

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,  
10 C Tuesday, June 10, 1947  
TRIBUNE MAKES  
OWN PAPER TO  
BENEFIT WORLD  
Boosts Supply for Others  
Thru Vast Effort

The story of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S newspaper manufacturing in Canada is a dramatic one, little known and seldom appreciated outside the Tribune family and some sections of the newspaper publishing industry.

The problem of supplying paper on which to print the news always has been a major newspaper headache in which the public has had little or no concern.

It is another example of a great and growing public need, supplied efficiently and quietly by selfless, loyal, and hard working men who seldom get recognition for feats frequently performed in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

**Suffer from Shortages**

Before 1911, most American newspapers purchased newsprint from commercial mills. THE TRIBUNE among them. They suffered from shortages and high prices brought on by lack of development and frequently by inefficiency in paper making.

In 1911, the paper situation became serious and THE TRIBUNE decided to build its own mill. It selected Thorold, Ont., on the Niagara peninsula handy to vital water transportation, as the location. Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of THE TRIBUNE, commissioned Warren Curtis Jr. to design it, and Curtis laid out the first production-line newsprint mill, a basic design which still stands.

Outsiders scoffed at "Curtis' folly" because he wanted to use electricity at 11,000 volts for the machines. Just as it comes off power lines. Nobody ever had used such high voltage, and no manufacturer in America would make the motors. Curtis ordered six 2,800 horse power, 11,000 volt motors from Sweden. They are still running, and some of them never have needed repairs.

**Simple Operation Then**

THE TRIBUNE contracted for electric power from the provincially owned hydroelectric system at Niagara Falls. It bought the necessary sulphite to make paper. Pulwood was as plentiful as hay and was purchased 100 cords here and 1,000 cords there as needed. It was a relatively simple operation compared to present day problems.

The war in 1917 drove Canadian woodsmen and farmers, who were cutting the logs, into the army. Paper demand increased, and pulpwood prices shot up to \$40 a cord, although the cost of cutting it for paper production was only \$8 to \$8 a cord. Col. McCormick sent William Carter, a Canadian explorer, on a search for spruce and balsam along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He covered hundreds of miles in a sailboat, exploring unknown tracts behind granite cliffs which rise along the north shore.

**Millions of Trees**

Carter sailed into the mouth of Rocky river, a wilderness stream crashing down a waterfall half a mile wide. Millions of trees stretched as far as the eye could see. Here THE TRIBUNE began to cut its own wood, the first logging operation. The roaring river carried the logs down to the gulf.

Early camp conditions were primitive. Crews and Tribune executives lived in log cabins and provisioned themselves. No elaborate communications were necessary as they are today. THE TRIBUNE leased 300 square miles of this territory, expanding it to 500 square miles embracing Shelter Bay, by which name the project is known today.

When more pulpwood was required, THE TRIBUNE obtained rights at Franquelin, also on the north shore, which was just another logging operation. After 1921, when THE TRIBUNE'S subsidiary, the New York Daily News, was founded, additional paper making machines were installed in the Thorold mill, bringing the total to five, manufacturing 140,000 tons of newsprint a year.

**Total of 3 Million Acres**

THE TRIBUNE then acquired additional timber supply at Heron Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario, also under relatively simple logging operation. This comprised 448,000 acres, bringing Tribune woodlands to a total of nearly 3 million acres.

Times were changing, however, and difficulties of making newsprint increased. Years ahead of actual needs, Tribune engineers and specialists began making surveys.

Water power sites were located on the Manicouagan and Outarde rivers on the north shore. A complete new paper mill, most modern in the world, was built in 1938 at Bale Comeau, Que., using machines which produce paper at 1,550 feet a minute, faster than had been believed possible.

Today these two mills produce more than 300,000 tons of newsprint a year for THE TRIBUNE and its New York subsidiary. Not an ounce of it ever has been sold to others.

**Perform Heroic Feats**

In the building of dams and power plants in Canada THE TRIBUNE performed heroic feats. It encountered disasters. It put a power plant on the falls of the Hay river to bring electricity to Shelter Bay. Floods toppled it over the machinery. Tribune men salvaged the mills, repaired and installed it on Rocky river, where it has been operating ever since.

