. Williams, Tyler.

Rainbow No. 972—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Alfred J. LaJeunesse, W.M.; Wm. G. Hercock, Sec.; Herbert M. Dimbleby, Tyler.

Ravenswood No. 777—Meets Ravenswood Masonic Temple, 1755 Montrose av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Frank E. Campbell, W.M.; Howard E. Black, Sec.; Wm. H. Winkenwerder, Tyler.

Republic No. 914—Meets Woodlawn Masonic Temple, 64th and University av., every Monday. Walter Smith Bond, W.M.; Albert Mathiew Stockley, Sec.

Richard Cole No. 697—Meets Richard Cole Hall, 2941 Archer av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Wm. F. Jeffers, W.M.; Wm. Robertson, Sec.; Robert D. Lambert, Tyler.

River Jordan No. 1068—Meets Garfield Hall, 10 So. California, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Barnett Lyon, W.M.; R. T. Derby, Sec.; Maurice Kadans, Tyler.

Security U. D.—Meets Masonic Hall, 1205 N. Dearborn, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Milton E. Tanner, W.M.; John E. McCoy, Sec.; W. F. Peters. Tyler.

Shadrach Bond No. 1044—Meets 4557 Broadway, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Hilbert C. Neuhaus, W.M.; Charles J. Weiskopf, Sec.; John H. Neuhaus, Tyler.

Siloam No. 780—Meets Doric Hall, W. Chicago Masonic Temple, 12-24 S. Oakley bl., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5.

Sincerity No. 982—Meets Constellation Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Jas. W. Flexman, W.M.; W. F. Lipps, Sec.; W. F. Peters, Tyler.

Smyth Crooks No. 1035—Meets Oriental Hall, Capitol bldg, 159 N. State, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Lambert J. Bouterse, W.M.; Vincent T. Brant, Sec.; Walter Wood, Tyler.

South Gate No. 968—Augurn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Andrew Paulson, W.M.; Fred A. Scheir, Sec.; Joseph P. Clarke, Tyler.

South Park No. 662—Meets Shotwell Hall, 1442 E. 55th, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Wm. E. Bryan, W.M.; Frank A. Long, Sec.; Jacob Krouse, Tyler.

South Shore No. 1056—Meets Woodlawn Masonic Temple, 64th and University av., Tuesdays stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Rolla S. Pribble, W.M.; Wallace H. Anderson, Sec.; Thos. E. Callahan, Tyler.

Square No. 978—Meets Square Lodge Hall, 6236 S. Ashland av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Robert M. Jensen, W.M.; Edw. B. Kirkbride, Sec.; Emil L. Landau, Tyler.

Standard No. 873—Meets Auditorium Masonic Hall, 64 E. Congress, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Fred B. Stevens, Jr., W.M.; J. W. Johnson, Sec.; Geo. A. Arras, Tyler.

St. Andrews No. 863—Meets Commercial Hall, Capitol bldg, State and Randolph, Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. David Young, W. M., G. Frank Kohl, Sec.; Orrin E. Barber, Tyler.

St. Cecilia No. 865—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Tuesday afternoons, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Louis F. Armbrecht, W.M.; Harry H. Milnor, Sec.; Charles T. Vivian, Tyler.

Sunrise No. 996—Meets Commercial Hall, Capitol bldg., Monday mornings, 11 a.m., 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. John A. Nelson, W.M.; Jos. F. Brown, Sec.; John B. Root, Tyler.

Sunset No. 1076—Meets 4039 Madison, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. James G. Mastin, W.M.; John A. Sizer, Sec.; John R. Stevens, Tyler.

Theodore Roosevelt No. 1022—Meets Lincoln Park Chapter Hall, 1205 N. Dearborn, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. Chas. S. Nation, W.M.; Chas. C. Warnecke, Sec.; Chas. Dahlm, Tyler.

Thomas J. Turner No. 409—Meets Garrick bldg., 64 W. Randolph, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Emil Novotny, W.M.; Wm. Tinsley, Sec.; John R. Stevens, Tyler.

Tracy No. 810—Meets Tracy Masonic Temple, 1830-32 W. 103d, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Roscoe J. Barrett, W.M.; Wm. R. McBurney, Sec.; Arnold W. Zimmerman, Tyler.

Trestle Board No. 1032—Meets North End Masonic Temple, 1500 N. Clark, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Henry A. Behrens, W.M.; Fred O. Guth, Sec.; Stephen Clark, Tyler.

Triangle No. 1024—Meets Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Philip Anderson, W.M.; Walter H. Creutzburg, Sec.; Christian A. Lange, Tyler.

Triluminar No. 767—Meets So. Chicago Masonic Temple, 2939 E. 91st, Fridays, stated 1, 3 and 5, specials 2 and 4. Wm. B. Chapel, W.M.; W. W. M. Bending, Sec.; Willis S. Hawes, Tyler.

Trowel No. 981—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2453 Kedzie bl., Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Clyde L. Hall, W.M.; Vernon W. Reed, Sec.; Charles McCrory, Tyler.

True Blue No. 994—Humboldt Park Commission Asylum, 2410 N. Kedzie bl., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Harry L. Achepohl, W. M.; H. E. Schoeneck, Sec.; Fred Vollmer, Tyler.

Union Park No. 610—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Mondays. stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Fred W. Warner, W.M.; Harry W. Peterson, Sec.; Alex. S. Peters, Tyler.

Universal No. 985—Meets Commercial Hall, Capitol bldg., State and Randolph, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Charles Edwards, W. M.; Carl E. McBerty, Sec.; Henry Pacius, Tyler.

University No. 1077—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6115 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. John P. Erich, W.M.; E. A. Stevenson, Sec.; Ollie M. Hoge, Tyler.

Utopia No. 894—Meets Grand Cross. Masonic Temple, 7443 Ingleside av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. John L. Weigel, W.M.; Wm. J. Ure, Sec.; Charles Shawcross, Tyler.

Vega No. 1083—Meets North Av. Masonic Temple, 3349 W. North av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Wm. Owen Twiley, W.M.; Clay D Conrad, Sec.; Frank M. White, Tyler.

Veritas No. 926—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl. Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Wilfred I. Pfeiffer, W.M.; Wm. O. Holton, Sec.; Neil E. McKellar, Tyler.

Victory No. 1019—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials every Tuesday. Albert S. Waller, W.M.; Chas. D. M. Krinn, Sec.; John Stussy, Tyler.

Waldeck No. 674—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 104-108 E. 51st, Wednesdays stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Anton Eble, W.M.; F. Fiscus, Sec.; Julius Ewert, Tyler.

Washington Park No. 956—Meets H Park Masonic Temple, 104 E. 51st at Michigan av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Samuel Lippa, W.M.; Fletcher L. Strauss, Sec.; Henry Pacius, Tyler.

Waubansia No. 160—Meets Capitol bldg., State and Randolph, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3 Wednesdays. Lincoln S. Schmauch W.M.; H. E. Van Loon, Sec.; Joseph Feddery, Tyler.

Welcome No. 916—Meets Observatory Hall, 159 N. State, Saturdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5; Fred B Sturges, W.M.; Coy A. Roberts, Sec.; Henry W. Pacius, Tyler.

Welfare No. 991—Meets Lincoln Park Hall, 1205 N. Dearborn, Tuesdays stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5 Leo Loewy, W.M.; Fred Edw. Koch Sec.; Chas. H. M. Jantzen, Tyler.

West Englewood No. 1074—Meets Square Hall, 6236 S. Ashland av. Mondays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. Geo. W. Calkins, W.M.; Elbert E. Elmore, Sec.

Wm. McKinley No. 876—Meets Auditorium Hotel, 64 E. Congress, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials every Tuesday. Clifton L. Johnson, W.M.; Frank E. Lawrence, Sec.; James Gardiner, Tyler.

William B. Warren No. 209—Meets Commercial Hall, 159 N. State, Saturdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Robt. E. Windham, W.M.; Geo. R. Lundy, Sec.; John B. Root Tyler.

Windsor Park No. 836—Meets Windsor Park Masonic Temple, Coles av. and 75th, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Wm Slater, W.M.; Howard H. Fairburn Sec.; F. H. Hague, Tyler.

Woodlawn Park No. 841—Meets Woodlawn Masonic Temple, 6331 University av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3 Specials 2, 4 and 5. Chas. H. Atwood W.M.; E. D. Foster, Sec.; Wm. E Houchin, Tyler.

Wright's Grove No. 779—Meets Belmont Hall, 3205 N. Clark, Thursdays stated 1 and 3, special every Thursday. Henry Reinach, W.M.; Harry W. Schmidt, Sec.; James Beaumont Tyler.

Royal Arch Chapter

Grand Chapter of Illinois—Wm. A Eichler, Chicago, M. E. G. High Priest; J. C. Ferrin, Chicago, R. E Dep. G. High Priest; H. A. Clevenstine, Rock Island, R. E. G. King; A. J. Schattgen, Jerseyville, R. E. G Scribe; Geo. W. Curtiss, Peoria, R. E G. Treas.; Jas. E. Jeffers, Springfield R. E. G. Sec.; Willis McFeely, Chicago, Capt. of the Host; Chas. S Andrus, Springfield, E. G. Prin. Sojourner; E. E. Core, Robinson, E. G Royal Arch Capt.; D. S. Davidson, Chicago, E. G. Master Third Veil; H. L. Kelly, Peoria, E. G. Master Second Veil; J. Cyril Begg, Mt. Vernon, E. G. Master First Veil; R. A White, Chicago, E. G. Chaplain; Chris W. Leverenz, Chicago, E. G. Steward; Elton C. Armitage, Chicago, E. G Sentinel.

Subordinate Chapters

America No. 250—Meets Tracy Masonic Temple, 1830 West 103d, Mondays stated 2 and 4. Geo. H. Billings, E H. P.; Emmet L. Reimer, Sec.; A. W. Zimmerman, Sent.

Auburn Park No. 201—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 Union av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials when called. August J. Wiegand, E H. P.; Perley S. Hotchkiss, Sec.; Harry E. Petyt, Sent.

Avondale No. 258—Meets Avondale Temple, 2756 Diversey av., Tuesdays stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. G. E. Trebing, Sr., E. H. P.; Marcus L. Lane, Sec.; Wm. Estrup, Sent.

Chicago No. 127—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 51st and Michigan av., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. A. Scott Dowd, E. H. P.; John H. Taylor, Sec.; John W. Maxwell, Sent.

Cicero No. 180—Meets Austin Masonic Temple, Central and Fulton, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. Leslie E. Hecht, E. H. P.; C. E. Spencer, Sec.; J. Hutchinson, Sent.

Columbia No. 202—Meets Ravenswood Masonic Temple, 1755 Montrose av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Wallace A. Tanne, E. H. P.; James A. Hicks, Sec.; Wm. H. Winkenwerder, Sent.

Corinthian No. 69—Meets Central Masonic Temple, Huehl Hall, 912 N. Lasalle, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 5. James W. Thorp, E. H P.; Walter J. Winser, Sec.; Wm. G. Romer, Sent.

Delta No. 191—Meets Boulevard Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 4 and 5. Carl W. Carlson, E. H. P.; Ralph Pumroy, Sec.; Wm. H. Finch, Sent.

Englewood No. 176—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. David Donnan, E. H. P.; A. H. Geller, Sec.; Wm. K. Kelley, Sent.

Fairview No. 161—Meets Masonic Hall, 4229 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Edgar L. George, E. H. P.; Lyman N. Thurston, Sec.; Chas. E. Clark, Sent.

Fellowship No. 235—Meets Jefferson Park Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale, Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Herbert F. Jahnke, E. H. P.; Thomas Weston, Sec.; Hiram H. Fickett, Sent.

Ft. Dearborn No. 245—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2. G. W. Schoenenberger, E. H. P.; John Y. Olsen, Sec.; Manuel Caballero, Sent.

Grand Crossing No. 219—Meets Grand Crossing Masonic Temple, 7443 Ingleside av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Wm. J. Ure, E. H. P.; Geo. F. Barton, Sec.; Louis E. Simons, Sent.

Hyde Park No. 240—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 51st and Michigan av, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 5. E. S. Bernstein, E. H. P.; Chas. S. Stagg, Sec.; Wm. Goller, Sent.

Integrity No. 255—Meets Imperial Hall, 1710 Cornelia av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 4 and 5. Wilbur I. Cox, E. H. P.; James F. Hartwick, Sec.; Jacob N. Pfeiffer, Sent.

Irving Park No. 195—Meets Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Aaron H. Rudolph, E. H. P.; Archie T. Roberts, Sec.; A. C. Fanslow, Sent.

Jackson Park No. 222—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6115 Cottage Grove av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials as called. Thomas G. Faggart, E. H. P.; Geo. F. Scholl, Sec.; Alfred A. Holey, Sent.

John M. Pearson No. 231—Meets Ogden Park Masonic Hall, 6319 S. Ashland av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. George Hill, E. H. P.; John A. Anderson, Sec.; George Reislein, Sent.

King Oscar No. 249—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol bldg., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Joel Olson, E. H. P.; Hjalmar Blom, Sec.; Louis Carlson, Sent.

Lafayette No. 2—Meets Observatory Hall, Capitol bldg., State and Randolph, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Claud Voss, E. H. P.; Andrew McNally, Sec.; Ernest F. Briggs, Sent.

Lake View No. 257—Meets Imperial Hall, 1710 Cornelia av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Paul J. Huxmann, E. H. P.; Fred W. Goebel, Sec.; C. Frank Rathacker, Sent.

Lawn No. 205—Meets North End Masonic Temple, 1500 N. Clark, every Saturday. E. G. L. Swanson, E. H. P.; B. B. Maydwell, Sec.; G. D. Ihling, Sent.

Lawndale No. 243—Meets Lawndale Masonic Temple, 2300 Millard av., every Monday. Sydney S. Roth, E. H. P.; Charles B. Goldsmith, Sec.

Liberty No. 251—Meets Roosevelt Hall, State-Lake bldg, State and Lake, Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Louis Brookman, Jr., E. H. P.; Donnell C. Howe, Sec.; Charles F. Posbeck, Sent.

Lincoln Park No. 177—Meets Lincoln Park Chapter Hall, 1205 N. Dearborn, Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Wm. H. Paterson, E. H. P.; Albert Jampolis, Sec.; Chas. A. Dahlem, Sent.

Logan No. 196—Meets 2941 Archer av., Mondays, stated 1, 3 and 5, specials 2 and 4. Geo. A. Clark, E. H. P.; H. J. Fiddelke, Sec.; Henry Miller, Sent.

Logan Square No. 238—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2451 N. Kedzie bl., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Fred G. Linke, E. H. P.; L. C. Cramer, Sec.; Oliver Lindberg, Sent.

Loyal No. 233—Meets Chicago North Masonic Temple, Winthrop and Hollywood avs., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. George A. Nelson, E. H. P.; Edward R. Nelson, Sec.; Scott Marlett, Sent.

Midway No. 256—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107-25 Cottage Grove av., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Adam Schmidt, E. H. P.; James A. Walrath, Sec.; George C. Munch, Sent.

Normal Park No. 210—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Dan. Anderson, E. H. P.; Fred B. Carver, Sec.; Charles H. Brown, Sent.

North West No. 224—Meets Humboldt Park Temple, 3636 Armitage av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Chas. R. Larson, E. H. P.; C. J. Fanselow, Sec.; W. A. Nelson, Sent.

Palmer Square No. 259—Meets Humboldt Park Commandery Asylum, 2410 N. Kedzie bl., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 5. John C. Elphinstone, E. H. P.; Henry J. Mies, Sec.; Robt. A. Koch, Sent.

Park No. 213—Meets Masonic Temple, 1716 Lunt av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. J. H. Otto Engelking, E. H. P.; Wm. Mummery, Sec.; George T. Scrivner, Sent.

Paul Revere No. 260—Meets Templar Hall, 4551 N. Ashland av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Alfred A. Roessner, E. H. P.; Chas. W. Johnson, Sec.; Horace H. Bonin, Sent.

Pullman No. 204—Meets Masonic Temple, 614 E. 113th, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials as called. Frederick W. Short, E. H. P.; E. T. Adams, Sec.; Charles H. Cook, Sent.

Sinai No. 185—So. Chicago Masonic Temple, 2939 E. 91st, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 3 and 5. Anton B. Frost, E. H. P.; S. F. Martin, Sec.; Peter Eckert, Sent.

St. Cecilia No. 220—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Thursday afternoons, stated 1 and 3, specials as called. Clyde A. Ruppell, E. H. P.; Walter N. H. Harding, Sec.; Charles T. Vivian, Sent.

Temple No. 252—Meets Observatory Hall, Capitol bldg., State and Randolph, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. E. A. Kuehmstardt, E. H. P.; Arthur A. Weatherwax, Sec.; Morris Schooler, Sent.

Washington No. 43—Meets Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Wm. H. Rowland, E. H. P.; Wm. F. Yagle, Sec.; Wm. F. Eils, Sent.

Wiley M. Egan No. 126—Meets Washington Hall, State and Lake bldg., Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. George E. McKenzie, E. H. P.; B. L. Anderson, Sec.

Woodlawn No. 265—Woodlawn Masonic Temple, 64th and University av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1, 3 and 5. Oscar L. Carson, E. H. P.; Roy P. Donovan, Sec.; Henry E. Blake, Sent.

York No. 148—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. James E. Donnelly, E. H. P.; Edw. E. Rath, Sec.; Renfrew Turner, Sent.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

Grand Council of Illinois—Llewellyn L. Abbott, Chicago, G. M.; Melville H. Leighton, Chicago, Dep. G. M.; Wm. A. Hoover, Gibson City, Gr. Pr. Cond. of Work; Frederick E. Hoberg, Peru, G. Treas.; Geo. W. Warvelle, Chicago, G. Rec.; Harry W. Finney, Chicago, G. Capt. of Guards; Geo. P. Van Cleve, Decatur, G. Cond.; Foster G. Nims, Chicago, G. Chaplain; Geo. E. Wilkinson, Alton, G. Marshal; James K. Lambert, Chicago, G. Steward; Chris. W. Leverenz, Chicago, G. Sent.

Subordinate Councils

Adoniram No. 95—Meets Ravenswood Masonic Temple, 1755 Montrose av., Saturdays, stated 3. John M. Halversen, T. I. M.; James A. Hicks, Rec.; Wm. H. Winkenwerder, Sent.

Auburn Park No. 114—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Saturdays, 1. Perley S. Hotchkiss, T. I. M.; Geo. H. Rice, Rec.

Austin No. 115—Meets Austin Masonic Temple, Central and Fulton, Thursdays. Frank T. Foster, T. I. M.; Chas. E. Spencer, Rec.; Otto Olson, Sent.

Calumet No. 76—Meets So. Chicago Masonic Temple, 2939 E. 91st, Tuesdays, stated 1. Frank A. Wiley, T. I. M.; S. F. Martin, Rec.; Peter Eckert, Sent.

Chicago No. 4—Meets Central Masonic Temple, Huehl Hall, 912 N. LaSalle, Mondays, stated 4. Thomas B. Torgerson, T. I. M.; Paul G. Dunn, Rec.; A. Fred Brown, Sent.

Concordia No. 111—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 104 E. 51st, Saturdays, stated 4. Charles L. Blight, T. I. M.; Albert E. Parker, Rec.; John W. Maxwell, Sent.

Humboldt Park No. 113—Meets Humboldt Park Commandery Asylum, 2410 N. Kedzie bl., Saturdays, stated 4. Fred M. Buchholz, T. I. M.; Peter J. Gerner, Rec.

Imperial No. 85—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Tuesdays, stated 3. John A. Snyder, T. I. M.; Albert H. Geller, Rec.

Lake View No. 102—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Mondays, stated 4. Geo. A. Schirmer, T. I. M.; Fred F. Vinz, Rec.; Manuel Caballero, Sent.

Lawndale No. 103—Meets Lawndale Masonic Temple, 2300 Millard av., Saturdays, stated 3. Richard A. Slavik, T. I. M.; John E. Collings, Rec.; Charles Bartik, Sent.

Palestine No. 66—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol bldg., Saturdays, stated 4. Arthur G. French, T. I. M.; Oscar L. Carson, Rec.; A. W. Emery, Sent.

Siloam No. 53—Meets Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Wednesdays, stated 2. Allan C. Forbes, T. I. M.; Archie T. Roberts, Rec.; August C. Fanslow, Sent.

St. Cecilia No. 104—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Thursday afternoons, stated 5, specials as called. Charles H. Keppel, T. I. M.; Walter N. H. Harding, Rec.; Charles T. Vivian, Sent.

Temple No. 65—Meets Boulevard Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Saturdays, stated 2. Edw. M. Spencer, T. I. M.; Ralph Pumroy, Rec.; Wm. H. Finch, Sent.

Tyrian No. 78—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Saturdays, stated 2. Harry G. Wilson, T. I. M.; Edw. E. Rath, Rec.; Renfrew Turner, Sent.

Woodlawn No. 92—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6115 Cottage Grove av., Saturdays, stated 2. David S. Davidson, T. I. M.; George F. Schoel, Rec.; Howard H. Fairburn, Sent.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Grand Commandery of Illinois—Joseph Atkinson Painter, Chicago, R. E. G. C.; Harry Walter Hanson, Springfield, V. E. Dep. G. C.; Henry Rudolph Lundblad, Chicago, E. G. Generalissimo; Arthur Wainwright, Galesburg, E. G. Capt.-Gen.; John Paul Hobbs, Chicago, E. G. S. Warden; Horace Herbert Halliday, Cairo, E. G. J. Warden; Elmer Ellsworth Matlack, Chicago, E. G. Prelate; Sylvester Omer Spring, Chicago, E. Grand, Treas.; William Henry Jennings, Chicago, E. G. Rec.; Frank Daniel Rock, Chicago, E. G. Standard Bearer; Glen F. Coe Dixon, E. G. Sword Bearer; Edward Albert Glad, Chicago, E. G. Warder; Harry L. Smith, Springfield, E. G. Color Bearer; Chester Smith Gurney, Chicago, E. G. Capt. of the Guard.

Subordinate Commanderies

Apollo No. 1—Meets Oriental Constellation, 919 N. Dearborn, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Erwin Herman Herzog, Comm.; Elton C. Armitage, Rec.; Chas. F. Warner, Sent.

Austin No. 84—Meets Austin Masonic Temple, Central av. and Fulton, Mondays. James W. Knox, Comm.; Edw. J. Hunt, Rec.

Calumet No. 62—Meets So. Chicago Masonic Temple, 2939 E. 91st, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. William W. Bending, Comm.; Edwin L. Larson, Rec.; Peter Eckert, Sent.

Chevalier Bayard No. 52—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 Union av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2 and 4. David P. Cosgrove, Comm.; John H. Tayler, Rec.; John W. Maxwell, Sent.

Chicago No. 19—Meets Observatory Hall, Capitol Bldg., State and Rand, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Joseph A. Downey, Comm.; Wm. H. Seifried, Rec.; Chris. W. Leverenz, Sent.

Columbia No. 63—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Wm. H. Christensen, Comm.; Harry J. Chidley, Rec.; Renfrew Turner, Sent.

Englewood No. 59—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Albert H. Geller, Comm.; J. Grant Teller, Rec.; Charles H. Brown, Sent.

Humboldt Park No. 79—Meets Humboldt Park Com. Asylum, 2410 N. Kedzie bl., Wednesdays, 2 and 4. Walter Edwin Bacon, Comm.; Peter J. Gerner, Rec.

Illinois No. 72—Meets Templar Hall, 4551 N. Ashland av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Frank R. Bennett, Comm.; E. A. W. Johnson, Rec.; Geo. T. Scrivner, Sent.

Lincoln Park No. 64—Meets North Shore Masonic Temple, 5658 Winthrop, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Oliver B. Curtiss, Comm.; Marvin S. Bates, Rec.; Scott Marlett, Sent.

Mizpah No. 73—Meets Blvd. Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials 1 and 3. Charles D. Baum, Comm.; C. V. Becker, Rec.; Wm. H. Finch, Sent.

Montjoie No. 53—Meets Boydston's Hall, 4227 Cottage Grove av., Wednesdays, started 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. Lyman N. Thurston, E. Comm.; James C. Wilson, Rec.

St. Bernard No. 35—Meets Central Masonic Temple, 912 N. LaSalle, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. T. C. M. Jamieson, Comm.; John W. Swatek, Rec.; Charles Augustus Loomis, Sent.

St. Cecilia No. 83—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Thursday afternoons, stated 2 and 4, specials as called. Wm. F. Jackson, Comm.; Walter N. H. Harding, Rec.; Charles T. Vivian, Sent.

St. Elmo No. 65—Meets Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. John Gabel, John T. Peters, Rec.; Albert E. Wain, Sent.

Woodlawn No. 76—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6115 Cottage Grove av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials 2, 4 and 5. George W. Goss, Comm.; George F. Scholl, Rec.; Frank P. Reagan, Sent.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE

Preceptory, Dearbron and Walton pl. Meetings every Thursday evening.

Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree. Oliver J. Graham, 33d degree, Thrice Potent Master.

Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, 16th degree. William H. Dellenback, 33d degree, Sovereign Prince.

Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix De-H-R-D-M, 18th degree. Roy W. Hill, 33d degree, Most Wise Master.

Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S. Edward L. Johnson, 33d degree, Commander-in-Chief.

Officers of all Bodies—Robert M. Johnson, 33d degree, Treas.; Chester S. Gurney, 33d degree, Sec.

Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Mosque on Cass, Ohio and Ontario. Ceremonials fourth Fridays, except during summer. James Todd, Potentate; Samuel H. Smith, Recorder.

Aryan Grotto No. 18, M. O. V. P. E. R. Temple 741 S. Wabash av. J. H. Carpenter, Monarch; E. C. Lewis, Sec.

Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders

St. John's Conclave (Premier) No. 1—Meets on second Friday. Henry R. Kent, M.P., Sovereign; Chester S. Gurney, Rec.

MASONIC VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

Meets quarterly on call at Preceptory of Oriental Consistory. Samuel H. Smith, Venerable Chief; Clayton O. Billow, Sec.

Visitation and Fraternal Assistance Committee of Oriental Consistory

Arthur M. Millard, 33d degree, director.

Masonic Bureau of Service and Employment

1901 Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State. "Help One Another." No charge to employer or applicant. Representatives and Advisory Board meet regularly second Friday of each month. Officers—Arthur M. Millard, Pres. and Mgr.; George E. Moore, 1st V-Pres.; Lloyd E. Work, 2d V-Pres.; Edw. M. Tourtelot, Treas.; F. C. Holmes, Rec. Sec.; Edgar R. Cobb, Fin. Sec.; Emil G. Swanson, Asst. Mgr. Advisory Board—Melville H. Leighton, William F. Healy, L. E. A. Ling, Louis Cohen, A. S. Edwards, Fred E. Winslow, David Oliphant, James Dickson, Henry W. Snell. Telephone Central 6247.

Illinois Masonic Hospital Association

836 Wellington av., phone Lakeview 2321. Edw. L. Johnson, Pres.; Timothy M. Avery, 1st V.Pres.; James C. Matthews, 2d V.-Pres.; George F. Loring, Treas.; Ray L. Smith, Sec.

Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

La Grange, Ill. Robert J. Daly, Pres.; Robert C. Fletcher, Treas.; William D. Price, Sec.; Elmer E. Beach, Chicago, Ex-Officio; Arthur E. Wood, Chicago, Ex-Officio; Robert. C. Fletcher, 179 W. Washington st., Chicago, Chairman Committee on Admission.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

Grand Chapter of Illinois—Mrs. Helen M. Brakefield, Worthy G. Mat.; Mr. Charles H. Soelke, Worthy G. Pat.; Mrs. Effie Coombs Watkins, E. St. Louis, Associate G. Mat.; Mr. John Meihle, Associate G. Pat.; Mrs. Nettie C. Kenner, G. Sec.; Mrs. E. Mae McRae, Oak Park, G. Treas.; Mrs. Nellie R. Meyers, G. Cond.; Mrs. Eva H. Hamilton, Associate G. Cond.; Mrs. Edith Youngdahl, G. Chaplain; Mrs. Marie Gilliard, G. Marshal; Mrs. Mabel Kater Rahn, G. Organist; Mrs. Leona W. Dobbie, G. Adah; Mrs. Nettie Griffis, Oak Park, G. Ruth; Mrs. Clara Stone, Griggsville, G. Esther; Mrs. Grace S. Culver, G. Martha; Mrs. Hannah Friedlund, G. Electa; Miss Elsie Becker, G. Warder; Mrs. Verna Stroemer, G. Sent.; Mrs. H. B. McGrath, P.G.M., Blue Island, Ill., Frat. Corres.; Mrs. Caroline Ulrich, Confidential Circular.

