

Crime Detection

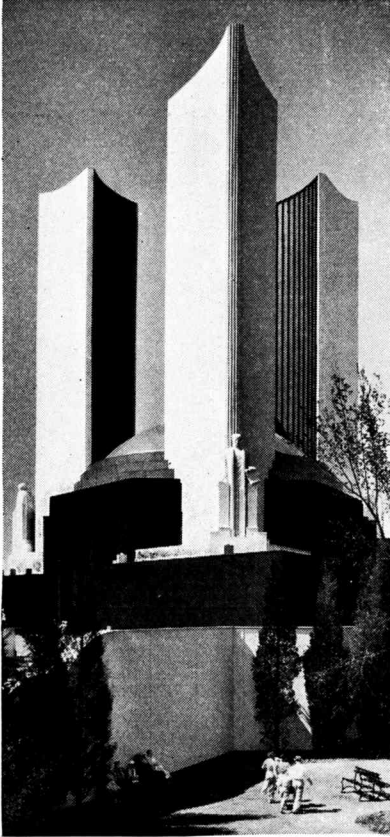
Finger-printing is a leading feature of the exhibit of the Bureau of Investigation—American equivalent of Scotland Yard. Apparatus used by the expert is shown. Changing figures like those on a giant speedometer show finger prints being added to the files in Wash-

ington at an average rate of 2,200 daily. An expert from the department is taking finger prints at a desk.

Opium layouts, pipes, scales, lamps and the ingenious ways dope peddlers and addicts have of concealing the drug are shown by the Bureau of Narcotics.

How animals and birds carry diseases to humanity is shown by the Public Health Service. Rats — endemic typhus fever; parrots — psittacosis; rabbits, woodchucks, chipmunks, grouse — Rocky Mountain spotted fever; these are some of the offenders.

A modern 140-ton coin press, stamping every kind of coin issued by the U. S., is shown by the Bureau of the Mint, in comparison with a hand screw press used to make our first coins. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing exhibits the old hand press and the modern electrical unit which prints money, securities and stamps.



U. S. Government Building Towers

United States Navy

Sea power, decisive factor in wars from the time of the Greeks, is keynote of the Navy exhibit, given in a series of moving charts.

A fleet of ship models showing the development of our navy, is led by the Bonhomme Richard, in which John Paul Jones took the Serapis. The U. S. S. Constitution is next, followed by the Hartford, flagship of Admiral Farragut, the Monitor and the Chicago of 1883, first cruiser of the new steel navy. Models of the modern types of cruiser, destroyer, submarine, airplane carrier and battleship are in the parade.

Transparent photographs and moving pictures show battle practice and airplane maneuvers, life of cadets at Annapolis, and the training of Navy recruits.

Commanding items of the Marine Corps exhibit are a stand of flags famous in the annals of the corps and a case of citations received by the Marines during the Great War.

Marine Corps operations around the world are shown by a relief map and moving pictures showing the Marines at their job in Haiti, China, Nicaragua, Cuba and other scenes of action.

A diorama of a typical seaport in the Lighthouse Service exhibit shows the navigational aids in use by day and night. A series of lighthouse lenses includes the earliest type of bullseye lense, and the latest type Fresnel lense with its concentric prisms.

Lights turned on and off by photo-electric cells mark the highest efficiency of the light beacon, but we are shown a still greater advance—radio beacons by which under any conditions of light, darkness or fog the shipmaster can get his exact position.

Counting the Population

At the Census Bureau space we see just what the population of the United States is at the moment we are standing there. It is registered on a giant dial which shows one added every thirty-seven seconds. There is a birth every fourteen seconds and a death every twenty-three seconds. One immigrant arrives every fourteen minutes and one emigrant leaves the country every five minutes.

A flowing stream, stocked with fish, is in the back of the Fisheries Bureau exhibit. At either end of the stream are devices enabling fish to get over dams to spawn in a stream's head waters.

A museum of working models that inventors have submitted to the Patent Office includes models of reapers, harvesters, potato diggers, a railroad locomotive—date July 29, 1837, cannon and machine guns.

Among framed copies of patents issued are "T. A. Edison, No. 200,521, Feb. 19, 1878, Phonograph, or Speaking Machine." "T. A. Edison, No. 223,898, Jan. 27, 1880, Electric Lamp."

With paintings, motion pictures and working models the Bureau of Mines demonstrates its work in making mining safer and more efficient.

Safety at sea is the theme of the exhibit of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. Life preservers, fire extinguishers and model life boats are shown.

Charts, pictures and maps in the exhibit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show how economic data are collected and interpreted for the benefit of American business.

Guiding Aerial Traffic

Keeping a flying course by radio beam signals is illustrated in the Department of Commerce aeronautics exhibit. The visitor may



On the Stairs of the U. S. Building

manipulate a model plane on a theoretical air lane.

A revolving airways beacon of 1,900,000 candlepower swings its overpowering ray. Weather reports are continually coming in on a teletypewriter. There are two cases of model planes.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey illustrates its work by a diorama of a harbor in which the Survey is carrying on fifteen different charting operations.

At the end of the last hall we find the Bureau of Standards. Here are operations of interest to everybody. Different types of sole leather are tested for wear resistance against a revolving grindstone. Paint is tested for resistance to deterioration caused by water and light. Two model automobiles, mounted in a wind tunnel, demonstrate the amount of power wasted in overcoming wind resistance.

STATES BUILDING

STATES BUILDING. This great quadrangle, enclosing the Court of States, composes a series of exhibit halls in which are seen the exhibits which various states of the United States have sent to the Exposition. Also in the quadrangle is the exhibit of the Republic of Greece and a French exhibit.

The Court of States is the scene of outdoor meetings, band concerts and ceremonies.

Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and the city of Chicago are in the states' exhibits in which the displays of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included.



In the Florida Exhibit

ARIZONA

An adobe trading post, typical of the old Southwest, is the dominating feature of the Arizona exhibit. Here, against a background of rugs, pottery and baskets, novelties of copper and silver, petrified wood and cactus curios, Indian craftsmen are seen at work. A silver-smith hammers his metal into a setting for a blue turquoise. A potter moulds his clay into bowls and vases. A rug maker and a basket weaver demonstrate their skill, and a real singing cowboy completes the picture.

Burnished copper ceiling shows Arizona's principal mineral. An eight-foot band of the same material circles the walls. In this band are set 36 transparencies of the scenic beauties of the state. On the upper portions of the walls are seven murals portraying Arizona's history, painted by Lon Megargee.

Outside, at the rear of the exhibit hall, is a desert garden, where 36 varieties of cactus may be seen growing in a desert setting.

CALIFORNIA

"Redwood Grove," center of the California exhibit, is approached through a twelve-foot arch through a redwood log. Between the redwood trunks of the grove are murals of California history and dioramas of summer and winter sports.

Through another redwood trunk you go into the Spanish court where twenty-eight foot windows of one of the buildings reveal a diorama of Los Angeles. An amazing display of fruit is in the foreground.

A little further on is another huge diorama—of San Francisco, showing the Golden Gate and Oakland bridges. The redwood and the pine associations have halls showing uses of their woods. In every available space is a diorama or an exhibit of fruit products.



In The Court of States

FLORIDA

A Spanish court is here, its blue sky crossed by a flight of white ibis.

Dioramas of scenic spots, 15th century cannon, mission bells, treasure chests and barnacle incrustated anchor from St. Augustine lead to a display of strange fruits. Papaya, like cantaloupe except that papayas grow on trees; Chinese star fruit, with shiny pink shells like shrimp; mangoes; white separte, like crab apples; avocados and long green and white striped Chinese squash.

In a garden adjoining the indoor exhibit are dozens of different kinds of palms; lilies float on a lily pool; orchids grow on old trees and stumps just as they do in the Everglades. A pair of tame pink ibis are allowed the run of the garden.

With the better known citrus fruits: grapefruit, oranges, lemons and limes, is seen the calamondin, which is about the size of a lime, has a skin like a tangerine and is more acid than a lemon.

GEORGIA

Mocking birds singing amid the pink blossoms of a Georgia peach orchard greet the visitor to the exhibit of this state. From the rear, in a realistic cotton field, a quartette of darkies is heard singing old negro spirituals.

The first gold mined and minted in the United States is part of an exhibit of marbles, clays and minerals. A display of farm products includes a gigantic stalk of cotton, containing 710 perfect bolls.

University of Georgia, Wesleyan College, the Georgia School of Technology and the Martha Berry school for mountain boys and girls cooperate in an educational exhibit.

Paintings of Warm Springs show the home of President Roosevelt and the patients' pool. Other exhibits include a display of wild turkeys and other game, models of the Indian mounds at Macon, demonstrations of paper-making from Georgia pines and a display of textiles and other manufactured products of the state.

ILLINOIS

Illinois has taken one of the large halls and entrances for a display of mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, as well as its less commercial activities in the fields of public welfare and education.

Exhibits of the University of Illinois occupy a large part of the space. A model of the university has for background a group of renderings and plans from the university's school of architecture. The school of engineering and the mathematical and chemical departments are represented, along with some of the less technical phases of university life.

MISSOURI

The Missouri exhibit is set in a grove of slender tree trunks that go up to the two-story ceiling on which leaves are painted. The old times are brought back by a few sections of old "worm fence" beside a running stream. Near it is a Taney County pioneer log cabin.

Painting of a simple cabin illustrates Missouri's first settlement in 1700. The first state capitol at Jefferson City is background for a river-front scene of slaves, overseers and merchants.