THE TRIBUNE knew how to publish a newspaper. It had to learn how to build dams, power houses, paper mills, steamships, chemical laboratories, whole cities, homes, store buildings, churches, schools, hospitals, recreation centers, roads, telephone lines, air fields, and radio stations.

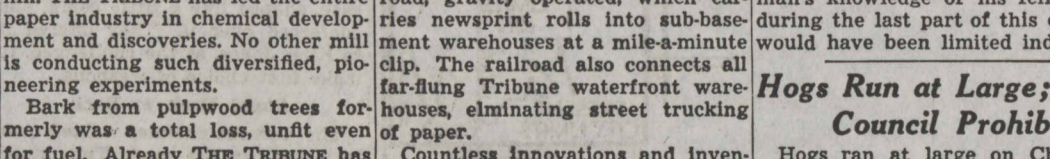
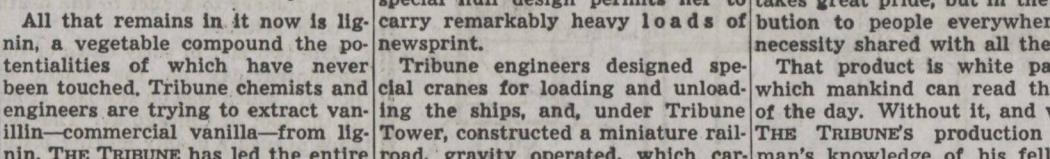
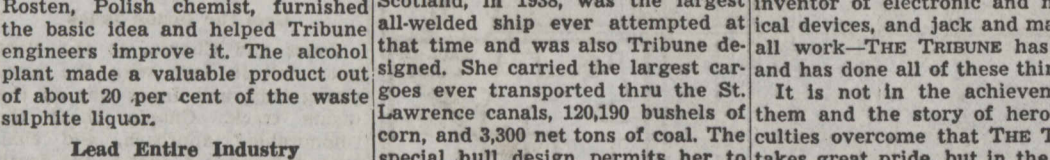
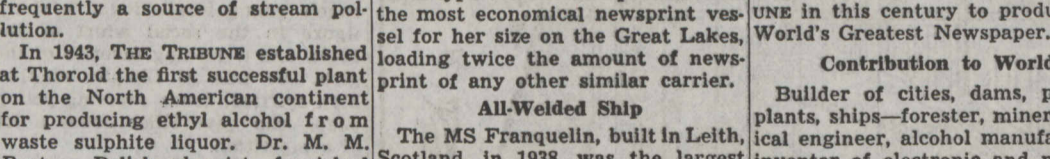
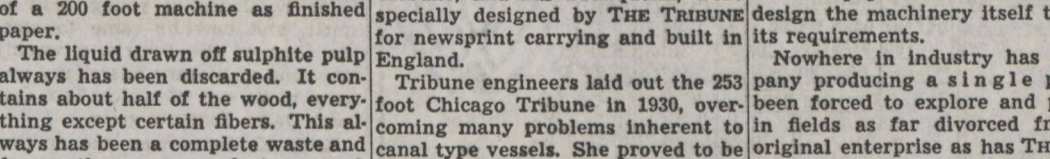
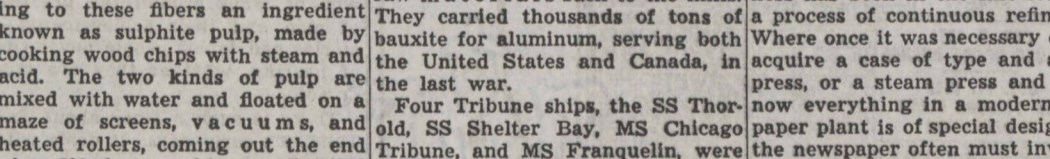
