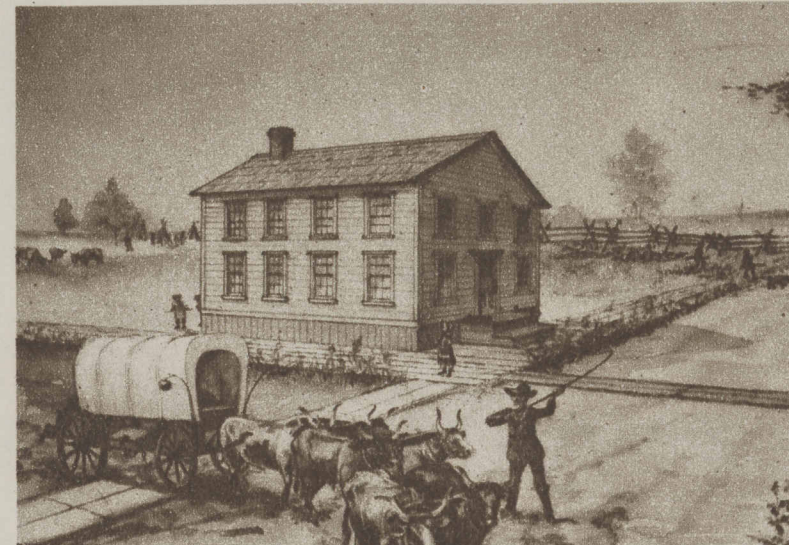




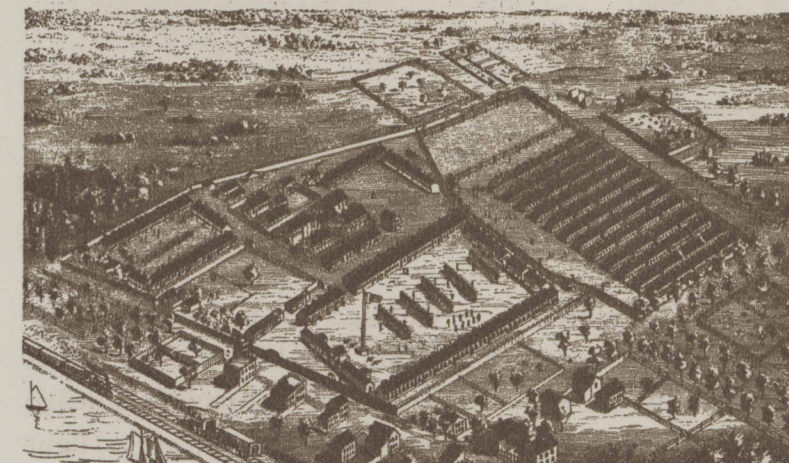
1847 On June 10, during the height of the Mexican war, the Chicago Tribune, with faith in Chicago's destiny and determination to print a newspaper which would be "neutral in nothing; independent in everything," began publication in this building at Lake and LaSalle streets. The first issue, printed on a small hand press, consisted of 400 copies.



1849 Two years later, while gold fevered forty-niners rolled out of Chicago California bound, the Tribune lost its first plant by fire and became the first western newspaper to install telegraphic news. The Rumsey school, shown above, stood at that time on the site later occupied by the Tribune at Dearborn and Madison streets.



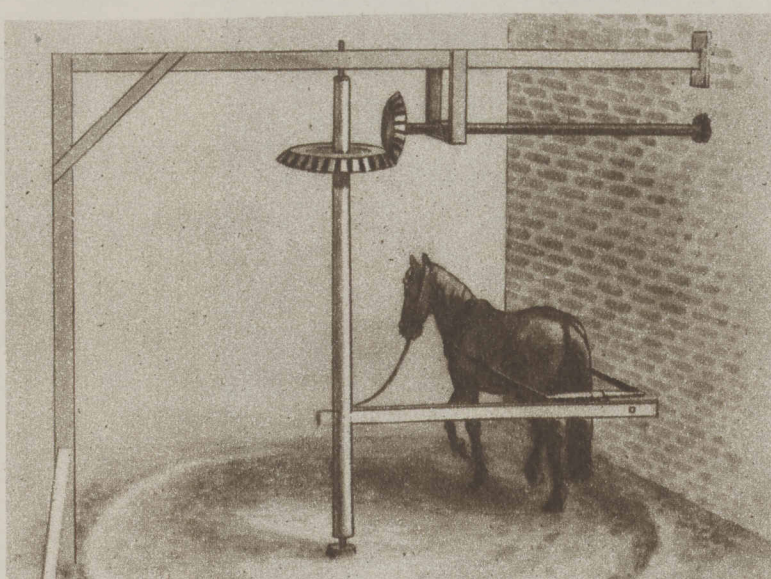
1861 When the Civil War broke, the Tribune rushed correspondents to all fronts. To furnish more continuous news of the war, the Sunday Tribune was started May 26, 1861. This year saw the last merger in Tribune history; its absorption of the Chicago Democrat.