Behind an antlered stag are views of woods and parks and a poster giving the game laws. A cavern with authentic stalactite and stalagmite formations is part of an exhibit of minerals and mining.

Bronze figures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn adorn a niche devoted to Mark Twain. A portrait of Eugene Field, born in St. Louis in 1850, hangs above a stanza from "Little Boy Blue." A bust of Dr. A. T. Sill, who founded osteopathy at Kirksville, is shown.

Work of the Mississippi Valley Committee:

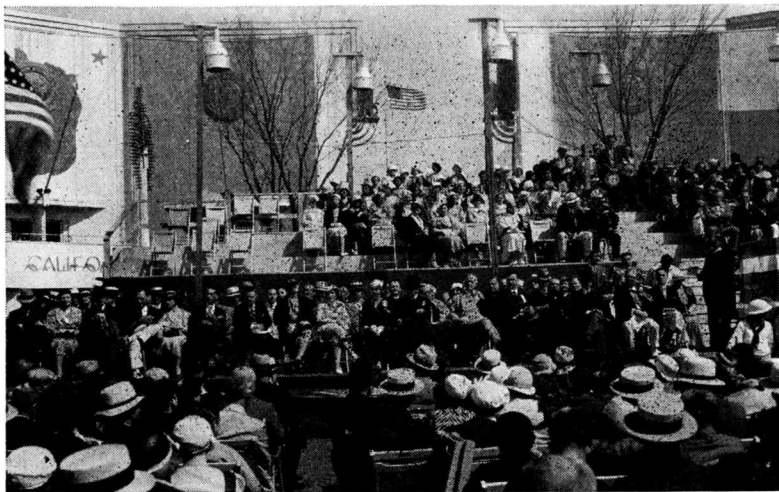
Work of the Mississippi Valley Committee is shown in an exhibit sponsored by the Department of the Interior of the U. S. Government.

NEW MEXICO

A crude adobe dwelling, typical Pueblo Indian adobe, is at one side of the New Mexico exhibit hall. At one end of the house a tapaste—overhead hay rack—shelters an old Spanish wagon with wooden wheels, a wooden plow, ox yoke and other crude implements.

Inside, a Navajo woman weaves rugs on a hand loom; a Pueblo woman fashions pottery, and a Navajo silversmith moulds the metal with his crude tools.

A two-story modern dwelling at the end of the hall shows how



A Meeting in the Court of States

architects have made use of the Pueblo style of building. In a natural display of lava-rock, potash deposits and white sands, cacti, chimisa brush and bunch grass are growing.

On the floor in the center of the hall a Navajo sand painter dribbles the naturally colored sands through his fingers to create Indian pictures. There is a display of prehistoric Indian relics and of swords, side arms and spurs worn by the Spanish conquistadors.

OHIO

The state's history is the subject of the Ohio exhibit. The entrance and hall are surrounded with mural paintings and you may study them seated at ease on long walnut settles.

On the back of each settle, in front and behind, is lettered a terse paragraph from Ohio's story. La Salle took possession in the name of France in 1682. Celeron de Bienville buried six lead plates declaring "renewal of possession" along the Ohio and Miami rivers in 1749. The Underground Railroad. Simon Kenton forced six times to run the gauntlet by the Indians.

U. S. Grant was born near Sandusky, O. Six other Ohio presidents whose busts look down on you went to the White House from this state. They are James A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William Howard Taft and Warren G. Harding.

OREGON

Scenic beauties of the Columbia River Highway are a background of the Oregon exhibit. The state's great lumber and fisheries industries and its fruit production are shown in a series of displays and

mural decorations which stress the appeal of Oregon to the tourist traveler, the homeseeker and the investor.

PUERTO RICO

Native palms separate the government and commercial exhibits in hall occupied by Puerto Rico, which is decorated in Spanish style. In the governmental section the agricultural progress of the island is shown by exhibits of sugar cane, tobacco, coffee and native fruits and vegetables. Educational progress and the development of sanitation and disease control are illustrated. The construction of roads, power plants, public buildings and communications under government supervision is shown.

Cigar makers demonstrate the manufacture of Puerto Rican cigars amid a display of linen suits, straw hats, citrus fruits, mahogany furniture, baskets, pottery and other native products. Lingerie and table linens display the fine needlework and drawn work for which Puerto Rican women are famed.

*Native coffee and fresh cocoanut milk are served by Puerto Rican girls. A native orchestra will play native tunes.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Across the rear of the South Dakota exhibit a cyclorama takes us on a swift trip about the state. Peaceful farm and water scenes are in contrast with the rugged scenery of the Bad Lands and the Black Hills.

South Dakota's mining activities are represented by a 12-foot slab of polished marble and a display of minerals and semi-precious stones. Early-day placer mining is shown by a diorama.

A model of Mount Rushmore shows the progress of the work on the gigantic memorial that Gutzon Borglum is carving into the mountain side. Sportsmen will be interested in the extensive exhibit of heads of deer, mountain sheep, buffalo, elk, and antelope. Game birds and fish are displayed and buffalo and animal hides are tacked to the walls.

TENNESSEE

Smoky Mountain and other scenes of beauty and grandeur in Eastern Tennessee are shown in the state's picturesque exhibit. Of great interest at this time is the development shown as the result of the operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority in its power projects, new communities and creation of a new industrial and agricultural region.

WASHINGTON

The Washington exhibit is devoted largely to a display of the state's many natural attractions.

A specially lighted diorama of Rainier National Park, showing Emmons Glacier, largest in the United States, is a prominent feature.

Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Walla Walla, the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys are some of the subjects of murals done in enlarged colored photographs.

A relief map shows Puget Sound, the Olympic Peninsula and the Cascade Range. There is a model of the Grand Coulee Dam in the Columbia River Canyon, first unit of a 2,000,000 horse-power project on which the government is spending \$63,000,000.

A fir timber 28 feet long, 3½ feet wide and 2½ feet high is displayed in an exhibit of Washington's most important industry, lumber. Specimens of ores illustrate the mineral wealth of the state.

WEST VIRGINIA

All wood-panelled in woods grown in the state is the West Virginia hall. The floor is red oak. Lower half of the walls is dark walnut and upper half Butternut or white-walnut. The ceiling is maple and chestnut. Dioramas show the scenic beauties of the Blue Ridge. First battle of the Revolutionary War, fought at what is now Point Pleasant, W. Va., in 1774, is a mural subject. Another is the first land battle of the Civil War at Philippi in 1861.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

A house made of cocoanut leaves is set in a tropical garden in the center of the Virgin Islands exhibit. Palm trees twenty feet high, pineapples and other native plants growing along the banks of a blue pool reproduce a typical island scene. Wall maps and mural paintings give further views of these Caribbean islands that are the latest additions to Uncle Sam's insular possessions.

The reed work for which the islands are noted is demonstrated by native girls who weave the reeds into mats and baskets as we watch. Linens and lingerie show the fine needle work of the native women. Cigars, rums and cordials and liqueurs are shown with an exhibit of juices of native fruits, the pineapple, wild orange and guanabana, which has a flavor somewhat like that of a peach or apricot. are displayed.

PAVILION FRANCAIS

In the Pavilion Francais are displayed the jewelry, cosmetics, textiles, laces, silks and other products of France.

French champagnes, wines and liqueurs are displayed in quantity and variety. There is an historical collection of French publications and a large exhibit of modern books and magazines.

Paintings by French masters are shown in a display that includes work of contemporary artists. There is a collection of tapestries and an exhibit of modern and antique furniture.

*Armenonville restaurant. Indoor and outdoor tables. Table d'hote and a la carte. Orchestra and dancing by guests, afternoon and evening. Floor shows occasionally. Minimum charge after 6 P. M.

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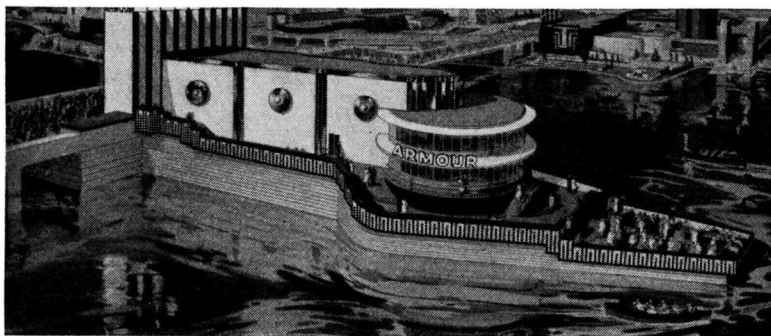
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The Armour Building

REPUBLIC OF GREECE

The story of a century of progress in Greece is the theme of the exhibit sponsored by the Republic of Greece. Paintings, statues, photographs, models and dioramas show the development of the country. The hall is decorated in classical fashion.

A commercial exhibit of Greek products includes silks, Grecian marbles, olives and olive oil, figs and raisins, brandies and wines, Greek tobaccos and cigarettes.

*Greek restaurant. Indoor and outdoor tables, table d'hote and a la carte service. Also grill and lunch counter. Orchestra, dancing by guests and floor show.

CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago Civic Center, official headquarters of the City of Chicago at the Exposition, is primarily a rest spot, equipped with comfortable chairs, and with attendants who will give information about Chicago. Historical pictures on the walls and movies of the work of the city in education, parks and playgrounds, health and other fields are the exhibits.