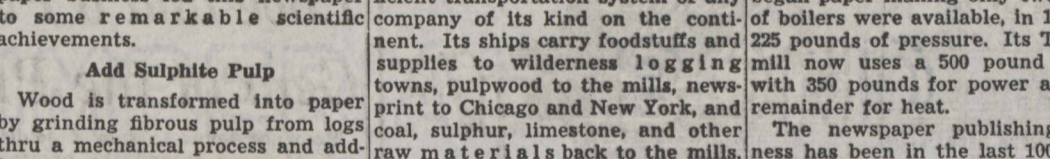
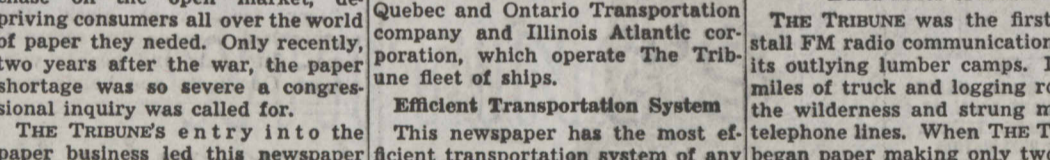
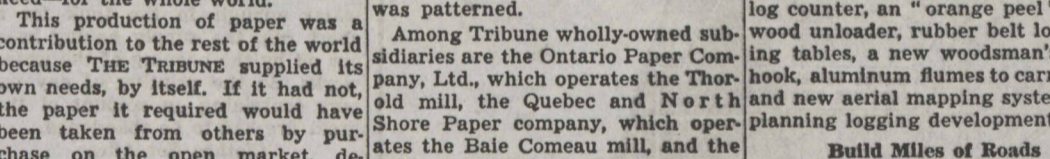
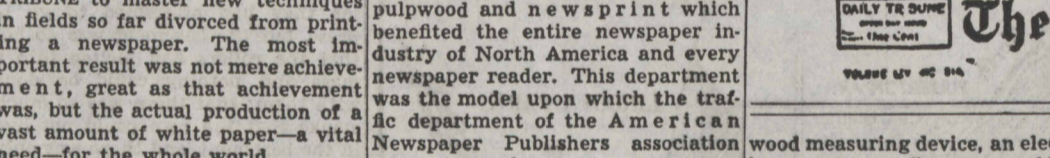
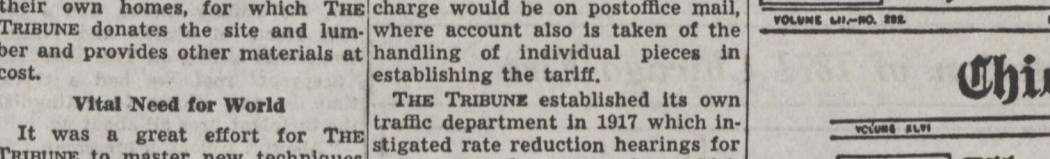
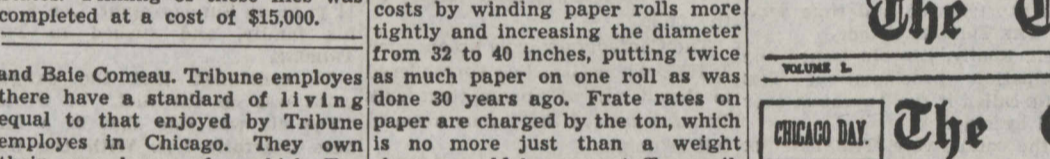
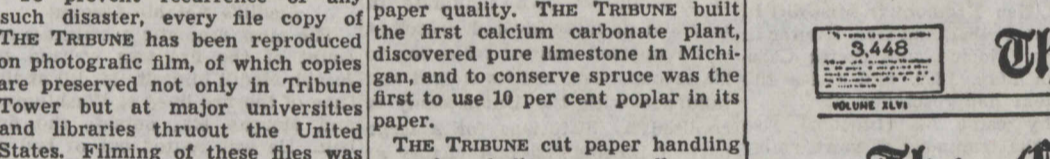
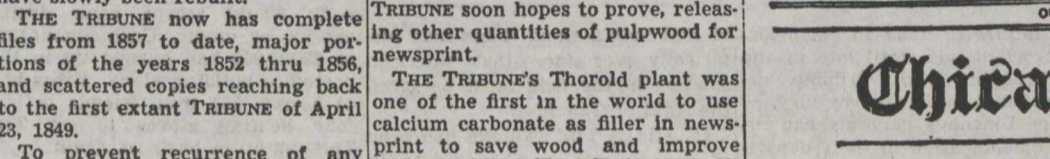
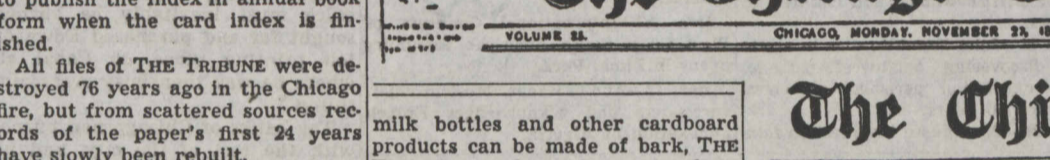
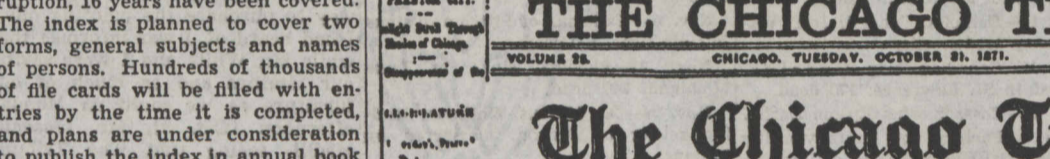
The two largest towns on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were built by THE TRIBUNE out of the wilderness—Shelter Bay