1863 Exposed by the Tribune, a plot to free war prisoners from Chicago's Camp Douglas, shown above, collapsed. The Tribune joined in the protest which led President Lincoln to rescind General Burnside's order suppressing another Chicago newspaper for its Copperhead leanings.



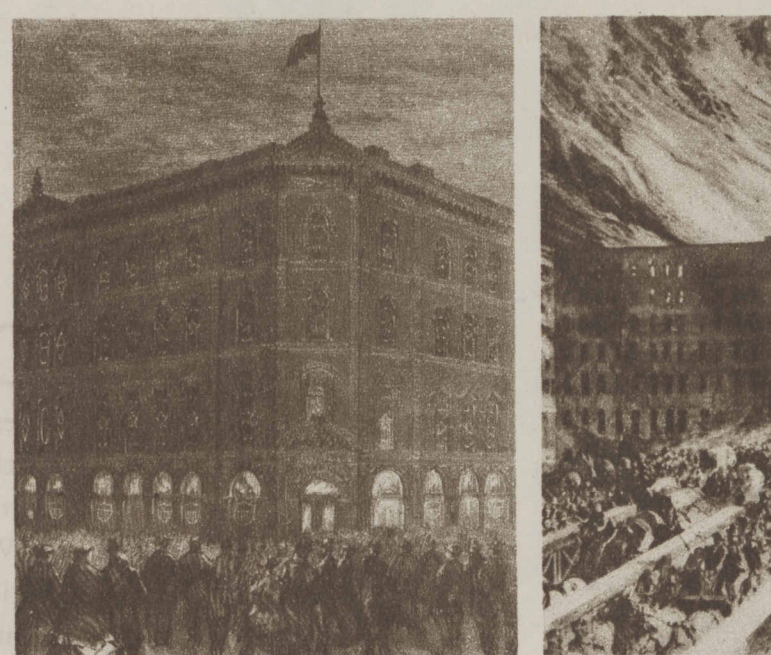
1893 Potent among the factors which brought the World's Columbian Exposition to Chicago was the editorial support of the Tribune. Other cities had bid for the Fair, but Chicago topped all bids with one of \$10,000,000. Shown above is part of the record "Chicago Day" crowd of 700,000. In this year the daily circulation of the Tribune was 75,000; that of the Sunday Tribune was 125,500.



1850 Less than a year after its installation of telegraphic news had brought Chicago a month nearer the East, the Tribune installed a "power press" with the power furnished by a pony yoked to a revolving shaft. Chicago streets were first numbered and lighted by gas.



1853 As alert to attack abuses as in every subsequent period of its life, the Tribune exposed the activities of a group of "wildcat bankers." In a futile attempt to intimidate the Tribune, the "bankers" hired a gang of thugs to damage its plant.