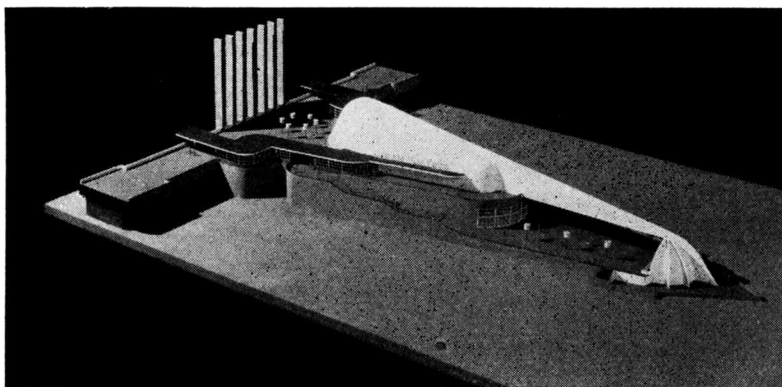
PARK EXHIBIT

Adjoining the lounge is an extensive exhibit of the handicraft activities carried on in the park centers of the Chicago Park System. Model airplanes and kites, ship models and other work of the juvenile and adult classes is displayed and there is a demonstration of how instruction is given.

*Walgreen Restaurant. Soda fountain, lunch counter and table service.

Note: At the time of going to press the list of exhibiting States was incomplete. Later edition will contain full list.

SOCIAL AGENCIES: Two cabins, one occupied by the Boys' Clubs of America; the other by the Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, YWCA and Girls' Clubs. Here are displayed samples of handiwork



Hiram Walker Exhibit and Canadian Club Cafe

and groups may be seen at work at indoor and outdoor activities.

EAST SKY RIDE TOWER. Island end of the Sky Ride. Observation platform and cars may be boarded here, the same as from the West Tower.

Army, Navy and Marine Corps Area

U. S. ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. Composite camp of details of 100 sailors, 100 marines and 100 infantrymen, an army and a marine band, and smaller details from other branches of the U. S. Military service are encamped here throughout the Exposition. They participate in parades, furnish escort for distinguished visitors and give frequent band concerts.

***SCHLITZ CALIFORNIA GARDEN.** Restaurant, a la carte. Indoor dining room and outdoor tables. Orchestra.

SCIENCE BRIDGE. Crossing the lagoon at 16th street.

ARMOUR EXHIBIT

ARMOUR: South from Science Bridge over the South Lagoon. The pier includes a circular restaurant, an open plaza and three large exhibit halls.

A large mechanical map in the center of the first hall of the building illustrates how Armour and Company products are distributed in the United States. In the second hall, exhibits of by-products show how residue materials, long considered waste, are utilized for many valuable products. Third hall is a home economics exhibit of the various kinds and uses of fresh and prepared meats. New processes in handling meat, particularly refrigeration, are shown. Giant murals cover the walls of each of the three halls.

At the south end of the building is the solarium restaurant with a view of the lagoon. Beyond the glass circle of the restaurant, an open plaza extends over the water, with chairs and benches and a boat landing.

*Restaurant features Armour products.

HIRAM WALKER EXHIBIT

WALKER EXHIBIT: Like a gigantic dragon fly resting on the surface of the water, this terraced pier extends northwest from the center of Science Bridge into the North Lagoon. Here is housed the display of Hiram Walker & Sons. Model of a modern distillery shows all the processes in whiskey manufacture from raw grain to packaged product. An historical display gives the history of this art.

***CANADIAN CLUB CAFE** occupies the first floor of the 350-foot pier with a brilliant modernistic restaurant, and dancing floor. Well known orchestras furnish music afternoon and evening for up-to-date floor shows and dancing by guests. Outdoor terraces above the lagoon have tables and chairs.

HALL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

HALL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Entrance to this building is appropriately at end of Science Bridge from the Hall of Science to the Island. Above the entrance you see four pylons decorated with symbolic figures inspired by Hindu mythology. Leo Friedlander is the sculptor. The figures from left to right represent: Fire, Light, Darkness and Storm.

The struggle of knowledge to bring order to social life is the theme of the exhibits in the Hall of Social Science.

"A City Dump" of the present day is an illustration of the records that civilizations leave for future ages. Here, in the cross section of the dump, you may see a horse-shoe, a high-boned corset, oil



West Entrance to the Hall of Social Science

lamps, an old typewriter, solid flatirons, cast-iron statuettes, high-buttoned women's shoes, a phonograph horn, an old Ford radiator, a broken cuspidor, old radio vacuum tubes.

A reproduction of a Cro-Magnon cave in France, with the drawings and carvings left on the walls by the cave men, shows a further-back record of early culture. Reproduction of three ages of Indian mound-builders in America is shown by a cross section from a mound with skeletons buried at different levels. A relief map of the United States shows different aboriginal ways of life.

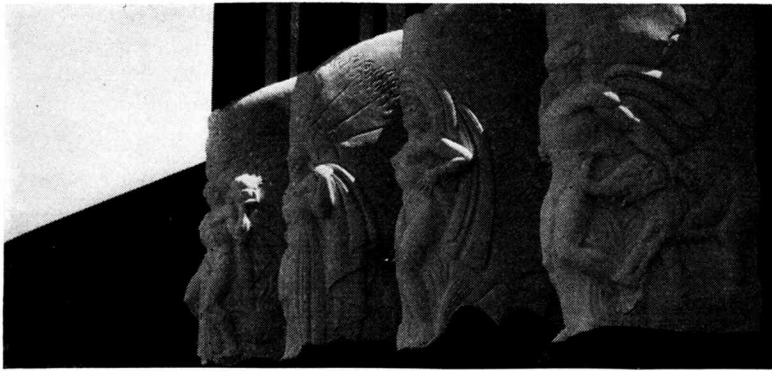
Development of intelligence is shown by an exhibit beginning with comparative skulls of great apes and primitive men. Growth studies of the brain show changes in its size and power. A mural painting shows the population increase in three racial groups and the chances of each in length of life.

Two American family groups show the transition from the home industries unit to the modern family. A long automobile in front of a de luxe apartment house is contrasted with a family group in a country door-yard. Children in an elaborate nursery are contrasted with a pioneer family in a log house. Empty fashionable church is contrasted with a full old-time meeting house. Crowded movie theatre with a kissing scene on the screen is contrasted with a simple home dance. We see steel mill laborers contrasted with a farm group at the barnyard chores.

In the education section comparative models show a log school house, a highly developed modern public school, an old-fashioned one-building academy and a modern university. Vocational education, special functions of the public school, technical training,



The "City Dump"



Sculptures Over North Entrance Hall of Social Science

athletics, and special teaching of crippled and handicapped children are shown in a series of transparencies. Statistics of the diffusion of education and of its cost and value complete the story.

A demonstration school, with pupils assigned from Chicago high schools and eighth grades will be given an eight weeks' course in social sciences. The afternoons will be devoted to field work in the Exposition. The school sessions will be broadcast daily over NBC.

Americanization results are depicted in dioramas. Progress of labor is shown by another series. We see the worker taking any job he can get, labor organization, strikes, women and children taking the men's places and finally the replacement of skilled hand-work by automatic machinery. President Roosevelt's "New Deal" is illustrated by a series of dramatic dioramas.

Use of the short ballot, to give closer control of elected representatives, is illustrated.

A statistical chart of 100 years of social legislation, copies of old inhuman laws and an illustrated community-planning map introduce exhibits of social work in which 98 organizations cooperated.

Pauperizing alms-giving is illustrated by an Elizabethan lord and his lady giving coins to a beggar at a church door. A more modern "Lady Bountiful" handing a basket of food to a starving family is next. Contrasting exhibits show modern case-work with the idea of preserving the worker's morale. Diorama of an old almshouse yard with children, aged paupers and insane cases herded together is background for an exhibit of scientific separation and humane care.

Work of the Red Cross, social settlements, adjustment of immigrants and the efforts of the Urban League for the welfare of negroes are shown. The abolition of crime-breeding slums, installation of

factory recreation grounds, clinics, visiting nurses, health education and hospital social service are illustrated.

The U. S. Department of Labor shows advance in legislation and other work for the welfare of employed women and children. Contrast of the old and modern farm home is shown by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Special research at the World's Fair to establish standards of the American type is being done by the Harvard Anthropometric Laboratory. Many thousands of visitors to the exhibit have been weighed, measured, tested and questioned. Electric card sorting machinery classifies the records almost instantaneously. You may stop and have your record taken.

Co-operative business, insurance, home-loans and philanthropies are shown by elaborate exhibits, moving pictures and dioramas. Lions International has a reception room.

College women are represented by the exhibits of Smith, Radcliffe and Monticello Colleges. The Women's College Board, representing Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Connecticut, Elmira, Goucher, Lake Erie, Milwaukee-Downer, Mills, Mt. Holyoke, Pembroke, Radcliffe, Randolph-Macon, Rockford, Simmons, Smith, Sweet Brier, Trinity, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells and Western colleges, has a reception room and information headquarters.



Entrance to Western Union Hall

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs maintains a reception lounge in which entertainments will be given.

An extensive series of commercial educational exhibits in the Social Science Section includes a book store and exhibits of publishers of encyclopedias, dictionaries, text books, general literature and children's libraries.

ELECTRICAL BUILDING

ELECTRICAL GROUP. Between the Hall of Social Science on the north and the Electrical Building on the south, stands Western Union Hall. The entire three-unit structure was designed by Raymond Hood.

Electrical development during the last century has made a vast change in the lives of men. Exhibits epitomize the story of a century of electrical progress.