## How The Tribune's Masthead Has Changed



## CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1887. VOLUME 31, NUMBER 1.



TRIBUNE'S FILES BEING INDEXED; A 20 YEAR TASK

File copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE over its 100 year span are being indexed in a 20 year research project at a cost of more than \$250,000 under the direction of THE TRIBUNE reference department.

The project was begun in 1940, and already, despite war time interruption, 16 years have been covered. The index is planned to cover two forms, general subjects and names of persons. Hundreds of thousands of file cards will be filled with entries by the time it is completed, and plans are under consideration to publish the index in annual book form when the card index is finished.

All files of THE TRIBUNE were destroyed 76 years ago in the Chicago fire, but from scattered sources records of the paper's first 24 years have slowly been rebuilt.

THE TRIBUNE now has complete files from 1857 to date, major portions of the years 1857 thru 1886, and scattered copies reaching back to the first extant TRIBUNE of April 23, 1849.

To prevent recurrence of any such disaster, every file copy of THE TRIBUNE has been reproduced on photographic film, of which copies are preserved not only in Tribune Tower but at major universities and libraries throughout the United States. Filming of these files was completed at a cost of \$15,000.

and Bale Comeau. Tribune employees there have a standard of living equal to that enjoyed by Tribune employees in Chicago. They own their own homes, for which THE TRIBUNE donates the site and lumber and provides other materials at cost.

**Vital Need for World**

It was a great effort for THE TRIBUNE to master new techniques in fields so far divorced from printing a newspaper. The most important result was not mere achievement, but that achievement was a vast amount of white paper—a vital need for the whole world.

This production of paper was a contribution to the rest of the world because THE TRIBUNE supplied its own needs, by itself. If it had not, the paper it required would have been taken from others by purchase on the open market, depriving consumers all over the world of paper they needed. Only recently, two years after the war, the paper shortage was so severe a congressional inquiry was called for.

THE TRIBUNE'S entry into the paper business led this newspaper to some remarkable scientific achievements.

**Add Sulphite Pulp**

Wood is transformed into paper by grinding fibrous pulp from logs thru a mechanical process and adding to these fibers an ingredient known as sulphite pulp, made by cooking wood chips with steam and acid. The two kinds of pulp are mixed with water and floated on a maze of screens, vacuums, and heated rollers, coming out the end of a 200 foot machine as finished paper.

The liquid drawn off sulphite pulp always has been discarded. It contains about half of the wood, everything except certain fibers. This always has been a complete waste and frequently a source of stream pollution.

In 1943, THE TRIBUNE established at Thorold the first successful plant on the North American continent for producing ethyl alcohol from waste sulphite liquor. Dr. M. M. Rosten, Polish chemist, furnished the basic idea and helped Tribune engineers improve it. The alcohol plant made a valuable product out of about 20 per cent of the waste sulphite liquor.