Subordinate Chapters

Aaron No. 627—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Lillie Carlson, W.M.; Mrs. Adelaide Paulson, Sec., Kenneth Nordstrom, Sent.

Adelphi No. 820—Meets Austin Masonic Temple, 233 N. Central av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Ella M. Heath, W.M.; Mrs. Susan M. Berry, Sec.; James A. Goodsell, Sent.

Albany Park No. 769—Meets Albany Park Hall, 4721 N. Kedzie av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4, specials on call. Mrs. Mamie Colling, W.M.; Mrs. Emma A. Ehlert, Sec.; John G. Colling, Sent.

Aloha No. 528—Meets Shotwell Hall, 55th and Blackstone av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Margaret E. Mackie, W.M.; Lillie A. Norris, sec.; William Craig, Sent.

Alice No. 561—Meets Humboldt Park Com. Asylum, 2410 N. Kedzie av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. M. C. Schroeder, W.M.; Miss M. E. Mathews, Sec.; Arthur F. Lambrecht, Sent.

America No. 454—Meets Grand Cross. Masonic Temple, 7443 Ingleside av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Ruby E. Scott, W.M.; Mrs. Elizabeth Larson, Sec.; Bert Reinhard, Sent.

Amran—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3.

Ancient Craft No. 658—Meets Capitol Bldg., R210, 159 N. State, Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna Gumbiner, W.M.; Sadie G. Brody, Sec.; Louis J. Brody, Sent.

Andrew Wilson No. 319—Meets Grand Crossing Masonic Temple, 7443 Ingleside av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna Getz, W.M.; Mrs. Susan J. Wild, Sec.; Edwin Erickson Sent.

Astrea No. 726—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2451 N. Kedzie bl., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Mabel Juergersen, W.M.; Katherine Helmkamp, Sec.; Alex. Barry, Sent.

Auburn Park No. 167—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Mabel Barber, W.M.; Mrs. Anna Carpenter, Sec.; Samuel Clark, Sent.

Austin No. 180—Meets Austin Masonic Temple, 241 N. Central av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Olive H. Arey, W.M.; Anna M. Bunton, Sec.; William A. Haggard, Sent.

Banner Blue No. 788—Meets Banner Blue Temple, 6710 S. May, Thursdays stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Margaret Waldman, W.M.; Mrs. Ethel R. Ward, Sec.; Charles H. Warren, Sent.

Ben Franklin No. 796—Meets Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna V. Roessler, W.M.; Mrs. Bessie Katz, Sec.; Geo. Snow, Sent.

Ben Hur No. 401—Meets Humboldt Park Com. Temple, 2410 N. Kedzie bl., Mondays, stated, 2 and 4. Mrs. Frieda B. Warren, W.M.; Mrs. A. C. Brachvogel, Sec.; Alfred J. Caron, Sent.

Betsy Ross No. 834—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, Kedzie bl. and Albany av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Bertha Jenkins, W.M.; Mrs. Lillian L. Brink, Sec.; John Brink, jr., Sent.

Blair No. 878—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2451 N. Kedzie bl., Wednesdays, stated, 2 and 4. Mrs. Lydia Droberg, W.M.; Mrs. Ella M. Hendricks, Sec.; Frank C. Jensik, Sent.

Bohemia No. 763—Meets Ionic Hall, West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley, Fridays, stated, 2 and 4. Miss Blanche Suster, W.M.; Mrs. Hulda LeGros, Sec.; Joseph Sefcik jr., Sent.

Boulevard No. 588—Meets Barbee Masonic Hall, 69th and Wentworth av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Emma A. Henry, W.M.; Emma B. Williamson, Sec.

Buena No. 793—Meets Terminal Hall, 1124 Wilson av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials as required. Mrs. Ella J. Derdiger, W.M.; Charles Kohn, Sec.; Henry Roth, Sent.

Butler No. 36—Meets Capitol Bldg., Corinthian Hall, State and Rand sts., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Miss Lucy Allen, W.M.; Mrs. E. R. Avery, Sec.; Frank C. Roettig, Sent.

Chicago No. 161—Meets St. John's Hall, Capitol Bldg., State and Rand, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Blanche Plouzek, W.M.; Mattie E. Barber, Sec.; Marg. Campbell, Sent.

Clara Kenner No. 676—Meets Lain's Hall 316 W. 63d, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Flora A. New, W.M.; Edith U. Kline, Sec.

Cleveland No. 696—Meets Temple Hall, Capitol Bldg., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. E. Etta Balsley, W.M.; Mrs. Eleanor Ritchie, Sec.; Elger G. Well, Sent.

Columbia No. 210—Meets Barbee Hall, 69th and Wentworth av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Louise Allcurd, W.M.; Amelia Siegmiller, Sec.; Mrs. Louise Blumenschein, Sent.

Community No. 647—Meets R512 Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Mondays, stated 1 and 3, Mrs. Lydia Miller, W.M.; Mrs. Josephine Smith, Sec.; Alfred Hinkelman, Sent.

Constellation No. 681—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Clara Lind, W.M.; Mrs. Charlotte Hachfeld, Sec.; Edw. Huebschman, Sent.

Cornerstone No. 726—Meets Miller Hall, Central Masonic Temple, 912 N. La Salle, Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Marie A. Smith, W.M.; Fred H. Full, Sec.; Ora O. Jones, Sent.

Crescent Star No. 607—Meets Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Johan McKenzie, W.M.; Mrs. Laura Halman, Sec.; Lester Brande, Sent.

Cyrene No. 851—Meets Woodlawn Masonic Temple, 64th and University av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Etta Baumgarth, W.M.; Mrs. Alice Endicott, Sec.; Robert Bundo, Sent.

Damascus No. 744—Meets Boulevard Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Olive Henderson, W.M.; Mrs. May E. Cruikshank, Sec.; Edw. Schuesser, Sent.

The Daylight No. 611—Meets State-Lake Bldg., Wash. Hall, State and Lake, Friday afternoons, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Ethel Gragg, W.M.; Mrs. Florence Jardine, Sec.; Mrs. Lillian Dushain, Sent.

Delta No. 602—Meets Barbee Hall, 69th and Wentworth av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Laura Allyn, W.M.; Mrs. Mary S. Seaman, Sec.

Dickinson, No. 685—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, Doric Hall, 51st and Michigan av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Jeanette Chutkow, W.M.; Mrs. Rose Ofner, Sec.; Earle Glen Kallen, Sent.

Edgewater No. 742—Meets Chicago North Masonic Temple, 5658 Winthrop av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Gertrude Hayes, W.M.; Mrs. Amalia Schuhmacher, Sec.; Leo Cramer, Sent

Edyth No. 724—Meets State-Lake Bldg., Wash. Hall, State and Lake, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Ethel M. Grist, W.M.; Mrs. Clara Adams, Sec.; Edward Potulek, Sent.

Emblem No. 817—Meets Doric Hall, H. P. Masonic Temple, 51st and Michigan av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Rose G. Freed, W.M.; Mayme L. Weinshenker, Sec.; Blair Compton, Sent.

Englewood No. 731—Meets 69th and Wentworth av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Anna Andrus, W.M.; Mrs. A. Haehnlein, Sec.; Ralph Constant, Sent.

Equity No. 767—Meets Northwest Masonic Temple, 1547 N. Leavitt, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Grace E. Johnstone, W.M.; Lulu Hildenbrand, Sec.; Edw R. Nelson, Sent.

Equality No. 770—Meets Capitol Bldg., R512, State and Rand, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Miss Jean Littlejohn, W.M.; Mrs. Ella Wissart, Sec.; Stephen, Schultz, Sent.

Federal No. 821—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107-11 Cottage Grove av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Eliza Rice, W.M.; Mrs. Jeanie R. Fisher, Sec.; Richard Donisch, Sent.

Fides No. 328—Meets Odd Fellows Hall, 119th and Wallace, Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Clara Budd, W. M.; Mrs. H. Coapman, Sec.; Charles L. Maw, Sent.

Flora No. 734—Meets Capitol Bldg., State and Randolph, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Esther Hornstein, W.M.; Mrs. Florence Carp, Sec.; Ernest Rosenthal, Sent.

Forrestville No. 177—Meets Freemasons' Hall, 4229 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. M. E. Dwight, W.M.; Mrs. Louise Scott, Sec.; John S. Underwood, Sent.

Fort Dearborn No. 283—Meets Central Park Hall, 127 N. Francisco av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Esther Pace, W.M.; Mrs. Sophie Wagner, Sec.; William Beckman, Sent.

Fortitude No. 809—Meets Capitol Bldg., State and Randolph, Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Rose Goodman, W.M.; Ida Pearl, Sec.; Milton Loeff, Sent.

Frances E. Willard No. 433—Meets Brighton Park Masonic Hall, 2456 W. 38th, Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Mildred Hartz, W.M.; Mrs. Isabella Bain, Sec.; Ernest Bain, Sent.

Garden City No. 659—Meets Washington Hall, State-Lake Bldg., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Miss Gwen. Cherry, W.M.; Mrs. Matilda A. Cherry, Sec.; Robert E. Hopps, Sent.

Garfield No. 711—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Albie C. Dejmek, W.M.; Mrs. A. M. Chapman, Sec.; Arthur C. Sills, Sent.

Germania No 552—Meets Central Masonic Temple, 910-20 N. LaSalle, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna Arndt, W.M.; Mrs. Ida Miller, Sec.; Paul Fredrich, Sent.

Golden Rod No. 205—Meets Central Masonic Temple, 912 N. LaSalle, Saturdays, stated 2 and 4. Miss Elsa E. Juenger, W.M.; Mrs. Augusta M. Goodwillie, Sec.; Fred H. Schmutz, Sent.

Hamilton Park No. 718—Meets Barbee Hall, 69th and Wentworth, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Minnie L. Bouet, W.M.; Mrs. Agnes M. Terry, Sec.; Earl Eisner, Sent.

Hiram No. 867—Meets 512 Capitol Bldg., State and Rand, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Amanda C. Norman, W.M.; Thos. H. Dawson, Sec.; Martin H. Schulze, Sent.

Home No. 426—Meets Central Park Hall, 127 N. Francisco av., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna M. Patton, W.M.; Miss Edna A. Rojahn, Sec.; Benj. L. Lynch, Sent.

Honor No. 800—Meets Humboldt Park Masonic Temple, 3636 Armitage av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Bertha Rakow, W.M.; Mrs. Trina Madsen, Sec.; Walter Swatek, Sent.

Humboldt Park No. 472—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2453 N. Kedzie bl., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Laura B. Andersen, W.M.; Mrs. Dagmar J. Stevens, Sec.; Peter Rasmussen, Sent.

Hyde Park No. 728—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 51st and Michigan av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Maude W. Peters, W.M.; Miss Rose Weiss, Sec.; Oscar Reichman, Sent.

Ida Saxton No. 698—Meets Northwest Masonic Temple, 1547 N. Leavitt, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Mable Middleton, W.M.; Miss Alvina Von Alven, Sec.; Richard Congdon, Sent.

Illinois No. 483—Meets Capitol Bldg., Tem. Hall, State and Rand, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Gertrude Barish, W.M.; Sadie Schwartz, Sec.; Louis Swiryn, Sent.

Imperial No. 846—Meets Capitol Bldg., State and Randolph, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Susan M. Ramsay, W.M.; Louisa Thompson, Sec.; George J. Terfler, Sent.

Integrity No. 803—Meets Imperial Hall, 1710 Cornelia av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Olive P. Giles, W.M.; Mrs. Elsa Roeder, Sec.; Stanley Fell, Sent.

Irving Park No. 707—Meets Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Saturdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. F. L. Johnson, W.M.; Mrs. Eliz. Bornhoeft, Sec.; Henry Kuehl, Sent.

I Will No. 737—Meets Washington Hall, State-Lake Bldg., 190 N. State, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3, specials when called. Mrs. A. E. Vollertsen, W.M.; Mrs. Adaline H. Schall, Sec.; Charles J. Baumann, Sent.

Jackson Park No. 652—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 61st and Cottage Grove, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Marybele Cheesman, W. M.; Lulu R. Tuneluis, Sec.; Walter George, Sent.

Jennie E. Bell No. 792—Meets Blvd. Masonic Temple, 5505 S. Halsted, Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Ada L. Gilmore, W.M.; Catherine Hoskins, Sec.; Wm. Brevitz, Sent.

Jepthah No. 340—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna M. Paul, W.M.; Mrs. Rachel C. Sipp, Sec.; William Clark Taylor, Sent.

Justice No. 690—Meets Humboldt Park Com., 2410 N. Kedzie bl., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Christina Wall, W.M.; Mrs. Margaret Miller, Sec.; Robert Stach, Sent.

Kensington No. 450—Meets South End Pythian Temple, 11039 Michigan av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Martha Bakkers, W.M.; Miss Bertha Kunde, Sec.; Eugene Weiss jr., Sent.

King Oscar No. 762—Meets Tem. Hall, Capitol Bldg., State and Rand, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Norma Bergman, W.M.; Mrs. Hazel Rossberg, Sec.; Clarence Howard, Sent.

Kosmos No. 613—Meets Barbee Masonic Hall, 69th and Wentworth, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Louise Doring, W.M.; Mrs. Catherine Jensen, Sec.

Lady Garfield No. 91—Meets Masonic Temple, 2939 E. 91st, Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Miss Minnie Chapel, W. M.; Johana Carter, Sec.; Olga Olson, Sent.

Lady Washington No. 28—Meets Capitol Bldg., State and Randolph Saturdays stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Mary Noll, W.M.; Mrs. Nellie M. Munro, Sec.; Emil Olson, Sent.

Lakeside No. 691—Meets Rogers Park Masonic Temple, 1716 Lunt av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Eleanor Fife, W.M.; Mrs. Jessie M. Bacon, Sec.; James M. Kennedy, Sent.

Lake View No. 149—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Saturdays. stated 2 and 4, specials when called. Mrs. Elizabeth Carlson, W.M.; Mrs. Bessie McMonies, Sec.; Charles A. Ray, Sent.

Laurel Wreath No. 858—Meets Odd Fellows Temple, 810 N. Parkside av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Grace Hartman, W.M.; Mrs. Sadie Lombard, Sec.; Gunwald Nerheim, Sent.

Lawn No. 527—Meets Lawn Masonic Hall, 62d pl. and Homan av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Lydia Walfe, W.M.; Mrs. Lurine E. Lear, Sec.; Robert Doherty, Sent.

Lawndale No. 749—Meets Lawn Masonic Tmple, 2300 S. Millard av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Miss J. G. Kleisner, W.M.; Mrs. Marie Paidar, Sec.; Frank H. Poch, Sent.

Legion No. 860—Meets 512 Capitol Bldg., State and Randolph, Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Edna S. Roberts, W.M.; Mrs. Dot M. Doberer, Sec.; Otto R. Barth, Sent.

Logan Square No. 560—Meets Ionian Hall, Logan Square Masonic Temple, N. Kedzie bl., at Albany, Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Carrie Antonini, W.M.; Miss Alice M. Gambers, Sec.; Haldor Carlsen, Sent.

Loyalty No. 823—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Thursdays state 1 and 3. Mrs. Elizabeth Tietz, W.M.; Mrs. Charlotte Hellman, Sec.; Richard Godson, Sent.

Madison No. 689—Meets Rogers Park Masonic Temple, 1716 Lunt av., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. E. Van Bramer, W.M.; Mrs. Blanche Hansen, Sec.; Albert Hasenbalg, Sent.

Majestic No. 687—Meets Oriental Hall, Capitol Bldg., State and Rand. Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Mabel Bierma, W.M.; Mrs. Annie Lawrence, Sec.; Edward Jones, Sent.

Maple No. 90—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Alice E. Brown, W.M.; Mrs. Fanny A. Manning, Sec.; William Franke, Sent.

Maplewood No. 768—Meets Avondale Temple, 2754 W. Diversey av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Victoria Jeschke, W.M.; Miss D. B. Stenson, Sec.; Robert Schoelzel, Sent.

Mate L. Chester No. 612—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Clara Eschert, W.M.; Mrs. Ada Rehling, Sec.; Walter Hesel, Sent.

McKinley No. 574—Meets 2941 Archer av.; Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Miss Mildred Neumann, W.M.; Mrs. Margaret Jones, Sec.; Petre Metzler, Sent.

Medinah No. 876—Meets Fraternity Hall, 19 W. Adams, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. A. R. Blessing, W.M.; Lillian M. Langan, Sec.; Arthur F. Jungblut, Sent.

Millard No. 349—Meets Lawndale Masonic Temple, 23d and Millard av., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Anna D. Gibson, W.M.; Mrs. F. M. Baldwin, Sec.; George Bauer, Sent.

Miriam No. 1—Meets Woodlawn Masonic Tmple, 6331 University av., Saturdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Nellie Smiley, W.M.; Mrs. Mary W. Waller, Sec.; Mrs. Eliz. Watt, Sent.

Mizpah No. 549—Meets Central Masonic Temple, 912 N. La Salle, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. M. Dethke, W.M.; Miss May Pearce, Sec.; John Franknecht, Sent.

Mont Clare No. 845—Meets Congregational Church, Waveland and Medill av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Esther Earl, W.M.; Mrs. Belle DuPuis, Sec.

Monroe Crawford, U. D.—Meets Washington Hall, State and Lake Bldg., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Ida Clarke, W.M.; Mrs. Elsie Roe, Sec.; Jos. Raphael, Sent.

Morgan Park No. 865—Meets Morgan Park Masonic Temple, 11156 S. Hoyne av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Alice A. Norbey, W.M.; Miss Clara A. Hafner, Sec.; Hugh Woell, Sent.

Natal Star No. 662—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 Union av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Alice Lawrence, W.M.; Minnie Wiedeman, Sec.; John T. Jacobsen, Sent.

Noble Quen No. 402—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, Norman Hall, Kedzie bl. and Albany av., Saturdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. M. O. Oleson, W.M.; Harriet M. Phillips Sec.: Robert W. Roberts, Sent.

Normal Park No. 211—Meets Englewood Masonic Temple, 6734 Wentworth av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Eliz. Preble, W.M.; Mrs. Bessie Hommes, Sec.; A. E. J. De Vol. Sent.

North Shore No. 840—Meets Chicago North Masonic Temple, 5658 Winthrop, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Cordele A. Winn, W.M.; Mrs. Fern L. Webster, Sec.; Chas. E. Ziegler. Sent.

Northern Lights No. 872—Meets Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2451 N. Kedzie bl., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4 Mrs. J. Arvidson, W.M.; Mrs. Marie Knopf, Sec.

Norwood No. 479—Meets Norwood Park Masonic Hall, Nina and E. Circle av., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3, specials when called. Miss Violet Dobrick, W.M.; Mrs. Della J. Kerber. Sec.; Ernest Hughes, Sent.

Ogden Park No. 603—Meets Ogden Park Masonic Hall, 6319 S. Ashland av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Fern E. Campbell, W.M.; Mrs. Josie F. Hemme, Sec.; Charles Thomsen, Sent.

Old Glory No. 799—Meets Imperial Hall, 1710 Cornelia av., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Marg. Welsch, W.M.; Miss E. F. Jones, Sec.; George Hermanson, Sent.

Olive No. 179—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Marg. Nelson, W.M.; Mrs. Mary Goldsberry, Sec.; Albert Nelson, Sent.

Olympia, U.D.—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107-11 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Carrie E. Clemenson, W.M.; Mabel H. Montgomery, Sec.; Steven Rosander, Sent.

Onward No. 877—Meets Barbee Hall, 69th and Wentworth, Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Emma Christerson, W.M.; Mrs. Louise Gregson, Sec.; Theo. L. Knoblauch, Sent.

Oriental No. 558—Meets Capitol Bldg., State and Randolph, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Martha Reynolds, W.M.; Daisy MacMillan, Sec.; Emma Lewis, Sent.

Palace No. 264—Meets Pullman Masonic Temple, 614 E. 113th, Fridays stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Helen M. Doty, W.M.; Mrs. Maude Jackson, Sec.; Walter De Vries, Sent.

Palm No. 723—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Lula M. Knoll, W.M.; Mrs. Anna L. Moeller, Sec.; Knute Johnson, Sent.

Paragon No. 557—Meets Washington Hall, State and Lake Bldg., Mondays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna Hansen, W.M.; Mrs. Rose Knaus, Sec.; Edw Hough, Sent.

Park Manor No. 598—Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6111 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Miss Hazel Von Sydon, W.M.; Mrs. Amelia Keppel, Sec.; Frederick Schrader, Sent.

Paul Revere No. 855—Meets Templar Bldg., 1525 Wilson av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Leila Gerhardt, W M.; Miss Jean C. Deggendorf, Sec.; Jacob Haffner, Sent.

Peerless No. 620—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, 108 E. 51st, Doric Hall, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Tessie S. Cares, W.M.; Mrs. Hannah Wilher, Sec.; Max M. Moser, Sent.

Perfection No. 829 — Meets Capitol Bldg., State and Randolph, Tuesdays stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Carrie Samuels, W.M.; Mrs. Freda Lennert, Sec.; John W. Williams, Sent.

Pleiades No. 807—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Tuesdays, Mrs. Anna Smith, Sec., Francis Marshall, Sent.

Progressive No. 814—Meets Northwest Masonic Temple, Leavitt and North av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Catherine Kitcon, W.M.; Elmira Welhaven, Sec.; Sam Petersen, Sent.

Prospect Star No. 773—Meets Lawndale Masonic Temple, 2300 Millard av., Saturdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs Julia Hauzlik, W.M.; Mrs. Laura Shafer, Sec.; Albert Janda, Sent.

Prosperity U. D.—Meets 512 Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Bertha Feeney, W.M.; Emma Kalbe, Sec.; Wm. Ferguson, Sent.

Providence No. 287—Meets Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Anna Schroeder, W.M.; Emma Kalbe, Sec.; Wm. Ferguson, Sent.

Prudence No. 729—Meets Cedric Hall, 2511 N. Kedzie bl., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Yetta Lindenthal, W.M.; Sadie S. Lowey, Sec.

Pyramid No. 600—Meets Arcade Hall, 13304 Baltimore av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Anna Miller, W.M.; Mrs. Anna D. Peterson, Sec.; Harry Jacobson, Sent.

Queen Esther No. 41—Meets Central Masonic Temple, 912 N. LaSalle, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Miss Marg. Nicholson, W.M.; Miss Alice L. Muller, Sec.; William Libby, Sent.

Radiant Star No. 808—Meets 512 Capitol Bldg., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Ida F. Rosenthal, W.M.; Mrs. Clara M. Levy, Sec.; Dr. Wm. C. Sutcher, Sent.

Rainbow No. 772—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Mondays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. C. Schnoor, W.M.; Mrs. Marie C. Ball, Sec.; Mrs. Helen Moss, Sent.

Ravenswood No. 190—Meets Ravenswood Masonic Temple, Hermitage and Montrose avs., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Edith M. Gardner, W. M.; Mrs. Lottie M. Newell, Sec.; Mrs. Ella Cameron, Sent.

Roosevelt No. 801—Meets Odgen Park Masonic Hall, 6319 Ashland av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Marie Kerr, W.M.; Mrs. Bertha Wren, Sec.; Edw. McCormick, Sent.

Rose Croix No. 409—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Miss Martha Hummel, W.M.; Mrs. Alma J. Ede, Sec., Hugh Norris, Sent.

Saint Andrew No. 665—Meets Washington Hall, State-Lake Bldg, State and Lake, Saturdays, stated 2 and 4. Miss Ruth Matthews, W.M.; Wm. G. Ellis, Sec.; Kenneth Belford, Sent.

Sherman No. 541—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 Union av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Bertha B. Rusch, W.M.; Mrs. Nellie G. Link, Sec.; Jean B. Capdarest, Sent.

Siloam No. 119—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Saturdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Fannie C. Edmonds, W.M.; Mrs. Louise L. Albin, Sec.; Wm. Russell, sent.

Sincerity No. 815—Meets Albany Park Hall, 4721 N. Kedzie av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Lester N. Bowman, W.M.; Mrs. Mary G. Meyer, Sec.; Archie Gotham, Sent.

South Gate No. 873—Meets Auburn Park Masonic Temple, 7832 S. Union av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4, Mrs. Frances Anderson, W.M.; Mrs. Adele Kohlmann, Sec.; Charles Vondrak, Sent.

South Shore No. 866—Meets Masonic Temple, University av and 64th, Saturdays, stated 1 and 3. Helen L. Blake, W.M.; Nina M. Carr, Sec.; Dr. E. E. Macpherson, Sent.

Square No. 764—Meets Ogden Park Masonic Hall, 6319 S. Ashland av., Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Bertha Dahm, W.M.; Miss Eliz. Minney, Sec.; Harry Kohlmann, Sent.

Standard No. 735—Meets Lady Washington Hall, State and Lake Theatre bldg., Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Jeanette E. Prescott, W.M.; Miss Bettie Runnels, Sec.

Star of Good Will No. 857—Meets Rm. 913 Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Louis D. Smith, W.M.; Mrs. Beatrice Weeks, Sec.; Ben. Morgan, Sent.

Star of Purity, U. D.—Meets 1124 Wilson av., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Lottie Goodman, W.M.; Mrs. Sarah Verner, Sec.; Morris Goodman, Sent.

Star of Victory No. 875—Meets Constellation Masonic Temple, 3900 N. Robey, Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Alma Primus, W.M.; Mrs. Matilda Stupe, Sec.; Wm. Radermacher, Sent.

Star of the West No. 495—Meets Garfieldian Hall, 4039 Madison, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Emma S. Kramer, W.M.; Mrs. Julia B. Baker, Sec.; Benjamin W. Miller, Sent.

Sunshine No. 683 — Meets Imperial Hall. 1710 Cornelia av., Fridays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Grace Hastings, W.M.; Mrs. Ada R. Wilsin, Sec.; Mrs. Caroline Gehringer, Sent.

Theodosia No. 182 — Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park bl., Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Clara W. Unseth, W.M.; Mrs. M. Elma Wilcox, Sec.; Mrs. Louise Anderson, Sent.

Tracy No. 189—Meets Tracy Masonic Temple, 1832 W. 103d, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Miss Mary Heuman, W.M.; Miss Margaret Heuman, Sec.; Arnold W. Zimmerman, Sent.

Triangle No. 828—Meets 18th fl. Capitol bldg., 159 N. State, Tuesdays, stated 1 and 3. Miss Alice H. Lang, W.M.; Mrs. Pearl Cope, Sec.; Chas. A. C. Keller, Sent.

Union Park No. 573—Meets West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12 S. Oakley bl., Wednesdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Dora Bush, W.M.; Mrs. Minnie E. Hollis, Sec.; Wm. Tripp, Sent.

Utopia No. 605—Meets Pythian Temple, 9231-33 Cottage Grove av., Thursdays, stated 2 and 4. Mrs. Lillian D. Ure, W.M.; Mrs. Barbara G. Wright, Sec.; Vernon L. Sawyer, Sent.

Vega, U. D.—Meets Capitol bldg., Rm. 913, State and Randolph, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4, specials as required. Kathryn Pedersen, W.M.; Ida Woerner, Sec.; Edward C. Pedersen, Sent.

Veritas No. 720 — Meets Garfieldian Hall, 4039 W. Madison, Thursday afternoons. stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Theresa Schoenwald, W.M.; Mrs. Jos. A. Parsons, Sec.; Mrs. Leona Wahl, Sent.

Waldeck No. 579—Meets H. P. Masonic Temple, Doric Hall, 51st and Michigan av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. R. Beckmann, W.M.; Mrs. Erna Semerau, Sec.; Otto Elke, Sent.

Waubansia No. 830 — Meets Capitol bldg., Oriental Hall State and Randolph, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Catherine Blakeslee, W.M.; Pearl Gordon, Sec.

Welcome No. 679—Meets Capitol bldg., St. John's Hall, State and Randolph, Tuesdays, stated 2 and 4. Emma B. Maerz, W.M.; Clara E. Kratzenberg, Sec.; Elmer Voss Sent.

Welfare No. 879—Meets Rm. 913 Capitol bldg., State and Randolph, Wednesdays, stated 1 and 3. Mary E. Swann, W.M.; Agnes E. Remer, Sec.; David Lock, Sent.

West Englewood, U. D.—Meets Banner Blue Hall, 67th and May, Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Mae Riebel, W. M.; Mrs Alice Morrison, Sec.