WESTERN UNION HALL

WESTERN UNION HALL. Above the entrance, an heroic figure of Electrical Communication rises from a dynamo to symbolize the Conquest of Time and Space. Inside, the many exhibits turn this symbol to fact by demonstrating the world-wide spread of today's electrical communication.

Relics and reproductions of formerly used instruments lead us from the inventions of Henry in 1829, and Morse in 1835, through a century of telegraphic history to the high-speed landline and cable apparatus now in use. Other displays show the extent of telegraph and cable service around the globe.

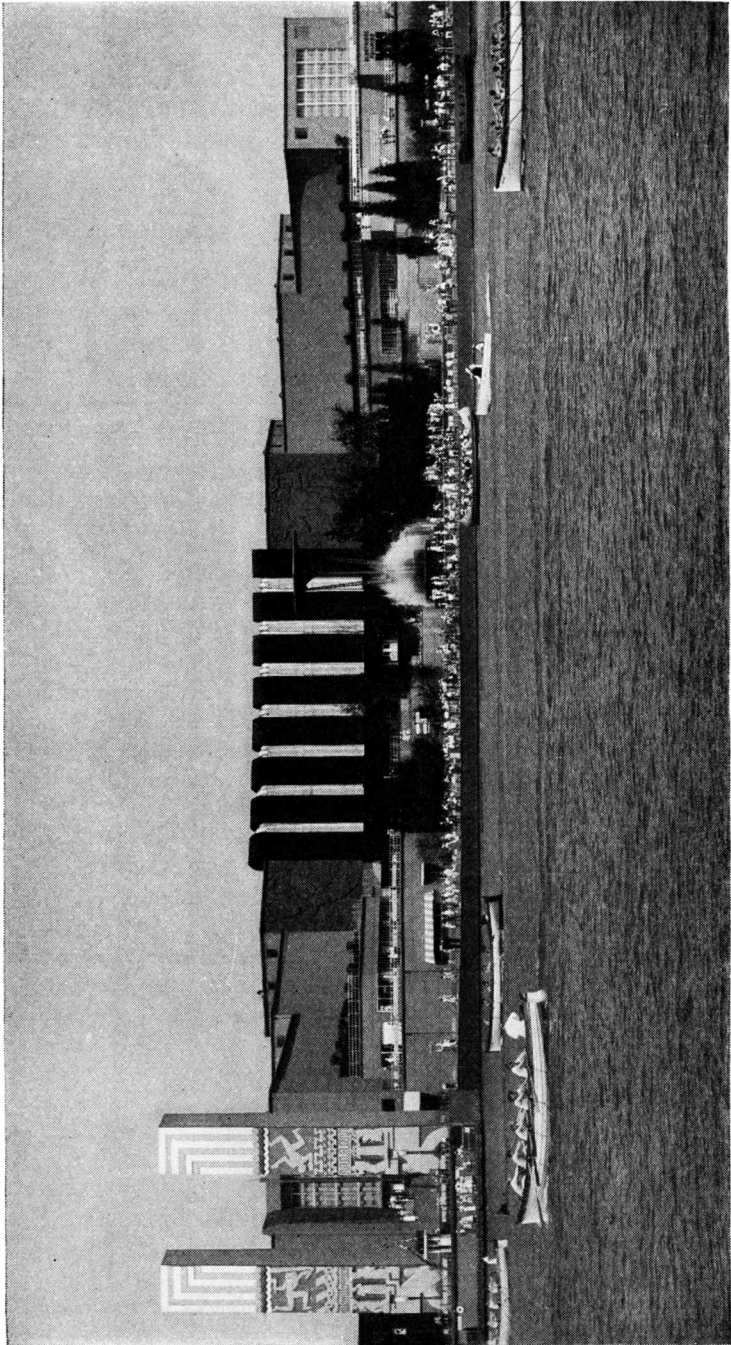
How a message from London is repeated in New York with less than a second's delay, is shown by two printing machines separated by a drawing of the ocean. As the operator in "London" presses a key, the signal is printed automatically on tape in the "New York" machine. The landline operator types it on the keyboard of an automatic telegraph printer, and a similar machine simultaneously prints the letters in the city to which the message supposedly is addressed.

Illuminated Answers

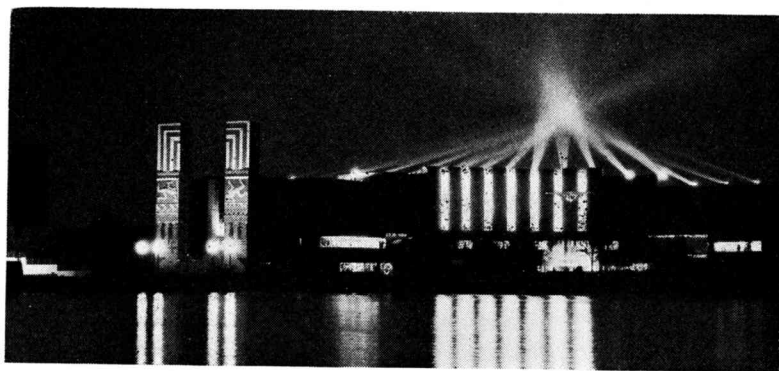
Visitors may touch a button before an illuminated map and see their own city light flash on while a dial tells the telegraph rate from Chicago.

A "Magic Answer Board" replies to the questions the great majority of people wish to ask. Touch a button at the question and the answer appears with illustrations on an illuminated screen.

Visitors may open or ground the circuit in a model of the messenger call box system, which demonstrates how the calls go through in



THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING



The Electrical Building at Night

spite of these impairments to the wires. A relief map shows the cable routes across the mountains and valleys of the ocean bottom.

Transmitting eight messages simultaneously over a single wire is illustrated by colored electric lights moving across an eighteen-foot wall chart. The process is explained by a complete multiplex sending and receiving unit displayed in operation at the base of the map.

What happens when lightning strikes a telegraph line is shown in a working model. When electrical flashes strike miniature telegraph wires, a protector diverts the electricity to the ground, safeguarding the wires and insuring uninterrupted service.

How master clocks electrically synchronize more than 100,000 clocks, is shown. The simplex automatic printer, used in branch telegraph offices and by large businesses, is displayed and explained.

News and Stock Ticker

Latest news happenings in all parts of the world are brought to visitors via a bulletin ticker. There is also a teleregister automatic quotation board, operated during market hours from New York. As rapidly as sales are reported on the New York Stock Exchange, operators touch keys in a central office, causing metal discs to revolve on the teleregister board, which shows the opening, high and last prices of each stock.

Automatic fire alarms, sprinkler supervision, watchman supervision and burglar alarms demonstrated in this exhibit, are actually hooked up and on the job, protecting the grounds and buildings of the Exposition.

THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING

THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING, with its court, affords one of the most effective after-dark views in the Exposition. A background of seven towering cascades of blue gaseous tubing symbolizes the source of hydro-electric power. Beams from a horseshoe of search-

lights on the roof meet and cross directly above the electric fountain in the center of the court, which is lighted from within.

We enter the Electrical Building from the lagoon through the Water Gate, two pylons whose Aztec figures are symbolic of Light and Sound.

RADIOS AND PHONOGRAPHS

In a large hall on our left, a score of devices explaining the mysteries of sound transmission and reproduction, are shown with a display of phonographs and radios.

How music can be translated into colors is demonstrated by the color organ, which lets us see, as well as hear, a musical program. Constructed on the combined principles of modern psychology and electronics, this novel machine feeds our eyes colors that affect our emotions in the same way as does the accompanying music.

When the music is grave, melancholy and solemn, the colors are blue, violet and purple. Yellow, orange and red accompany the more lively, exciting and passionate strains. The intensity of the music regulates that of the colors, light notes being accompanied by pastel shades and loud, deep notes by vivid, brilliant hues.

Another kind of translating is done by the cathode ray oscillograph, which turns the sound of our voices into thin, wavering beams of light. Amateur radio equipment, which we can operate, is exhibited.

Recording Studios

There are two recording studios where visitors may make records of their voices to mail home. There are demonstrations of sound cameras and projection equipment.

How radio saves lives at sea is the theme of a dramatic diorama. Playlets are performed in a theatre.

A manufacturing unit illustrates the making of phonograph records from the master matrices to the finished pressings, ready for use. A miniature tube factory turns out more than 2,500 radio tubes daily.



Miracles While You Watch

A giant vacuum cleaner in operation is the next display. Girls making toast on an electric toaster offer samples.

Movies and stationary displays show how metal fabrics are used in the manufacture of tires, lamps, bottle coverings and other articles.

In a small theatre a chemist performs experiments to show the strength, elasticity and other properties of the various form of rubber. As he works, he tells where rubber is found, how it is harvested, transported and transformed into thousands of articles for our daily use.



The Robot Entertains

On a nearby counter a metal ring leaps into the air and remains suspended without any visible support. The secret is explained when an attendant turns off the electric current and the ring falls to the table. You can push a plunger into a solenoid cell, but you can't pull it out again—until the current is shut off.

Theatre of Science

A miracle show of late developments of science, explained in language we can all understand, is staged in a theatre. The voice of the atom is heard through a loud speaker when a Geiger counter detects the presence of radio-active materials. The stroboscope makes whirling objects seem to stand still so their motion can be studied.

An incandescent lamp is lighted without wire connections, and metal wool is made to glow and burn out by the inductotherm. Lamps are "shot on" by the light gun.