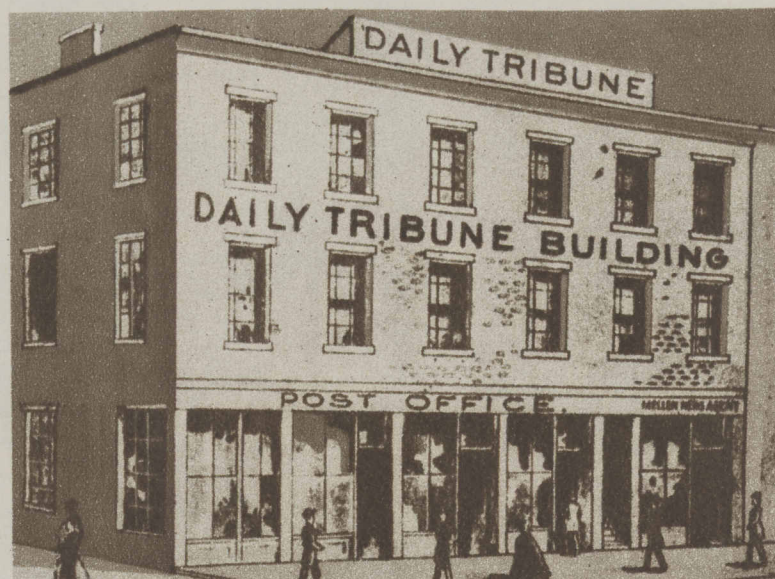


1869 Following the war, in which its activities in behalf of the Union had brought it national prominence, Tribune circulation grew to 30,000. To take care of expanding demands, the Tribune erected its first building at Dearborn and Madison streets.

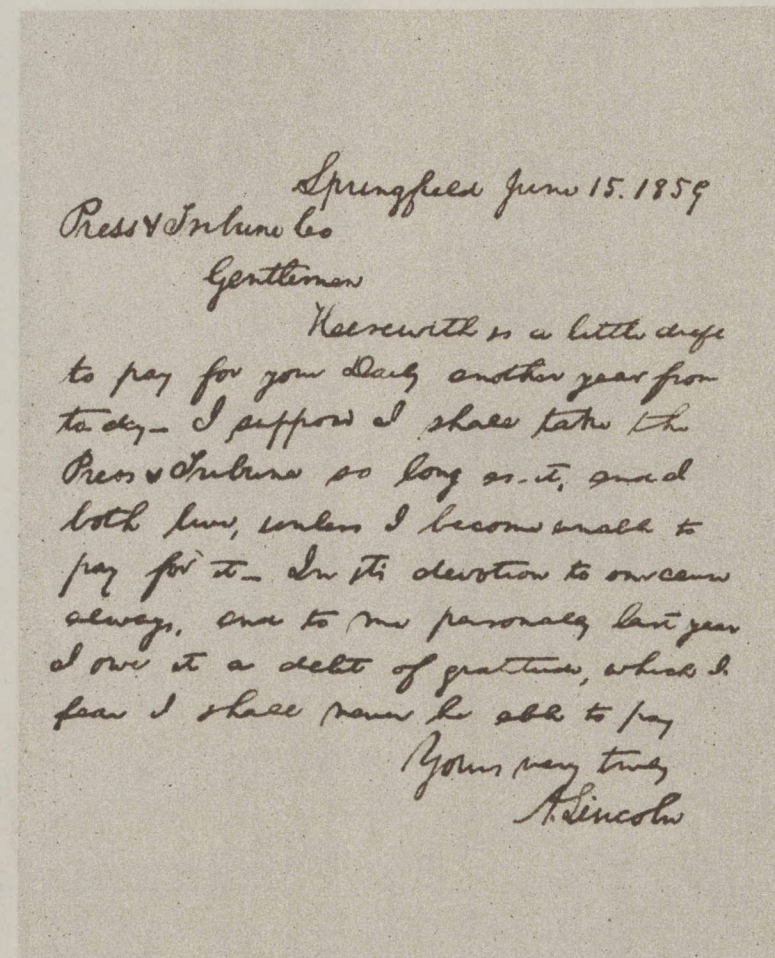


1871 Chicago's great fire burned the Tribune's new home to a shell. Two days later, undaunted and carrying the message "Chicago Shall Rise Again," the Tribune resumed publication. One month later, its editor was elected Chicago's "reconstruction" mayor.

THROUGH NINETY YEARS



1852 The Tribune rented its third home, at 53 North Clark Street. Circulation stood at 1,200. In this year the Tribune, having bought in 1847 the plant and equipment of the Gem of the Prairie, merged this weekly with its own weekly edition begun in 1849.



1859 Lincoln's reference to the Tribune's "devotion . . . to me personally, last year," acknowledged its support during his debates with Douglas which the Tribune printed in full. In 1860 the Tribune became the first newspaper to advocate Lincoln for the presidency.



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1872 One year after the fire the Tribune built this larger home. Here in 1883 it installed its first telegraphic press; began printing pictures daily in 1885; opened its engraving department in 1887; and saw its Sunday edition grow from eight to seventy-two pages.