Windsor No. 284—Meets Windsor Park Masonic Temple, E. 75th and Coles av., Thursdays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. J. E. Bertram, W.M.; Mrs. Arleigh McCullough, Sec.; Brice W. Hall, Sent.

Woodlawn No. 355 — Meets Midway Masonic Temple, 6107 Cottage Grove av., Fridays, stated 1 and 3. Mrs. Lela M. Framhein, W.M.; Mrs. Lillian Fairbrother, Sec.; Chas. H. Atwood, Sent.

Eastern Star Club of Illinois, 1018 Masonic Temple—Bertha E. Leitch, Pres.; Amalia Beerdemann, 1st V-Pres.; Ella Wasserstrass, 2d V-Pres.; Daisy E. Weeklin, Rec. Sec., Room 1615 Capitol bldg.; Emma Kurzenknabe, Treas.; Grace Doerk, Sec.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

Head Camp—Rock Island, Ill. A. R. Talbot, head consul, Lincoln, Neb; J. G. Ray, head clerk, Rock Island, Ill; A. D. Phillips, asst head clerk, Rock Island, Ill; O. E. Aleshire, head banker, 175 W. Jackson, R. 1933.

Subordinate Camps

Polonia No. 897—Meets 1st Tuesday at 24th and Whipple. L. J. Kwiatkowski, clk, 2950 W. 25th pl.

Humboldt No .2131—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 1619 N. California av. F. G. Porter, clk, 1644 N. McVickers av.

United States No. 2825—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 159 N State, R. 412. H. G. Zuckerman, clk, 5919 Emerald av.

Chicago No. 3052—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 159 N. State. E. J. Hess. clk, 105 W Monroe.

America No. 3131—Meets 1st Saturday at 5438 Wentworth av. T. J. O'Connor, clk, 7946 Merrilla.

Morgan Park No. 3752—Meets K of P Hall. A. E. Green, clk, 2321 W 110th pl.

Englewood No. 3998—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at 62d and Halsted. Wm. E. Munday, clk, 6319 S. Peoria.

Roosevelt No. 4292—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 312 W 63d. P. J. Gardner, sec. 6326 S. Mozart.

Cragin No. 4545—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Grand and Major avs. Peter Heck, clk, 2251 N. Menard av.

Brighton Park No. 4793—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 2456 W 38th. E. E. Williams, clk, 1937 W 34th pl.

Pilsen No. 5354—Meets 2d Wednesday at 19th and Blue Island av. Frank A. Leber, sec, 3817 W 26th.

Crawford No. 5641—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 4600 N. Crawford av. Paul Mielke, clk, 4718 N. Crawford av.

West Pullman No. 6475—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 119th and Wallace. J. T. Daniels, clk, 11959 Yale av.

Goodfellowship No. 7362—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Madison and Sacramento av. Chas N. Redpath, clk, 1018 7th av., Maywood.

Ogden Park No. 7923—Meets 2d Tuesday at 64th and Ashland av. H. H. Gaede, clk, 6100 S. Halsted.

Liberty No. 7951—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 3600 North av. Stanley Szopinski, clk, 1040 N Hermitage av.

Rogers Park No. 8183—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 7004 N. Clark. Robert T. Walton, sec, 7626 N. Clark.

Calumet No. 8958—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 9140 Commercial av. Edward Carpenter, clk, 9206 Commercial av.

I. Will No. 9773—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 5438 S. Halsted. J. J. Grimley, clk, 5125 S. May.

Avondale No. 9872—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Tripp av. and Irving Park bl. Chas. A. Ulrich, clk, 3041 Belmont.

Rutledge No. 11347—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 911 Center. Thos J. Ryan, clk, 211 S. Cicero av.

Hyde Park No. 11394—Meets 4th Wednesday at 4210 Cottage Grove av. T. F. Fertick, clk, 769 E 39th.

Belmont No. 11410—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Clark and Belmont av. F. H. Hewitt, clk, 1718 S. 5th av., Maywood.

Lawndale No. 11416—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 2530 Blue Island av. John J. Chval, clk, 2526 S. Albany av.

McKinley No. 11427—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at 5210 S. Halsted, John E. Dunn, clk, 5536 S. Morgan.

Crescent No. 11431—Meets 2d Wednesday at 75th and Drexel av. John Sensor, clk, 7814 St. Lawrence av.

Woodlawn No. 11447—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 61st and Langley av. W. T. Langton, clk, 7518 Cregier av.

Ravenswood No. 11471—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 3900 N. Robey. F. F. Currier, clk, 4053 N. Ashland av.

Union No. 11516—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at 2517 Fullerton av. A. J. Jacobs, clk, 4830 Schubert av.

Garfield No. 11577—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Madison and Sacramento av. H. Huff, clk, 3943 Polk.

Douglas No. 11584—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 4210 Cottage Grove av. W. H. Naylor, clk, 5918 S. Winchester av.

Roseland No. 11602—Meets 4th Friday at 11145 Michigan av. H. A. Mullen, clk, 10948 S. Wabash av.

Progressive No. 11607—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 1619 N. California av. Frank J. Huber, clk, 3649 Fullerton av.

Star No. 11691—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 729 S Western av. James Dudgeon, clk, 738 S Kedzie av.

Praha No. 12042—Meets 1st Wednesday at 2548 S. Homan av. Edward Stanek, clk, 4247 Cullerton.

U. S. Grant No. 12083—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 3810 Broadway. A. W. Klinke, clk, 3937 Janssen av.

Jennings No. 12090—Meets 1st Monday at 3556 Ogden av. A. L. Leighty, clk, 1351 E. 53d.

Grand No. 12117—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Western and Chicago avs. Francis Gaherty, clk, 2149 Emerson av.

Irving Park No. 12121—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 5803 Irving Park bl. H. Roesler, clk, 5413 Leland av.

Austin No. 12170—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 5022 Chicago av. W. E. Parry, clk, 4723 Fulton.

Kedzie No. 12187—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Van Buren and Keeler av. A. J. Kuchler, clk, 840 N Lawler av.

White Eagle No. 12212—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Milwaukee and Ashland avs. W. Niemiec, clk, 814 Milwaukee av.

Palt No. 12378—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 3012 Archer av. Frank Kostecki, clk, 2974 S. Loomis.

Hegewisch No. 12401—Meets 1st Wednesday at 3250 E. 136th. Emil C. Carlson, clk, 3245 E 136th.

Kasparek No. 12403—Meets 2d Thursday at 48th and Honore. Joseph Tomek, clk, 1908 W 51st.

Garden City No. 12446—Meets 2d Saturday at 24th and Whipple. Frank Sedlacek, clk, 2336 S. Ridgeway av.

Success No. 12447—Meets 1st Friday at 19th and Blue Island av. L. R. Kral, clk, 5218 W. 23d Cicero.

McCormick No. 12456—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 2530 Blue Island av. John Becker, clk, 1912 W. 35th.

Palmetto No. 12470—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 26th and Normal av. John Smith, clk, 3212 Princeton av.

California No. 12475—Meets 1st Tuesday at 2548 S. Homan av. Thos Vopatek, clk, 3058 S. Trumbull av.

Palacky No. 12510—Meets 1st Monday 48th and Honore. W. J. Grabinski, clk, 6624 S. Rhodes av.

Wicker Park No. 12514—Meets Lincoln and North av. O. J. Aker, clk, 1500 Wrightwood av.

Mracek No. 12520—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at 26th and Avers av. J. J. Cervenka, clk, 2526 S. 61st av., Cicero.

Buss No. 12577—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 26th and Springfield av. Edward J. Smerz, clk, 1903 S. Ridgeland av., Berwyn.

Tabor No. 12600—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at 13th and Karlov av. F. P. Tichy, clk, 4021 W. 21st pl.

Maple Leaf No. 12644—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Rockwell and Milwaukee av. Fred Rosin, clk, 2043 School.

Springfield No. 12840—Meets 1st Saturday at Armitage av. and Robey. Fred Sauer, clk, 1528 N. Ridgeway av.

Active No. 13072—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 3310 S. Morgan. A. J. Barczak, clk, 4542 Turner av.

Bilek No. 13252—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 1438 W. 18th. Frank J. Bilek, clk, 1638 Blue Island av.

Beaconsfield No. 13334—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 3420 Roosvelt rd. Philip Glickman, clk, 4949 N. Sawyer av.

Jefferson Park No. 13569—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 4811 Milwaukee av. Robert A. Mason, clk, 4417 N. La Crosse av.

Three Leaf No. 13686—Meets 4th Friday at Taylor and Ogden av. O. H. Rennock, clk, 1037 Keystone av.

Ashland No. 13818—Meets 3d Saturday at 1556 W. 69th. Otto Dahm, clk, 459 W. 80th.

Man for Man No. 13911—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 69th and Halsted. H. C. Lindstrom, clk, 6358 Parnell av.

Board of Trade No. 13984—Meets 97, 141 W. Jackson bl. B. W. Lyons, clk.

Svoboda No. 14754—Meets 1st Wednesday at 1805 Blue Island av. Louis Bolak, clk, 1819 W. 19th.

Pulaski No. 15095—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 19th and Blue Island av. Joseph K. Gulcz, clk, 3044 W. 22d.

National No. 15314—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Central Park av. and Wolfram. Philip J. Mix, clk, 2703 N. Ridgeway av.

Welcome No. 15537—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Lincoln and North av. Paul J. Makowski, clk, 2838 Drake av.

Polonia No. 15632—Meets 1st Wednesday at 1352 Division. Max Szpicki, clk, 2328 N. Leavitt.

Slavonia No. 16211—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 2001 W. 22d. J. B. Steblay jr., clk, 2429 S. Central Park av.

MUTUAL BENEFIT AND AID SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Home Office, 120 S. Ashland av. Pres., John Cremer; v-pres., Lorenz Schlegel; v-pres., Chas. Hanselmann; rec. sec., Otto Schumann; fin. sec., Joseph Sieben; treas., Fred Ranke.

Subordinate Sections

No. 1—Meets 1st Tuesday at 1764 Larrabee. Geo. Granz, sec.

No. 2—Meets 1st Monday at North and Western avs. Robert Karge, sec.

No. 3—Meets 2d Monday at 1764 Larrabee. Chas. Schroeder, sec.

No. 4—Meets 2d Tuesday at Milwaukee and Ashland avs. Max Dubois, sec.

No. 5—Meets 4th Monday at 3000 Lincoln av. Nicholas Jensen, sec.

No. 6—Meets 4th Thursday at 911 Center. F. Wagner, sec.

No. 7—Meets 4th Friday at 4001 Grand av. Frank Martin, sec.

No. 8—Meets 3d Friday at 2001 Chicago av. John Christian, sec.

No. 9—Meets 2d Wednesday at 2700 S. Canal. Richard Landes, sec.

No. 10—Meets 3d Sunday at 2958 Wallace. Aug. Jost, sec.

No. 11—Meets 4th Saturday at 3714 S. Halsted. Clemenz Siegel, sec.

No. 12—Meets 2d Thursday at 3600 North av. Nicholas Gross, sec.

No. 13—Meets 4th Wednesday at 3100 Belmont av. Peter Krimmel, sec.

No. 14—Meets 3d Saturday at 1048 W. 63d. Joseph Kroenert, sec.

No. 15—Meets 2d Sunday at Kensington Turnhall. Arthur Schwab, sec.

No. 16—Meets 3d Saturday at 2431 W. 12th. Chas. Grueneberg, sec.

No. 17—Meets 1st Thursday at 1100 N. Wood. Wm. Garbe, sec.

No. 18—Meets 2d Thursday at 5400 S. Western av. Geo. Diers, sec.

No. 19—Meets 1st Thursday at 4021 Drake av. Edward Liebeg, sec.

No. 20—Meets 4th Sunday at 3952 Lincoln av. Alex. Rommel, sec.

No. 21—Meets 3d Thursday at 2059 W. 20th. Gustav Bewersdorf, sec.

No. 22—Meets 3d Wednesday at 4201 Armitage av. John Zundel, sec.

No. 23—Meets 1st Saturday at 5400 S. Ashland av. John Otto, sec.

No. 24—Meets 3d Tuesday at Southport and Belmont avs. Henry Fischer, sec.

No. 26—Meets 2d Friday at 3144 W 43d. Henry Scheel, sec.

No. 28—Meets 4th Monday at Diversey and Sheffield av. Louis Haase, sec.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD

National Headquarters — Fulton, Ill. Supreme Lodge. Pres., Dr. D. E. Smith, Fulton, Ill.; sec., O. Hammerlund, Fulton, Ill.; banker, Al F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.

Local Lodges

Fort Darborn No. 579—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 901 Masonic Temple.

Chicago No. 694—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 19 W. Adams.

Linden No. 924—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at E. 75th, cor. Drexel av.

Lakeside No. 931—Meets 3d Friday at 1553 W. 69th.

Englewood No. 946—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 5436 Wentworth av.

Open Door No. 936—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 3900 W. North av.

Ravenswood No. 1003—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 29 S. LaSalle.

Garfield No. 1017—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, at W. Madison, cor. Sacremento bl.

Avondale No. 1048—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Grace, cor. Elston av.

Wildwood No. 1116—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 5436 Wentworth av.

Golden Rule No. 1185—Meets 4th Sunday afternoons at Hull House.

Garden City No. 1203—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Monticello and Grand avs.

Lakeview No. 1238—Meets 3d Thursday at Links Hall, Sheffield av.

Austin Park No. 1254—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 7 S. Crawford av.

Rosamond No. 1376—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Clark and Sheffield avs.

Illinois No. 1406—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 2217 Sheffield av.

June No. 1424—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday.

Daylight No. 1447—Meets 2d Monday afternoon and 4th Monday evening.

New Century No. 1449—Meets 3d Tuesday.

Rainbow No. 1452—Meets 4th Friday.

May No. 1455—Meets 4th Thursday.

Lake Shore No. 1469—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays.

Cheara Pheleau No. 1488—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday.

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE LIFE ASSOCIATION

Assembly No. 2016—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday, Victoria Hall, Western and Madison avs.

National Union Assurance Society

Senate—

D. A. Helpman, pres., Toledo, Ohio.

Harry S. Anderson, v-pres., Oakland. Calif.

George A. Davis, speaker, Baltimore, Md.

Edward J. Smejkal, ex-pres., Chicago, Ill.

Edwin A. Myers, sec., Toledo, Ohio.
C. G. Bentley, treas, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. Tracy H. Clark, medical dir., Chicago, Ill.
George P. Kirby, gen counsel, Toledo, Ohio.

Illinois Assembly—
J. F. Sweeney, Wabansia and Ashland
Wm. Seesland, sec., 442 Otis Building.
H. R. Adamson, 555 N. LeClaire av.
Edw. J. Melich, 3928 W. Roosevelt Rd.
P. F. Gieldzinski, 4902 28th pl., Cicero, Ill.

Cook County Cabinet—
Thos. M. Zasadil, jr., pres., 1020, 110 S. Dearborn.
August J. Heise, v-pres., 2144 S. Robey.
Frank P. Brodie, speaker, 2829 Shields
Dr. Arthur I. Clarke, ex-pres., 1108, 32 N. State.
Charles E. Fitzgerald, sec., 442 Otis Building.
William L. Haas, treas., 820 S. Keeler av.
John F. Rich, chaplain, 1765 N. Wells.
Joseph R. Hewitt, usher, 6026 Woodlawn av.
Edward D. Cooke, sergeant, 4141 Prairie av.
L. J. DeMichaels, doorkeeper, 2637 N. Sawyer av.
Chicago Office, 442 Otis Building, 10 S. LaSalle; mgr., H. C. Smale; genl. deputy, Wm. Seesland mgr new business dept., D. W. Richards.

Subordinate Councils

Continental No. 55—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Lake Shore Hall, 3177 Broadway.
Chicago Illinois No. 58—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, Dewey Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Garden City No. 59—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Liberty Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Lincoln No. 68—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, Lincoln Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Calmuet No. 69—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Colonial Hall, 20 W. Randolph.
Press No. 71—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, Washington Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Commercial No. 76—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Dewey Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Apollo No. 78—Meets 4th Saturday, Dewey Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Merchants No. 80—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Lincoln Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Geneva No. 90—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, Schott's Hall, Belmont and Racine avs.
Amity No. 137—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Oddfellows Hall, 6316 Yale av.
Drexel No. 189—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Drexel Hall, 40th and Cottage Grove av.
Lumberman No. 214—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Garfield Hall, 5444 Wentworth av.
Montefiore No. 218—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, Jefferson Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Northwestern No. 234—Meets 1st Wednesday, room 204, 9 S. Clinton.
Haymarket No. 234—Meets 1st Thursday of each month, Minnehaha Hall, 205 S. Kedzie av.
Lexington No. 287—Meets 4th Tuesday of each month, Randall Hall, 5346 W. Adams.
Wholesale Dry Goods No. 313—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Franklin Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Woodlawn Park No. 318—Meets 2d Wednesday of each month, Prospect Hall 1544 W. 64th.
Geo. Washington No. 327—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Prudential Hall, n. e. cor. Halsted and North avs.
Morse No. 347—Meets 3d Saturday of each month, Liberty Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Pullman No. 358—Meets 3d Monday of each month, Vercelli Hall, 11405 Michigan av.
Western Electric No. 365—Meets 1st Saturday of each month Lincoln Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Red, White, and Blue No. 377—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Walsh's Residence, 1214 N. Lavergne av.
Prairie No. 378—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, Langston's Hall, 5660 W. Lake.
Auditorium No. 384—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, Central Park Hall, Francisco av. and Lake.
Imperial No. 427—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, Imperial Hall, 1719 Cornelia av.
Judge Drummond No. 428—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Lawndale Hall, 3437 Ogden av.
Reaper No. 456—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Pilsen Club House, 20th and Ashland av.
Everett No. 463—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Myrtle Masonic Hall, 4240 Irving Park bl.
Garfield Park No. 473—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Napoleon Hall, 3956 Fifth av.
Gen. Sherman No. 477—Meets 1st Monday, Reynold's Hall, 5428 Wentworth av.
Col. Mulligan No. 478—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Eagles Hall, 3795 Archer av.
Gen. Meagher No. 493—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, K. of C. Hall, 820 W. Garfield bl.
G. B. McClellan No. 495—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, K. of C. Hall, 820 W. Garfield bl.
Col. Corcoran No. 510—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Faskings Hall, 3012 Archer av.
Jan Hus No. 524—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Hus Memorial Hall, 4236 W. 22d.
Vernon Park No. 536—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garfieldian Hall, 4039 Madison.
Winchester No. 556—Meets 1st and 3d Tusdays, 16 N. Kedzie av.
Lake View No. 558—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Links Hall, 3435 Sheffield av.
Ft. Dearborn No. 561—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, Barry Club House, Francisco av. and Washington bl.
J. G. Whittier No. 612—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Cedric Hall, 2513 N. Kedzie bl.
Col. Ellsworth No. 622—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Liberty Hall, 19 W. Adams.
Patk. Henry No. 623—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Occidental Hall, 12 N. Sacramento bl.
Logan No. 649—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Transfer Hall, 2758 Fullerton av.
Jan Zizka No. 749—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, Hachas Hall, 3900 W. 26th.
Summerdale No. 939—Meets 4th Tuesdays, Winona Hall, 5124 N. Clark.
Armour No. 981—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Kenwood Hall, 4308 Cottage Grove av.
Tabor No. 1019—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Tabor Hall, 1300 S. Karlov av.
America No. 1020—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, School Hall, 48th and Honore.
J. G. Blaine No. 1077—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Schonhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avs.
Hawthorne No. 1158—Meets 2d and 4th Tusdays, Cada's Hall, 5101 Ogden av.
Admiral Evans No. 1161—Meets 1st Friday of each month, Milda Hall, 3138 S. Halsted.
I Will No. 1184—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Max Young's Hall, 30th and Wallace.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

National Commandery

Headquarters 1323 S. Michigan av. Chicago, Ill.—
Commander-in-Chief, Capt. W. H. Keating, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Senior V-Commander-in-Chief, Capt. Ira Harris, Bogota, N. J.
Junior V-Commander-in-Chief, Capt. Henry L. Kincaide, Quincy, Mass.
Recorder-in-Chief, Lieut. Frederic B. Hart, 1323 Michigan av., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer-in-Chief, Capt. C. M. Machold, 603 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.
Historian-in-Chief, Capt. A. G. Reynolds, 108 Massachusetts av, Boston, Mass.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Capt. (Rev.) Patrick B. Murphy, 97 Sixth st., S. Boston, Mass.

Illinois Commandery

Commander, Lieut. O. W. McMichaels, 25 E. Washington.
Senior V-Commander, Major C. B. Walls, 22 E. Washington.
Junior V-Commander, Lieut. W. F. Sims, 72 W. Adams.
Recorder, Lieut. Jos. C. Pollock, 4726 N. Rockwell.
Treasurer, Lieut. A. E. Gebert, 4645 Ravenswood av.
Chaplain, Capt. E. A. Kelley, 153 W. 55th. (All Chicago, Ill.)

North American Union

Supreme Council—
Supreme Pres., L. K. Cleaveland.
Supreme V-Pres., John Redmond.
Supreme Sec., C. A. Gillespie.
Supreme Treas, C. P. Crane, 56 W. Randolph.

Subordinate Councils

Garden City No. 9—Meets at 3800 Madison.
Austin No. 50—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 735 N. Cicero av.
Edgewood No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 2900 North av.
Imperial No. 29—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 5428 Wentworth av.
Lake City No. 51—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 3954 Madison.
Ogden No. 11—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Thornton Hall, cor. 69th and Normal bl.
Lincoln No. 8—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays.
Englewood No. 2—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Illinois No. 16—Meets 1st and 3d Tusdays at 3954 Madison.
Lasalle No. 15—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1800 S. Halsted.

Women's Department

Martha Washington No. 9—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 2517 Fullerton av.
Queen Esther No. 6—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2800 Madison.
Silver Bell No. 18—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 5324 S. Halsted.
University No. 21—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 4308 Cottage Grove av.

ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION LODGES

Reuter No. 40—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at North av., and Halsted, Pres., Henry Buhl; Sec., Theresa Henninger, 1808 N. Keystone av.
Fortschritt No. 41—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, at Newport and Sheffield av. Pres., Herman Knust; Sec., Erna Schilling, 1933 Fletcher.
Friendship No. 47—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 6303 S. Racine av. Pres., George Linkelman; Sec., Lena Linkelman; 6417 S. Carpenter.
Columbus No. 48—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 3159 Southport av. Pres., A. F. von Pinchecki; sec., Erich Neese, 5554 Lawrence av.
Alexander No. 49—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 127 N. Francisco av Pres., J. Del Vecchio; Sec., Susan O'Neil, 603 N. Kedzie av.
Hammonia No. 51—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 909-11 Center. Pres., Kurt Fuchs; Sec., John Hamm, 1102 Wolfram.
Koerner No. 54—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at 815 North av. Pres., Wm. Adolph; Sec., Wm. Zimmermann, 1228 Nelson.
Goethe No. 55—Meets last Friday at 1638 N. Halsted. Pres., S. Fischer; Sec., Magdalena Henk, 4707 N. Drake
Augusta No. 56—Meets 4th Friday at 646 North av. Pres., Marx Wuertz; Sec., Emilie Langer, 918 Wellington
Hoffnung No. 60—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 5153 S. Ashland av. Pres., Ernest Kartje; Sec., Wm. E. Hardtke, 2702 W. 23d.
Treu Bund No. 98—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at 63d and Racine. Pres., Phillip Angelloch; Sec., Conrad Witzel. 1471 W. 72d pl.
Freiheit No. 125—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 2100 Belmont av. Pres., Harry Koehl; Sec., Robert Yost, 3447 N. Marshfield av.
Franklin No. 126—Meets 3d Tuesday at 636 Willow. Pres., Wm. Winterhoff; Sec., Frank Martin, 4240 N. Robey.
Wm. Tell No. 147—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1910 W. Roosevelt Rd. Pres., John Miller; Sec., Emilie Fetzner, 1936 Sheffield av.
Lawndale No. 151—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Ogden and Trumbull avs. Pres., Harry Gabrielson; Sec., Clara Jeske, 2630 W. 35th pl.
North Star No. 153—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 2975 Clybourn av. Pres., Wm. Feigel; Sec., Olga Darschewski, 3730 N. Albany av.
Northwestern No. 157—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at 3600 W. North av. Pres., August Albach; Sec., Lizzie Schnackenbeck, 4710 W. Erie.
Brighton Park No. 164—Meets 3d Thursday at 3737 S. Campbell av. Pres., Josephine Jones; Sec., Annie Ward, 3831 Archer av.
Banner No. 165—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 5210 S. Halsted. Pres., Harry T. Budach; Sec., Albert DaCosse, 6237 S. Green.
Paramount No. 181—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 1453 W. 103d. Pres., Frank S. North; Sec., Mary Cassidy, 10127 Winston av.
Amanda No. 193—Meets at 2d and 4th Thursdays at 2431 Roosevelt rd. Pres., Christ Muth; Sec., Albert Eggers, 2149 Orchard.
Lincoln Park No. 196—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 1457 Clybourn av. Pres., Wm. Seibert; Sec., John Buxbaum, 1847 Newport av.
Welfare No. 204—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 2040 W. North av. Pres., Charles F. Tholen; Sec., Nannie D. Strail, 3446 N. Troy.
Auburn Park No. 205—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 79th and Halsted. Pres., A. V. Wurst; Sec., Celeste Hardesty, 7911 Parnell av.

ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, 4638 Cottage Grove av., C. C. Meurisse, Grand Sec.

Local Lodges

Good Samaritan No. 90—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 9206 So. Chicago av., John Weeks, Sec., 3029 E. 92d.
White Rose No. 133—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 127 N. Francisco av. George M. Deller, Sec., 819 N. Latrobe av.
Mistletoe No. 142—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 309 E. 47th. Wm. G. Curtis, Sec., 151 Swann.
Red Rose No. 144—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 1525 W. 63d. J. W. Lunt, Sec., 6432 S. Paulina.
Olive Branch No. 160—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Ashland and Milwaukee avs. W. A. Davis, Sec., 4554 N. Lowell av.
Mayflower No. 271—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 11037 S. Michigan av. M. Turner jr., Sec., 248 112th.
Hawthorne No. 280—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Champlain av. and 43d. I. Kitchin, Sec., 5416 Maryland av.
Woodbine No. 284—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 75th and Drexel av. Chas. A. Huston, Sec., 6204 S. Park
Holly No. 317—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 4308 Cottage Grove av. E. Crossman, Sec., 6118 Prairie av.
Laburnam No. 344—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Racine and Diversey avs. W. Snowdon, Sec., 5742 S. Mozart av.
Snowdrop No. 378—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7832 Union av. J. H. Marsh, Sec., 3622 W. 66th.
Royal Oak No. 400—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Ogden and Trumbull avs. H. C. King, Sec., 4539 West End av.

PLATTDEUTSCHE GILDEN

Grand Lodge—Pres., Frank Durschmid; Sec., Frank Vigerske, 2046 W. North av.
Chicago No. 1—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 2040 W. North av.
Eekentwieg No. 2—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1700 W. 21st.
Lake View No. 3—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Belmont av., cor. N. Paulina.
Fritz Reuter No. 4—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Milwaukee av., cor. N. Ashland av.
Claus Groth No. 5—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays.
North Chicago No. 9—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Prudential Hall, W. North av. and N. Halsted.
Unkel Brasig No. 10—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at North av. cor. N. Lincoln.
Gambrinus No. 11—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 4021—Drake av.
Humboldt No. 12—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Kensington.
Wachtel No. 13—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 3100 Belmont av.
Einigkeit No. 14—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1910 W. Roosevelt rd.
Geo. Herwegh No. 15—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at N. Paulina cor. Belmont av.
Uhland No. 17—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 5218 Ashland av.
Eckenstamm No. 18—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 1048 W. 63d.
De Eekboom No. 19—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 1910 W. Roosevelt rd.
Junkermann No. 20—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 3958 Armitage av.
America No. 22—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Park Ridge, Ill
Almira No. 24—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 3802 Armitage av.
Holstein No. 25—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 2431 W. Roosevelt rd.
Lincoln No. 27—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 646 W. North av.
Mathias Claudius No. 28—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 3056 N. Leavitt.
Jefferson No. 29—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Milwauke av., cor. Lawrence av.
Jungs Holtz Fast, No. 31—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 9232 Houston av.
Niles Center No. 32—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays.
Hummil No. 33—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 5324 S. Halsted.
John P. Altgeld No. 34—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Grand av., cor. N. Major av.
Germania No. 37—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at I. O. O. F. Hall, Blue Island, Ill.
Hansa No. 38—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 2519 Fullerton av.
Belmont No. 39—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 3325 Southport av.
John C. Kulling No. 40—Mets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Archer av and Lock.
Vorwaerts No. 48—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 2431 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Ewig Treu No. 55—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 3442 S. Hoyne av.
H. A. Linnemeyer No. 56—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 105th cor. Avenue M.
True Broeder No. 60—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 5252 S. Ashland av.
Voran No. 62—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 735 N. Cicero av.
Bismarck No. 63—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 5218 S. Ashland av.
Thusnelda No. 70—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 5252 S. Ashland av.
North West No. 84—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 4021 Drake av.
Aurora No. 92—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 2519 Fullrton av.