Moving along the aisle we find lecturers performing experiments in pure science which have led to the development of practical



Among the Electrical Exhibits

electrical devices for home and industry. The place of the cathode ray oscillograph, which enables engineers to see sound, in the making of radio loud speakers, is shown with the newest types of receiving sets as results.

Air conditioning equipment, an all-electric kitchen that talks about and demonstrates itself, an electric laundry, and new developments in industrial apparatus contribute to the story of electrical progress.

The development of lighting, from age-old stone lamps to modern incandescent and gaseous tube lamps, is shown. Visitors may perform tests to determine proper lighting for home and office.

Across the way girls on three revolving stages demonstrate electrical kitchen devices for chopping, mixing, beating and stirring.

Life-size copies of an automobile and a streamline, 110-mile per hour train demonstrate the uses of batteries in modern transportation. Batteries for use in submarines, for lighting, and for telephone and telegraph operation are also shown.

An exhibit of cut-away and operating models shows how motors work. What the user needs to know before hooking up his motor is explained.

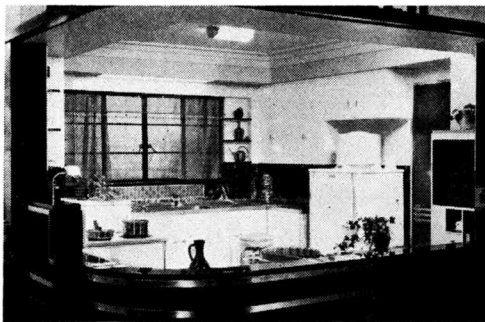
An electric clothes washing machine on a slowly revolving turntable is the central feature of a display of washers.

An operator at a loom is weaving a "remade" rug, a reversible rug made from old rugs, rags, and scraps.

Gaseous Lighting

On the wall of an exhibit of gaseous lighting, a large test tube shows the various gases that make up the air we breathe. An adjoin-

ing thermometer shows the boiling point of each gas. Whenever a moving light on the thermometer touches the boiling point of one of these gases, its section of the test tube is illuminated. Various types of gaseous lighting are demonstrated and a lecturer performs experiments with liquid air, from which the gases are taken.



An Electrical Kitchen

A Century of Fashion—100 years of feminine styles—is surrounded by a display of modern sewing machines. Girls demonstrate the use of the machines in cut work, rug making and other plain and fancy sewing.

A cabinet dishwasher, six feet long, designed to be built into a new or remodeled kitchen, is the central feature of a display of electric dishwashers, both built-in and portable.

The story of electricity in the home is presented in a theatre at the end of the aisle. Crossing over, we meet a stream of cold air thrown out by a giant air conditioner, surrounded by a display of conditioners for use in homes, offices and factories.

The chief sources of electrical energy are portrayed by a full-scale model of a steam turbine spindle overhead, and a glass-covered cross-section of a water-wheel generator under foot, both rotating. An operating model of the water-wheel generator generates current for its own illumination.

Working models of machinery for factory, mill and mine are shown. A kitchen and laundry contain modern home electric appliances. "Black light" from infra-red and ultra-violet lamps is demonstrated in a dark room. A giant thermionic tube explains the workings of the tubes in our radios.

Science Demonstrations

On the east balcony we find a series of demonstrations. Here we may operate devices that illustrate the principles of many modern scientific developments. Lecturers show us the stroboscope, and demonstrate the focusing of radio waves into a beam for secret communication.

A transmitting station broadcasts enough power to operate a motor and to light bulbs that we hold in our hands. A battery of concealed lights paints the wall above us in ever-changing color. An illuminated tower presents in silhouette the history of progress in lighting, transportation and machinery.



From the Balcony

We cross the bridge to an exhibit of the gathering and harnessing of electric power. A diorama 92 feet wide—nearly three times the width of the average theatre stage—shows how electric power is produced and distributed.

This diorama is an animated scene with changing lights, running streams, spinning turbines and the movement of busy life. Recorded voice accompaniment explains its features. A power plant at a mountain foot shows the utilization of the force of a swift mountain stream, while a similar plant on the plain illustrates use of the greater volume but slower motion of a river. As night falls, city buildings and homes light up and shadowy streets become paths of brightness.

The turbo-generator, greatest producer of force ever invented by man, is shown by a working model and by a large size section with wheels and rotor fully exposed.

Uses of electricity in home, school, farm, hospital and factory are shown. A marionette show in a theatre depicts scenes showing the place of electricity in the home.

Home Exhibits

Continuing along the second floor we come to a series of murals depicting the washing and ironing of clothes in different lands and

times. Peasant women pounding their wash on the rocks of a stream seem hardly more out of date than an American housewife of 1900, bent over a scrubbing board. A Chinese iron and an early model electric clothes washing machine used in the home of Thomas A. Edison are shown with a display of modern washers and ironers.

How electric refrigerators, lamps, dial phones and other home appliances cause static in our radios, and how this can be eliminated by line filters, is the subject of an exhibit.

Every step of the construction and testing of a custom-built radio receiver is shown in an exhibit of models in various stages of construction, movies made in the radio laboratories, and completed sets.

An exhibit of home and automotive appliances includes a demonstration of electric refrigeration in a model kitchen, a dramatic presentation of 'round-the-world radio reception, and a display of speedometers, fuel pumps and other automobile accessories.

†Television Exhibits Theatre, seating 250, presents short television skits and televises actors and members of the audience. Adjoining the theatre visitors may carry on two-way television conversations between booths, each talker being visible to the other.

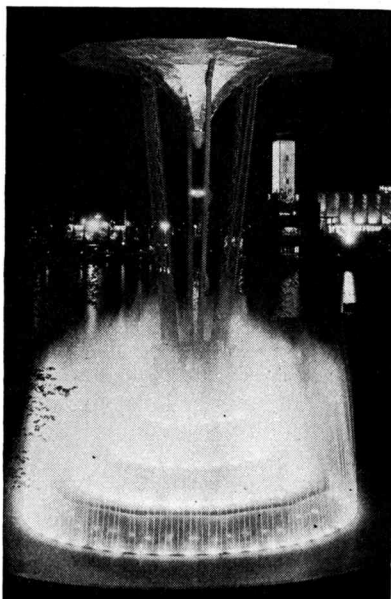
A lounge is maintained by one of the broadcasting networks.

The Board of Local Improvements of the City of Chicago exhibits a model of the proposed Chicago subway.

*CENTURY GRILL. Also lunch counter.

MINIATURE ROOMS

MINIATURE ROOMS, by Mrs. James Ward Thorne: On the lagoon side near the water gate to the Electrical Building. The exhibit is a gallery of 24 miniature rooms of various countries and periods. The rooms are from 25 to 36 inches long, and from 18 to 20 inches deep. Real materials are used. Spanish and Italian lamps, grilles and screens are iron. Furniture is carved wood covered with real fabrics. Lighting fixtures are brass and crystal, rugs are real pieces of Aubusson and petit point.



The Electric Fountain

Seven American rooms range from Colonial times to the present day. Other rooms include: a Brittany kitchen, a modern entrance hall to a fine home, French Louis XVI bedroom and dining room, French Empire salon, Early English library, Mid-Victorian parlor, a Venetian Rococo salon, a dining hall for the Davanzanti palace in Florence, Italy, a Spanish baroque bedroom and a Spanish vaulted hall of the 17th century.

KECK'S HOUSE

†CRYSTAL HOUSE: This all-glass and steel house is admittedly experimental, to test the reactions of visitors to the Exposition to a house that entirely upsets the conventional ideas of a home.

The house is built on a steel frame. Outside walls are of glass. Colored and polished glass is used for walls of living rooms and bathroom. Glass that admits light but cannot be seen through is used for the outside walls of the ground floor. There are no closets. Wardrobes, easily cleaned, are substituted. There are no corners to harbor dust or vermin. There are no windows. All the air comes in through the conditioning plant. Roofs are terraces to be lived on. Artificial lighting is almost entirely with portable lamps. Light plugs are everywhere along the walls. All the trim is metal. The kitchen is completely electrified.

Furnishing of the Crystal House is modernistic pieces in polished metal and rare woods. The ground floor contains garage, cooling and heating unit room, laundry and entrance hall. Second floor—combination living and dining room and kitchen. Third floor—two bedrooms and two baths.

The Crystal House is erected by Modern Houses, Inc.