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AND TO FURNISH
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WHICH NO CONSTITUTION
HAS EVER BEEN ABLE TO PROVIDE

—Chicago Tribune



1911 Lillian Russell became the Tribune's first beauty editor. "Friend People," and "Advice to the Love" were started. Following exposures of Tribune, Senator Lorimer was un-



1914 When the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip, the hatless man at right, plunged Europe into war, Tribune correspondents got the news first into the conflict, the Tribune's Sunday Tribune rotogravure paper mill with pulp wood, the



1918 To color the Tribune's propaganda, the Tribune established offices in Paris, shown above, and in other world capitals. It introduced the practice of printing daily

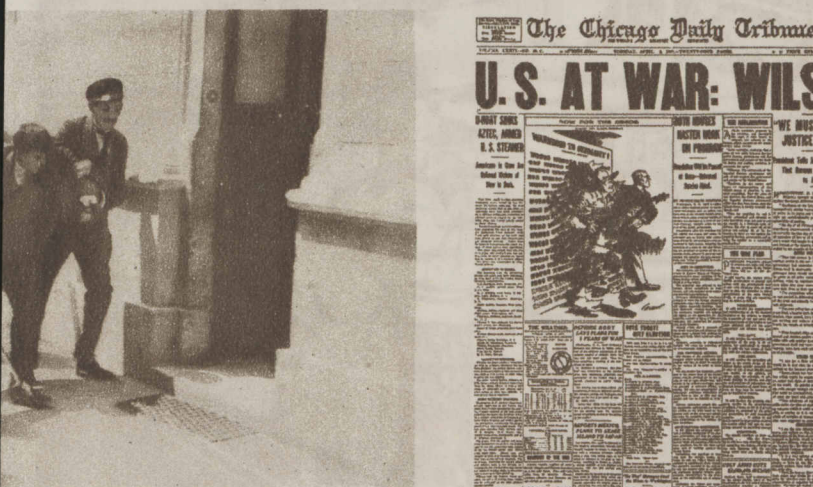
WITH THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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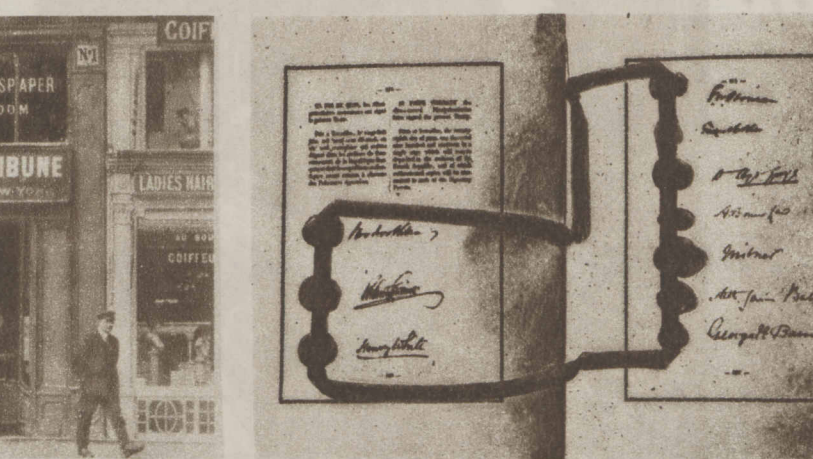
—Chicago Tribune



1912 The Tribune began to convert pulp wood into paper in its own mill at Thorold on the Welland Canal. Remedial laws were passed as a result of the Tribune's drives against loan sharks, clairvoyants and medical quacks. The Tribune issued its stringent financial advertising code, the first ever formulated by a newspaper. It inaugurated the "Friend in Need."



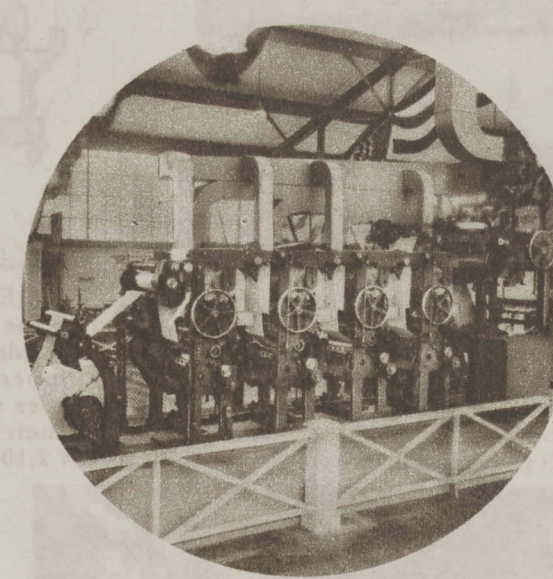
1917 A total of 268 Tribune men joined their country's forces. The Tribune started its "A. E. F." edition in Paris. In Chicago it initiated the "Silver Skates Derby."