ROYAL ARCANUM

Grand Council of Illinois, 105 W. Monroe, R 707. Grand Regent, Wm. Boeddener; Grand Vice-Regent, Luther W. Benson; Grand Orator, Raymond J. Welsh; Past Grand Regent, George Roth; Grand Secretary, John Kiley; Grand Treasurer, Fred L. Wilk; Grand Auditor, Henry Brown; Grand Chaplain, Perry S. Eade; Grand Guide, George G. Ranney; Grand Warden, J. T. Stephens; Grand Sentry, J. H. Duffy; Grand Trustees, C. C. Greenman, L. B. Mason, M. E. Carmody.

Subordinate Councils

Calumet No. 569—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 2939 East 91st. Regent, M. J. Bernard; Sec., J. T. Kilcran, 2614 E. 74th; Collector, J. J. Mortimer.
Champlain No. 1674—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, 23d and Millard av. Regent, J. N. Venditti; Sec., Christian Link, 4252 W. 21st pl; Collector, John Groh.
Columbian No. 1296—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2705 W. North av. Regent, H. V. Clark; Sec., Wm. Flanagan, 4710 Washington bl.; Collector, P. E. Hickey.
Dexter No. 1020—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 5438 S. Halsted; Regent. C. R. White; Sec., M. E. Drinane, 528 W. 43d pl; Collector, T. A. Murphy.
Douglas Park No. 1714—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, 7 S. Crawford av. Regent, A. L. Gedney; Sec., Wm. Revoir, 22 S. Sacramento bl; Collector, T. W. Campbell.
Emery A. Storrs No. 1071—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 165 W. Madison. Regent, Thomas F. McHugh; Sec., J. J. McNeil, 5961 Midway Park; Collector, Henry Feick.
Englewood No. 565—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, 69th and Normal bl. Regent, C. A. Benninger; Sec., R. A. Churchill, 7022 Normal bl; Collector, Ira B. Bartley.
Fort Dearborn No. 278—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, R 912, 159 N. State. Regent, P. M. Brady; Sec., A. A. W. Burkhardt, 5909 W. Lake; Collector, George Warncke.
Forward No. 2031—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 5443 S. Ashland av. Regent, T. M. Matthews; Sec., O. L. Kraft, W. 24th bl; Collector, John Barnes.
Garden City No. 202—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, R 613, 159 N. State. Regent, A. H. Damert; Sec., W. S. Johnston, 154 W. Randolph; Collector, C. R. Wood.
Garfield Park No. 2072—Mets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 3929 W. Madison. Regent, E. L. Mauncy; Sec., T. H. Miller, 6253 S. Wabash av.; Collector, G. L. Hanson.
Gross Park No. 1058—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Montrose av. and Leavitt. Regent, E. G. Johnson; Sec., E. B. Scott, 1960 Sunnyside av; Collector, George D. Ness.
Henry W. Longfellow No. 708—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. 1554 Ogden av. Regent, A. J. Cummins; Sec., R. M. Stuart, 4707 N. Kilbourn av.; Collector, J. H. Bentz.
Hesperia No. 1022—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday, 20 W. Randolph. Regent, C. S. Elkington; Sec., T. A. Moore, 718 N. Central av; Collector, H. A. Fleck.
Home—Ben Hur No. 400—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, 165 W. Madison. Regent, W. A. Roepstorff; Sec., J. R. Rinehart, 4829 Montrose av; Collector, F. C. Seymour.
Humboldt Park No. 1662—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, 1621 N. Kedzie av. Regent, Samuel Schwarz; Sec., F. R. Johnson, 1828 N. Ridgeway av; Collector, S. V. McCurdy.
Hyde Park No. 582—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1352 E. 55th. Regent, C. L. Vickery; Sec., C. B. Hall, 1051 E. 47th; Collector, J. E. Grubb.
Illinois No. 615—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, 19 W. Adams. Regent, A. J. Martin; Sec., Samuel Pires, 105 W. Monroe; Collector, W. J. Courtney.
Inter Ocean No. 604—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 5428 Wentworth av. Regent, L. Van Housen; Sec., Wm. Lineteleser, 5401 Princeton av; Collector Thos. F. Burns.
Irving Park No. 891—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, 3940 N. Crawford av. Regent, D. R. Gehringer; Sec., L. A. Brown, 4208 N. Hermitage av; Collector, H. E. Baker.
LaCroix No. 1499—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 820 N. Clark. Regent, Richard Pollak; Sec., J. T. Kane, 2443 Leland av; Collector, Charles Wolff.
Lakeside No. 620—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 5428 Wentworth av. Regent, A. E. Nielsen; Sec., H. G. Woods, 7128 Woodlawn av.; Collector, James Green.
Lincoln Park No. 871—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 16 E. Ontario. Regent, A. B. Gribbe; Sec., M. C. Baker, 607 Belmont av; Collector, R. A. Brown.
Maplewood No. 1024—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 2756 Fullerton av. Regent, W. C. Blumer; Sec., Samuel Blumer, 1454 N. Harding av; Collector, Henry Schlegel.
Medora No. 1648—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, 7 S. Crawford av. Regent, G. L. Brinkman; Sec., L. E. Nobert. 1046 N. Central Park av; Collector, B. E. Lynam.
Michael Reese No. 1587—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 2040 W. North av. Regent, F. E. Walck; Sec., W. L. Glosener, 3934 Dakin; Collector, O. A. Aanensen.
Midway No. 1690—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, 5438 S. Halsted. Regent, Steven Ducaj; Sec., M. E. Carmody, 4010 S. Rockwell; Collector, K. F. Kaan.
Monitor No. 1414—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3257 Sheffield av. Regent, S. E. Erickson; Sec., H. G. Nordberg, 5215 Broadway; Collector, A. H. Olsen.
Morgan Park No. 528—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1971 W. 111th. Regent, F. E. Benjamin; Sec., R. W. Keun, 10922 Vincennes av.; Collector, R. W. Nichols.
Myrtle No. 105—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, R 912, 159 N. State. Regent, H. A. Stein; Sec., R. B. Salmon, 30 N. LaSalle; Collector, G. J. Norden.
North Chicago No. 1629—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, North av. and Halsted. Regent, R. C. Schutt; Sec., A. W. Rylander, 1428 Cleveland av.; Collector, R. Brandenberger.
North Shore No. 2059—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 6405 N. Clark. Regent, C. J. Trier; Sec., F. C. Cooper, 6377 N. Paulina; Collector, H. D. Norris.
Northwestern No. 315—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, 165 W. Madison. Regent, F. W. Alwart; Sec., W. S. Dreyer, 208 S. LaSalle; Collector, A. I. Jansky.
Oakwood No. 805—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 316 W. 63d. Regent, W. H. Chadwick; Sec., H. C. Moll, 1122 E. 46th; Collector, W. J. Stebbins.
Prairie No. 870—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 3435 Ogden av. Regent F. T. E. Maas; Sec., J. F. Hejna, 1816 S. Springfield av.; Collector, W. J. Taft.
Prairie State No. 912—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Kedzie bl. and Albany av. Regent, O. P. Mallard; Sec., Ernest Wilken, 1138 N. Hoyne av; Collector, C. A. Liebsch.
Progressive No. 940—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 19 W. Adams. Regent, Frank Vogel; Sec., C. C. Greenman, 2918 5th av; Collector, H. J. Mann.
Richard Yates No. 967—Meets 1st and 3d Tusdays, 1621 N. Kedzie av. Regent, W. S. Britton; Sec., L. C. Schurder, 1440 N. Harding av.; Collector, F. Basedow.
Ringgold No. 385—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 5428 Wentworth av. Regent, J. P. Wurster; Sec., J. A. Schenkalowski, 3324 Emerald av; Collector, W. L. Blaine.
Victory No. 783—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 5428 Wentworth av. Regent, G. H. Ranney; Sec., F. C., Walther, 5537 Wabash av.; Collector, O. W. Schutt.
Vincennes No. 2140—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays. 3457 Cottage Grove av. Regent, John Crowe; Sec., C. T. Scanlon, 445 Oakwood bl.; Sec., A. L. Frank.

ROYAL LEAGUE

Supreme Council—S. Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago; S. V. Archon, H. M. Strawn, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Orator, Hiram P. Rountree, Chicago; Scribe, Wm. F. Traub, 1554 Ogden av, Chicago! S. Treas., S. E. Knight, 1554 Ogden av.
Advisory Council of Illinois—Archon, Wm. F. Anders, 1554 Ogden av.

Subordinate Councils

Alpha No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 1554 Ogden av.
Columbia No. 7—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 1554 Ogden av.
Imperial No. 8—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Williams Hall, Calif. av. and W. Madison.
Lincoln No. 9—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 6318 Yale av,
Lake View No. 10—Meets 1st and 4th Fridays, Belmont Hall at 3164 N. Clark.
Arion No. 11—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Cedric Hall, Linden pl and Kedzie bl.
Crescent Belmont No. 12—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Montrose bl., cor. Hermitage av.
Amity No. 13—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E 64th and Stony Island av.
Lake No. 14—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 5428 Wentworth av.
Unity No. 16—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Links Hall, Sheffield and Newport av.
Douglas Park No. 17—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 3425 Ogden av.
Austin No. 20—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 808-810 N. Parkside av.
Logan No. 21—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at W. Lake, cor. Francisco.
Shipping Clerks No. 22—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, 4717 Lincoln av.
Schiller No. 23—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1225 Milwaukee av.
Calumet No. 24—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 1554 Ogden av.
Lasalle No. 25—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at W. Madison, cor. Sacramento av.
Commercial No. 26—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 1554 Ogden av.
Occidental No. 27—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at W. Madison, cor. Calif. av.
Star No. 31—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at W. North av, cor. Clybourn av.
Illinois No. 33—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 1554 Ogden av.
Honor Home No. 34—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 4024 North av.
Ben Franklin Social No. 35—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 19 W. Adams.
Palace No. 39—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Arcade bldg, Pullman.
Anchor No. 41—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Houston av., cor E. 92d.
Banner No. 51—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 19 W. Adams.
Grand Crossing No. 52 —Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1000 E. 75th.
Washington. N. 53—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 3929 Washington.
Phil Sheridan No. 54—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 1554 Ogden av.
Lake Shore No. 59—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 7006 N. Clark.
American No. 62—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at N. Western av., cor. Chicago av.
Old Glory No. 67—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1554 Ogden av.
Humboldt Park No. 75—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Homan and W. North avs.
Myrtle No. 79—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 19 W. Adams.
Gen. Sherman No. 81—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5458 S. State.
Vernon No. 84—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1554 Ogden av.
Lafayette No. 90—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at W. 26th and Karlov av.
Olympia No. 91—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 1521 W. 63d.
Fort Dearborn No. 93—Meets 2d and 4th Wdnesdays at W. 20th, cor Ashland av.
Wellington No. 96—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Sheffield av,, cor. Diversey bl.
Drovers No. 100—Mets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 818-820 W. Garfield bl.
Royal No. 114—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 11145 Michigan av.
Fernwood No. 116—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1451 W. 104d.
North Shore No. 117—Meets 2d Mondays at Bryn Mawr cor. Winthrop av.
Avondale No. 123—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at N. Kedzie bl. and Linden
James G. Blaine No. 124—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Irving Park bl. cor Bernard.
Metropolitan No. 126—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 14 N. Sacramento bl.
Wentworth No. 128—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 5428 Wentworth av.
Gen. Custer No. 129—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 4308 Cottage Grove av.
Friendship No. 130—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 3012 E. 79th pl.
Apollo No. 137—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 4039 Madison.
National Justice No. 138—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 19 W. Adams.
Protection No. 135—Meets 3d Friday at 1971 W. 111th.
Merchants No. 142—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 19 W. Adams.
Engineers No. 191—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 1554 Ogden av.
Clara Barton No. 299—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 19 W. Adams.
Betsy Ross No. 303—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1554 Ogden av.
Joan D'Arc No. 307—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 2804 North av.
Golden Rod No. 309—Meets 2d and 4th Friday afternoons at 5444 Wentworth av.
Naomi No. 312—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 4308 Cottage Grove av.
Lady Lafayette No. 313—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 1870 Blue Island av.
Lady Vernon No. 326—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 1554 Ogden av.
North Star No. 330—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Belmont and N. Racine avs.
Evangeline No. 335—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 4717 Lincoln av.
Eunice No. 336—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 3147 Logan bl.
Leona No. 347—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Irving Park bl. and Bernard.
Minnehaha No. 360—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 4039 Madison.
Jefferson Eagle No. 361—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 3600 North av.
Lady Dearborn No. 365—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 1721 S. Ashland av.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA

Supreme Office—Rock Island, Ill; Supreme Oracle, Mrs. Eva Child, Janesville, Ill; Supreme Receiver, Frances L. Robinson, Lincoln, Nebr: Supreme Recorder, Mrs. Alice Gilliland, Rock Island, Ill; Supreme Phys, Hada M. Carlson, Rock Island, Ill; Supreme Managers, Mrs. Anna M. Shepherd, Columbia Mo; Mrs. Alice C. Nash, Hopkins, Minn; Mrs. Anna M. Bair, Webster City, Iowa; Mrs. Clara M. Richards, Buchanan, Mich; Mrs. Ella Foster, Chandler, Okla; Legal Adviser, Benjamin D. Smith, Mankato, Minn.

Local Camps

No. 617—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 119th and Wallace. Mrs. Mable Bayfield, recorder.
No. 1857—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, Mrs. Alvina Hubbard, recorder.
No. 3053—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 4717 Lincoln av. Lorena Black, recorder.
No. 3132—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 483 W. 26th. Mrs. Margt. E. Pratt, recorder.
No. 3236—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 7938 S. Halsted. Julia Bigus, recorder
No. 3428—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 47th and Halsted. Harriet M. White, recorder.
No. 3606—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 2520 Blue Island av. Mrs. Sophia Snellsauer, recorder.
No. 3610—Mrs. Clara M. Garth, 3011 Lake, recorder.
No. 3645—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Schott's Hall. Mrs. Lillie Snow, recorder.
No. 3740—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 316 W. 63d. Jennie Merrill, recorder.
No. 3773—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 5022 Chicago av. Mrs. Esther Parry, recorder.
No. 3827—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 3600 North av. Mrs. E. C. Bayna, recorder.
No. 3894—Meets 2d Monday at 5145 S. Robey. Rose Kunrad, recorder.
No. 3901—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 127 N. Francisco av. Mrs. Mary Gray, recorder.
No. 3965—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 38th and Archer av. Mary Tennison, recorder.
No. 4086—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 14 N. Sacramento bl. Mrs. Geraldine Norwood, recorder.
No. 4089—Meets 1st Friday at 64th and Ashland av. Mrs. Annie Benson, recorder.
No. 4147—Meets 1st Thursday at 9231 Cottage Grove av. Mrs. Louise Kuschinsk, recorder.
No. 4178—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 9139 Commercial av. Mrs Louise C. Steinweg, recorder.
No. 4212—Meets 2d Wednesday at 6236 Princeton av. Mrs Anita McMahill, recorder.
No. 4394—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 316 W. 63d. Pearl Mulholland, recorder.
No. 4504—Meets 2d Tuesday at Bethlehem Chapel. Lillian H. Bilek, recorder.
No. 4829—Marie Percival, recorder, 3756 26th.
No. 4871—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 5436 Wentworth av. Mrs. Kate Marquardt, recorder.
No. 4882—Meets 1st Wednesday at 2700 Turner av. Anna Jedlicka, recorder.
No. 4915—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7005 N. Clark. Mrs. Cora M. Phillips, recorder.
No. 5020—Meets 4th Thursday at Naprstek Hall. Mrs. Marie Svoboda, recorder.
No. 5122—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 3714 S. Halsted. Louise Mahoney, recorder.
No. 5436—Meets 2d Monday at Naprstek Hall. Mary Capet, recorder.
No. 5581—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6319 Ashland av. Mrs. Rose Nugent, recorder.
No. 5626—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 127 N. Francisco av. Mrs. Anna E. Brandt, recorder.
No. 5643—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 4811 Milwaukee av. Irene M. Watus, recorder.
No. 5900—Meets 1st Friday at Halsted and 29th. Mrs. Julia Mozis, recorder.
No. 6028—Meets 4th Monday at 26th and Springfield av. Mrs. Josie Konicek, recorder.
No. 6097—Meets 2d Thursday. Mrs. Mary Sedlacek, recorder. 2336 S. Ridgeway av.
No. 6539—Meets at 3310 S. Morgan, Teodozya Pszekwas, recorder.
No. 6622—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Dahlia Hall. Mrs Emma Reed, recorder.
No. 6629—Meets 2d Thursday at 65th and S. Racine av. Mrs. Olive Brooks, recorder.
No. 6787—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 63d and Justine. Mrs. Ida C. McDonell, recorder.
No. 6800—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4308 Cottage Grove av. Mrs. Margaret Rogers, recorder.
No. 6807—Meets 3d Tuesday at W. 22d and Sawyer av. Rose Chmelik, recorder.
No. 6827—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 5022 Chicago av. Mrs. J. Giddling, recorder.
No. 6916—Meets 2d Thursday at Mieczkiewicz Hall, Mrs. Anna Czeslawski, recorder.
No. 7106—Meets 4th Monday at 13th and Karlov av. Mrs. Emily Pouzar, recorder.
No. 7122—Meets 2d Monday at 3059 W. 22d. Mrs. Barbara Adler.
No. 7164—Meets 2d Tuesday at Webster and N. Robey. Mrs. Martha Ficht, recorder.
No. 7306—Meets last Sunday at Sherman Park Annex. Mrs. Anna Matecki, recorder.
No. 7308—Meets 3d Sunday at Mark White Sq. Wanda Ambrozewicz, recorder.
No. 7321—Meets 2d Sunday at Sherman Park. Mrs. Emily Melichar, recorder.
No. 7328—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 14 N. Sacramento bl. Bertha Hancock, recorder.
No. 7372—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 426 W 63d. Mrs Lois E. Robbins, recorder.
No. 7410—Meets 2d Monday at Kosciuszko Park. Mrs. Barbara Willand. corder.
No. 7429—Meets 2d Sunday at 1819 Fisk. Mrs. Anna Kozlik, recorder.
No. 7443—Meets 1st Wednesday at 2001 Chicago av. Mrs. Frances Popek, recorder.
No. 7456—Meets 1st Sunday at 2153 W. 18th pl. Konstancya Zielinski, recorder.
No. 7476—Meets 2d Sunday at 26th cor Avers av. Mary Skoda, recorder.
No. 7480—Meets 1st Monday at 1335 Komensky av. Mrs Rose Smetana, recorder.
No. 7496—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Napoleon Hall. Helen Wattling, recorder.
No. 7498—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 2842 North av. Mrs. Della M. Kitchen, pastor.
No. 7527—Meets 2d Tuesday at Kosciuszko Park. Mrs. Mary Sergot, recorder.
No. 7549—Meets 1st Sunday at Krechinak's Hall. Anna M. Przybylski, recorder.
No. 7593—Meets 1st Tuesday at 1527 N. Clark. Helen Klepura, recorder.
No. 7657—Meets 3d Monday at 4831 Throop. Mary Westlake, recorder.
No. 7718—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at Links Hall. Abbie M. Putnam, recorder.
No. 7721—Meets 2d Monday at K. P. Hall. Mrs. Josephine Thulin, recorder.
No. 7736—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 3511 S. Wood. Mrs. Edna A. Williams, recorder.
No. 7767—Meets 2d Friday at Macabee Temple. Mrs. Stef Dzelkelarow, recorder.
No. 7783—Meets 2d Friday at Webster and Robey. Mrs. Mary Szastkowska, recorder.
No. 7868—Meets 1st Tuesday at S. S. Peters and Pauls Sch. Mrs Theresa Swulins, recorder.
No. 7952—Meets 1st Friday at Webster and Robey. Mrs. Agnes Sloma, recorder.
No. 7962—Meets 3d Tuesday at Kosciuszko Park, Blanch S. Morgenstern, recorder.
No. 7989—Meets 4th Thursday at 1870 Blue Island av. Mrs. Nettie Laskowski, recorder.
No. 8052—Meets 4th Tuesday at 1456 W. 18th. Mrs Hermina Rosenberg, recorder.
No. 8076—Meets 1st Tuesday at Sherman Park, Eva Biczek, recorder.
No. 8109—Meets 1st Monday at Russell Sq. Park. Mrs. Wanda Gozybowski, recorder.
No. 8128—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 2101 W. 22d. Mary Muha, recorder.
No. 8130—Meets 4th Wednesday at Ledecky Hall. Helen Steiner, recorder.
No. 8140—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Clearing Town Hall. Mrs. Clara Salmon, recorder.
No. 8193—Meets 1st Friday at 3310 S. Morgan. Mrs. Nellie Zmidzinski, recorder.
No. 8200—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 63d and Racine av. Mrs. Emma Dorl, recorder.
No. 8244—Meets last Sunday at Mark White Sq. Park. Victoria Dombrowski, recorder.
No. 8252—Meets 3d Sunday at Russell Sq. Park. Mrs. Helen J. Lyk, recorder.
No. 8239—Meets 2d Sunday at Cepek's Hall. Anna Bement, recorder.
No. 8254—Meets 1st Friday at 3925 S. Kedzie av. Mrs. Julia Bandigo, recorder.
No. 8306—Meets 3d Wednesday at 1062 N. Ashland av. Mrs. Bernice Osmanski, recorder.
No. 8365—Meets 1st Monday at Avondale Hall. Mrs Helen I. Koniecki, recorder.
No. 8556—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 127 N. Francisco av. Mrs. Alice M. Wels, recorder.

No. 9012—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Woodmen Hall, Anna Rohac, recorder.

No. 9167—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 69th and Halsted. Mrs. Alma N. Sealy, recorder.

SECURITY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

(Successor to Knights and Ladies of Security)

National Pres., J. M. Kirkpatrick; National Sec., John V. Abrahams; National Medical Director, A. E. Billings; Legal Adviser, Arthur W. Fulton; 111 W. Washington, R. 1725; Chicago.

Chicago District—James M. Bair, Dist. Mgr., 111 W. Washington, R. 1725.

Subordinate Councils

Illinois No. 420—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Sodality Hall, 11th and May. Pres., Mary T Lynch, 1132 Albion av; Sec., Mrs. Alice R. King, 157 N Lockwood av; Financier, Catherine Lynch, 1132 Albion av.

Maple Leaf No. 448—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Redmen's Hall, Kedzie cor. 5th av. Pres., Mrs. Florence Schumacher, 1360 Madison; Sec., Mrs. Laura Jones, 130 S. Whipple; Financier, Charles J. Kenney, 2729 Madison.

Pansy Blossom No. 468—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Park Hall, Lake and Francisco. Pres., J. W. Kennedy, 4142 W. Adams; Sec., Harry T. Wyman, 313 S. Washtenaw av; Financier, Herman H. Snyder, 2812 Diversey av.

Washington No. 473—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Pilsen Club House, 20th and Ashland av. Pres., Emil H. Wiedemann, 2112 S. Central Park av; Sec., Henry Dunker, 828 W. 22d; Financier, Julius B. Walz, 764 W. 26th.

Germania No. 503—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 1910 W. Roosevelt rd. Pres., Fred Stieb, 1434 Washburn av; Sec., Wm. Langner, 1437 S. Ashland av; Financier Wm. Bogenhagen, 1217 Wrightwood av.

Garfield No. 508—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Central Park Hall, Lake and Francisco. Pres., Thomas Cassidy, 3159 Madison; Sec., Josephine McNulty, 4024 Lexington; Financier Mary T. Halpin, 315 S. Winchester av.

Home No. 509—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 4201 Amitage av. Pres., C. H. Halversen, 2856 N. Albany av; Sec., Lena Ellison, 2452 Drake av; Financier, John Larsen, 2146 Warner av.

Fullerton No. 518—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Temple Hall, 2555 Fullerton av. Pres., Mary Strow, 4720 N. Talman av; Sec., Harriet Huehl, 2640 N. Francisco av; Financier, Josephine Elphinestone, 2619 Fullerton av.

Fritz Reuter No. 577—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Schoenhogen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee avs. Pres., Edward E. Measer, 816 N. Marshfield av; Sec., August C. Helm, 1746 N. California av; Financier Albert Hill, 2943 N. Kedzie av.

Einigkeit No. 582—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Church, Ashland av. and 20th. Pres., Wilhelm Schmidt, 3137 S. Komensky av; Sec., Louis Rosenberg, 1008 W. 18th; Financier, Jacob Mergen, 2025 W. Roosevelt rd.

Northwestern No. 600—Meets 3d Tuesday at Central Park Hall, Lake and Francisco. Pres., Wm. T. Russell, 4722 Monroe; Sec., Margaret Fitzgerald, 728 N. Ridgeway av; Financier, Mrs. Mary Russell, 4722 Monroe.

Robert Emmett No. 609—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Conway Hall, Lake and Western av. Pres., Thomas J. Horan, 3541 Lexington; Sec., Elizabeth Regan, 3305 Cullom av; Financier, Wm. Bolger, 217 N. Westren av.

Sunbeam No. 617—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Odd Fellows Hall; Pres., Amelia Gothe, 150 N. Ashland av; Sec., Wm. R. Anderson, 4937 W. Erie; Financier, J. A. Dalo, 444 N Lemon av.

Randolph No. 625—No Meetings. Dues can be paid at 111 W. Washington, R. 1725. Pres., James M. Bair, 3411 Adams; Sec., Rose O'Nill, 3624 S. Hamilton av; Financier Nellie M. Start, 6225 St. Lawrence av.

Central Park No. 658—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Rebman's Hall, 4122 West Lake. Pres., Patrick Brown, 323 N. Keeler av; Sec., Mrs. Lizzie Vanderhook, 600 N. Carpenter; Financier, Henry E. Rebman, 4126 W. Lake.

General Shields No. 673—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Pilsen's Club House, Ashland and 20th. Pres., Mrs. Ida Colbrook, 1841 W. 58th; Sec., Mary Foley, 5724 W. Lake; Financier, Mary C. Foley, 5724 W. Lake.

Marquette No. 682—Meets 4th Monday at 3960 Madison. Pres., John A. Nolan, 4513 West End av; Sec., Mrs. Catherine Whalen, 4022 Irving Park bl; Financier, Mrs. Rose Condon, 708 S. Springfield av.

Almira No. 696—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Kedzie Hall, 1621 N. Kedzie av. Pres., Wm. Nordholz, 2504 Ballou; Sec., Wm. Kater, 3402 Courtland; Financier, Richard F. Haldewang, 1713 N. Francisco av.

Concordia No. 708—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 2320 W. Chicago av. Pres., Edward E. Malon, 3428 S. Irving av; Sec., Frank Kratoska, 629 W. 24th pl; Financier, Mrs. Ida Damm, 3226 Clifton av.

Madison No. 715—Meets 3d Monday at Holy Trinity School Hall, Noble near Milwaukee. Pres., Mrs. Mary Kujawa, 2719 N. Kimball av.; Sec., Rose Gryczyk, 1038 W. Chicago av.; Financier, Mrs. T. B. Kotecki, 3228 N. Monticello av.

Kenwood No. 719—Meets 3d Wednesday at St. Elizabeth's Hall, 41st and State. Pres., J. W. Dowd, 4326 S. Wabash av; Sec., Nellie Murphy, 4162 Berkeley av; Financier, Eliza J. Keating, 5953 Wentworth av.

Expansion No. 741—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Star Lodge Hall, Western and Lexington. Pres., Jas. D. Flannigan, 3929 Folurnoy; Sec., Mrs. Julia Brophy, 5221 Madison; Financier, Harry W. Amey, 3933 Congress.