**Lead Entire Industry**

All that remains in it now is lignin, a vegetable compound the potentialities of which have never been touched. Tribune chemists and engineers are trying to extract vanillin—commercial vanilla—from lignin. THE TRIBUNE has led the entire paper industry in chemical development and discoveries. No other mill is conducting such diversified, pioneering experiments.

Bark from pulpwood trees formerly was a total loss, unfit even for fuel. Already THE TRIBUNE has made platelets of it and soon hopes to make all its wrapping paper from it, thus saving about 2 or 3 per cent of woodpulp for white oaper. Paper

## Sunday Papers: An American Tradition That Tribune Helped Bring to the Fore

Four hundred ninety-seven English language Sunday newspapers are published in the United States. Most recent figures available show that they have a combined circulation of 43,665,364. They represent a vast American enterprise whose principal development has come within the memory of people even now regarded as only middle aged.

Today the Sunday newspaper is accepted as a national institution. It is as much a part of our country as is our form of government, our educational system, and our railroads. No locality in the country is so isolated as to be beyond the circulation range of the Sunday newspaper.

Altho THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was not the first to enter the Sunday field, it was among the first to invade that domain and remain in it permanently. Its first Sunday issue came off the presses on May 26, 1851, shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war.

**Similar to Daily Papers**

The first SUNDAY TRIBUNE, like the few other Sunday papers then being published, was no different from the regular week-day issues. The modern idea that a Sunday paper must contain not only all the news of the day but also features to interest, instruct, and entertain every member of the family had not been developed. Nor had equipment been perfected for carrying out the idea. In fact, the development of the Sunday paper was a slow one indeed. A little extra was added

from time to time, up to the early '90s, when the public began receiving the earliest examples of the Sunday paper as we now know it.

Frank Luther Mott, dean of the school of Journalism of the University of Missouri, in his book, "American Journalism," notes that the SUNDAY TRIBUNE "seized the lead" in Chicago in the early '90s. Before the beginning of the 20th century, he says, THE TRIBUNE on Sunday was publishing 60 pages and by 1914 it was publishing 72 pages, including seven or eight pages of department store advertisements, twice that number of pages of classified advertisements, four pages of comics in color, a color magazine, a workers' magazine, and sections devoted to news, theater, education, household helps, society, clubs, and sports. Other leading metropolitan papers at this time were issuing Sunday editions of up to 60 pages.

In connection with these figures on numbers of pages, the city editions of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE of Dec. 1, 1946, had a maximum total of 276 pages.

**Growth in Circulation**

The SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S average circulation 55 years ago was 60,000. By 1893 it had passed the 100,000 mark, and in 1902 it was in excess of 200,000. It increased from 558,396 in 1915 to 732,606 in 1920. In 1925 it had passed the million mark, and in 1929 it was just a few thousand short of a million and a quarter. Today it is above a million and a half.

Numerous factors are responsible for the SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S popularity. Its comics, unequaled in originality and draftsmanship, are syndicated to hundreds of other newspapers. The first four color comic section (four pages) was published Dec. 1, 1901. The first eighth page comic section appeared Sept. 9, 1923. The first 12 page comic section was presented Oct. 1, 1933.

To the late Capt. Joseph Medill Patterson goes the credit for the excellence of THE TRIBUNE'S comics. It was his genius that developed a number of these comics and put them into the lead in their particular field. It was he who named the "Gumps," suggested the title for "Gasoline Alley," and helped create "Winnie Winkle." Out of his interest in aviation came "Smilin' Jack." He was present at the birth of "Little Orphan Annie," provided many of the gags for "Smitty," and was responsible for the creation of "Dick Tracy."

**A Popular Feature**

The Picture Section, printed by the rotogravure process, is a popular feature. This process was in-

vented in England in the '90s and perfected in Germany in 1910. Shortly before the first World War THE TRIBUNE purchased a rotogravure press in Germany. The ship bearing the press to this country was in midocean when war was declared.

Another popular feature of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE is the Graphic magazine, which was added on Sept. 30, 1931, and has been printed by the rotogravure process since April 18, 1937.

