

# The Graphic Laboratory of Popular Science

● This is the first of a series of articles describing the architectural and mechanical wonders of Tribune Square. Three articles on the processes involved in publishing The Tribune already have appeared in the Graphic Section.

## Tribune Tower—A Thing of Beauty and of Marvels

**I**MPRESSIVE in its Gothic grandeur, massively tall, serene, majestic, and buttressed to withstand the elements for no one knows how far into the future, Tribune Tower stands a lofty landmark over and as a part of Tribune Square, the home of the world's greatest newspaper.

From the bases of its sixty giant caissons, reaching down 125 feet to bedrock, to the apex of its delicately wrought crown, 456 feet above Michigan avenue, it is a marvel of architectural engineering. And in appearance it is admitted by all to be a wonder of architectural beauty.

Virtually every one in Chicago and thousands upon thousands elsewhere are familiar with this great gray tower of thirty-six stories, with its artistry of classic design and its portrayal in imperishable stone of character and strength. What visitor to Chicago does not look forward to glimpsing Tribune Tower through the canyon of Michigan avenue buildings or from across the river in Wacker drive, to the south and west?

Tribune Tower is famous as a structure to be viewed for its exterior beauty. Among the thousands who have examined its interior it is equally famous as the mechanical marvel of the age. Combined with the seven-story newspaper plant which it adjoins and with the entire basic structure of Tribune Square, including the W-G-N radio studio building, it is as much a mechan-

famous and cogent lines, including those of the first amendment to the national constitution. Among those quoted in this everlasting manner are St. John, Euripides, Junius, Daniel Webster, Patrick Henry, the Presidents Madison and Jefferson, Chief Justice Hughes, and Joseph Medill, who for many years was the guiding genius of The Tribune.

In black letters in the floor of the lobby is a quotation from the great eighteenth-century English writer and critic, John Ruskin, which epitomizes the spirit upon which Tribune Tower was built. The passage reads:

*Therefore when we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it be not for the present delight, nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, "See! this our fathers did for us."*

This tower, which, as the above quotation discloses, was built with the idea of permanency in the minds of the builders, is the eighth home of The Tribune, counting as one it and the other structures in Tribune Square.

The first home of The Tribune consisted of one room in an old building at Lake and La Salle streets. That was in 1847. Two years later The Tribune moved to more commodious quarters in a room over Gray's grocery at Lake and Clark streets. Another year and another move—this time to a building at what then was 173 Lake street. In 1852 The Tribune occupied its fourth home, in Clark street between Lake and Randolph, on a site now covered by the Ashland block. This was a three-story building which for a time adequately took care of the newspaper's growth.

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In 1869, four years after the close of the Civil war, The Tribune was installed in the first building of its own construction, a four-story structure at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. In 1871 came the great fire. The Tribune was burned out but not in the least discouraged. It missed only two issues of its newspaper, those of Oct. 9 and 10, moved into temporary quarters in Canal street, and began rebuilding on the Dearborn-Madison site almost immediately. The new structure was of five stories.

The arrival of the twentieth century found this building, which in the seventies seemed so large and fine, thoroughly inadequate. A seventeen-story skyscraper home was completed in 1902 on the site of the two preceding buildings. This is the building in which The Tribune's downtown public service office is located. When this tall structure was put into service as a newspaper plant thirty-six years ago it was thought that the future of The Tribune had been taken care of for generations to come, but before fifteen years had passed the newspaper had outgrown this home. It needed more spacious quarters, more room for expansion. And so came about the erection of the present newspaper plant part of Tribune Square, a seven-story structure, 100 feet wide and 167 feet long. This was in 1920, and only four years later the paper again had outgrown its quarters. Improvement of still more of Tribune Square became necessary. The result was Tribune Tower.

It was decided to hold an architectural competition open only to licensed architects for a design for the most beautiful office building in the world, to be erected in front of and adjoining the newspaper plant proper on a space 100 feet wide and 135 feet long, the building to face on Michigan avenue at number 435 North.

Three grand prizes were offered as an inducement to architects and in order to obtain the very best designs. The first

## Mostly About Dogs

By BOB BECKER

### Making Life Merry for Gift Pup

**T**HERE are thousands of new Christmas puppies in homes all over the country today. All dog owners who have raised pets in their homes realize how much fun and companionship a dog can give a growing child. At the same time experienced dog owners feel that children and grownups who have never had a dog must be warned about their responsibility in raising a puppy which is perhaps bewildered by its new surroundings.