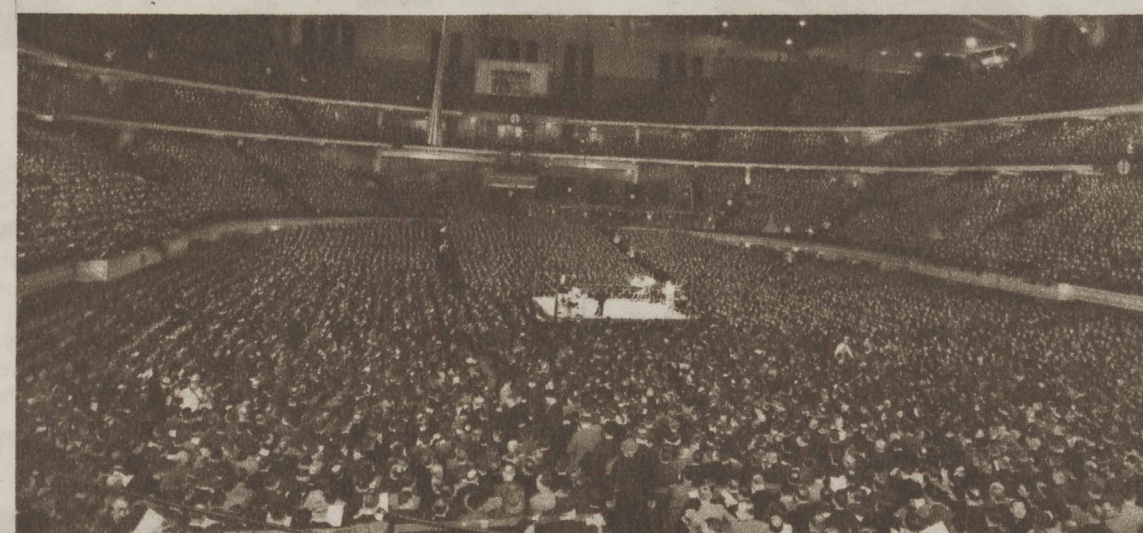
1919 The Tribune presented to the U. S. Senate the first copy of the Versailles Peace Treaty to be seen by that body; founded the "New York Daily News"; put into effect a program providing employees with pensions, bonuses, insurance and other benefits.



1921 Preliminary parleys arranged by the Tribune London correspondent led to the Anglo Irish Treaty that ended seven hundred years of armed strife and removed British troops from the Irish Free State.



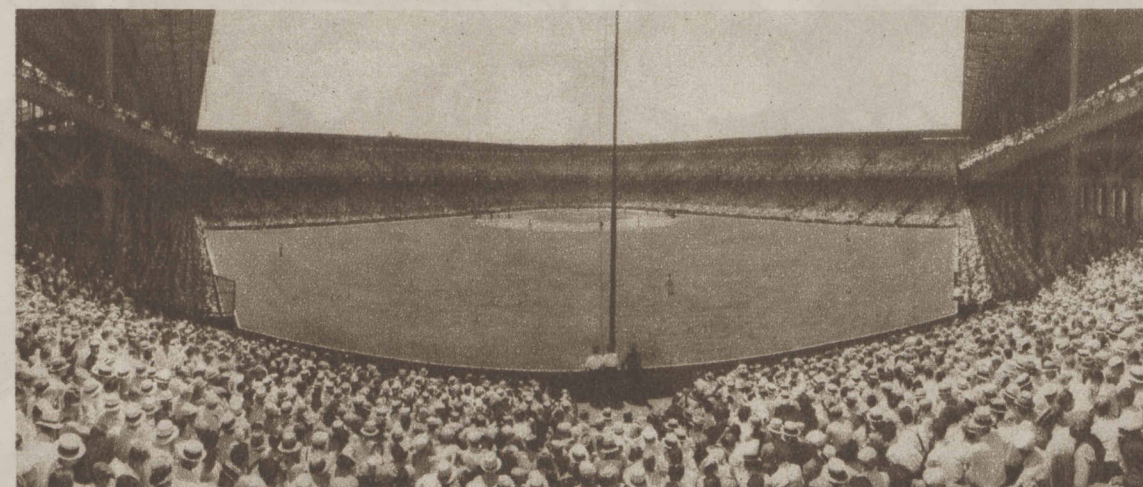
1922 "Coloroto," developed by the Tribune on the small experimental press shown above, became a regular Sunday Tribune feature. A back page of news photos became a regular daily feature.