**Use of Color Printing**

The average city edition of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE of the present embraces 10 parts: (1) News and editorial; (2) sports and markets; (3) metropolitan (five different numbers of this for distribution in five different areas of the city and suburbs); (4) magazine of books; (5) classified ads; (6) theater, music, movies, and fiction; (7) society and travel; (8) Graphic magazine; (9) picture section; (10) comics. Half of these 10 parts feature color printing in one form or another.

Another feature which has served to increase the SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S popularity and add to its circulation is its high quality fiction. More than 31 years ago, on March 5, 1916, THE TRIBUNE began presenting in its Sunday issues a serial entitled "1917" by Edwin Balmer. This was a romanticized story of what would happen to America if certain European powers, victorious in the first World War, should invade this country. The serial was presented in 25 Sunday installments and created wide interest.

**Blue Ribbon Fiction**

Three years later, on Nov. 2, 1919, THE TRIBUNE began publishing the first serial of its famous Blue Ribbon Fiction. This was "Spice" by Henry C. Rowland. Up to the time that THE TRIBUNE began buying and printing the Blue Ribbon Fiction, serials and short stories as presented by newspapers, with rare exceptions, generally fell into two classes: The second rate stories not salable to magazines and book publishers, or reprints of fiction previously published. THE TRIBUNE more than a generation ago introduced to the reading public first run short stories and serials by authors with established reputations or new writers possessing marked literary ability.

Among well known authors who have written for THE TRIBUNE are Booth Tarkington, George Barr McCutcheon, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Richard Washburn Child, Will Payne, Harold McGrath, Louis Joseph Vance, Emerson Hough, Rafael Sabatini, Edgar Wallace, Achmed Abdullah, Clarence Budington Kelland, and Rupert Hughes.

Color came to THE TRIBUNE in 1897, on the occasion of the issuance of a special 50th anniversary number, and three years later a three-color page was printed in the Sunday issue. From the autumn of 1904 and for several years thereafter color was found in THE TRIBUNE only in the comic section and in a magazine supplement that was printed on the same presses.

**War Maps in Color**

This magazine contained both color and black and white pages. A few days after the beginning of World War I, THE TRIBUNE inaugurated a series of war maps in color in this supplement that attracted wide attention and was responsible for large circulation increases.

Colored war maps continued to be an important feature of the daily and SUNDAY TRIBUNE during the recent war.

The first coloroto printing for the public was done by THE TRIBUNE on April 9, 1922, after approximately two years of experiments with a specially constructed test press. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was the first newspaper in America to enter the coloroto field. It developed the process and designed the first newspaper color rotogravure press.

wood measuring device, an electronic log counter, an "orange peel" pulpwood unloader, rubber belt log sorting tables, a new woodman's cantyhook, aluminum flumes to carry logs, and new aerial mapping systems for planning logging development.

**Build Miles of Roads**

THE TRIBUNE was the first to install FM radio communications with its outlying lumber camps. It built miles of truck and logging roads in the wilderness and strung miles of telephone lines. When THE TRIBUNE began paper making only two types of boilers were available, in 125 and 225 pounds of pressure. Its Thorold mill now uses a 500 pound boiler with 350 pounds for power and the remainder for heat.

The newspaper publishing business has been in the last 100 years a process of continuous refinement. Where once it was necessary only to acquire a case of type and a hand press, or a steam press and boiler, now everything in a modern newspaper plant is of special design, and the newspaper often must invent or design the machinery itself to meet its requirements.

Nowhere in industry has a company producing a single product been forced to explore and pioneer in fields as far divorced from its original enterprise as has THE TRIBUNE in this century to produce the World's Greatest Newspaper.

**Contribution to World**

Builder of cities, dams, power plants, ships—forester, miner, chemical engineer, alcohol manufacturer, inventor of electronic and mechanical devices, and jack of master of all work—THE TRIBUNE has been and has done all of these things. It is not in the achievement of them and the story of heroic difficulties overcome that THE TRIBUNE takes great pride, but in the contribution to people everywhere of a necessity shared with all the world.

That product is white paper on which mankind can read the news of the day. Without it, and without THE TRIBUNE'S production of it, man's knowledge of his fellowman during the last part of this century would have been limited indeed.