A healthy puppy which is properly fed and cared for may be expected to be a pal to its young master or mistress for eight, ten, or more years. For those who have had little or no experience in raising a dog here are some tips:

1. Don't let the children maul the puppy or handle it roughly. A pup which has just been brought from a kennel probably has played only with its litter mates, so it has a lot to learn about its new playmates. Most puppies like to play games with children, but until the pup feels at home it's a good idea not to manhandle it.

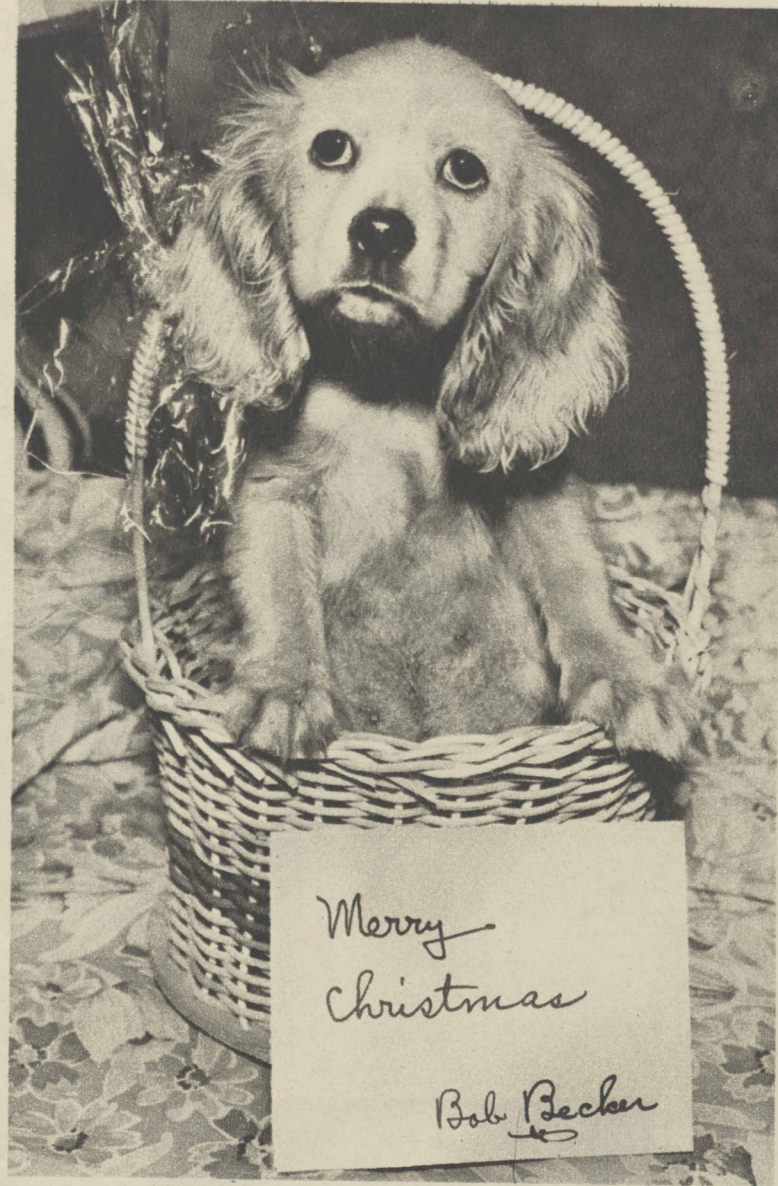
2. A puppy may be shy and bewildered by all the Christmas activity, so don't frighten him more by slamming doors or blowing horns in his ears. Remember that the surroundings are all new to him; he never saw a swinging door, a Christmas tree, or a group of children in a home. And the slippery floors in your home aren't at all like the sawdust floors he is used to.

Watch out that he doesn't get hurt or frightened by a swinging door.

3. Don't tease your puppy.

4. Don't forget that a puppy under ten weeks of age needs four

meals a day, including milk, cooked cereal with milk, some well made canned meat food, softened broken dog biscuits, slightly cooked ground beef, cooked tomatoes, tomato juice, and other approved puppy foods. A puppy between the ages of ten weeks and six months should have three meals a day, including foods listed above. If you are in doubt



about the feeding of your puppy, consult a veterinarian or the person from whom you bought the puppy. Or, better still, get a booklet which gives the details of feeding and caring for a puppy.