1928 To encourage clean sports, the Tribune began the Golden Gloves Tournament, America's greatest amateur boxing contest. Attendance at all the Chicago bouts exceeded 30,000 with all profits going to charity. To provide crime fighters with a new weapon, the Tribune, at a cost of \$40,000, installed Chicago's first police radio system.



1930 Coming to raise their own voices in community singing, as well as to enjoy a program offered by crack bands, orchestras, choirs, famous soloists and dancers, over 100,000 persons jammed Soldiers' Field for the Tribune's first annual Chicagoland Music Festival. A Tribune man was the only correspondent at the coronation of Afghanistan's king.



1933 More than 49,000 fans packed Comiskey Park to see stars of the American and National baseball leagues in game arranged by the Tribune. Despite world-wide depression, the Tribune ordered new high speed presses, costing \$1,250,000; increased color comics to twenty or more each Sunday. A Tribune editorial inspired "streamline" railroad era.



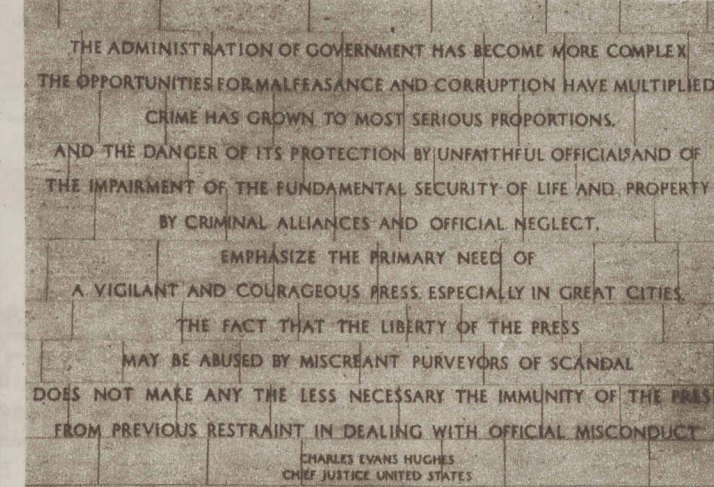
1934 The Tribune Experimental Farm began operations to aid farmers improve production and increase income. 80,000 persons attended the Tribune's first annual football game between College All Stars and a professional team. The Tribune held its first Woman Congress.



1935 Four weeks after a Tribune editorial suggested the action, the coastguard steamer Escanaba advanced the opening of the Great Lakes shipping season by smashing a channel through the frozen straits of Mackinac. Three Tribune articles inspired a nation wide drive against syphilis.



1924 The Public Service Office opened to aid veterans file bonus applications. The Illinois Supreme Court decided for the Tribune in the \$10,000,000 libel suit brought by the city of Chicago in 1921. Designed by a prize winner in Tribune's \$100,000 international competition, Tribune Tower was completed.



1931 An historic victory for the freedom of the press was won when the U. S. Supreme Court, reviewing a case fought by the Tribune through the state court, declared unconstitutional the Minnesota "gag" law which had suppressed a small weekly for exposing political corruption.



1932 Chicago got its first news of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping from the Tribune. Newspapers subscribing to the Chicago Tribune Press Service scored similar scoops in cities all over the country. The Tribune began printing in three colors on newsprint paper; scooped the world on the fall of the Laval cabinet of France.



1936 The above mural picturing historic episodes in man's struggle for the right to freedom of utterance was hung in the lobby of Tribune Tower. Four color printing on newsprint was introduced. At the burial of King George V, the Tribune correspondent was elected to represent the American press at rites inside the Royal chapel.

Thus through the years the Chicago Tribune in numerous ways and on many occasions contributed to the social, economic and political welfare of Chicago and the United States, and perpetuated the resolve of its founders to print the news—completely and without compromise.