**Hogs Run at Large; Council Prohibits It**

Hogs run at large on Chicago's streets to such an extent that the city council, in April, 1942, passed an ordinance requiring that all residents keep their porkers penned up,

## MEDILL LEADS FIGHT ON EAST; RESULT: THE AP

**Rallies Midwest Editors to Oppose Domination**

BY JOHN T. McCUTCHEON JR.

In 1882 Joseph Medill, then part owner of THE TRIBUNE, rallied a handful of midwest editors in protest against domination by eastern newspapers in the handling of Civil war news. From this beginning grew the cooperative network of the Associated Press.

In those early days news to and from the western papers was handled, under exclusive contract, by the New York Associated Press, a profit-seeking combination of publishers. This group was formed in 1848, and by an exclusive arrangement with the Western Union telegraph company had succeeded in driving a Boston carrier-pigeon agency out of business.

**Indians and Shanty Towns**

To its eastern and foreign clients the New York firm pictured the west as a land of Indians and shanty boom towns. It limited the western press to a scattering of brief messages between 6 and 10 p. m. War news was consistently slightly in favor of market quotations and shipping news.

Medill was elected chairman of the western group and it was incorporated, in 1865, under a Michigan charter, as the Western Associated Press. Conceded by the New York group avoided a break in 1867. Further concessions were made in 1882 and the contract was extended.

But service still was poor. Exorbitant fees were charged, and the eastern firm was found to have made some shady deals with a now defunct competitive news service.

Feelings rose, and upon termination of the existing contract in 1892, the Western Associated Press started on its own path under Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Chicago Daily News. To assure itself the use of telegraph lines, it reincorporated in Illinois under a charter permitting it to maintain its own telegraph facilities.

The New York Associated Press ceased to exist when its remnants merged with the old United Press, and the latter, in turn, collapsed in 1897. The Illinois Associated Press, [formerly the Western Associated Press which Joseph Medill had helped to originate] meanwhile, grew from 63 charter members to more than 600 at the turn of the century.

THE TRIBUNE had begun to take United Press news in 1892, and because this proved to be in violation of the new Associated Press by-law, THE TRIBUNE was excluded from the latter until it dropped its United Press contract in February, 1894. The same situation arose in 1898 with the Chicago Inter-Ocean, an Associated Press member, which had been bought by Charles T. Yerkes, the street car corporation juggler, and which joined the Laffan News Bureau, an offshoot of the old United Press.

**Case Goes to Court**

The Inter-Ocean took the case to court, and in 1900 the Illinois Supreme court decided that since its charter included the right to operate telegraph lines, the Associated Press was a public carrier and must serve any paper willing to pay. There was no longer any need for the telegraph provision, so the members of the Associated Press immediately reincorporated in New York under a charter which did not mention telegraph.

Melville Stone, general manager of Associated Press, then turned his attention overseas.

**Fight European Monopoly**

The entire world's news had been divided among European agencies under exclusive contracts similar to that of the old New York group. Stone hoped to break this monopoly at Versailles, but Reuters of London and Havas of France forestalled him. Germany and other inimical states were to be isolated by a news as well as a political "cordon sanitaire."

South American and Asiatic countries, forced to receive their German news thru France and their Russian and United States news thru England, sought to deal directly with Associated Press and its competitors. Among the states that did so were Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay.

THE TRIBUNE, and especially anxious to be freed from the Reuter's stranglehold.

"Reuters is a national propaganda service," Col. McCormick told a directors' meeting in 1929. "We are the representatives of the American press much more closely than anybody else. It approaches a duty for us to put our news service all over the world."

Meanwhile the management of Reuters was undergoing a change. By 1941 it had become owned jointly by the London Newspaper Proprietors' association and the Press association, an organization of country newspapers, and its make-up became somewhat similar to that of the Associated Press. The most recent contract between the two, negotiated in 1942, proclaimed: "World-wide acceptance of the principle of a free press and international exchange of truthful, unbiased news."

Because Associated Press membership was elective and therefore limited, rival agencies sprang up after 1900. Some developed special services that antedated and, in many cases, still excel the corresponding Associated Press services. THE TRIBUNE contracted with both financially and technically, in establishing the Associated Press news photo service in 1927, and this was extended to include Wirephoto service in 1935.