Lexington No. 771—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 5927 Washington bl. Pres., Imogene J. Belding, 2829 Fifth av; Sec., Howard W. Shaw, 630 S. Grove av; Financier, Will M. Gadsden, 5927 Washington bl.

Vorwaerts No. 826—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 1910 Roosevelt rd. Pres., John Miller; Sec., Andrew Wolf, 939 Wisconsin av., Oak Park; Financier, Paul Kastner, 2710 Fletcher.

Monroe No. 894—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at K. of C. Hall, 55th and S. Halsted; Pres., Mrs. Christina Hoppe, 210 W. 45th; Sec., Nellie Moylan, 5459 Greenwood av; Financier, Mrs. Delia H. Levy, 5003 N. Ashland av.

Jewel No. 1026—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Central Park Hall, Lake and Francisco. Pres., Mrs. Alice Lambert, 2339 Madison; Sec., George Stallsmith, 2319 Osgood; Financier, Mrs. Laura E. Roster, 2240 N. Kimball av.

Southwestern No. 1027—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Fasking Hall, 3012 Archer av. Pres., Mrs. Catherine Watson, 5441 S. Carpenter; Sec., Elizabeth Lambine, 2617 Hillock av; Financier Theodore Morganwick, 2520 Starck.

Dexter No. 1056—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Curry's Hall, 5436 Wentworth av. Pres., Mrs. Mary O'Connor, 4257 Cottage Grove av; Sec., Margaret Donovan, 7845 S. Halsted; Financier, Alice F. Whalen, 11 E. 69th.

Royal No. 1092—Meets 4th Monday at Van Buren Hall, Madison cor. California av. Pres., Elizabeth McCarthy, 2658 Van Buren; Sec., Mary E. Callahan, 715 S. Central Park av; Financier, Mrs. Margaret Renshaw, 4327 Van Buren.

Fort Schritt No. 1104—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 10459 Av. M. Pres., Susanna Delles, 10307 Ewing av; Sec., Henry Basse, 10320 Muskegon av; Financier, Wm. Clausen, 10452 Av. L.

Douglas Park No. 1114—Meets 1st Thursday at Ogden and Trumbull av. Pres., Mary A. Daley, 2214 S. Ridgeway av; Sec., Mrs. Esther McKugo, 2224 S. Hamlin av; Financier, Justine Martin, 2350 S. Lawndale av.

Wentworth No. 1270—Meets 1st Wednesday at K. of C. Hall, 55th and S. Halsted. Pres., Mrs. Bridget O'Laughlin, 4412 Emerald av; Sec., Mary Sheahan, 850 W. 50th pl; Financier, Mrs. Josephine Schick.

Golden Rule No. 1305—Meets 4th Saturday at Occidental Hall, Madison and Sacramento bl. Pres., George W. Eltzroth, 2730 Wilcox av; Sec., Elizabeth R. Hart, 4906 Monroe, Financier, Frances Carroll, 4651 Madison.

Emerson No. 1313—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Garfieldian Hall, 4038 Madison. Pres., James H. Perkinson, 5562 Quincy. Sec., Wm. J. Allen, 5514 Quincy; Financier, Wm. D. Eastwood, 21 N. Cicero av.

Ashland No. 1323—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Robt. Emmett Hall, Ashland av. and Taylor, Pres., Mrs. Mary Carroll, 1355 W. 15th; Sec., Marie Fitzgerald, 4927 Congress; Financier, Mrs. Ellen Upton, 2117 S. Hamlin av.

Emly No. 1359—Meets 3d Wednesday at Boulevard Hall, 55th and S. Halsted. Pres, Mrs. Mary S. Conroy, 5622 S. May; Sec., Mae Kennedy, 5023 S. Marshfield av; Financier, Julia V. Mulligan, 1137 W. Garfield bl.

Union Council No. 1363—Meets 1st Monday at Day Nursery Bldg., 44th and S. Union av., Pres., Mrs. Mary Duffy, 741 W. 57th; Sec., Catherine O'Rielly, 4742 Princeton a;v Financier, Mrs. Catherine Barry, 5909 Prairie av.

Pulaski No. 1364—Meets 1st Tuesday at Korzeniewski's Hall, Chicago av and Carpenter. Pres., Paul Mika, 1641 N. Paulina; Sec., Stanley Burek, 1120 Fry; Financier, Mrs. Martha Kwasinski, 3673 Elston av.

Rose No. 1419—Meets 4th Monday at Ashland av. and 12th. Pres., Eli Gregory, 3006 W. Polk; Sec., Mary G. Ebel, 5809 S. Halsted; Financier, Peter J. Monaghan, 5441 S. Union av.

Prairie Queen No. 1421—Meets 1st Saturday at 59th and Halsted. Pres., Louis Von Perbandt, 3434 W. 62d pl.; Sec., Mrs. Katie Hatch, 6424 Vernon av; Financier, Mrs. L. Von Perbandt, 3434 W. 62d pl.

George H. Thomas No. 1423—Meets 3d Tuesday at Van Buren Hall, Madison cor. California av. Pres., Mrs. May Smith, 3513 Franklin bl; Sec., Mrs. Mary Thompson, 4052 Madison; Financier, Mrs. Celia Marquerat, 3231 Pierce av.

James Madison No. 1437—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 4038 Madison. Pres., Wm. H. Garnsey, 1448 Lawlor av; Sec., Mrs. Margaret Coleman, 5331 Monroe; Financier, Mrs. Frances Hegney, 4216 Adams; Deputy, Mrs. B. M. Daley, 4128 Wilcox av.

Englewood No. 1478—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 5436 Wentworth av. Pres., Mrs. Elsie M. Shanahan, 6121 S. Maplewood av.; Sec., George Fisher, 322 W. 59th pl; Financier, Mrs. Nellie Leyden, 1225 W. Garfield bl.

Boulevard No. 1523—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at McDermott's Hall, 5443 S. Ashland av. Pres., Mrs. Hannah McArdle, 5600 S. Halsted; Sec., Mrs. Rose Cunningham, 6442 S. Marshfield av; Financier, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, 5349 Justine.

Lafayette No. 1530—Meets 4th Monday at Eagle Hall, 2847 Madison. Pres., Charles T. Barnett, 2934 Congress; Sec., Wm. Buckley, 2605 Washington bl; Financier, Mrs. Mary Buckley, 2605 Washington bl.

I Will No. 1573—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Garfield Hall, Chicago and Hamlin avs. Pres., John P. Collins, 900 N. Harding av; Sec., Jeffrey Shay, 844 N. Avers av; Financier, P. H. Collins, 3940 Chicago av.

Old Glory No. 1621—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Van Buren Hall, Madison and California av. Pres., Mrs. Bettie Faris, 16 S. Kedzie av; Sec., Rose Sedlack, 2852 Washington bl; Financier, Mrs. Emma Rush, 2424 Congress.

Equality No. 1634—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Central Park Hall, Lake and Francisco. Pres., Mrs. Susan Tuley, 2447 Lexington; Sec., Mrs. Mary Robertson, 2647 Washington bl; Financier, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, 705 S. Spaulding av.

Onward No. 1657—Meets 3d Tuesday at 13th and 50th av; Pres., Patrick J. Ryan, 4352 Gladys av; Sec., Mrs. Anna Mahoney, 1957 Warren av; Financier, Mrs. Margaret Corbet, 1225 S. 49th, Cicero.

Fidelity No. 1673—Meets 3d Monday at Napoleon Hall, Colorado and Crawford av. Pres., Annie Baldwin, 4141 Monroe; Sec., Joseph Baldwin, 3816 Fillmore; Financier, J. B. Clark, 821 N. Elmwood av., Oak Park.

Advance No. 1674—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at McDermott's Hall, 55th and S. Ashland av. Pres., Mrs. Catherine Murphy, 5601 S. Robey; Sec., Grace Curtin, 7935 S. Ada; Financier, Mrs. Anna Enright, 5631 S. Robey.

Phoenix No. 1691—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Lexington Hall, Lexington and Western av. Pres., Mrs. Bessie Lopez, 2426 Fillmore; Sec., Loretta M. Payne, 3108 Jackson bl; Financier, Leslie H. Lopez, 2426 Fillmore.

Elizabeth Rogers No. 1700—Meets 3d Thursday at 159 N. State, R. 811. Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, 2917 W. 36th; Sec., Agnes Tynan, 3854 Harrison; Financier, Mrs. Minnie A. Filippi, 2917 W. 36th.

Victoria No. 1735—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Scholls Hall, 3600 W. North av. Pres., S. A. Hemmi, 1841 Humboldt bl; Sec., Katherine Rodgers, 1713 N. Parkside av; Financier, Mrs. Helena Hemmi, 1841 Humboldt bl.

Eudora No. 1744—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 44th av. and Harrison. Pres., Mrs. Catherine Walsh, 4745 Flournoy; Sec., Frank Freitag, 911 N. Cicero av; Financier, Irene Sullivan, 357 S. Homan av.

Sobieski No. 1751—Meets 1st Friday at Atlas Hall, 1346 Emma. Pres., Julius Buczynski, 1443 Emma; Sec., Felix Soberski, 1817 Armitage av; Financier, Mrs. Margaret Soberski, 2027 N. Hermitage av.

Lincoln No. 1759—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Van Buren Hall, 2800 Madison. Pres., Mrs. Julia Shehan, 1856 S. Harding av; Sec., Terrence McEntee, 741 N. Harding av; Financier, Mrs. Margaret Ginley, 741 N. Harding av.

Franklin No. 1878—Meets 2d Friday at Prospect Hall, 64th and South Ashland av. Pres., Mrs. Mary Kelley, 2048 W. 67th pl; Sec., Mrs. Genevieve Porter, 2225 S. Kostner av; Financier, Mary M. Connolly, 2225 S. Kostner av.

Commercial No. 1890—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Red Mens' Hall, Kedzie and Fifth av. Pres., Wm. J. Lubitz, 3250 Madison; Sec., Mrs. Christine Bohan, 3152 Monroe; Financier, Mrs. Theresa Lubitz, 3250 Maidson.

Liberty No. 1918—Meets 1st Sunday at All Saints Parish Hall, Charleston and Robey. Pres., Victor Juszkiewicz, 2305 N. Spaulding av; Sec., Anton Lapacz, 2144 N. Winchester av; Financier, Konstanty Bobrowski, 2217 Cortland.

Ideal No. 1926—Meets 2d Monday at Eagle Hall, 2847 Madison. Pres., Mrs. Margaret O'Brein, 1503 Warren av; Sec., Mrs. Delia McMahon, 669 W 18th; Financier, Wm. E. Stack, 3802 Thomas.

Kosciuszko No. 1981—Meets last Tuesday each month at cor. Armitage and Robey. Pres., Stanley Wroblewski, 822 N. Oakley bl; Sec., John Nefeldt, 2977 N. Lawndale av; Financier, Mrs. Hattie Kirsten, 1734 Waubansia av.

St. Anna No. 2004—Meets 1st Sunday afternoon each month at 950 West Grand av. Pres., Mrs. Emily Leone, 507 N. Halsted; Sec., Mrs. Anna Fvoco, 24 61W. Taylor; Financier, Mrs. Anna Ozatto, 539 N. Trumbull av.

Sterling No. 2110—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Central Park Hall, Lake and Francisco. Pres., Charles Stratton, 3857 Park av.; Sec., Mrs. Sarah Blackwell, 3213 W. Lake; Financier, Alfred Stoney, 2549 Park av.

Logan No. 2212—Meets 3d Monday at Central Park Hall, Lake and Francisco. Pres., Mrs. Bessie O'Donnell, 5333 Monroe; Sec., Mrs. Catherine Palmer, 2609 Jackson bl.; Financier, Mrs Bessie O. Malahy, 5333 Monroe.

Modjeska No. 2216—Meets 2d Monday at Augusta and Milwaukee av. Pres., Louis Pollack, 1020 N. Fairfield av.; Sec., rs. Catherine Wysock, 2636 Walton; Financier, Mrs. Sophia Malkowski, 2500 N. Spaulding av.

James M. Blair No. 2254—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Occidental Hall, Madison and Sacramento bl. Pres., Wm. T. McFarland, 3226 Harrison; Sec., Wirt Cashin, 303 St. John's ct; Financier, Mrs. Edna McFarland, 3839 West End av.

Midway No. 2339—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays at K. of C. Hall, 62d and Cottage Grove av. Pres., M. V. Minahan, 1445 E. Marquette rd.; Sec., Leo Hubbard, 547 E. 62d; Financier, Mrs. Sarah Davis, 6758 Ingleside av.

Washington Park No. 2340—Meets 2d Thursday at O'Hanley Hall, 6530 Cottage Grove av. Pres., George Warncke, 5748 So. Winchester av.; Sec., Mrs. Ellen Farrell, 6409 Rhodes av.; Financier, Mrs. Susie Warncke, 5748 So. Winchester av.

Poniatowski No. 2413 —Meets 1st Thursday at Polish Union Hall, Augusta and Milwaukee av. Pres., Stanley Modelski, 2431 Cortez; Sec., Francis Cichy, 2620 Crystal; Financier, John W. Brooks, 820 No. Hermitage av.

Seminary No. 2417—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at 911 Cnter. Pres., Mrs. Mary Weeding, 4845 Warner av.; Sec., Mrs. Frances Holst, 2810 N. Halsted; Financier, Ellen C. Madigan, 4862 Warner av.

West End No. 2477—Meets 3d Monday at Lawler Hall, 3929 Madison. Pres., Joseph Dunkerly, 632 No. Ridgeland av.; Sec., John F. Brennen, 261 N. Kostner av.; Financier, Merrell F. Cipriani, 4231 West End av.

Emerald No. 2484—Meets 3d Thursday at St. Anne's Hall, 55th and South LaSalle. Pres., John Hogan, 5361 S. Wells; Sec., K. M. Casey, 5933 S. Paulina; Financier, Mrs. Mary Hayes, 5562 Princeton av.

Logan Square No. 2489—Meets 2d Monday at Kosciuszko Park Hall, Diversey and Avers av. Pres., Mrs. Anna Otonoroski, 3040 N. Hamlin av.; Sec., Martha Kaiser, 2719 N. Kimball av.; Financier, Lottie C. Schulfer, 1356 Bauman.

Gold Leaf No. 2538—Meets 1st Wednesday at 1436 Emma. Pres., Mike Pelc, 718 N. May; Sec., Hycianth Ladygowski, 2017 Custer; Financier, Vincent Wojdynski, 947 W. Chicago av.

Vincennes No. 2725—Meets 2d Tuesday at 5552 S. Carpenter. Pres., Mrs. Anna Moore, 5552 S. Carpenter; Sec., Mrs. Gertrude Albright, 6938 Peoria; Financier, Mrs. E. Elizabeth Finn, 610 E. 35th.

Paderewski No. 3024—Meets 2d Monday at Nobel and Huron.. Pres., Stanley Schlieben, 1509 W. Superior; Sec., Roman Slowik, 1653 W. Superior; Financier Ignatz Bodzioch, 1526 W. Huron.

South Chicago No. 3126—Meets 2d Wednesday. at Russell Square, 83d and South Shore Drive. Pres., Mrs. Mary Powalski, 8319 Burley av; Sec., Mrs. Bertha Kozlowski, 8120 South Shore Dr.; Financier, Rozalia Szczechowiak, 8023 South Shore Dr.

Daniel O'Connell No. 3163—Meets 1st Monday at McDermott's Hall 5434 S. Ashland av. Pres., Mrs. Catherine Allen, 1134 W. Garfield bl.; Sec., Mary McCarthy, 4450 S. Ashalnd av.; Financier, Margaret Gilligan 7519 S. Green.

Herbert S. Bair No. 3278—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at Red Men's Hall Kedzie, cor. 5th av. Pres., Charles F. Hammond, 23 S. Whipple; Sec., Chas. D. Leech, 19 S. Kostner av.; Financier, John M. Kerr, 6236 S. Troy.

Rainbow No. 3294—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Prospect Hall, 64th and S. Ashland av. Pres., Louis Ditter, 5600 S. Hermitage av.; Sec., Roy Nelson, 6036 Morgan; Financier, Alice Schultz, 5040 S. Campbell av.

West Pullman No. 3321—Meets 1st Monday at 123d and Lowe av. Pres., Stanley Greniewicki, 12053 S. Halsted; Sec., Felix Ignowski, 12256 Lowe av.; Financier, Katarzya Greniewicki, 12053 S. Halsted.

Everett No. 3388—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Boulevard Theatre Hall, Garfield bl. and Ashland av. Pres., Mrs. Margaret Hansen, 8121 Throop; Sec., Mrs. Icia McInerney, 236 W. 60th pl.; Financier, Catherine O'Dea, 1605 W. Garfield bl.

Crawford No. 3416—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Occidental Hall, cor. Madison and Sacramento bl. Pres., Charles Sullivan, 4710 Jackson bl.; Sec., Elizabeth Sullivan, 4710 Jackson bl.; Financier, William J. Berry, 2348 N. Powell av.

White Eagle No. 3456—Meets 2d Tuesday at Kuliks Hall, Kostner av., and Thomas. Pres., Casper Zymala, 546 N. Harding av.; Sec., Philip M. Redzinski, 847 N. Kildare av.; Financier, William F. Brahm, 708 N. Harding av.

Freedom No. 3506—Meets 2d Sunday at 22d and Albany av. Pres., John Wieczorek, 2127 S. Fairfield av.; Sec., Leo Doman, 2127 S. Fairfield av.; Financier, A. F. Jawovrek, 2217 S. Troy.

SLAVONIC NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Home Office, 2657 S. Lawndael av., Chicago—Pres., Vincent Cainkar; V-Pres., Andrew Vidrich; Sec., Matthew J. Turk; Asst. Sec., Blas Novak; Treas., John Vogrich.

Subordinate Lodges

No. 1—Meets 2d Sunday at 2657 S. Lawndale av. Joseph Werscaj, Sec.

No. 8—Meets 1st Saturday at Medosh Hall. Frank Kosic, Sec.

No. 39—Meets 3d Sunday at 2657 S. Lawndale av. John Potokar, Sec.

No. 86—Meets 3d Sunday at 1536 Clybourn av. John Drzic, Sec.

No. 102—Meets 1st Sunday at 2657 S. Lawndale av. Mary Udovich, Sec.

No. 131—Meets 1st Friday at 2657 S. Lawndale av. Peter Bernick, Sec.

SONS OF VETERANS—U. S. A.

Commandery in Chief

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Senior V-Commander, Fred V. Bell, Walpol, Mass.

Junior V. Commander, C. Randall Bubb, Tacoma, Wash.

Secretary-Treas., Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.

Division of Illinois

Commander, Will F. Jenkins, 1977 W. 111th, Chicago, Ill.

Geo. H. Wheeler, Senior Vice Commander, Belvidere, Ill.

Thos. W. Burns, Junior Vice Commander, Box 815 Alton, Ill.

Allan S. Holbrook, Sec-Treas, Dwight, Ill.

Chicago Camps

Camp 1—Julius Jenkins, Commander, 137 E. Garfield bl.

Camp 6—Edward Skinner, Commander, 4725 Calumet av; James Blackman, Sec., 5404 Jackson bl.

Camp 8—Fred S. Wendt Sr., Commander, 6827 S. Winchester av.

Camp 12—M. E. Geyer, Commander, 5 N. Lasalle, R 1109; A. L. Saunders, Sec., care of Consumers Co.

Camp 17—Fred F. Wirts, Commander, 498 Greenwood av., Blue Island, Ill.

Camp 61-65—J. A. Richardson, Commander, 4854 Norwood Park av.

Camp 100—Frank J. Burton, Commender, 3421 Fulton; C. S. Bentley Pike, Sec., LaGrange, Ill.

Sons of Veterans Auxiliary

National Officers—Pres., Mrs. Minnie E. Groth, 216, 4th, Baraboo, Wis.; V-Pres., Mrs. Nellie E. Canwright, 1221 State, Schenectady, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Martha Williams, 702, 5th, LaCrosse, Wis.; Treas., Mrs. Margaret L. Waters, 55 Pleasant, Woburn, Mass.; Counselor, Rev. W. W. Moore, 2064, 4th av., Baraboo, Wis.

Division of Illinois—Pres., Mrs. Mamie Coleman, 4754 Lincoln av., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Mrs. Isabel T. Turner, 7628 Yates av., Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Mrs. Eva Blackman, 1826 Chicago av., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Camps

Camp No. 30—Violet Geyer, Pres., 5 N. LaSalle, R 1109.

Camp No. 32—Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, Pres., 4334 N. Claremont av.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF AMERICA

Grand Council of Illinois

Grand Counselor, Bert McTaggart, Mt. Vernon.

Grand Jr Counselor, H. E. Schmalhausen, Champaign.

Grand Past Counselor, O. J. Chapman, Danville.

Grand Secretary—J. Hugh Foster, Chicago.

Grand Treas., Fred M. Walker, Springfield, 326 W. Madison.

Subordinate Councils

Chicago No. 30—Meets 4th Saturdays at 512 Capitol Bldg.

Northwestern No. 72—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Capitol Bldg.

UNITED ORDER OF AMERICANS

State Court of Illinois—Pres. Frank F. Aring, 17 N. LaSalle, R 700, Chicago; Sec., George Pretzel, 17 N. LaSalle, R 700 Chicago.

Subordinate Lodges

Augusta (Ladies) No. 48—Meets 3d Wednesday afternoon, Links Hall, cor. Clark and Sheffield av.

Austin No. 108—Meets 2d and 4th Monday, Central Park Hall A, Francisco and Lake.

Black Forest No. 69—Meets 2d Friday, cor. Calif. and Fullerton avs.

Burnside No. 126—Meets 3d Tuesday, 9231 Cottage Grove av.

Chicago No. 176—Meets 1st Saturday, 5436 Wentworth av.

Clybourn No. 34—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2753 Fullerton av., Transfer Hall, N. E. cor. Calif. av.

Custer No. 16—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Wellington Hall, n.w. cor. Wellington and Lincoln av.

Dauntless (Ladies') No. 97—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Social Turner Hall, Belmont av. and Paulina.

Drexel No. 5—Meets 3d Monday, Kenwood Hall, 4308-10 Cottage Grove ave.

Edelweiss (Ladies') No. 37—Meets 1st Thursday, 4200 Armitage av.

Elston No. 18—Meets 2d Saturday, 2717 Fullerton av.

Faithful (Ladies') No. 175—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays, Irving Hall, 1920 Irving Pk. bl., nar Lincoln av.

Fullerton No. 29—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Wellington Hall, Wellington and Lincoln av.

Garden City No. 177—Meets Humboldt Maccabee Temple, 3d Monday, 1619 N. California av.

Garfield No. 101—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 5444 Wentworth av., Garfield Hall.

Germania No. 19—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Columbia Hall, 1901 North av.

Harmony No. 59—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Wm. Nitschke, 3056 N. Leavitt, s. w. cor. Barry av.

Humboldt No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North av.

Justice No. 31—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3636 Armitage av., Masonic Temple.

Lake View No. 107—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Richters Hall, Belmont and Hoyne av.

LaSalle No. 158—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2842 W. North av.

Lincoln No. 6—Meets 3d Monday, Hopkins Hall, 426 W. 63d.

Maplewood No. 219—1st and 3d Tuesdays, Odd Fellows Hall, 2519 Fullerton av.

Marion (Ladies') No. 78—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Montrose Hall, Montrose and Lincoln av.

Marquette No. 106—Meets 3d Thursdays, Dex Hall, 1514 Milwaukee av.

Mutual No. 2—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Star Lodge Hall, 719 S. Western av.

Old Glory No. 7—Meets 3d Friday, 6158 Paulina.

Park Manor No. 100—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 5444 Wentworth av.

Progress No. 20—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2806 W. North av.

Protection (Ladies') No. 28—Meets 3d Thursdays, Hermosa Hall, 4201 Armitage av.

Rising Star No. 84—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Boulevard Theatre Hall, 1602 W. Garfield av.

Robin Hood No. 79—Meets 3d Wednesday Schoenhoffen Hall, cor. N. Ashland av. and Milwaukee av.

Security No. 32—Meets 3d Thursdays, Temple Hall, 2365 Fullerton av.

Sedgwick No. 33—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Aldine Hall, 911 Center.

Sherwood (Ladies)—No. 80—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Occidental Hall, 14 N. Sacramento av., cor. Madison.

Twilight No. 76—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays, Francisco and Lake.

Violet (Ladies') No. 135—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, Central Park Hall, Francisco and Lake.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

National Encampment—Headquarters, 804 Merchants Exchange Bldg, San Francisco, Calif.

Antonio P. Entenza, Commander-in-Chief.

George A. Marshall, Adjutant General.

Department of Illinois—Headquarters, West Chicago, Ill.

John H. Holslag, Dept. Commander.

Charles L. Daniels, Dept. Adjutant.

Chicago Municipal Council—

Pres., Charles G. Essig, 4820 N. Tripp av.

V-Pres., Wm. H. Montgomery, 223 E. 31st.

Sec., Wm. H. Birch, 7623 S. Champlain av.

Treas., D. S. Musser, 211 N. State.

Chicago Camps—

Columbia No. 2—Commander, John B. Morrison, 3143 Irving Pk bl.

McKinley No. 6—Commander, D. S. Musser, 211 N. State.

Tanner No. 11—Commander, Wm. H. Montgomery, 223 E. 31st.

American No. 30—Commander, Wm. R. Lake, 6439 LeClair av., Berwyn.

Bagley No. 41—Commander, Hayden Ringer, 2924 E. 79th.

Greeley No. 52 — Commander, Ched Egelton, 809 Lill av.

Chicago No. 54—Commander Charles G. Essig, 4820 N. Tripp av.

Evanston No. 57—Commander, A. B. Horder, 927 Asbury av., Evanston, Ill.

Schley No. 58—Commander, E. A. Gustafson, 1337 Belmont av.

Maywood No. 74—Commander, Samuel T. Jones, 5505 Adams.

Bob Evans 76—Commander, A. E. VanAelstyn, 1539 E. 63d.

Ennis No. 79—Commander, E. E. Moorhouse, 12146 Parnell av.

Oak Park No. 80—Commander, Walter F. Young, 7416 Madison, River Forest.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Department of Illinois, 58 W. Washington—Dept. Commander, S. H. Myers; Dept. Adjutant, R. Liska; Dept. Q. M., R. H. Mater.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

State Manager and head Consul, E. J. Morris; Asst. State Mgr. Edw Blumenschein. Offic, 159 S. State, R 1608.

Chicago Camps

Unity No. 8—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 159 State, R 512.

Woodland No. 75—Meets 4th Thursday at 2933 Cottage Grove av.

Hyde Park No. 88—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 55th and Blackstone av.

John A. Logan No. 90—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 2733 W. Hirsch bl.

King Solomon No. 94—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 3321 W. Twelfth.

Chicago Banner No. 110—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 19 W. Adams.

Illinois No. 115—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at Racine and Taylor.

Independence No. 133—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 309 E. 47th.

North End No. 144—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Lincoln and Montrose avs.

Lincoln No. 158—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 646 W. North av.

Ashland Central No. 180—Meets 1st Monday at Kedzie and Fifth avs.

Montefiore No. 184—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Kedzie and Ogden avs.

Challenge Camp 188—Meets 4th Thursday at 1330 Consumers Building.

Victory No. 216—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 127 N. Francisco av.

Eureka No. 222—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1044 W. Madison.

Harmony No. 224—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 2517 W. Fullerton.

Mazzini No. 231—Meets 1st Thursday at 1022 W. Taylor.

Windsor-Grand No. 237—Meets 1st Monday at 101 E. 75th.

Marquette No. 247—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 64th and Ashland av.

Humboldt No. 252—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at North and Central Park avs.

Koscieusko No. 255—Meets 1st Thursday at 45th and S. Marshfield av.

Giovani Bovio No. 261—Meets 2d Sunday at 633 Noble.

Dante No. 263—Meets 2d Saturday at Racine and Taylor.

St. Joseph No. 264—Meets 1st Sunday at 1030 Milton av.

Abruzzi No. 273—Meets 2d Saturday at 1155 W. Taylor.

J. C. Root No. 280—Meets 2d Sunday at Racine av and Taylor.

Savoy No. 282—Meets 1st Sunday at Taylor and Racine av.

Vorwaerts No. 284—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 52d and Ashland av.

Austin No. 296—Meets 2d Tuesday at 735 N. Cicero av.

Wentworth No. 298—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 4449 Wentworth av.

Slava No. 313—Meets 4th Friday at 4800 Stroud.