5. Don't be surprised if your puppy whines the first few nights he is in your home. That's because he's homesick, maybe a little scared, and he misses his old kennel mates. He'll get over it.

6. See your veterinarian at the first opportunity about such important subjects as immunization against distemper, worming, etc.

7. Don't take the advice of well-meaning friends about the care of your puppy. There is too much misinformation and superstition prevalent. See your veterinarian.

8. Don't expect a puppy to have perfect house manners until you have trained him to do what he should. This takes a little time. Above all, don't be too harsh with a young puppy which has made a mistake in the home. You can break his spirit and ruin him as a pet

by bearing down too hard at first. Remember two very important words in house-breaking your puppy—patience and understanding.

("The Dog Book," a 94-page illustrated handbook on raising dogs, published by this department, gives complete instructions on house-breaking and

other important points in rearing a puppy. It is sold by the Tribune public service office, 1 South Dearborn street, for 30 cents.)

9. Don't put your puppy into your car and take him for a ride during the first few days. He may get car sick. When you do take him out, make it a short ride at first. Another "don't" that will help the puppy is this: Don't put a collar and leash on an eight-week-old puppy and walk him on the street for any distance. It will tire him very quickly, and like as not he won't walk on a leash anyway.



TRIBUNE SQUARE  
(Tribune photos.)

ical wonder as any institution can be—even an institution that bears no responsibility of printing news.

In the Tribune Square newspaper home—tower, plant, and all—are 1,905 electric motors, ranging up to 150 horsepower; approximately 1,200 miles of electric wires, 18,000 electric lamps, and countless ingenious machines, many invented and designed by Tribune men. But before entering into a discussion of these mechanical wonders let us consider the superbly artistic features of the tower part of this newspaper home, from the observatory of which, 456 feet above Michigan avenue, the city and suburbs for miles around can be seen on a clear day.

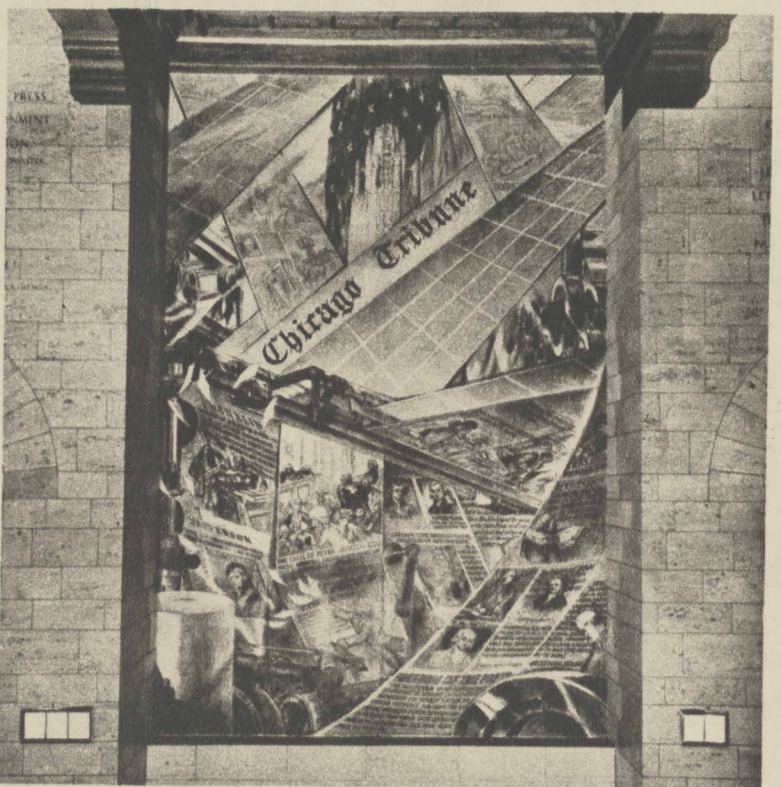
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Let us note the imposing entrance to the tower from Michigan avenue, over which is a delicately carved screen of stone called the "Tree of Life," its symbolic figures being those of Aesop's celebrated fables and in harmony with the grotesques and other ornamentation employed to adorn the fourth and fifth floor levels of the building.