ENCHANTED ISLAND

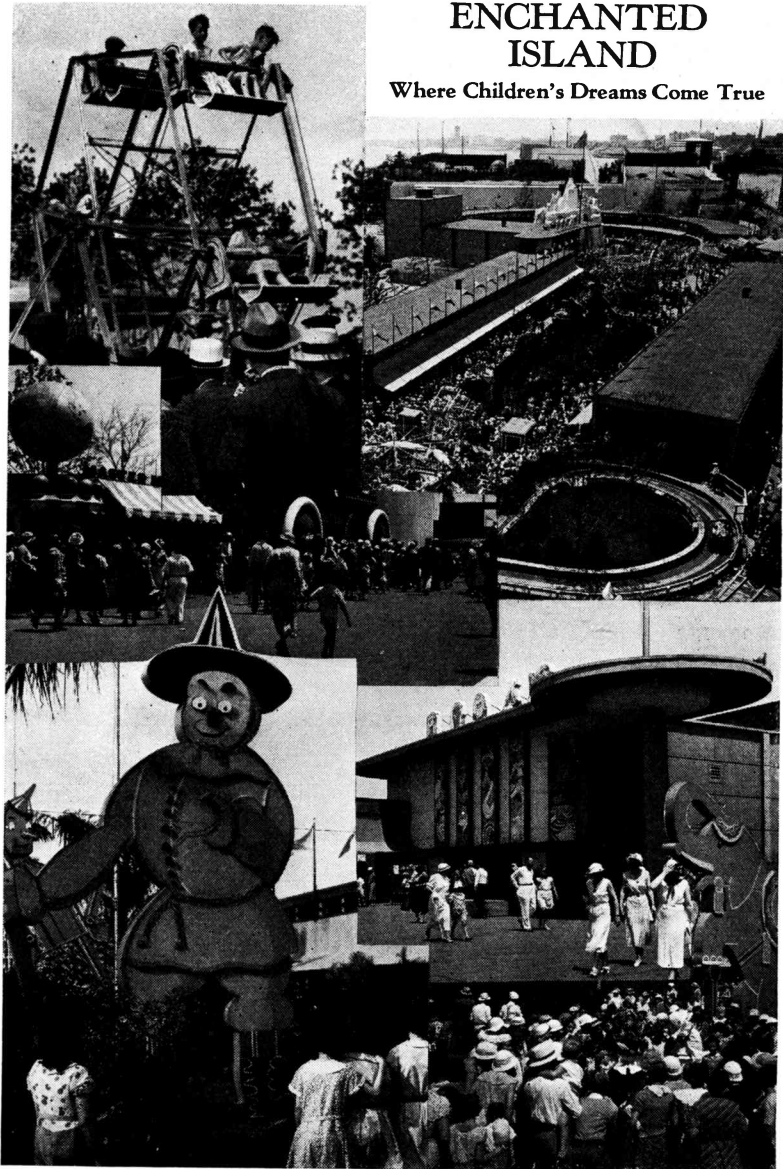
†ENCHANTED ISLAND: This is the children's playground of the Exposition. Games, entertainment with wholesome thrills, outdoor and indoor play under trained supervision, make this a place of dreams come true for children. There are fairy spectacles and sports for children of all ages. Here they may have healthful entertainment in fascinating enjoyments that are devised with every care for their wellbeing.

The Magic Mountain has an encircling moat, thirty inches deep, around which children may take motor-boat rides. Fairy Castle is at the top and they may come down by the safe but thrilling slide.

In the Fountain Cascades and play garden, the fountain is made by a ring of firemen playing hoses on a burning building, the fire being simulated by electrical effects inside. Water from the hoses flows down a series of cascades through a garden in which are free rides and swings for the children.

ENCHANTED ISLAND

Where Children's Dreams Come True



The Round the World Flyers is an airplane ride. Children circle safely, each strapped in a miniature airplane and playing with the controls. The course is around a thirty-foot globe on which is a map of the northern hemisphere.

Adventure Land is a new entertainment for children, a play house of the picture-book world—a world of brownies, fairies, laughing

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trees, a cave of the winds, a gingerbread house and a funny, kindly witch in a quaint little house with her cat and broom and pointed cap. The Mother Goose stories are illustrated by characters and scenes.

Animated cartoons and illustrations are seen in the Buck Rogers theatre.

There are five-minute shows all day long in the Punch and Judy show.

The Hedge Maze is a labyrinth of double hedges that children may go into and try to find their way to the end, where a free merry-go-round ride awaits those who solve the puzzle. There is an upper path from which adults may watch.

Pony Rides

The western pony ride is made interesting by a log bridge, a "canyon" and an extended trip out and back over a "trail" with real western atmosphere. There are "ranch" surroundings and cowboy attendants.

Cowboy log cabins and Indian teepees are playhouses that carry on the adventure.

Live ponies, well-trained and safe, are features of other entertainments. Riding at the ring with a chance for a prize of honor, is one of them. Pony-cart rides for smaller children will please them almost as much.

The toy animal zoo has an array of fantastic animal toys with genuine fur.

Artists will cut silhouettes of children and make pastel, oil and crayon portraits of them from life.

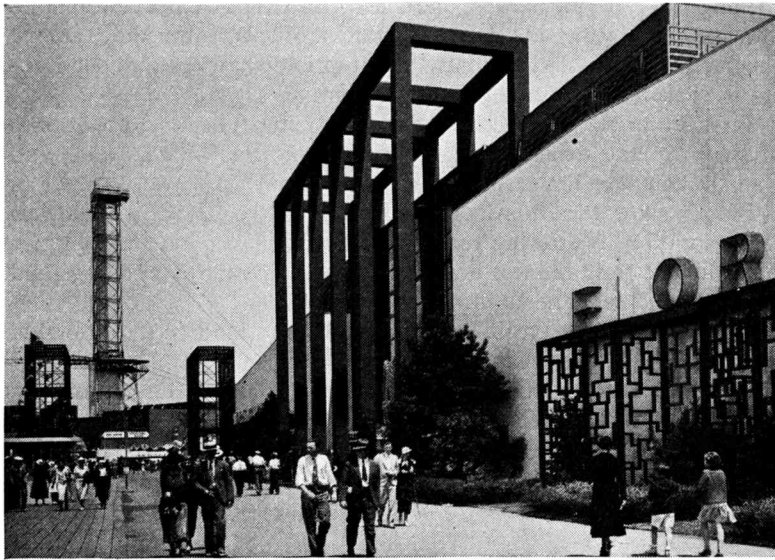
Thrill of driving in an automobile race will be enjoyed by the older boys and girls.

Children's Theatre

In the beautiful Children's Theatre, the Junior League gives a series of plays, including many new ones and the old ones of which children never tire. There are marionette shows, pet shows, pantomimes and dances.

The Merry-Go-Round, the automobile course, the Auto Skooter, in which the children cavort around the course, bumping each other gaily in protected miniature cars. The Ferris Wheel and the Marble House await their little friends. The Giant Coaster Boy looks down from his thirty-five foot coaster wagon on the crowds of children coming in. Girls delight in the doll show.

All the time around its journeys puffs the miniature railway. The tiny train with its real locomotive pulling a string of passenger cars loaded with children, one of them ecstatically pulling the bell rope, is a picture of happiness.



The Horticultural Building

Free playgrounds are along the lake shore, with teeters, swings, slides and games.

*Picnic terrace and lounge, where elders may lunch and watch children play.

*TOY TOWN TAVERN. Restaurant, a la carte. Special facilities for children. No alcoholic drinks.

Note: Children may be left at Enchanted Island—see page 11 for information:

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING

‡HORTICULTURAL SHOW and outdoor gardens are under direction of the Society of American Florists, with the cooperation of amateur gardeners and garden clubs.

In the Horticultural building and its four acres of gardens on the lake shore is a continuous flower and garden show, which is constantly changing as spring becomes summer and summer turns to fall.



In the Gardens

Different types of outdoor gardens present authoritative examples of style, exhibiting the latest products of plant breeding among shrubs, perennials and annuals. Appropriate shows of outdoor flowers in season will be a continuous program.

First flower show is the Rose Show, opening June 1. In the series of shows in the exhibition hall, growers of the United States and Canada compete for cash prizes.

Flower shows are continuous, illustrating the use of cut flowers for decoration in drawing rooms and living rooms; on the table for small lunches and dinners or for elaborate affairs; for weddings and other ceremonies, and as dress adornment.

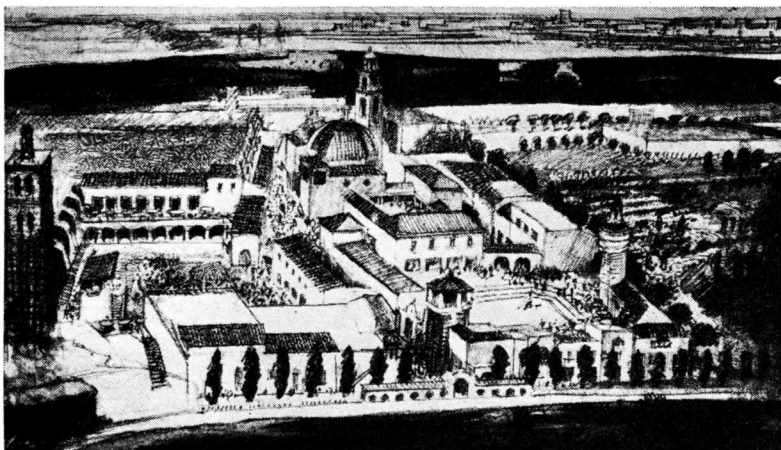
Dioramas present typical exotic gardens and landscapes in foreign countries.

World's Fair competition of the National Garden Bureau exhibits a miniature village, built to a scale of one-fourth inch to the foot. The village is composed of the model houses with lawns, shrubs and gardens complete, submitted in the competition. Gold, silver and bronze medals are to be awarded by the Society of American Florists.

*Restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Indoor and outdoor. Orchestra and dancing by guests.

MEXICO

MEXICAN VILLAGE: Music, dancing and the free and easy enjoyments of the land of sunshine south of the Rio Grande, characterize the Mexican Village. Here are the picturesque church towers of the Cathedral of Cuernavaca and of the Acataptec church with an Amacameca chapel nearby. The quaint native houses on the streets are background for a characteristic colony of Mexicanos who



The Mexican Village

carry on their native employments of pottery making, serape weaving, leather carving and the preparation of tortillas, frijoles, chili con carne, tamales and other Mexican dishes which may be enjoyed by visitors. Señores, caballeros, the house is yours, is the attitude. Free outdoor entertainments are given by dancers and singers in fiestas in the square. There are two public floors for free dancing. A hall fronting on the square contains an exhibit of the products and industries of modern Mexico.