Magyarhon No. 317—Meets 4th Friday at 51st and Wood.

General Ameglio No. 323—Meets 3d Sunday at Morgan and Grand av.

Verdi 329—Meets 2d Sunday at 405 W. Division.

Royal No. 335—Meets 3d Saturday at 1022 W Taylor.

Volta Triggiano No. 339 Meets last Tuesday at Ohio and Green.

Kosuth Hall No. 343—Meets every Saturday at 641 E. 93d.

Fraternal No. 358—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1453 W. 103d.

Prosperity No. 364—Meets at 92d and Baltimore av.

Croatian H. D. No. 372—Meets 3d Tuesday at 2311 Wentworth av.

Booster No. 397—Meets 2d Tuesday at 646 W. North av.

San Antony No. 412—Meets 4th Friday at Taylor and Racine av.

No. 420—Meets 4th Sunady at 518 W. 26th.

Jefferson No. 421—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 4811 Milwaukee av.

General Diaz No. 424—Meets 1st Saturday at West Side Auditorium.

Happy No. 450—1st Sunday at Grand av. and Morgan.

Belford Camp No. 451—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Grace and Elston av.

Garfield No. 453—Meets 1st Monday at 5218 S. Ashland av.

Forest Camp No. 468—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7445 Madison.

WOODMEN CIRCLE

Chicago Groves

Central No. 16—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 159 N. State, R. 512.

Hyde Park No. 25—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at N. E. Cor. 55th and Blackstone av.

Queen Helen No. 43—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Taylor and Racine avs.

Princess Malpalda No. 82—Meets 1st Thursday at Chicago and Western avs.

Santa Lucia No. 95—Meets 2d Sunday at 701 Racine av.

Eureka No. 96—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 1048 W. Madison.

Belford Grove No. 98—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 3026 Belmont av.

White Eagle No. 99—Meets 1st Monday at 19th and Hoyne av.

Santa Anna No. 109—Meets 4th Sunday at Morgan and Grand av.

Heimat No. 124—Meets 1st Wednesday at 4449 Wentworth av.

Banner Grove N.o 130—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 19 W. Adams.

Magyarhon No. 132—Meets 2d Sunday at 1764 Larrabee.

St. Anna No. 135—Meets 4th Friday at 51st and Wood.

Challenge Grove No. 136—Meets 4th Thursday at 1330 Consumers Building.

Golden Oak Grove No. 140—Meets 4th Thursday at 636 E. 43d.

San Antony No. 141—Meets 4th Friday at Taylor and Racine avs.

Jefferson No. 163—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 4811 Milwaukee av.

John A. Logan Grove No. 164—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 2421 N. Campbell av.

Harmony Grove No. 168—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2517 Fullerton av.

Sincerity No. 172—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 309 E. 47th.

SOCIETIES—TEMPERANCE

SOCIETIES—TEMPERANCE

Anti-Saloon League of America

National Officers—President, Bishop Thomas B. Nicholson, D.D., LL.D., 28 East Washington, Chicago; General Superintendent, P. A. Baker, D. D., Westerville, Ohio; Associate General Superintendent, E. J. Moore, Westerville, Ohio; Treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

State Officers—President, W. W. Bennett, Rockford; Vice President, Will B. Otwell, Carlinville; John B. Lennon, Bloomington; Alfred T. Capps, Jacksonville; Chris Galeener, Carrollton; Secretary, John R. Golden, Decatur; Treasurer, Thomas J. Bolger, Chicago; Office, 1200 Security Bldg.

Headquarters Committee—Charles E. Coleman, Chairman, Chicago; M. P. Baynton, Secretary, Chicago; John R. Golden, Decatur; John Rudin, Chicago; John H. Hauberg, Rock Island; A. J. Scrogin, Lexington; George H. Wilson, Quincy; Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago; Thos. J. Bolger, Chicago; W. W. Bennet.

State Superintendent—F. Scott McBride, Chicago.

Department Superintendents — (Headquarters, Chicago)—Chicago Law Enforcement, E. J. Davis; Legal and Law Enforcement, Jos. H. Collier; Literature and Publicity, O. G. Christgau; Woman's Department, Mrs. G. M. Mathes.

District Superintendents—North Side Chicago, C. E. Peterson; South Side Chicago, J. A. Little; Northwest Side Chicago, A. H. Post; Southwest Side Chicago, J. W. Langley; Northern, Geo. McGinnis, Chicago; Northeastern, H. H. Rood, Chicago; Eastern, N. R. Johnson, Springfield; Western, G. W. James, Galesburg; Central, Geo. H. Yule, Springfield; Southern, Leo Howard, East St. Louis.

Field Secretary—Elmer L. Williams, Chicago.

Business Manager—B. W. Ewing, Chicago.

Field Attorney—Jas H. Danskin.

Field Worker—C. E. Dowdell.

Scandinavian Work—C. J. Andreen.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America

Advisory Board—

Most Rev. James Keane, D.D.

Most Rev. Henry Moeller, D.D.

Rt. Rev. Michael J. Hoban, D.D.

Rt. Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, D.D.

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Rt. Rev. Paul P. Rhode, D.D.

Executive Council—

Most Rev. James J. Keane, D.D., Spiritual Director, Dubuque, Iowa.

Rev. John G. Beane, S.T.B., Pres., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Mrs. Maurice Dinneen, 2d V-Pres., Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. Mary B. Finan, 3d V-Pres., Chicago, Ill.

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Mr. Thomas E. McCloskey, General Sec., Danbury, Conn.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor M. F. Foley, Pres., Priest League, Baltimore, Md.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America

Rev. W. J. Kinsella, Spiritual Director, Merrill av., Chicago.

Judge P. B. Flanagan, Pres., Ashland Block; Chicago.

Mrs. A. Brankin, First V-Pres.

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Mr. W. J. O'Connor, Third V-Pres.

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LOCAL SOCIETIES

Annunciation No. 4.

St. Charles No. 5.

The Paulist No. 6.

Veronica League No. 7.

St. Monica No. 8.

Our Lady of Lourdes No. 9.

The Tourist Club No. 10.

Father Mathew No. 11.

Holy Family No. 12.

O'Callaghan Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps No. 13.

St. Vincent No. 14.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

State Officers

Helen L. Hood, Pres., 1118 The Temple, Chicago.

Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, V-Pres., Pinckneyville.

Epha Marshall, Corresponding Sec., 1118 The Temple, Chicago.

Mrs. Rosetta O. Trabue, Recording Sec., Jerseyville.

Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, Treas, Champaign.

Cook County Union—

Pres., Mrs. Iva G. Wooden, 1009 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

V-Pres at Large—Mrs. Alinda A. Bryant, 7710 Rhodes av.

Second V-Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth G. Williams, 2607 Park pl, Evanston.

Corr Sec.—Mrs. Jennie H. LeGard, 6407 Drexel av.

Recording Sec—Mrs. Joseph G. Terry 5458 Kimbark av.

Treas—Mrs. Marjorie C. Clarno, 6240 N. Hermitage av.
Parliamentairan—Mrs. Inez Rodgers Deach, 216 Honore.

Unions

Austin—
Pres., Mrs. Geo. Grant, 5415 Rice.
Recording Sec.—Mrs. W. G. Long, 541 North Pine av.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. W. F. Runner, 335 North Central av.
Treas—Miss E. L. Kessel, 316 N. Mayfield av.
Meetings—Third Thursday of each month.

Chicago Central—
Pres.—Mrs. Matilda E. Kline, 644 Woodland Park.
Rec. and Corr. Sec.—Miss Helen L. Hood, 1118 The Temple.
Treas.—Mrs. Marjorie C. Clarno, 6240 Dorchester av.
Meetings—First Thursday of each month.

Dorcas—
Pres.—Mrs. Tillie B. Smith, 2040 Warren av.
Recording Sec.—Mrs. Gladis Rhetta, 2047 Warren av.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Ollie Stewart, 419 Adams, Wheaton.
Treas—Mrs. Mattie White, 2008 Washington bl.
Meetings—Fourth Monday evenings in homes.

Edgewater—
Pres.—Mrs. F. E. Spencer, 1247 Columbia av.
Recording and Corr. Sec.—Mrs. John Edmunds, 6105 Winthrop av.
Treas—Mrs. Geo Hoffman, 1425 Prattav.
Meetings—Third Tuesday of each month.

Englewood—
Pres.—Mrs. L. T. Regan, 519 West 66th.
Recording Sec.—Mrs. T. C. Hunter, 6410 Normal bl.
Corr Sec.—Mrs. A. H. Hessler, 6103 Stewart av.
Treas—Miss J. M. Meglade, 3334 Warren av.
Meetings—First Monday and third Thursday of each month.

First Scandinavian—
Pres.—Mrs. Ulrikka F. Brunn, Hope Mission, 1347 N. Robey.
Recording Sec.—Mrs. Annie Andersen, 7411 Dante av.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Sarah Davidson, 4021 Meade av.
Treas—Mrs. Olga Dahl, 1929 Fowler.
Meetings—When called.

Forty-Second Avenue—
Pres.—Elfledea Benjamin, 336 N. Central av.
Rec. Sec.—Harriette Dunn, 33 W. Adams.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Mary Owen, 4009 Jackson bl.
Treas—Mrs. R. B. Howe, 336 N. Central av.
Meetings—Second Tuesday of each month at homes of members.

Garfield—
Pres.—Mrs. Little Schaller, 7531 Morgan.
Recording Sec.—Mrs. Alma L. Siebert, 7144 Eggleston av.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. T. L. Sinnard, 6517 Stewart av.
Treas.—Mrs. Adeline Cranmer, 5209 Harper av.
Meetings — Second Friday of each month in homes of members.

Grand Crossing—
Pres.—Mrs. Alinda A. Bryan, 7710 Rhodes av.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Cora Symons, 7334 Langley av.
Treas—Mrs. Bertha Menger, 7738 St. Lawrence.
Meetings—First Thursday of each month at 2:30 P. M., at homes of members.

Harvey Pioneer—
Pres.—Mrs. Alice Mills, 15705 Turlington av.
Rec. and Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Belle Le Boeuf, 15222 Turlington av.
Treas.—Mrs. Lillie Heiser, Post Office.
Meetings—First Friday of each month.

Humboldt Park Scandinavian—
Pres.—Miss Anna C. Anderson, 1641 North Albany av.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. S. Selander, 4711 N. Sawyer av.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. A. Johnson, 5300 N. Spaulding av.
Treas.—Mrs.N. Westlund, 4703 W. Ferdinand.
Meetings—Buisness meetings second Wednesday of each month.

Hyde Park—
Pres.—Mrs. J. G. Terry, 5458 Kimbark.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Bessie Barr, 653 E. 50th.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Jack Rackett, 1439 E. 53d.
Treas—Mrs. C. C. Rudolph, 5467 Dorchester av.
Meetings—Third Thursday of each month.

Lamon—
Pres—Mrs. Isabella Fullwood, 4930 Erie.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Abbie Pierce, 4919 Superior.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Leota Ruth, 4816 Race
Treas—Mrs. Fannie M. Overturf, Hinsdale, Ill.
Meetings—Second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

Logan Square—
Pres.—Mrs. H. G. Larson, 2517 Kimball av.
Sec and Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cordes, 2438 Ballou.
Treas—Mrs. Eva Ellison, 2910 N. Sawyer av.
Meetings—Third Wednesday of each month.

Morgan Park—
Pres—Mrs. George R. Innes, 2317 W. 110th pl.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Geo. B. Seaman, 11131 Esmond.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Ivan Mansfield, 11330 Lothair av.
Treas—Mrs. John Oury, 2306 W. 110th pl.
Meetings—Third Tuesday of each month.

Palmer Park—
Pres.—Mrs. W. S. Magers, 22 West 111th.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. O. L. Medsker, 10743 State.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Victor Beckman, 11311 Normal av.
Treas—Mrs. C. N. Tromper, 120 East 111th.
Meetings—Third Tuesday of each month.

Ravenswood—
Pres—Mrs. R. H. Palm, 4521 N. Seeley av.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. G. W. Churchill, 4706 N. Troy.
Treas—Mrs. C. O. Brown, 1768 Leland
Meetings—Business meetings first Wednesday of each month at the home of Mrs. R. H. Palm, 4521 N. Seeley av. Social meetings, the third Wednesday at the homes of members.

South Side—
Pres—Mrs. Jennie Doolan, 4427 Berkeley av.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Wm. Herr, 71 East 59th.
Corr. Sec.—Jennie Logan, 3825 Ellis av.
Treas.—Mrs. Grace O. Winslow, 430 E. 48th.
Meetings—First and third Mondays of each month.

West Side—
Pres.—Mrs. Inez R. Deach, 216 Honore.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. K. A. Caldwell, 828 Gunderson av, Oak Park.
Corr. Sec.—Mrs. Edith Conner, 2034 Wilcox.
Treas.—Mrs. Helen E. Wallace, 408 S. Kildare av.
Meetings—Business meetings first Friday in each month at home of Mrs. Minnie Blanchard, 2418 Adams. Social meetings third Friday of each month at homes of members.

Woodlawn—
Pres.—Margaret Cunningham, 6347 Drexel av.
Treas.—Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Kenwood av.
Meetings—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Young People's Branch

Palmer Park (Palmer Park Union)—
Pres—Harriet Bolkuis, 547 West 115th
Rec. Sec.—Bessie Turkstra, 547 West 115th.
Treas.—Esther Tuabers, 10917 Edbrooke avs.
Enrollment Sec.—Johanna Merser, 120 West 107th.

TRADE AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Labor

Illinois State Federation of Labor—166 W. Washington, 6th fl., Tel. Franklin 0916. John H. Walker (Springfield, Ill.), pres; Victor A. Olander, sec.

Chicago Federation of Labor—166 W. Washington, Tel. Franklin 1564. Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at Musician's Hall, 175 W. Washington. John Fitzpatrick, pres; Thomas F. Kennedy, treas; E. N. Nockels, sec; Fred G. Hopp, financial sec; Executive Board: David Bosgraf, Fred Peabody, T. F. Neary, John F. Sheppard, S. T. Hummersmark, E. N. Nockels, John Fitzpatrick.

Central Labor Councils and Executive Boards

Allied Printing Trades Council—443 S. Dearborn, R. 320. Wm. A. Lewis, sec.
Bakers Local Joint Executive Board—218 W. Oak. Mike Roll, sec.
Blacksmiths District Council—119 S. Throop. P. W. Moeller, sec.
Boiler Makers District Council— 62d and Halsted. O. Kane, sec.
Boot & Shoe Workers' District Council—1939 Milwaukee av. Carl Andelin, sec.
Brewery Workers' Local Joint Executive Board—1700 W. 21st. Frank Leviedt, sec.
Brick and Clay Workers' District Council—327 S. LaSalle. Wm. Roulo, sec.
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—166 W. Washington. Roy Tagney, sec.
Building Trades Council—179 W. Washington. J. J. Conroy, sec.
Calumet Joint Labor Council—11405 Michigan av. Chas. Bretz, sec.
Carpenters District Council—505 S. State. Chas. H. Sands, sec.
Central Body of Carmen—5445 S. Ashland av. E. S. Luckey, sec.
Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway, District Council—165 W. Madison. H. G. Woods, sec.
Cigar Makers Joint Advisory Board—40 N. Wells, R. E. Van Horn, sec.
Coopers—2525 S. Halsted. Philip Journeaux, sec.
Federated Crafts—Pullman Car Lines. Chicago District—33 E. 111th. C. Wennersberg, sec.
Engineers, Steam and Operating Joint Board—912 Masonic Temple. Henry C. Dubay, sec.
Garment Workers' United District Council—175 W. Washington. James S. Brimm, sec.
Glove Workers Joint Council—311 S. Ashland av. Sophia Schmidt, sec.
Hebrew Trades Council—1126 Blue Island av. Leon Hanock, sec.
Hod Carriers Executive Council—814 W. Harrison. J. Moreschi, sec.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local Joint Executive Board—166 W. Washington. J. C. Staggenburg, sec.
Ladies Garment Workers' Joint Council—1819 W. Division. I. Davidson, sec.
Machinists District Council No. 8—113 S. Ashland bl. Jerry Williamson, sec.
Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America—166 W. Washington. Dennis Lane, sec.
Metal Polishers District Council—Thomas Dolan, sec.
Metal Trades Council—5 S. Sangamon. J. F. Shilt, sec.
Molders Conference Board—119 S. Throop. Chester A. Sample, sec.
Painters District Council No. 14—1446 W. Adams. L. P. Linderlof, sec.
Railway Carmen District Council—5445 S. Ashland av. E. S. Luckey, sec.
Sheet Metal Workers District Council—Ogden and Taylor. James J. Ryan, sec.
South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly—9206 Houston av. John P. Granton, sec.
System Federation 122 Pullman Car Lines—33 E. 111th. Harry Smith. sec.
Teamsters Joint Council No. 25—220 S. Ashland bl. T. F. Nearv sec.
Upholsterers District Council—166 W. Washington. R. F. Hull, sec.

Unions

Actors Equity Association—1032 Capitol Bldg. Frank Dare, sec.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—Chicago Joint Board, 409 S. Halsted. M. C. Fisch sec. Local No. 6—2343 S. Kedzie av. Vincent Sedlak, sec; No. 38—1564 N. Robey. Stanley Sotaletski, sec; No. 39—409 S. Halsted. Morris Brown, sec; No. 61—409 S. Halsted. Louis Bettleheim, sec; No. 144—409 S. Halsted. Abe Vechsler, sec; No. 152—1564 N. Robey. J. Price, sec; No. 269—1564 N. Robey. P. Chapus, sec; No. 270—409 S. Halsted. Paul Buti, sec; No. 271—409 S. Halsted. John E. Kelly, sec; No. 272—409 S. Halsted. Walter Burdsall, sec; No. 275—409 S. Halsted. Elnore Gauer, sec; Cap Workers—1221 Blue Island av. Abe Finstein, sec.
Asbestos Workers International Assn of H. & F. I., Local No. 17—326 River R. 407. F. J. Grady, sec.
Asphalt, Plant Street Repair, Section and Dump Foreman's Union, Local No. 14912—180 W. Washington. Steve J. Conforti, sec.
Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—Chicago and Clark. Chas. Iffland, sec; Joint Executive Board, 218 W. Oak. Mike Roll, sec; Local No. 2 & 2a—218 W. Oak. Joseph Weil, sec; No. 13—1815 S. Loomis. Frank Schneider, sec; No. 49—1024 Noble. Bruno Koncewicz, sec; No. 62—1700 N. Washtenaw. Gus Lidsell, sec; No. 237—3420 W. Roosevelt rd. Walter Krask, sec.
Barbers' (Journeymen), International Union, Local 548—166 W. Washington. Arthur Raymond. sec; 576—9141 Commercial av. P. W. Pentak, sec; 587—38 E. 111th. August Thomas, sec.
Bill Posters and Billers of America, Local No 1—175 W. Washington. Joseph Cohn, sec.
Blacksmiths, Drop Forging and Helpers International Brotherhood—2922 Washington bl. Wm. F. Kramer, sec. District Council 119 S. Throop. P. W. Moeller, sec; Local No. 14—119 S. Throop. Thomas W. Conway, sec; No. 80—4122 W. Lake. George J. McNichols, sec; No. 122—426 W. 63d. P. W. Moeller sec; No. 206—75th and Drexel rd. J. R. Burns, sec; No. 290—5428 Wentworth av. Daniel Kerwin, sec; No. 305—34 E. 111th. Wm. Foxwell, sec; No. 325—810 W. Harrison. John F. Haskins, sec; No. 330—5445 S. Ashland av. W. F. Gester, sec; No. 401—75th and Drexel rd. John Oosten, sec; No. 470—180 W. Washington. C. A. Ekstrom, sec.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers International Brotherhood of America—District Council, 63d and Halsted. O. Kane, sec. Local No. 1—910 W. Monroe. Joseph Crotty, sec; No. 220—6535 Cottage Grove. James F. Godfrey, sec; No. 227—4039 W. Madison. W. Pasko, sec; No. 268—43d and Kedzie. E. Pugh, sec; No. 429—105th and Av. M. Max F. Millis, sec; No. 434—55th and Halsted. Clarence Johnson, sec; No. 454—75th and Drexel rd. E. R. Dettmer, sec; No. 480—18th and Ashland av. J. A. Walker, sec; No. 533—71st and Cottage Grove. Thos. Allen, sec; No. 588—Chicago and Western avs. M. J. Hanrahan, sec; No. 625—5234 S. Halsted. P. L. Pitton, sec; No. 626—63d and Racine av. Francis Johnson, sec.
Bookbinders' International Brotherhood, Local No. 8 (Bookbinders and Paper Cutters), 59 E. Van Buren. Frank May, sec; No. 26 (Paper Rulers), 333 S. Dearborn. Stanley H. Jaros, sec; No. 30 (Bindery Women's Union), 431 S. Dearborn. Mary McEnerney, sec; No. 103 (Box Workers—Paper), 180 W. Washington. Arthur G. Williams, sec.
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union—Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee av. Carl Andelin, sec. Locals Nos. 93, 94, 133, 298—1939 Milwaukee av. Carl Andelin, sec; No. 499—10253 Michigan av. P. C. Paterik, sec.
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America. International Union—Joint Executive Board, 1700 W. 21st. Frank Lelivelt, sec. Local No. 18 (Brewery & Malsters), 1700 W. 21st. Otto Gunia, sec; No. 121 (Brewery & Malsters), 1700 W. 21st. Frank Lelivelt, sec; No. 248 (Brewery Bottlers), 1700 W. 21st. Paul B. Lussnig, sec; No. 301 (Soft Drink Workers), 1700 W. 21st. Frank Martzel, sec; No. 342 (Brewery Teamsters—Keg), Geo. G. Holtinger, sec; No. 344 (Brewery Teamsters—Bottle), 184 W. Washington. Oswald Megeson, sec.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, International Union of America, Local 21—910 W. Monroe. John F. Thomas, sec; 66 (Marble Setters), 180 W. Washington. Joseph P. Hauger, sec; 67 (Tile Layers), 180 W. Washington. Joseph McQuillin, sec.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Assn, District Council—326 River, R. 511. Roy Tagney, sec. Local No. 1—Monroe and Peoria. Michael McDonald, sec; No. 63 (Archt Iron), 326 River. James Sweetman. sec; No. 136 (Mach Movers), 738 W. Madison. Michael Artery, sec; No. 179 (Stone, Der. Rig), 180 W. Washington. Wm. Hammond, sec; No. 374 (Ry Bridgemen), 326 River. Bernon Meerick, sec; No. 376 (Shopmen), 113 S. Ashland av., Leo Radowski, sec.
Broom & Whisk Makers' Union—853 King pl. Will H. Boyer, sec. Local 29—810 W. Harrison. H. A. Harder, sec.
Brotherhood of Carmen of America—5445 S. Ashland av. E. Wm Weeks, sec; John O. Holmgren, representative Chicago District. Local No. 227—Cicero av and Superior. Harry Otey, sec; No. 237—2001 W. Chicago av. John F. Wijas, sec; No. 297—59th and Halsted. Martin Burbach, sec; No. 346—39th pl. and Kedzie av. Ross Andrews, sec; No. 376—1347 S. 50th; No. 415—1453 W 103d. P. J. McCarty, sec; No. 453—5252 S Ashland av. Frank Keller, sec; No. 515—1143 W. Chicago av. John Novak, sec; No. 592—5445 S. Ashland av. C. P. Fabijan, sec; No. 668—5445 S. Ashland av. Leo Volski, sec; No. 697—5444 Wentworth av. Thos Jorgenson, sec; No. 700—2345 S. Kedzie av. Ben Billie, sec; No. 724—75th and Drexel av. Frank L. Verheye, sec; No. 807—52d and Ashland av. Ed Costello, sec; No. 338—(on call), Ed. Hogan, sec., 632 W 47th pl; No. 988—11405 Michigan av. L. E. S. Thomas, sec; No. 998—5445 S. Ashland av. W. T Heisterman sec No. 1062—9120 Commercial av. J. E. Sredzinski, sec; No. 1082—2059 W 19th. Steve Karwowski, sec; No. 1162—8359 Brandon av. Frank Grabowski, sec; No. 1170—11037 Michigan av. Fred James, sec; No. 1257—5324 S Halsted, Austin Ashley, sec; No. 1266—2001 W Chicago av, Harry Branch, sec; No. 1307—52d and Robey, Michael P. Burke, sec; No. 1340—5445 S. Ashland av. Peter Biehl, sec.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, District Council—165 W. Madison. H. G. Woods, sec; Local No. 188—9 S. Clinton. T. Gaynor, sec; No. 236—State and Randolph. J. W. Lewis, sec; No. 276—6654 S. Halsted. Marie A. Andre, sec; No. 278—30th and Wallace. Chas. Parish, sec; No. 301—9 S. Clinton. A Jansen, sec; No. 303—Atlantic Hotel. Margaret Rogers, sec; No. 306—Atlantic Hotel. F. J. Boyle, sec; No. 318—20 W. Randolph. Maurice Crowley, sec; No. 328—20 W Randolph. E. O. Clute, sec; No. 333—11411 Michigan av. F. W. O'Neil, sec; No. 342—165 W. Madison. Fred W. Rinn, sec; No. 352—9 S. Clinton. Wm. Dean (Des Plaines), sec; No. 408—820 W Garfield bl. P. C. Reidy, sec; No. 421—426 W. 64th pl. Chas. C. Winsor, sec; No. 504—9138 Commercial av. E. V. Campbell, sec; No. 549—3349 North av. Walter W. Franz, sec; No. 596—Randolph and State. J. P. Keaveny, sec; No. 614—Transportation Bldg., R. 202. H. S. Buckberg, sec; No. 675—9 S. Clinton, R. 522B. A. W. Lindquist, sec; No. 679—9 S. Clinton, R. 202. Wm. C. Tueffel, sec; No. 695—75th and Ellis av. J. B. Flanigan, sec; No 774—159 N. State, R. 611. Frank Quinn, sec; No. 781—Masonic Temple R611 Arnold A. Stiller, sec; No. 794—2039 W. 12th. Patrick Griffin, sec; No. 855—5436 Wentworth av. Geo. G. Webster, sec; No. 863—9 S. Clinton, R. 204. H. Towers, sec; No. 906—565 W. 43d. Patrick J. Keenan, sec; No. 937—814 W. Harrison. Timothy Tuohy, sec; No. 964—19 W. Adams. Thomas A. Flood, sec; No. 991—2703 W. North av. Anna Seipp, sec; No. 1006—Randolph and Wabash av. Wm. Kehoe, sec; No. 1018—M. Jackson, sec, 4331 N. Central Park av; No. 1047—9 S. Clinton. James M. Griffith, sec; No. 1058—2356 W. Chicago av. Joseph Harvatt jr., sec; No. 1082—19 W. Adams. R. E. Baker. sec; No. 1163—9 S. Clinton. G. A. Worrell, sec; No. 1256—Albert H. Funk; sec., 6343 S. Halsted; No. 1269—3138 S. Halsted. M. Mackey, sec; No. 1317—Harrison and Green. John C. Barnickel, sec; No. 1344—814 W. Harrison. Chas. J. Dickey, clk; No. 1356—9 S. Clinton. Dan Sheehan, sec; No. 1505—5436 Wentworth av. Mary Murphy, sec; No. 2064—159 N. State. E. A. Fox, sec; No. 2219—9 S. Clinton. R. 204 H. Clark, sec.
Building Service Employes' International Union—166 W. Washington. Claude F. Peters, sec. Local No. 1 (Janitors—Flat), 166 W Washington. E. Fosdick, sec; No. 7 (Janitors—School), 166 W. Washington. Eliz. A. Grady, sec; No. 10 (Janitors— Municipal Tuberculosis), 4114 North av. Mrs. Ellen Hayes, sec; No. 25 (Janitors—Theatre and Office), 59 E. Van Buren. T. F. O'Connor, sec; No. 30 (Janitors—Muncipal City Hall), City Hall, 11th fl. Geo. W. Bauman, sec; No. 34 (Janitors—Window Washers), 338 Sherman. Wm. Bilenski, sec; No. 50 (Elevator Operators and Starters), 175 W. Washington. Mark L. H. Larson, sec; No. 41 (Park Attendants), Blackhawk and Noble. C. Papenthein, sec.
Building Trades Council—179 W. Washington, R. 904. J. J. Conroy, sec.
Calumet Joint Labor Council—33 E. 111th. Frank G. Kartzke, sec.
Carpenters and Joiners of America—District Council, 505 S. State. Charles H. Sands, sec. Local No. 1—184 W. Washington. Bert Harland, sec; No. 10—12 W. Garfield bl. F. R. Eisel, sec; No. 13—1113 S. Ashland av. W. R. Daniels, sec; No. 21—Western av. and Lexington. Joseph Julien, sec; No. 54—(Bohemian) 26th and Springfield. Eric Pihl, sec; No. 62—6416 S. Halsted. James A. Rex, sec; No. 70—2705 W. 38th. Oscar Labine, sec; No. 80—4039 Madison, Sam Gaylord, sec; No. 141—1023 E. 75th. G. C. Yarnell, sec; No. 181—2046 North av. K. G. Torkelson, sec; No. 199—92d and Houston av. Roy Anderson, sec; No. 242—5153 S. Ashland av. Geo. Prokaski, sec; No. 271—9442 Cottage Grove. Henry A. Jeske, sec; No. 341—1440 Emma. Michael Malecki, sec; No. 416—505 S. State. Paul G. Beckman, sec; No. 419—1457 Clybourn av. Henry Goerling, sec; No. 434—11037 Michigan av. H. O. Forsberg, sec; No. 504—Ogden and Kedzie av. H. Cout, sec; No. 578—(Pile Drivers) 180 W. Washington. E. C. Hansen, sec; No. 643—(Ship) 180 W. Washington. J. W. Thompson, sec; No. 1367—(Millmen) 2040 W. North av. M. J. Young, sec; No. 1693—(Millwrights) 505 S. State. W. G. McKinney, sec; No. 1784—(Millmen) 1638 N. Halsted. Herman Fehling, sec; No. 1786—(Bohemian) Springfield av. and 26th. Frank Kolarik, sec; No. 1922—6414 S. Halsted. Joseph R. Fox, sec; No. 2103—(Cigar Box Makers) 758 W. North av. Richard Feistel, sec; No. 2120—5218 S. Ashland av. Carl Adler, sec; No. 2200—4339 S. Halsted. H. Devine, sec; No. 2289—113 S. Ashland av. Henry Granman, sec; No. 2505—180 W. Washington. John Pritchare, sec; No. 2506—6654 S. Halsted. A. Bellis, sec.
Carvers' Assn of North America—1619 N. California av. E. F. Sturnfield, sec.
Cigarmakers International Union of America—506 S. Dearborn. Geo. W. Perkins, sec. Local No. 14—40 N. Wells. R. E. Van Horn, sec.
Commercial Portrait Artists, Local No. 14286—19 W. Adams. J. J. Prucha, sec.
Commission Merchants Helpers, Local No. 15136—126 W. Randolph. Charles J. Rexstraw, sec.
Conductors—Order of Railway, Local No. 1—58 W. Randolph. Wm. Kilpatrick, sec; No. 113—1705 W. Madison. G. F. Sprague, sec; No. 293—Lake and Francisco av. J. L. Taylor, sec; No. 327—4929 Cottage Grove av. H. B. Darling, sec.
Coopers' International Union of North America, Joint Executive Board—2525 S. Halsted. Philip Journeaux, sec. Local No. 1—(Pack H & Oil) 5443 S. Halsted. Philip Journeaux, sec; No. 15—(Slack Barrel) 2525 S. Halsted. Henry Smith, sec; No. 94—(Beer, Ale and Brew) 1800 N. Halsted. Albert Lechner, sec; No. 181—(Slack Barrel) 10627 Hoxie av. Wm. Diehl, sec; No. 193—(Wood Tank Bldrs) 3257 Sheffield av. John Brandt, sec.
Court Reporters' Federation, Local No. 14171—21 N. LaSalle, R. 601. Grace H. Harte, sec.
Egg Inspectors' Local No. 8705—418 N. Clark. James P. Case, sec.
Electrical Workers of America—127 N. Dearborn. Edward J. Evans, int. v-pres.
Local No. 9 (Linemen)—2901 W. Monroe. Harry Slater, sec.
No. 134 (Inside)—1507 Ogden av. Robt. Brooks, sec.
No. 182 (Bridge Operators)—19 W. Adams. A. J. Cullen, sec.
No. 214 (Railroad)—4142 W. Lake. J. A. Wright, sec.
No. 381 (Fixture Hangers)—166 W. Washington. James McKintry, sec.
No. 713 (Shopmen)—119 S. Throop. A. Lang (Cicero), sec.
No. 779 (Railroad)—5324 S. Halsted. R. J. Lindsay, sec.
No. 793 (Railroad)—5436 S. Wentworth av. Algot Peterson, sec.
No. 794 (Railroad)—71st and Cottage Grove av. C. A. Parker, sec.
No. 795 (Pulman)—12242 Michigan av. M. Prendergast, sec.
No. 797 (Railroad)—436 W. 63d. C. A. Latham, sec.
No. 798 (Railroad)—127 N. Francisco. F. Mitchell, pres.
No. 885 (Railroad)—Armitage av and Crawford. Wm. J. Coty, sec.
No. 1030 (Railroad)—741 S. Western av R. J. Wurfel, sec.
Elevator Constructors' International Union Local No. 2—2901 W. Monroe. Walter Snow, sec.
Engineers—Brotherhood of Locomotive.
Lodge No. 10—9216 Cottage Grove av. B. Busch, sec.
No. 96—2758 W. Madison. J. J. Carroll, sec.