The Associated Press now serves some 1,400 papers and sends out more than 1 million words daily, compared with 60,000 in 1900.

Last January it inaugurated a policy of holding quarterly directors' meetings at various cities throughout the country, altho its charter requires that the annual meeting be held in New York.

**Steamer Burns, 250 Die! An Early Chicago Tragedy**

One of the worst lake disasters in Chicago's history occurred the year THE TRIBUNE was founded, a century ago today. It was the burning of the steamer Phoenix, between Manitowoc and Sheboygan, Wis., in November, 1847, with a loss of more than 250 lives.

**First Chicago Divorce Suit Is Brought in 1835**

The first divorce suit brought in Chicago was filed in 1835, according to John H. Wentworth, editor of THE TRIBUNE'S last newspaper and an early Chicago congressman. He gave no details and records were wiped out by the Chicago fire of 1871.

**The Chicago Daily Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER  
2 CENTS  
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1945—2 PAGES—48 COLUMNS—PRICE TWO CENTS—SPECIAL RATE

**Chicago Daily Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER  
10 CENTS  
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1945—2 PAGES—48 COLUMNS—PRICE TWO CENTS—SPECIAL RATE

**Chicago Sunday Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER  
10 CENTS  
APRIL 1, 1944—2 PAGES—48 COLUMNS—PRICE TWO CENTS—SPECIAL RATE

**Chicago Daily Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER  
10 CENTS  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1944—3 PAGES—48 COLUMNS—THREE CENTS—PAY NO MORE

**Chicago Daily Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER  
100TH ANNIVERSARY  
44 PAGES  
MONDAY, MAY 12, 1947

**Chicago Daily Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER  
44 PAGES  
MONDAY, MAY 12, 1947

**LIFE FOR FIRST PHOTOGRAFER A SAD PICTURE!**

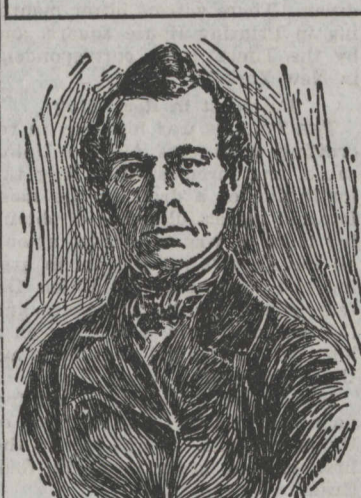
**Von Schneidau Puts Love Above Law**

Chicago's first photographer was a gentleman of the nobility, with a name longer than the bellows of his ancient camera—John Carl Frederik Polycarpus von Schneidau—and he began making pictures here almost at the same time the first issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE came off the presses, 100 years ago today.

A sad, romantic tale is told about him. Von Schneidau was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 26, 1812, son of John Henric and Baroness Antoinette Cronhjelm and last male descendant of the noble house of Rix.

Von Schneidau fell in love with a beautiful Jewish girl, Caroline Jacobson, member of an influential Stockholm family. Swedish law at that time forbade marriage of Protestants and Jews, but Von Schneidau scorned the law and married Caroline in 1842.

He was forced to leave Sweden with his wife, and came to America, settling in a Swedish community at Pine Lake, Wis. In 1847, the year



Polycarpus von Schneidau, credited with being Chicago's first photographer.

appointed vice consul for Sweden and Norway here. Later, he also represented Denmark.

Suffering ill health thought to be caused by the chemicals he used in his profession, Von Schneidau took treatment in Europe. He returned to Chicago in 1859, a helpless paralytic.

A single, pathetically terse inscription marked Von Schneidau's death in THE TRIBUNE in December, 1859: "Died—in this city, on the 27th inst., at noon, Polycarpus von Schneidau, vice consul of Sweden and Norway, in the 48th year of his age." Funeral this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of N. E. Peterson, 252 N. La Salle st. His friends are invited to attend."

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**TAX TOTAL \$148**

The first annual statement of the city of Chicago, filed by the county treasurer on April 4, 1937, showed the total amount of personal property was \$148,200. Nonresidents were delinquent in the amount of \$10,500, and Chicago residents still owed about \$4.