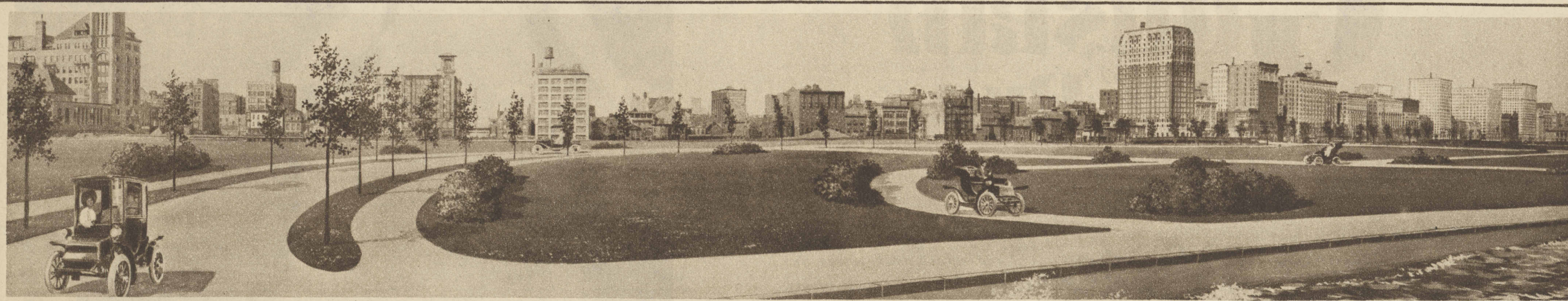




THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHICAGO presents today the city's 1929 skyline, with myriad lights gleaming from stately towers helping turn night into day. Easily recognizable are some of the buildings that depict the phenomenal growth of the fourth largest city in the world. Tribune Tower and the new Medinah club building loom up at the extreme right. (Tribune photograph.)



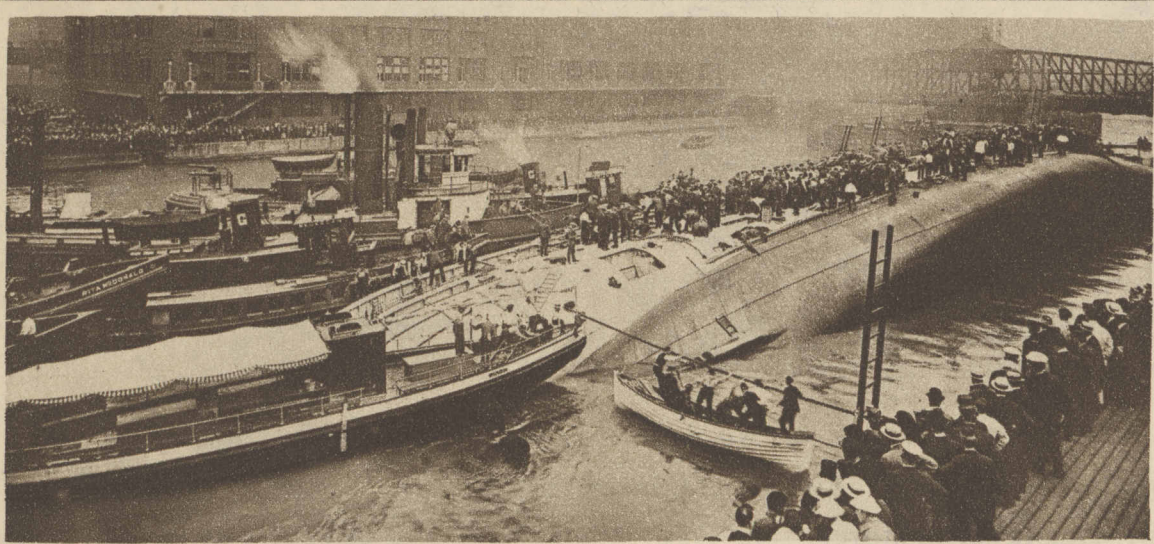
GRANT PARK AND MICHIGAN AVENUE as they looked early in the twentieth century, when horseless carriages were still new and skyscrapers were just beginning to reach to the clouds.

(Courtesy of the Chicago Historical society; copyright by Max Rigot.)



THE FOCUS OF ALL EYES in many political crises has been Chicago's Coliseum. William Howard Taft was nominated for the presidency there in 1908, and again in 1912; Charles Evans Hughes was chosen there in 1916; and Warren G. Harding was started for the presidency there in 1920. The climax came in 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt and his followers bolted the convention. You see the crowd outside during the height of that 1912 excitement.

(Tribune photograph.)



THE EASTLAND DISASTER, on Saturday morning, July 24, 1915, offered another of the saddest chapters in Chicago's history. Eight hundred and twelve persons were drowned when the holiday excursion boat tipped over in the Chicago river, near the Clark street bridge. The picture was taken as the rescuers were trying to get to the victims.

(Photograph courtesy of Chicago Historical society.)



SOLDIERS' FIELD in Grant park saw some of the most tremendous gatherings in the city's history during the Eucharistic congress of June 20-25, 1926. It was estimated that more than one million visitors came for the twenty-eighth international conclave of the Roman Catholic church. A part of the throng is shown at the stadium in Soldiers' field.

(Photograph copyright by Kaufmann & Fabry.)



THE IROQUOIS FIRE, on December 30, 1903, was the city's greatest tragedy since the fire of 1871. The interior of the theater was gutted, and 575 persons were killed in a frenzied effort to escape. Depicted above are the ruins of a corner of the stage, two boxes, and the orchestra seats.

(Tribune photograph.)



LOOKING NORTH ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, the aerial camera tells the story of Chicago's epochal progress. Here is concentrated one of the greatest groups of architectural monuments to be found anywhere on the globe. Year by year the spires and pinnacles push upward to crowd the sky.

(Photograph copyright by Chicago Aerial Survey Co.)



TRIBUNE TOWER, formally opened on July 6, 1925, was built at a cost of \$8,500,000, and houses 4,000 tenants. The tower, with its Gothic beauty of form, came into being after a \$100,000 competition, participated in by 300 of the foremost architects of the world. Probably no other building has had such a pronounced influence on the architecture of Chicago.

(Tribune photograph.)