No. 231—6238 S. Princeton av. Geo. A. Ryan, sec.
No. 253—Kostner av. & Harrison. H. M. Stetlar, sec.
No. 294—127 N. Francisco av. H. J. Buetow, sec.
No. 302—5324 S. Halsted. Reese B. Powley, sec.
No. 394—7823 S. Union av. R. A. Shepherd, sec.
No. 404—4122 Lake. S. D. Lerch, sec.
No. 468—2456 W. 38th. Wm. J. O'Donnell, sec.
No. 519—9138 Commercial av. John E. Davis, sec.
No. 545—426 W. 63d. H. L. Zimmerman, sec.
No. 580—5324 S. Halsted. F. Small, sec.
No. 582—6359 S. Ashland av. Grant Lewis, sec.
No. 645—2433 W. 12th. J. Stanicek, sec.
No. 683—Madison and Sacramento av. August Pett, sec.
No. 790—3900 W. North av. W. F. Strang, sec.
No. 826—2647 W. 35th. C. E Harland, sec.
Engineers—International Union of Steam and Operating—6334 Yale av. Dave Evans, sec. Joint Board, 311 S. Ashland av. Henry C. Dubay, sec.
Local No. 85—9206 Houston av. Wm. F. Lewis, sec.
No. 115—9223 Houston av. Chas. J. Graham, sec.
No. 143 (School)—State and Lake bldg. J. D. Dohner, sec.
No. 399—Paulina and 21st. Gustav Reich, sec.
No. 400—4643 S. Halsted. John Gibson, sec.
No. 401—311 S. Ashland av. Wm. C. Crooker, sec.
No. 402—643 N. Clark. Edward Sullivan, sec.
No. 464 (Street Paving)—311 S. Ashland av. A. D. Brown, sec
No. 556 (Pumping Station)—912 Masonic Temple. James G. Allan, sec.
No. 569 (H. & P.)—180 W. Washington. T. J. Riordan, sec.
No. 577 (Fire Dept.)—20 W. Randolph. Wm. Holefelder, sec.
No. 629—118 N. LaSalle, R. 9. E. S. Dell, sec.
No. 845 (Pumping Station)—180 W. Washington. T. M. Sullivan, sec.
Engravers' League (Steel and Copper Plate) International, Local No. 4—Morrison Hotel. A. J. Marsh, sec.
Engravers (Photo) International Union of N. A., Local No. 5—431 S. Dearborn, R. 1203. H. Clemens, sec.
Federal Employes' National Federation, Local No. 27—542 S. Dearborn, R. 1303. H. W. Miller, sec.
Federal Labor, Local No. 16836—2112 N. Robey. Bruna Vera, sec.
Federal Union, Local No. 15441—2014 S. California av. James P. Gill, sec.
Federated Crafts (Pullman Car Lines), 33 E. 111th. C. Wennerberg, sec.
Field Assessors, Local No. 16432—Victoria Hotel. John T. Jordan, sec.
Fire Fighters' International Assn, Local No. 2—159 N. State. D. J. Sullivan, sec.
Firemen and Engineers Brotherhood, Lodge No. 47—64th and University av. H. E. Spuck, sec.
No. 50—5058 Wentworth av. Wm. H. McIntosh, sec.
No. 188—Lake and Francisco. G. A. Keller, sec.
No. 196—2431 Roosevelt rd. J. Bertram, sec.
No. 237—4126 W. Lake. Harry Lynch, sec.
No. 275—Lake and Francisco. M. E. Aslaksen, sec.
No. 331—64th and Ashland av. J. J. Smith, sec.
No. 429—2456 W. 38th. J. Cooney, sec.
No. 451—9118 Commercial av. L. H. Fuehrmeyer, sec.
No. 499—Springfield and North av. G. C. Linderman, sec.
No. 535—5438 S. Halsted. Wm. Smaltz, sec.
No. 538—9118 Commercial av. W. A. Pizcle, sec.
No. 564—6238 Princeton av. L. C. Slemmer, sec.
No. 577—5438 S. Halsted. W. P. Nichols, sec.
No. 674—5428 Wentworth av. D. J. Quinn, sec.
No. 698—Madison and Sacramento av. A. H. Domrose, sec.
No. 707—3811 Archer av. H. Lenocker, sec.
No. 715—Ogden av. and Tayor. E. L. Becker, sec.
No. 818—226 W. 64th. C. J. Ellert, sec.
Firemen and Oilers (Stationary), International Brotherhood, Local No. 7—166 W. Washington. Wm. Fisher, sec.
Florists and Gardeners, Local No. 14660—11816 Michigan av. August Britz, sec.
Food Inspectors, Local No. 12912—180 W. Washington. John M. Small, sec.
Fur Workers' Union of U. S. and Canada International, Local No. 45 (Fur Workers)—180 W. Washington. J. Millstein, sec.
No. 56 (Fur Dressers)—1536 Clybourn av. J. L. Pratt, sec.
Gardeners and Florists, Local No. 10615—North and N. Western avs. L. Hidtmann, sec.
Garment Workers of America (United), District Council, 175 W. Washington. Jos. S. Brimm, sec.
Local No. 21—175 W. Washington. G. C. Slater, sec.
No. 33—311 S. Ashland av. Clara Grabske, sec.
No. 180—175 W. Washington. Jos. S. Brimm, sec.
Garment Workers' Union (Ladies'), International Joint Board—1819 W. Division. I. Davidson, sec.
Local No. 5 (Cloak Oprs.)—180 W. Washington. A. Gordon, sec.
No. 18 (Coak and Suit Pressers)—1819 W. Division. Alfred Rose, sec.
No. 54 (Raincoat Makers)—29 N. Wells. Paul Rich, sec.
No. 59 (Finishers)—1819 W. Division. M. Trubacoff, sec.
No. 81 (Cloak and Suit Cutters)—1819 W. Division. A. Zuley, sec.
No. 100 (Dress and Skirt)—180 W. Washington. Max Brodsky, sec.
No. 104 (Ladies Tailors)—166 W. Washington. J. Olip, sec.
Gas House Workers—Local No. 17010, 180 W. Washington; Wm. Barton, sec.
Glass Workers' Union—American Flint Local No. 84—2040 W. North av, Edmnund C. Kozeminski, sec.
Glove Workers' Union of America—International Joint Council No. 1, 1749 N. Winchester; Sophia Schmidt, sec.
Local No. 4 (Cutters)—2040 W. North av, Wm. Nelson, sec.
Local No. 18 (Operators)—2040 W. North av; Ellen Cowley, sec.
Gold Beaters—Local No. 13013—3056 N. Leavitt, Otto Ahrenberg, sec.
Granite Cutters' International Assn. of America—Local No. 35—180 W Washington, David Gibb, sec.
Hairspiners, Local No. 10399—3036 Lock. Wendell Kenzel, sec.
Hatters of North America (United), Local No. 5—166 W. Washington, R. 304. James Loughbridge, sec.
No. 9—166 W. Washington, R. 304. James Loughbridge, sec.
No. 20 (Trimmers)—166 W. Washington. Alice Krandel, sec.
No. 22 (Operators)—166 W. Washington. Clara Marquardt, sec.
Hebrew Trades (United)—1145 Blue Island av. Leon Hanock, sec.
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America (International). Executive Council—814 W. Harrison. F. Bolzano, sec.
Local No. 1—814 W. Harrison. Saml. LaBue, sec.
No. 2—850 S. Halsted. P. Fosco, sec.
No. 3—1352 W. Division. Fred Stelnicki, sec.
No. 4—814 W. Harrison. John O'Malley, sec.
No. 6—814 W. Harrison. Michael Kinpher, sec.
No. 27—2459 S. Homan av. F. Spurry, sec.
No. 76—814 W. Harrison. Chas. J. Theis, sec.
No. 76a—814 W. Harrison. Vito Miroballi, sec.
No. 225—Monroe and Peoria. Louis Sidney, sec.
No. 269—3101 E. 92d. Thomas Cleary, sec.
No. 340—Harrison and Green. Edward Hagen, sec.
No. 361—716 W. Madison. M. Kelly, sec.
No. 362—W. A. Snyder, sec.
No. 562—810 W. Harrison. John H. Ryan, sec.
No. 666—810 W. Harrison. Al F. Obrill, sec.
No. 715—814 W. Harrison. W. J. Kinsella, sec.
Horse Shoers of U. S. and Canada (International), Local No. 4—738 W. Monroe. P. F. Ryan, sec.
Hospital Nurses' and Attendants' Assn., Local No. 16326—5601 N. Crawford av. Margaret Williams, sec.
Household Workers, Local No. 16433—1714 E. 56th. Esther Berguson, sec.
Hydrant Inspectors, Local No. 16433—404 City Hall. A. G. T. Anderson, sec.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Amalgamated Assn., Local No. 7—Ross Johnson, sec; 11318 Wallace.
No. 10—Wm. J. Glover, sec; 10459 Corliss av.
No. 25—Henry Braun, sec; 4050 N. Kilbourne av.
No. 31—Chas. F. Boyles, sec; 4335 Archer av.
No. 35—Ludwig Lind, sec; 328 E. 136th pl.
No. 48—F. W. Burke, sec; 6128 Throop.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Int. Al. and Bartenders' Int. League of America. Joint Executive Board—166 W. Washington. J. C. Staggenburg, sec.
Local No. 7 (Waiters)—500 S. State. Robert Hughes, sec.
No. 89 (Bartenders)—105 W. Madison. Geo. B. McLane, sec.
No. 484 (Waitresses)—35 S. Dearborn. Mary Dempsey, sec.
No. 268 (Sleeping Car Porters)—44th and State. N. S. Wims, sec.
No. 865 (Cooks and P. C.)—166 W. Washington. J. C. Staggenburg, sec.
International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, Local No. 14—169 N. LaSalle. Leo Hubbard, sec.
No. 47—179 W. Washington. John E. Tanner, sec.
International Protective Assn. Retail Clerks, Local No. 180 (Drug)—431 S. Dearborn, R. 1327. F. M. Schomer, sec.
No. 195 (Retail)—166 W. Washington. Sam Liss, sec.
No. 334 (Retail Furniture)—Wm. Zoska, sec; 2034 Girard.
Jewelry Workers, Local No. 4—19 W. Adams. O. T. Peterson, sec.
Label League (Chicago Trade Union)—166 W. Washington. James Loughbridge, sec.
Label League (Women's Union)—159 S. State. Mrs. F. Moller, sec.
Lathers (Wood, Wire and Metal) International Union, Local No. 74—729 S. Western av. Elmer Lindsay jr., sec.
Laundry Workers' International Union, Local No. 46—159 N. State, R. 912. Glen W. Campbell, sec.
No. 278—505 E. 44th. James O'Mearo. sec.
Leather Workers' United International Union, Local No. 12—311 S. Ashland av, Leo Zoorit, sec.
No. 17—311 S. Ashland av. Mat Blick, sec.
No. 129—29 N. Wells. Benj. K. Levine, sec.
Letter Carriers' National Assn., Local No. 11—19 W. Adams. Geo. L. McDonald, sec.
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Assn. of the U. S. and Canada, Local No. 4—113 S. Ashland av. Robt. Bruck, sec.
Longshoremen's International Assn., Local No. 1 (Dredge Workers)—355 N. Clark. J. O. Gaughan, sec.
No. 19 (Lumber and Cedar)—304 W. So. Water. James Sheehan, sec.
No. 274 (Tugmen)—355 N. Clark. J. F. Hodell, sec.
No. 444 (Tug, Fire and Line)—355 N. Clark. E. McCormick, sec.
No. 957 (Dredge Eng.)—357 N. Clark. E. M. Foley, sec.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the U. S., Local No. 8—Chicago av. and Western av. J. J. O'Connor, sec.
Machinists' International Assn., Dist. Council—113 S. Ashland av. Jerry Williamson, sec. Business Agents District No. 8—113 S. Ashland av. J. J. Uhlmann and Geo. C. Bulk, secs.
Local 83—113 S. Ashland av. Carl F. Bade, sec.
84—2548 S. Homan av. Norbert Honomichl, sec.
113—113 S. Ashland av. H. E. Aldrich, sec.
126—113 S. Ashland av. A. H. Greener, sec.
128—9206 S. Ashland bl. F. Warner, sec.
134—113 S. Ashland av. Theo Kush, sec.
199—113 S. Ashland av. Hans Feltman, sec.
253—11405 Michigan av. Frank Johnson, sec.
265—75th and Drexel av. J. M. Traynor, sec.
337—1638 N. Halsted. Fritz Reif, sec.
366—818 W. 55th. Chas. Hayman, sec.
390—3257 Sheffield av. A. Plambeck, sec.
478—3802 W. Madison. Wm. G. Allen, sec.
492—55th and Halsted. F. D. Keyes, sec.
524—735 N. Cicero av. F. E. Abel, sec.
582—5414 Wentworth av. John Burns, sec.
652—62d and Cottage Grove av. P. J. Stuber, sec.
746—Lexington s.e. cor. Western av. G. H. Crook, sec.
830—1182 Milwaukee av.—Theo Kotlowski, sec.
1036—43d and Kedzie av. John H. Bain, sec.
1225—53d pl. and Halsted. C. F. Johnson, sec.
1494—6234 Princeton av. C. Voltz, sec.
1528—113 S. Ashland av. Walter Luebking, sec.
915 (Helpers)—4126 W. Lake. J. L. Stewart, sec.
948 (Helpers)—California and North avs. A. White, sec.
Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, 8 S. Dearborn. A. F. Stout, Chicago rep.
Lodge No. 375—426 W. 63d. Frank S. Stenken, sec.
No. 377—180 W. Washington. Mike Tinnes, sec.
No. 378—1453 W. 103d. James C. Wamsley, sec.
No. 436—2311 S. Central Park av. M. B. Wertman, sec.
No. 446—5445 Ashland av. W. R. Cline, sec.
No. 473—318 W. 63d. Geo. L. Mays, sec.
No. 515—5324 S. Halsted. Wm. Vock, sec.
No. 694—62d and Cottage Grove av. E. R. Deeley, sec.
No. 722—1027 Chicago av. Morris O. Whitney, sec.
No. 723—202 W. 47th. M. B. Carroll, sec.
No. 923—1217 W. Taylor. L. A. Marcantonio, sec.
No. 1026—47th and Princeton av. Louis Faustino, sec.
No. 1072—3127 W. 38th. C. L. Kurtz, sec.
No. 1491—3127 Monroe. Geo. W. Davis, sec.
No. 1456—1544 W. 64th. A. H. Kluck, sec.
No. 1676—7466 S. Chicago av. P. M. Love, sec.
No. 2657—1949 Jackson bl. Louie Long, sec.
No. 2749—2841 38th pl. A. M. Spring, sec.
Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers' International Assn., Local Local No. 3—810 W. Harrison. John Schwartzkopf, sec.
Masters, Mates and Pilots of America; National Organization, Local No. 33 3145 W. Madison. S. G. Post, sec.
Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America (Amalgamated)—166 W. Washington. Dennis Lane, sec.
Local No. 320—11405 Michigan av. C. J. Kunis, sec.
No. 484 (Sausage Makers)—1556 N. Halsted. S. Woynowitch, sec.

No. 546—166 W. Washington av. M. J. Kelly, sec.
No. 571—9206 Houston av. Frank Amborski, sec.
No. 638 (Hebrew)—3420 W. Roosevelt rd. M. J. Robinson, sec.
No. 638 (Bohemian)—1870 Blue Island av. Anton Bilek, sec.
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union, Local No. 35—3529 N. Kildare av. Jan Toberman, sec.
Molders' Union of North America, International Conference Board—119 S Throop. Chester A. Sample, sec.
Local No. 23—Madison and California av. M. J. Gorman, sec.
No. 233—119 S. Throop. C. E. Baird, sec.
No. 275—92d and So. Chicago av. Wm. Crouse jr., sec.
Mosaic, Granite and Terrazzo Helpers and Floor Rubbers, Local No. 14377—645 N. Clark. J. Garbarino, sec.
Musicians' American Federation, Local No. 10—175 W. Washington. Frank C. Pauler, sec.
No. 208—3934 S. State. R. C. Copeland, sec.
National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 1—159 N. State. Sol Cohen, sec.
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn., Local No. 4—613 N. State. Wm. L. Webster, sec.
Newsboys' Protective, Local 14567—N. w. cor. Madison and Wabash. Michael Garone, sec.
Nurses, Juvenile Home Attendants (Cook County), Local No. 17320—771 Gilpin av. Margaret Griffin, sec.
Office Employes' Assn., Local No. 12755—166 W. Washington. Edward J. Hughes, sec.
Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, Local No. 15—State and Lake bldg (Roosevelt Hall). J. B. Knapp, sec.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America Brotherhood. District Council, No. 14—1446 W. Adams. L. P. Lindelof, sec.
Local No. 16—35th and Wood. H. Pajean, sec.
No. 27 (Glaziers)—159 N. State, R. 412. Chas. Stoll, sec.
No. 101—3316 North av. Gus Johnson, sec.
No. 147—20 W. Randoph. David Wagren, sec.
No. 180—Calfornia and Madison. Thos. R. Hartigan, sec.
No. 184—6414 S. Halsted. Charles F. Redman, sec.
No. 191—N.w. cor. State and 55th. Geo. Kummer, sec.
No. 194—Madison and 5th av. C. M. Madsen, sec.
No. 225—9202 So. Chicago av. Gus Michau, sec.
No. 265—205 E. 115th. J. VanDyke, sec.
No. 273 (Bohemian)—2432 S. Kedzie av. Fred Kos, sec.
No. 275—220 W. Oak. Emil Arnold, sec.
No. 396 (Auto)—126 W. Randoph. Wm. Small, sec.
No. 455—1511 Emma. John A. Podolski, sec.
No. 521—113 S. Ashland av. B. Schultz, sec.
No. 624—180 W. Washington. Ben Pulver, sec.
No. 637—School and Sheffield. A. O. Sandine, sec.
No. 830—20 W. Randolph. Orville Lynam, sec.
No. 1332—3140 Indiana av. L. Cass, sec.
Paper Makers' International Brotherhood, Local 120—Albany and Roosevelt rd. Myron A. Ward, sec.
Park Employes, Local No. 14388—Chicago and N. Western av. Felix A. Valle, sec.
Park Employes (Municipal), Local No. 17301—810 W. Harrison. Edw. J. Falahee, sec.
Patrolmen Brotherhood (Railroad), Local No. 1—822 W. Ohio. R. J. Monahan, sec.
Pattern Makers' League of North America, Local No. 70—119 S. Throop. J. S. Forest, sec.
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters International Union, Local 25—209 E. 85th. E. Hayden, sec.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, Local No. 1—810 W. Harrison. K. A. Mathieson, sec.
No. 2—180 W. Washington. J. H. Binette, sec.
Plasterers' International Assn. of the U. S. and Canada. Joint Council, No. 5—910 W. Monroe. M. J. Brady, sec.
Local No. 266—Sedgwick and Blackhawk. S. Strahan, sec.
No. 310—180 W. Washington; George Reimers, sec.
No. 502—Monroe and Peoria. J. Aldrich, sec.
Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of N. A., Local No. 4—19 W. Adams. Frank Nystrom, sec.
Pumbers and Steam Fitters of the U. S. and Canada, United Assn.—1138 N. Dearborn. Thomas E. Burke, sec.
Local No. 130—1507 Ogden av. B. L. Cruise, sec.
No. 250—126 W. Randolph. Wm. Gunther, sec.
No. 281—Monroe and Peoria. J. C. Donnelly, sec.
No. 402—4111 W. Madison. W. G. Murdock, sec.
No. 563—5445 S. Ashland av. Thos Morganweek, sec.
No. 597—20 W. Randoph. C. R. Johnson, sec.
No. 612—9251 So. Chicago av. Wm. Johnston, sec.
No. 669—Monroe and Peoria.
No. 674—814 W. Harrison. John McAullife, sec.
No. 807—316 W. 63d. J. V. Vogel, sec.
Polishers (Metal) International Union, Local No. 6—119 S. Throop. Jacob Walter, sec.
No. 175—33 E. 111th. Chas. Bretz, sec.
Poutry and Game Dressers, Local No. 16653—200 W. So. Water. Conrad D. Frederickson, sec.
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of N. A., Trades Council—443 S. Dearborn, R. 320. Wm. A. Lewis, sec.
Local No. 3—113 S. Ashland av. John G. Symes, sec.
No. 4—Monroe and Peoria. Leonard S. Mills, sec.
No. 7—180 W. Washington, R. 34. Jas. S. Harrington, sec.
Psychopathic Hospital Attending Nurses, Local No. 15016—Sacremento av. and Madison. John C. Bohan, sec.
Public Health Nurses, Local No. 16762—64 W. Randolph, R. 1124. Agnes Fitzsimons, sec.
Pullman Federated Crafts, 11641 Yale av. C. Wennerberg, sec.
Railroad Trainmen Brotherhood, Lodge No. 4—1536 E. 64th. G. Brown, sec.
No. 119—3139 Armitage av. J. H. Smith, sec.
No. 198—9120 Commercial av. C. H. Ruby, sec.
No. 219—316 W. 63d. J. C. Taylor, sec.
No. 222—20 W. Randolph. L. N. Malmloff, sec.
No. 225—812 W. 59th. E. O. Aughinbaugh, sec.
No. 375—3359 W. Madison. R. J. Stevenson, sec.
No. 424—3359 W. Madison. T. F. Flaherty, sec.
No. 479—19 W. Adams. F. J. Woods, sec.
No. 877—3900 W. North av. L. I. Smith, sec.
No. 900—64th and University av. J. J. Vail, sec.
No. 931—159 N. State. J. Barnett, sec.
Railway Coach and Station Cleaners and Porters, Local No. 16351—44th and State. A. W. Wilcher, sec.
Railway Employes of America (Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric), Local No. 241—Van Buren and Ashland av. Joseph Kehoe, sec.
No. 308—Van Buren and Ashland av. Wm. S. McClenathan, sec.
Railway Employes' Dept. of A. F. of L., Branch No. 2—4750 Broadway. John Scott, sec.
No. 3—4750 Broadway. J. F. McGrath, sec.
Roofers' Damp and Waterproof Workers. Joseph M. Gavak, sec.
Rope Splicers and Repairmen, Local No. 16857—5508 Milwaukee av. Albert Witt, sec.
Sail and Tent Makers, Local No. 12757—Washtenaw and Wabansia av. R. Evertson, sec.
Scientific Laboratory Workers, Local No. 16986—City Hall, R. 713. W. S. White, sec.
Sewer Cleaning Foremen's, Local No. 16394—1312 W. North av. Wm. E. Downes, sec.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance (Amalgamated)—122 S. Ashland bl. Wm. L. Sullivan, sec.
Metal Trades Council—119 S. Throop. J. F. Schilt, sec.
Metal Workers Railway Branch—427 S. Ashland av. L. M. Wickine, sec.
Local No. 51 (Coppersmiths)—1638 N. Halsted. Chas. Swanson, sec.
No. 73—814 W. Harrison. John J. Gillen, sec.
No. 115 (Tinners)—Ogden and Taylor. Wm. M. Franke, sec.
No. 485 (R. R. Shopmen)—5436 Wentworth av. Thos. J. Evens, sec.
No. 581 (R. R. Shopmen)—901 E. 71st. Louis C. Herzog, sec.
No. 626 (Stock Yards)—35th and Woods. John P. Hayes, sec.
Sign and Bulletin Board Hangers, Local No. 14872—810 W. Harrison. M. R. Gleason, sec.
Stereopticon Slide Makers, Local No. 17182—Rose Gallagher, sec.
Street and Public Utility Inspectors. Local No. 16024—Great Northern Hotel. Morris D. Cohen, sec.
Suspender and Neckwear Workers, Local No. 10093—800 S. Halsted. Mae Nihil, sec.
Switchmen's Union of North America, Local No. 17—9202 So. Chicago av. F. A. Jackson, sec.
No. 36—5444 Wentworth av. Wm. M. Naddy, sec.
No. 58—729 S. Western av. W. A. Welsh, sec.
No. 68—47th and Halsted. Wm. Moyer, sec.
No. 79—J. H. Landers, sec.
No. 83—901 E. 75th. J. B. Casey, sec.
No. 117—Lake and Francisco, F. J. Wilbur, sec.
No. 121—1910 W. Roosevelt rd. T. T. Sample, sec.
No. 199—19 W. Adams. Geo. J. Monroe, sec.
No. 12 (C. & N. W. System Federation)—825 N. Keystone av. F. E. Williamson, sec.
Tailors' (Journeymen) Union of America—67th and Stoney Island av. Thomas Sweeney, sec.
Local No. 5—180 W. Washington. Gust Soderberg, sec.
No. 39—180 W. Washington. C. J. Hultberg, sec.
No. 189 (Cleaners and Dyers)—810 W. Harrison. Thaddeus Weiss, sec.
Teachers' American Federation—166 W. Washington. Charles B. Stillman, sec.
Local No. 2 (Men's)—315 Plymouth ct. Thomas J. Wilson, sec.
No. 3 (Women's High School)—Women's Club Rooms. Laura A. Christman, sec.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood. District Council—220 S. Ashland bl. T. F. Neary, sec.
Local No. 703 (Com. Drivers)—159 N. State. F. R. Ray, sec.
No. 705 (Truck and Chauffeurs)—220 S. Ashland bl. B. Lozan, sec.
No. 705 (Truck and Chauffeurs)—220 S. Ashland bl. B. Logan, sec.
No. 710 (Packing House)—302 W. 47th.
No. 712 (Laundry Drivers)—220 S. Ashland bl. John C. Clay, sec.
No. 721 (Kensington General)—11526 Michigan av. Nick Zandstra, sec.
No. 722 (Furniture)—20 W. Randolph. A. J. Reed, sec.
No. 723 (Soda and Mineral)—220 S. Ashland bl. Jerry Donovan, sec.
No. 727 (Auto Livery Chauffeurs)—220 S. Ashland bl. T. F. Neary, sec.
No. 733 (Public Service)—220 S. Ashland bl. Jerry Donovan, sec.
No. 734 (Bakery)—220 S. Ashland bl. John O Safstrom, sec.
No. 735 (Grease and Helpers)—2525 S. Halsted. Arthur Schulz, sec.
No. 738 (Piano Movers)—1841 Roosevelt rd. S. B. Johnson, sec.
No. 739 (Street Railway)—2500 S. Halsted. Valentine Cuni, sec.
No. 742 (General So. Chicago)—9206 Houston av. Ed. Blevens, sec.
No. 753 (Milk Drivers)—175 W. Washington. Wm. A. Neer, sec.
No. 754 (Dairy Employes)—220 S. Ashland bl. Frank Pangborn, sec.
No. 755 (Film Chauffeurs)—30 E. 8th Chris. Ott, sec.
No. 758 (Garage, inside)—166 W. Washington. Chas. H. Webb, sec.
No. 759 (Meat Drivers)—220 S. Ashland bl. John O. Safstrom, sec.
No. 769 (Bone and Tallow)—6959 S Halsted. Robert McNeil, sec.
No. 722 (Tea, Coffee, Butter and Eggs)—220 S. Ashland bl. L. G. Goudie, sec.
Telegraphers' (Commercial) Union of America—113 S. Ashland bl. Paul F. Schnur, sec.
District Council No. 1—113 S. Ashland bl. S. S. Ulerich, sec.
Western Broker Division—312 S Clark. R. H. McDaniels, sec.
Local No. 75 (Natl. Press)—On call Paul F. Schnur, sec; 113 Ashland bl.
No. 97 (Universal Service)—On call. M. B. Norton; 4857 Michigan av.
Telegraphers (Order of Railroad), Local No. 23—On call. Edward R. Derrickson, sec; 1831 S. Hamlin av.
No. 35—On call. W. H. Dunnam, sec; 304 W. 3d., R. 1.
No. 76—On call. D. C. Smart, sec; 327 S. LaSalle, R. 603-4.
No. 91—426 W. 63d. L. B. Grotts, sec.
O. R. T. Cort Club—426 W. 63d. G. W. Ware, sec.
Textile Workers of America, United Local 1048—180 W. Washington. W. E. Camis, sec.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants, Local No. 17352—164 W. Illinois. Mrs Dacey Jonathan, sec.
Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington. John P. Hoff, sec.
Transportation Inspectors, Local No. 17214—308 S. Kildare. J. C. Miles, sec.
Tuckpointers and Front Cleaners, Local No. 13046—810 W. Harrison. W. G. Blount, sec.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union, Local 924—914 W Harrison. Peter Fosco, sec.
Typographical Union (International), Local No. 9 (German)—1457 Clybourn av. Fred Duerr, sec.
No. 16—814 Harrison. Bryant L. Beecher, sec.
No. 274 (Swedish) — 5015 N. Clark. Frans Malmgren, sec.
No. 230 (Bohemian)—22d and Sawyer av. Louis Chalupsky, sec.
No. 2 (Mailers)—180 W. Washington. James P. McNicholas, sec.
United Brick and Clay Workers of America—327 S. LaSalle, R. 309. Wm. Tracy, sec.
District Council—327 S. LaSalle. Wm. Roulo, sec.
Local No. 1—327 S. LaSalle. Charles Fruendt, sec.
No. 6—Leavitt and Barry. Chas. Haase, sec.
No. 49—Clark and Devon. A. J. Schmidt, sec.
No. 378 (Paving Inspectors)—180 W. Washington. Chas. P. White, sec.
United Hebrew Trades—Ogden av and Kedzie av. Leon Hanock, sec.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America, District Council—166 W. Washington. Roy F. Hull, sec; W. J. Riordan, B. A.
Local No. 24 (Wholesale)—Taylor and Ogden av. Stanley Kwarcinski, sec.
No. 110 (Carpet Layers)—180 W. Washington. E. F. Klug, sec.
No. 111 (Custom)—159 N. State, R. 412. Roy F. Hull, sec.
No. 122 (Carpet and Drapery)—166 W. Washington.
Ward Superintendents, Local No. 16171—Palmer House. Emmons J. Allen, sec.
Warehouse and Cold Storage Employes, Local No. 17616—166 W Washington. Walter E. O'Donnell, sec.
Watchmen's, Guards', Patrolmen's and Custodians' Union—113 S. Ashland bl. Garrett J. Carroll, sec.
Woman's Union Label League—159 N. State. Mrs. F. Moller, sec.
Women's Trade Union League—318 S Ashland bl. Mary Haney, sec.