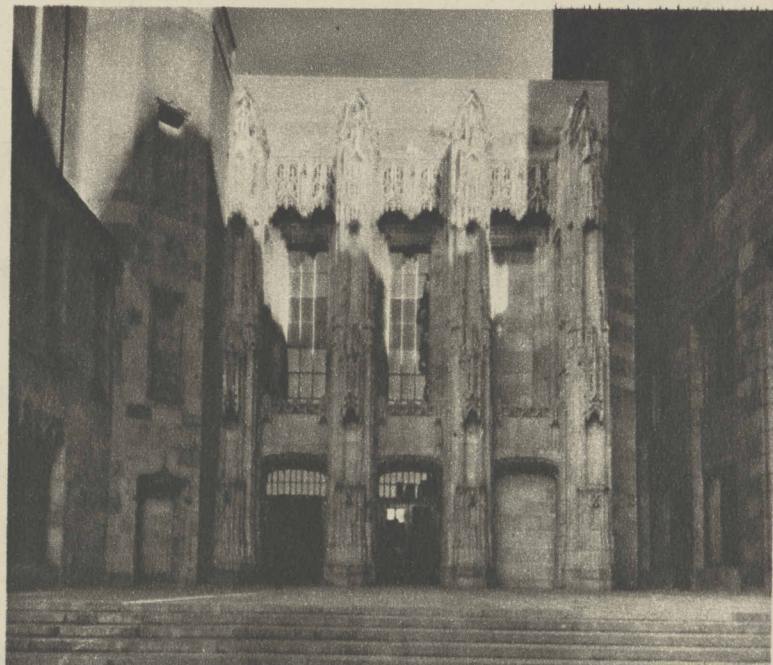
Let us pause before the façade of the building to give attention to the historic stones embedded in its surface. There are more than thirty of these stones in the walls of Tribune Tower, each identified in letters carved beneath or at one side. From the world's most famous structures have come these stones—from the Taj Mahal in India, from the Great Wall of China,

from Hamlet's castle in Denmark, from old Fort Santiago at Manila, from near and far all over the globe have been collected these historic rock fragments to stud the surface of this notable tower. On the W-G-N studio building, which stands by the side of the tower, are other similarly historic stones.

When one passes through the front entrance of the tower into the lobby his attention is immediately drawn to the striking mural which adorns the east wall just opposite the entrance.



The famous "Freedom of the Press" mural on the east wall of Tribune Tower lobby. It was designed by Mrs. Clara Fargo Thomas.



Facade at east end of W-G-N court, between Tower and studio building.

prize was \$50,000, the second \$20,000, and the third \$10,000. In addition ten architects of national reputation were invited to compete and given \$2,000 apiece for their designs, irrespective of prize money. So intense was the competition for the grand prizes that 285 entries were received, 170 from America and the remainder from twenty-two foreign countries. Submitted anonymously, these designs were studied by a jury of awards which voted unanimously the first prize to John Mead Howells and Raymond M. Hood of New York. It was their designs after which Tribune Tower was built.

Second prize winner was Eliel Saarinen of Finland (now of the United States), and third prize

winner was the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Roche, now Holabird & Root.

The winning architects adhered to a readily understood principle in designing Tribune Tower. Its lower part, because it would be seen at close range, had to be artistically ornamented. Its crown, because it would be observed by countless thou-

sands from varying distances, had to present a pleasing appearance—a beautiful silhouette. Its two extremes had to be tied together with harmonious lines. Thus were provided in its design the many corbels that stand out from its exterior walls, and those giant flying buttresses, seven stories high, that adorn the upper part of the tower.

Future plans contemplate an improvement of all of Tribune Square in a manner in harmony with the existing tower—with a building or group of buildings of the same general architecture as the tower. What the final development will be will depend upon conditions and needs at the time the new construction is undertaken. So far as can be visualized at present the tower will be the nucleus of any group to be erected in the future.

Completed in 1925, Tribune Tower was, and still is, a remarkable contribution to American architecture. What a few perhaps do not know, however, is that it is as much a mechanical as an architectural wonder.

● Next Sunday the electrical and air conditioning equipment of The Tribune will be discussed in this department.

● For attractive offers of dogs, turn to the Dogs, Cats, Birds, and Pets columns in the want ad section of today's Tribune.