*Old Mexico Night Club, restaurant and lunch counter. Floor shows at 1 p. m. and hourly after 6 p. m.

HOLLYWOOD

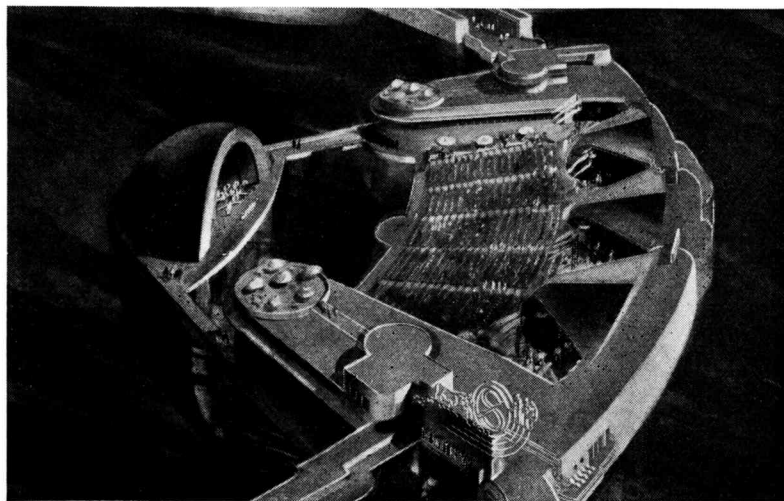
HOLLYWOOD AT THE FAIR. How movies are made, demonstrated by a company of motion picture actors from Hollywood, complete with directors, call boys, electricians, cameramen and sound technicians. A theatre seating more than 3,000 has on its stage a regular motion picture set and visitors may watch performances filmed just as they are in California.

***HOLLYWOOD NIGHT CLUB.** Indoor restaurant and outdoor tables, table d'hote and a la carte, featuring French cuisine. Grill. Orchestra. Floor show and dancing afternoons and evenings.

***CASINO.** Lagoon side restaurant. Indoor dining room and outdoor terrace. Table d'hote and a la carte service. Also grill and lunch counter. Orchestra. Floor show and dancing by guests, afternoon and evening.

SWIFT BRIDGE AND SWIFT OPEN AIR THEATRE

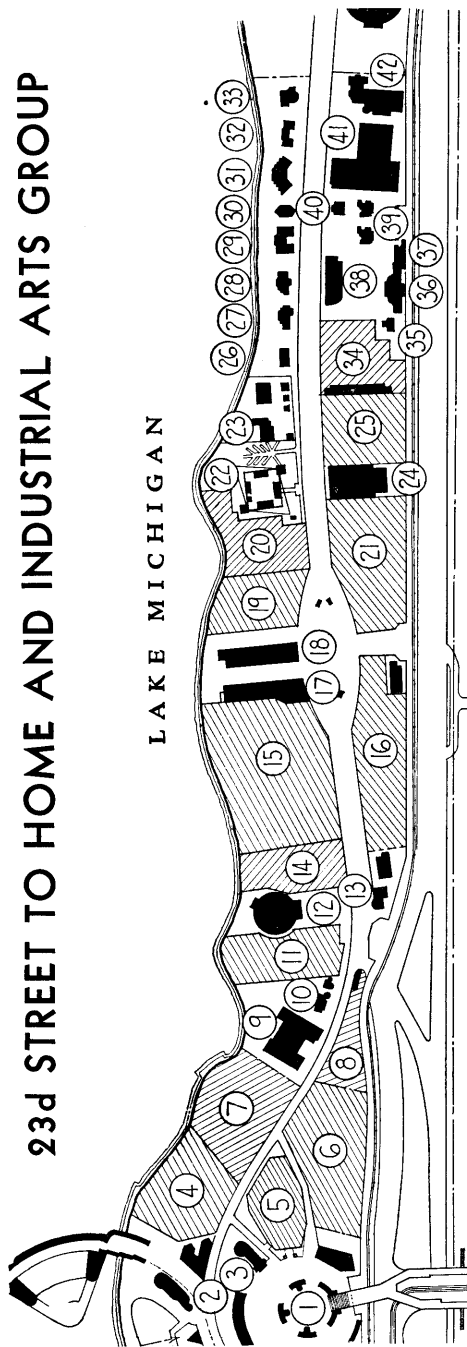
SWIFT BRIDGE: Connecting the 23rd street plaza on the main-



Swift Bridge and Swift Open Air Theatre

23d STREET TO HOME AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS GROUP

LAKE MICHIGAN



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1—23d Street Entrance | 19—Midget Village | 27—Masonite House | 35—Southern Cypress Cabin |
| 2—Infant Incubator | 20—Irish Village | 28—Rostone House | 36—Johns - Manville House Bldg. |
| 3—General Cigar Co. | 21—English Village | 29—Lumber Industries House | 37—Crane Co. Station |
| 4—Streets of Paris | 22—Fort Dearborn | 30—Common Brick Mfrs. House | 38—Victor Vienna Garden Cafe |
| 5—Belgian Village | 23—Lincoln Group | 31—Owens - Illinois Glass-Block Bldg. | 39—Armco-Ferro Enamel House |
| 6—Hawaiian Village | 24—Ripley's Believe-It-or-Not | 32—Florida Tropical Home | 40—Home Planning Hall |
| 7—Alpine Garden | 25—Black Forest Village | 33—Century Homes "House of Tomorrow" | 41—Haeger Pottery Exhibit |
| 8—Old Heidelberg Inn | 26—General Houses House | 34—Kohler Bldg. | |
| 9—Hungarian Pavilion | | | |

land with the south end of the island. Within the curve of the walk, to the north, an open-air auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,700, extends over the lagoon. Separated from the seating section by an expanse of water 64 feet wide is an orchestra stage. A concert pipe organ is built in the reflecting orchestra shell. Here, during a ten-week period, beginning July 1, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra will present two concerts daily, in the afternoon and evening. Frederick A. Stock, conductor of this noted orchestra, will wield the baton at the opening concerts. Later in the season, nationally known guest conductors will take charge.

No admission charge will be made for these concerts, which are presented under the sponsorship of Swift and Company.

On both sides of the auditorium are exhibit halls in which are an institutional display of the Swift products. Puppet shows tell part of the story.

*Restaurants. Century Grill at each end of bridge.

23RD STREET ENTRANCE.

INFANT INCUBATOR

INFANT INCUBATOR. Babies, prematurely born or under weight, cared for in incubator chambers, made of glass, in which temperature, humidity, and other conditions are under constant control. Twenty-five babies at a time may be cared for until normal in weight and development. Babies needing this care are brought to the incubator for their lives to be saved. No charge is made to the parents of the babies. The Incubator is operated by Dr. M. A. Couney, who takes care of incubator babies for the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York at his Atlantic City incubator. Admission fees are used for the support of the incubator and its corps of trained nurses and assistants, who live in the building. Babies weighing at birth as little as a pound and a few ounces, have been saved by this method.

CANDY KITCHEN. A complete candy kitchen, where you may look through a plate glass partition at all the operations of mixing, cooking and molding of nougats, caramels, bon bons and other varieties of candies. Ice cream also is made in the exhibit, which is air-conditioned and includes an exhibit space and candy shop decorated in modernistic style.

GENERAL CIGAR CO.

CIGAR-MAKING MACHINES. The exhibit shows in operation two modern cigar making machines which produce 10,000 cigars a day. Other machines complete the operation of wrapping the finished cigars in cellophane and applying the revenue stamps, all without the cigars being touched by hands. Lounge and rest room adjoins the exhibit.



In the Streets of Paris

TRAVELERS' AID

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY maintains an office on the 23rd Street Concourse. Any person in distress or difficulty due to being lost, separated from family or friends, illness, loss of funds or any other circumstance in which aid is needed may obtain free assistance at this office.

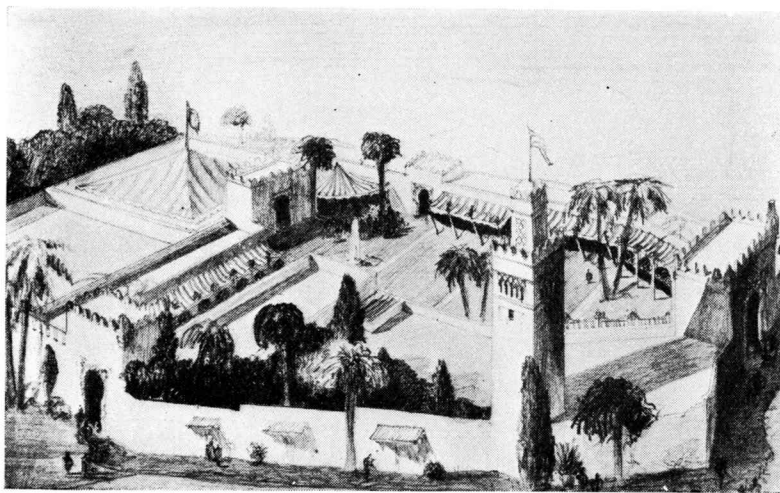
Persons in need of assistance or seeking lost persons may go direct to the Travelers' Aid office or will receive assistance in getting in contact with Travelers' Aid from any Information Booth, guide or policeman. Lost children are taken to the Travelers' Aid office.