R. L. POLK & CO.'S CHICAGO STREET AND AVENUE GUIDE

The City comprises Eleven Divisions, known as the North, South and West Divisions, Hyde Park, Lake, Calumet, Lake View, Jefferson, Norwood Park, Austin, and Rogers Park.

The new house numbering plan passed by the City Council June 22, 1908, in force and effect September 1, 1909, makes Madison Street from Lake Michigan to the city limits on the west the base line for numbering all north and south streets and streets running in northerly or southerly direction. For east and west streets and streets running in a generally east and west direction the base line is State Street from the southern city boundary line to North Avenue, thence extended by an imaginary line through Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan.

The original ordinance did not include the so-called down town district, bounded on the north and west by the river, on the south by 12th street and on the east by Lake Michigan, but on June 20, 1910 the ordinance was amended to bring the down town district into the general plan both as to numbers and prefixes, to become effective April 1, 1911.

Eight hundred (800) numbers are assigned to each mile, or one hundred (100) numbers to each one-eighth of a mile. Commencing with No 1 at the north line of Madison Street, the numbers run north at this rate to Lake Michigan or the northern city limits, and similarly, south of Madison Street on streets running north and south, the numbers commence with No. 1 at the south line of Madison and run to the southern city limits. In a like manner numbers on east and west streets commence with No. 1 at the east line of State Street and run east to the lake, and with No. 1 at the west line of State Street and run west to the city limits. The prefixes North, South, East and West are used on all streets according to their location, which are open on each side of either of the lines, State Street or Madison Street, and also on all numbered streets whether open on each side of the base lines or not. The prefixes are not used on any named streets which are only open on one side of either of the base lines, such as Ann Street on the West Side, open only north of Madison, and Bowen Avenue on the South Side, open only east of State Street. Also it has become custom to drop the prefix when street numbers extend into four figures on such West Side streets where street numbers on same named street running East, extend only into three figures.

By this plan it is possible to easily tell the exact location of a number on any given street. On all east and west streets west of the base line 800 is at Halsted Street, 1600 at Ashland Avenue, 2400 at Western Avenue, 3200 at Kedzie Avenue, 4000 at Crawford Avnue, 4800 at Cicero Avenue, and intermediate numbers accordingly. On north and south streets north of the base line 800 is at Chicago Avenue, 1600 at North Avenue, 2400 at Fullerton Avenue, 3200 at Belmont Avenue, 4000 at Irving Park Boulevard, 5600 at Bryn Mawr Avenue, 6400 at Devon Avenue, and 7200 at Touhy Avenue. On the South Side the old system of numbering north and south streets remains unchanged, which plan allowed 1200 numbers between Madison and Twelfth streets, 1000 between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, and 900 between Twenty-second and Thirty-first streets. South of Thirty-first street the old and the new systems both allow 800 numbers to the mile.

Under the new law the even numbers on north and south streets running in a northerly or southerly direction are on the West side of the street. The even numbers on east and west streets, or streets running in an easterly or westerly direction, are on the north side of the street.

On any street, the relative location of a house is found by running down the column of figures, which are its numbers at the several crossings of the streets that intersect it. The right hand number after crossing is usually even. For example, to find 104 S State, it will be seen that 100 is on the corner of Monroe, and 122 is on the corner of Marble Place; hence 104 is between these two streets. Where no numbers are given, the corners, and often the blocks, are vacant.

A	Austin	e	East	L V	Lake View	n s	North Side	R P	Rogers Park	s s	South Side
al	Alley	e s	East Side	n	North	n w	Northwest	R R	Railroad	sq	Square
av	Avenue	fr	From	N D	North Division	opp	Opposite	Ry	Railway	s w	South West
bl	Boulevard	H. P	Hyde Park	N P	Norwood Park	P	Pullman	s	South	w	West
Cal	Calumet	J	Jefferson	n e	northeast	pl	Place	S D	South Division	W D	West Division
ct	Court	L	Town of Lake	nr	Near	rd	Road	s e	Southeast	w s	West Side

A (ND) (Changed to Custer)

Abbott ct (LV) fr 700 Diversey Parkway n to 701 Belmont av
Diversey Parkway 2800
Last No 2854
Re-commences
First No 3116
Briar pl 3144
Belmont av 3168

Aberdeen (WD, L and Cal) fr 1101 W Madison s to city limits
Madison 2
Bundell pl 12
Arcade pl 20
Monroe 100
Adams 200
Quincy 217
Jackson bl 300
VanBuren 400
Tilden 422
Congress 500
Harrison 600
Vernon Pk pl 700
Polk 734
Re-commences
Damon 900
Taylor 1000
11th 1034
Re-commences
47th 4700
47th pl 4732
48th 4800
I H B and G T Rys subway
Nos consecutive to Garfield bl 5500
Continues to
W 55th 5800
Penn Ry subway
Continues to
Marquette bl 6700
68th 6800
69th 6900
Belt Line and C T Rys
Re-commences
75th 7500
Nos consecutive to
89th 8900
C R I & P Ry
Nos consecutive to
94th 9358
Re-commences
98th 9800
Nos consecutive to
I C R R
115th 11456
Re-commences
121st 12100
122d 12200
123d 12258

Academy pl (WD) alley fr 810 W Monroe to 811 Washington bl (no numbers)

Ada N (WD) fr 1326 W Madison n to 1353 W Chicago av
Madison 2
Washington bl 100
Randolph 136
Lake 200
Fulton 300
Carroll av 322
Arbour pl 352
C M & St P and C & N W Ry subway
Kinzie 400
W Austin av 430
Re-commences
W Grand av 500
Ohio 600
Erie 629
Re-commences
Huron 700
Chicago av 758

Ada S (WD, L and Cal) fr 1335 W 47th s to W 115th
47th 4700
48th 4800
49th 4858
G T & I H B Ry sub
Re-commences
50th 5000
51st 5100
52d 5158
Sherman Park
Garfield bl 5500
56th 5600
Penn Ry subway
W 59th 5900
Nos consecutive to 64th
64th 6358
"L" Sta
Ogden Park
Marquette rd 6700
Nos consecutive to 75th
75th 7458
Belt Line & B & O C Ry
Re-commences
First No 7620
77th 7700
78th 7800
79th 7900
89th 8900
C R I & P Ry
Nos consecutive to 95th
95th 9458
Re-commences
112th pl 11238
Nos consecutive to 115th
115th 11450

Adams E (SD) fr 201 S State e to 200 S Michigan av
State 1
Wabash av 51
Michigan av 83

Adams W (SD and WD) fr 200 S State
State 2
Dearborn 50
Clark 100
LaSalle 150
Wells 200
Franklin 300
Market 350
The River 412
Canal 500
Clinton 540
Jefferson 600
Desplaines 640
Halsted 800
Green 832
Peoria 900
Sangamon 932
Morgan 1000
Aberdeen 1100
Racine av 1200
Throop 1300
Jefferson pk
Loomis 1400
Laflin 1500
Ashland bl 1600
Ogden av 1700
Paulina
Wood 1800
Honore 1834
Lincoln 1900
Winchester av 1934
Robey 2000
Seeley av 2034
Hoyne av 2100
Hamilton av 2134
Leavitt 2200
Irving av 2236
Oakley bl 2300
Western av 2400
Campbell av 2500
Rockwell 2558
PCC&StLRR
Washtenaw av 2700
California av 2800
Francisco av 2900
Sacramento bl 2958
Re-commences
Kedzie av 3200
5th av 3221
Spaulding av 3300
Homan av 3400
St Louis av 3500
Central Pk av 3552
Garfield Pk
Hamlin av 3800
Springfield av 3900
Crawford av 4000
Karlov av 4100
Keeler av 4200
Kildare av 4300
Kostner av 4400
Kilbourn av 4500
Kenton av 4600
Belt Line Ry Subway
Kilpatrick av 4700
Cicero av 4800
Lavergne av 5000
Leamington av 5100
Laramie av 5200
Lockwood av 5300
Lotus av 5500
Central av 5600
Columbus Park
Parkside av 5644
Waller av 5700
Menard av 5800
Mayfield av 5814
Mason av 5938
S Austin av 5968
City limits

Adams av (H P) (Changed to Dante av)

Addison (LV and J) fr 3600 Sheridan rd w to Harlem av
Sheridan rd 500
Pine Grove av 600
Broadway 700
Halsted 800
Reta 832
Rokeby 900
Wilton av 932
NW "L" sta
Sheffield av 1000
Clark 1052
Seminary av 1100
CM&StPRR
Racine av 1200
Maple sq av 1234
Herndon 1300
Ward 1332
Southport av 1400
Jansson av 1432
Greenview av 1500
Bosworth av 1532
Ashland av 1600
Marshfield av 1634
Paulina 1700
Hermitage av 1732
Ravenswood av 1754
C & N W Ry Subway
"L" Sta
Lincoln av 1855
N Lincoln 1900
Robey 2000
Seeley av 2034
Hoyne av 2100
Hamilton av 2134
Leavitt 2200
N Oakley av 2300
N Claremont av 2334
Western av 2400
Artesian av 2424
Campbell av 2500
The River 2665
California av 2800
Francisco av 2900
Richmond 2934
Sacramento av 3000
Whipple 3034
Albany av 3100
Troy 3134
Kedzie av 3200
Elston av 3220
Christiana av 3334
Kimball av 3400
Bernard 3432
St Louis 3456
Drake av 3523
Central Pk av 3600
Monticello av 3624
Parkview ter 3700
C & N W Ry Subway
Lawndale av
Hamlin av 3800
Avers av 3834
Springfield av 3900
Harding av 3934
Crawford av 4000
Karlov av 4100
Kedvale av 4142
Keeler av 4200
Tripp av 4244
Milwaukee av 4311
Lowell av 4323
Kostner av 4345
CM&StPRR 4500
Kilbourn av
Kolmar av 4535
Kenton av 4559
C&NWRR
Knox av 4601
Kilpatrick av 4700
Keating av 4741
Cicero av 4800
Lamon av 4900
Lavergne av 5000
Leclaire av 5100
Laramie av 5200
Lockwood av 5301
Long av 5400
Lotus av 5434
Linder av 5500
Central av 5600
Major av 5700
Menard av 5800
Marmora av 5900
N Austin av 6000
Melvina av 6200
Mobile av 6300
Narragansett 6400
Mt Mayriv Cemetery
Nagle av 6434
Natchez av 6500
Neenah av 6534
Associated Jewish Cemeteries
CM&StPRR 6558
Natoma av 6634
Normandy av 6702
Rutherford av 6732
Oak Park av 6801
Newcastle av 6835
New England av 6900
Newland av 6934
Sayre av 7000
Nora av 7034
Nordica av 7100
Nottingham av 7134
Neva av 7164
Harlem av 7198

Agatite av (J) fr 1 blk e of 4429 N Hamlin av w to 4425 N Central av
First No 3704
Hamlin av 3758
Re-commences
Lavergne av 5001
Milwaukee av 5109
Laramie av 5159
Latrobe av 5234
Lockwood av 5300
Long av 5400
Linder av 5500
N Central av 5600

Ainslie (LV and J) fr the Lake w to 4875 Marmora av
The Lake 818
Sheridan rd 1000
Kenmore av 1038
Winthrop av 1100
"L" R R
C M & St P Ry Subway
Broadway 1200
Magnolia av 1226
Re-commences
Jansson av 1458
Clark 1500
Ashland av 1600
Paulina 1700
Hermitage av 1744
Ravenswood av 1776
Lincoln 1900
Winchester av 1940
Robey 2000
Seeley av 2024
Hoyne av 2100
St Anthonys ct 2134
Leavitt 2200
Irving av 2234
Oakley av 2300
Claremont av 2334
Western av 2400
Lincoln av 2430
Rockwell 2600
Talman av 2634
Washtenaw av 2700
California av 2800
Mozart
Francisco av 2856
Sacramento av 3005
Whipple 3034
Albany av 3101
Troy 3125
Kedzie av 3200
Sawyer av 3284
Spaulding av 3300
Christiana av 3334
Kimball av 3400
Bernard av 3434
St Louis av 3500
Drake av 3534
Central Pk av 3600
Monticello av 3634
Lawndale av 3700
Ridgeway av 3734
Hamlin av 3800
Avers av 3834
Springfield av 3900
Harding av 3934
Crawford av 4000
Keystone av 4034
Karlov av 4100
Kedvale av 4134
Keeler av 4200
Tripp av 4235
Kildare av 4300
Lowell av 4334
Kostner av 4358
Kenneth av 4438
Kilbourn av 4463
Re-commences
Cicero av 4800
Lamon av 4900
C M & St P Ry Subway
Lavergne av 5000
Leclaire av 5100
Laramie av 5200
Norwood Pk av 5228
Re-commences
Central av 5600
Grover 5642
Major av 5700
Menard av 5800
Marmora av 4875

Airdrie pl (LV) fr 4132 Broadway w to 4131 Sheridan rd
Broadway 900
Sheridan rd 948

Alaska (ND) fr 1536 Larrabee w to 1537 Frontier av
Larrabee 600
Frontier av 642

Albany av N (WD and J) fr 3100 W Madison n to 3101 Thome av
Madison 2
Warren av 36
Washington bl 100
Randolph 120
Park av 130
Lake 200
Walnut 244
Fulton bl 300
Carroll av 344
CM&StPRy Subway
Kinzie 400
Franklin bl 500
Ohio 600
Huron 700
Chicago av 800
C M & St P Ry subway
W Grand av 854
Re-commences
North av 1600
Humboldt Park Elevated Ry
Wabansia av 1700
Bloomingdl av 1800
C M & St P Ry
Moffat 1836
Cortland 1900
Homer 1934
Armitage av 2000
Dickens av 2100
Palmer sq 2140
Edgewood av 2300
Darwin terrace 2318
Fullerton av 2400
Kedzie bl 2485
Re-commences
Logan bl 2600
Schubert av 2700
Diversey av 2800
George 2900
Wellington av 3000
Barry av 3100
C & N W Ry Subway
Avondale av 3116
Fletcher 3134
Belmont av 3200
School 3300
Roscoe 3400
Elston av 3446
Cornelia av 3501
Eddy 3536
Addison 3600
Waveland av 3700
Grace 3800
Byron 3900
Irving Pk bl 4000
Belle Plaine av 4100
Berteau av 4200
Cullom av 4300
Montrose av 4400
Sunnyside av 4500
Wilson av 4600
Eastwood av 4632
Leland av 4700
Lawrence av 4800
Blaine pl 4838
Ainslie 4900
Argyle 5000
Carmen av 5100
The River
Winona 5124
Foster av 5158
Re-commences
Peterson av 6100
Granville av 6200
Thome av 6222

Albany av S (WD, SD and L) fr 3100 W Madison to city limits
Madison 2
Monroe 100
5th av 114
Jackson bl 300
Van Buren 400
Congress 500
Harrison 600
Flournoy 700
Lexington 734
Polk 800
Arthington 900
Taylor 1000
B & O C T & C G W Rys Subway
Fillmore 1100
Roosevelt rd 1200
Douglas Park
Douglas bl 1400
15th 1500
Carlisle pl 1540
16th 1600
Ogden av
19th 1900
Nos consecutive to The River
The River 3049
Re-commences
Ill&MchCanal 3500
36th 3600
Nos consecutive to
W Pershing rd 3900
40th 4000
41st pl 4134
Archer av 4238
43d 4300
Nos consecutive to 47th
47th 4658
Re-commences
51st 5100
Nos consecutive to 67th
Marquette Park
Re-commences at 71st
Nos consecutive to 73d
73d 7258
Re-commences
75th 7500
Belt Line RR
76th 7600
77th 7700
Columbus av 7760
Re-commences
83d 8300
Nos consecutive to 87th
87th 8658

Albert (WD) fr 1439 W 18th s ½ blk
18th 1800
19th 1861

Albion av (RP, NP) fr the Lake w to Oconto av
The Lake 1000
Winthrop av 1100
Sheridan rd 1200
CM&StPRR 1250
Lakewood av 1300
Glenwood av 1400
Newgard av 1434
Greenview av 1456
Bosworth av 1534
Ashland av 1600
Clark 1700
Ravenswood av 1766
C&NWRR
Re-commences
Western av 2401
Artesian av 2435
Campbell av 2501
Maplewood av 2535
Rockwell 2557
Talman av 2636
Washtenaw av 2700
Fairfield av 2734
California av 2800
Mozart 2834
Francisco av 2900
Richmond 2924
Scramento av 3000
Whipple 3024
Re-commences
Natoma av 6601
Normandy av 6645
Oak Park av 6700
Newcastle av 6801
Sayre av 6951
Nordica av 7001
Nixon av 7033
Neva av 7059
Re-commences
Harlem av 7200
Oconto av 7225

Aldine (SD) (Changed to Eden av)

Aldine av (LV) fr 3300 Sheridan rd w to 3301 N Clark
Sheridan rd 400
Broadway 600
Halsted 800
Craft 845
Clark 870

Aldine sq (SD) fr 3726 Vincennes av w ½ blk, Nos consecutive 500 to 550

Alexander (SD) fr 2246 Wentworth av w to Stewart av
Wentworth av 200
Princeton av 300
Stewart av 350
C&EI&C&WIRy

Alexander pl (LV) (Changed to Crescent pl)

Alice pl (WD) fr 1650 Milwaukee av w to 1631 N Leavitt
Milwaukee av 2052
Hoyne av 2101
Leavitt 2156

Allen av (J) fr 2901 Milwaukee av no to 3040 Kimball av
Milwaukee av 2900
Kimball av 2994

Allport (WD) fr 1235 W 16th s to 22d
16th 1600
Nos consecutive to 22d
22d 2158

Alma (A) (Changed to Latrobe av)

Almond (WD) fr 2123 W Taylor s to 2120 Grenshaw
Taylor 1000
Grenshaw 1034

Alta Vista ter (LV) fr 1050 Grace n to 1051 Byron
Grace 3800
Byron 3846

Altgeld (LV, WD and J) fr 2500 N Halsted w to 2501 Harlem av
Halsted 800
Lincoln av 900
"L" Ry
Sheffield av 1000
Seminary av 1100
Racine av 1200
Surrey ct
CM&StPRR 1300
Ward 1344
Southport av 1400
High 1436
Greenview av 1500
Bosworth av 1535
Ashland av 1600
Marshfield av 1625
Terra Cotta pl 1761
Wrightwood av 1781
Re-commences
Oakley av
Station 2300
Western av 2400
Artesian av 2434
Campbell av 2500
Maplewood av 2534
Rockwell 2600
Talman av 2634
Washtenaw av 2700
Fairfield av 2734
California av 2800
Mozart 2834
Francisco av 2900
Richmond 2934
Sacramento av 2958
Re-commences
Kedzie bl 3200
Sawyer av 3250
Spaulding av 3300
Kimball av 3400
Smalley ct 3434
Ballou 3500
Drake av 3534
Central Pk av 3600
Monticello av 3634
Lawndale av 3700
Ridgeway av 3734
Hamlin av 3800
Avers av 3834
Springfield av 3900
Harding av 3934
Crawford av 3958
Re-commences
Keeler av 4200
Tripp av 4234
Kildare av 4300
Lowell av 4334
Kostner av 4400
Kilbourn av 4500
C&NWRy subway
Kenton av 4600
Kilpatrick av 4700
Cicero av 4800
Lamon av 4900
Lavergne av 4958
Leclaire av 5100
Laramie 5200
Re-commences
Lockwood av 5300
Lorel av 5334
Long av 5400
Lotus av 5434
Linder av 5500
Luna av 5534
Central av 5558
Re-commences
Menard av 5800
Mansfield av 5834
Marmora av 5900
Mason av 5934
N Austin av 5958
McVicker 6100
Meade av 6158
Park No 5
Re-commences
Normandy av 6700
Rutherford av 6734
Oak Park av 6800
Newcastle av 6834
New England av 6900
Newland av 6934
Sayre av 7000
Nordica av 7100
Mont Clare av 7134
Neva av 7154
Harlem av 7188
City Limits

Alton av (NP) (Changed to Nordica av)

Anderson (J) (Changed to Larned av)

Ancona (WD) fr 650 N Green w to Noble
N Green 832
Re-commences
Fay 900
N Sangamon 930
Re-commences
First No 1223
Noble 1400

Anita terrace (ND) (Changed to Grant pl)

Ann (WD) fr 1164 W Madison n to 1201 W Kinzie
Madison 1
Washington bl 100
Randolph 140
Lake
C&OP"L"sta 300
Fulton 300
Carroll av 340
CM&StP and C&NW Rys subway
Kinzie 370

Anson pl (WD) fr 41[illegible] N Leavitt w to Oakley av bl
Leavitt 2200
Oakley bl 2258

Anthony av (HP) fr 6829 South Park av se to 9406 Commercial av
South Park av 6801
Keefe av 6901
69th 6902
Eberhart av 6982
70th 6991
Avalon av 7701
77th 7700
Kimbark av 7730
78th 7790
79th 7900
Blackstone av 7906
80th 8000
Stony Isl av 8021
Cornell av 8078
Transit av 8101
East End av 8138
Elliott av 8176
82d 8200
Ridgeland av
83d 8300
Bennett av 8332
84th 8400
Jeffrey av 8410
Re-commence
Crandon av 8700
88th 8800
Yates av
89th 8900
Essex av 8932
90th 9000
Colfax av 9030
91st 9100
Marquette av 9132
Manistee av 9190
92d
Escanaba av 9300
93d
94th 9384
Commercial av 9408