PARIS

†STREETS OF PARIS. Gayety of the Montmartre art student quarter, shows, dancing and music make the Streets of Paris a place for sophisticated enjoyment. The Lido Swimming Pool is a center of entertainment. A dancing floor is beside it. On this will be given the Fashion Show by sylph-like Parisian mannequins. This is a free entertainment as is the floor show, given by 50 dancing girls and entertainers, four to six in the afternoon, and in the evening.

The diving exhibition by girl and men Olympic champions includes a comedy diving act.

The streets of the Montmartre quarter reproduce the atmosphere of that section of old Paris. Here in the background of old walls and small cafes are seven novelty entertainments of the art student type. Cigarette girls, flower girls and other Parisian types add to the effect. In a special building is an exhibit of French wines and liqueurs.



The Oasis

*Cafe de la Paix, indoor and outdoor tables, table d'hote and a la carte service. Orchestra, floor show and dancing by guests afternoon and evening.

*Small cafes.

*HAWAII. Restaurant, featuring Hawaiian music and entertainment. Indoor and outdoor tables. Service, table d'hote and a la carte. Also grill and lunch counter. Orchestra, floor shows and dancing by guests afternoon and evening.

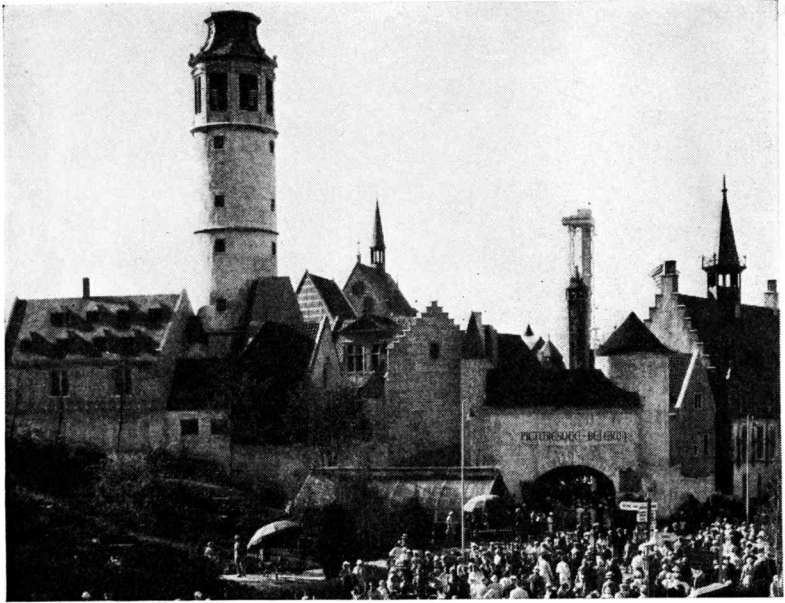
†LIFE. Exhibit of prehistoric man, biology and embryology.

OASIS

†OASIS. A south-Mediterranean desert-side village, peopled with a north-African colony of sheiks, camel-drivers and nomad entertainers from the Arabian Nights. Inside the gates all shows and entertainments are free. The Oasis presents an open village square. The visitor may take his ease in the shelter of the date palms and awnings around the walls and watch the performances.

Syrian war dances are part of the show. To native music by pipers and players of strange stringed instruments an Oriental dancer displays her art and jeweled costumes. Wandering sword swallowers, mystics who walk on broken glass and planks driven full of nails, the sharp points upward, fire eaters and jugglers spread their carpets and give their exhibitions. Around the walls are shops in which natives of the Mediterranean countries are tooling leather, hammering brass, weaving rugs, making jewelry and working at other crafts.

*Restaurant, indoor and outdoor tables, service a la carte. Also grill and lunch counter. Orchestra. Dancing by guests 6 p. m. to midnight.



The Belgian Village

OLD BELGIUM

†BELGIAN VILLAGE. You see the famous gate of Ostend as it is in actuality, the old French-Gothic church of St. Nicholas at Antwerp, one of the city gates of mediaeval Bruges, and many high gabled houses that date back to the Spanish rule.

On the cobbled streets Belgian dogs pull milk carts with their old-time brass cans. White geese float in the water below the old mill wheel and pigeons flutter from their tower. In the shops the sabot maker swiftly carves wooden shoes from blocks of white willow. The old Koper Smid hammers at his anvil. Glass blowers fashion delicate shapes of doves and swans and other objects of fragile beauty. The famous Belgian laces are made and explained. The Fountain of Pearls has with it an exhibit of rare colored and white pearl necklaces.

Folk dances are given every afternoon and evening in the public square by fair peasant maidens in the costumes of old Flanders.

*Belgian restaurant, indoor and outdoor tables, a la carte service, grill. Orchestra 6 p. m. to closing. Dancing by guests.

Also small cafes.

*OLD HEIDELBERG INN. German restaurant, a la carte. Indoor dining room and outdoor tables. Also cafeteria, lunch counter, rathskeller, bierstube. Symphony orchestra 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.



Old Heidelberg Inn

Evening orchestra and octette in main dining room. Bavarian orchestra in bierstube. Gypsy band in rathskeller 7 p. m. to closing.

ALPINE GARDEN.

A hillside rock garden with paths and rest

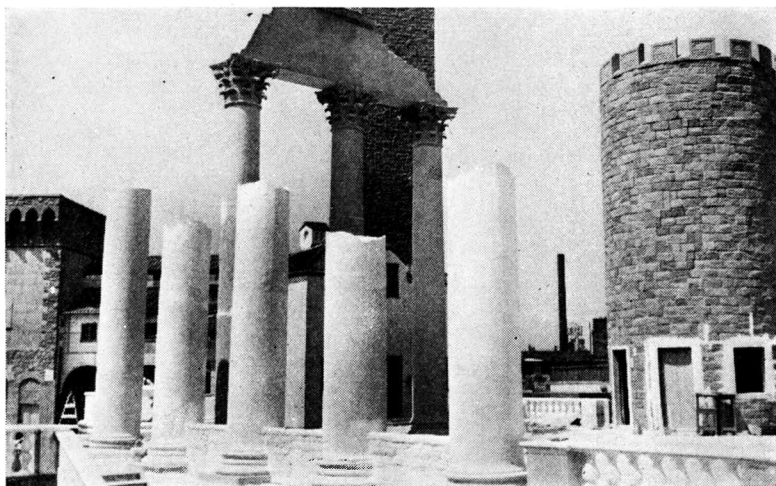
spots. Rock flowers, plants and shrubs grow on the terraced slopes. A display of other varieties suitable for this type of garden is seen in a greenhouse.

TALIAN VILLAGE

†ITALIAN VILLAGE. The historic atmosphere of Italy and honor to its heroes of the modern age are given here with a background of the gayety of the land of sun and music. You enter through a reproduction of the age-worn entrance gate of the town of Signa. Beside it is a campanile from the gateway of San Gimignano. Near it is a copy of the 13th century leaning garrisenda tower of Bologna.

Chief square of the village is the Plaza Benito Mussolini, flanked by the via Cristoforo Columbo and the via Marconi. A broad ramp leads up to an antique temple of Apollo from the balustrated piazza of which you look down on the Cortile Italo Balbo.

The buildings along the vias are reproductions of Italian houses



The Italian Village

and shops in which various picturesque handicrafts are carried on by workers in their native costumes. Folk dances and concerts are given in the piazza and square adjoining Balbo Court.

*Italian restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte. Orchestra, floor show and dancing by guests afternoon and evening.

HUNGARIAN PAVILION. Hungarian bazaar.

PANTHEON

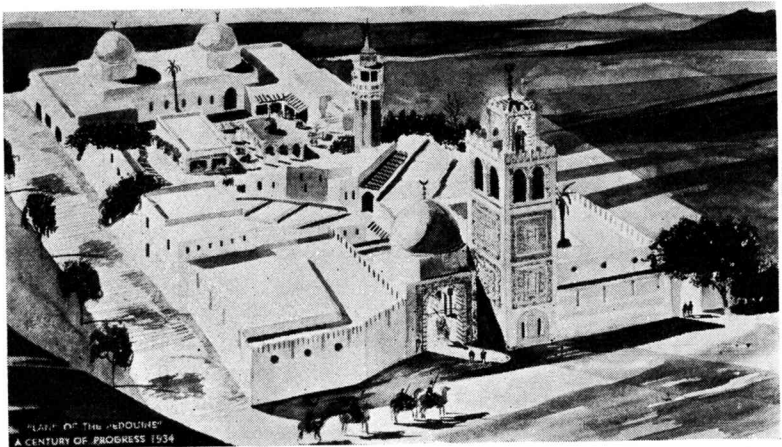
†PANTHEON DE LA GUERRE. World-war panorama, 402 feet long and 45 feet high. The painting is the work of 128 different artists and includes portraits of 6,000 individuals, men and women, who rendered conspicuous service during the war. Portraits of Americans include General Pershing, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

*CENTURY GRILL. Restaurant a la carte. Also grill and lunch counter. Indoors only.

TUNIS

†TUNISIAN VILLAGE. The call of the muezzin, summoning the faithful of Islam to prayer, is heard from the mosque in this village of North Africa. Sections of the old town of Tunis are reproduced in the "souks" or street bazaars busy with a population of sheiks in their haiks and burnouses, tribesmen, village craftsmen and bazaar keepers.

Dancing girls in their costumes of spangles and veils give their strange exotic programmes. Jugglers, acrobats, snake charmers and magicians perform their feats, before audiences of solemn desert dwellers and Exposition visitors. A large group of the various races



The Tunisian Village

that compose the population of Tunis has been brought to the World's Fair and is seen in the occupations that make up the life of the barbaric town.

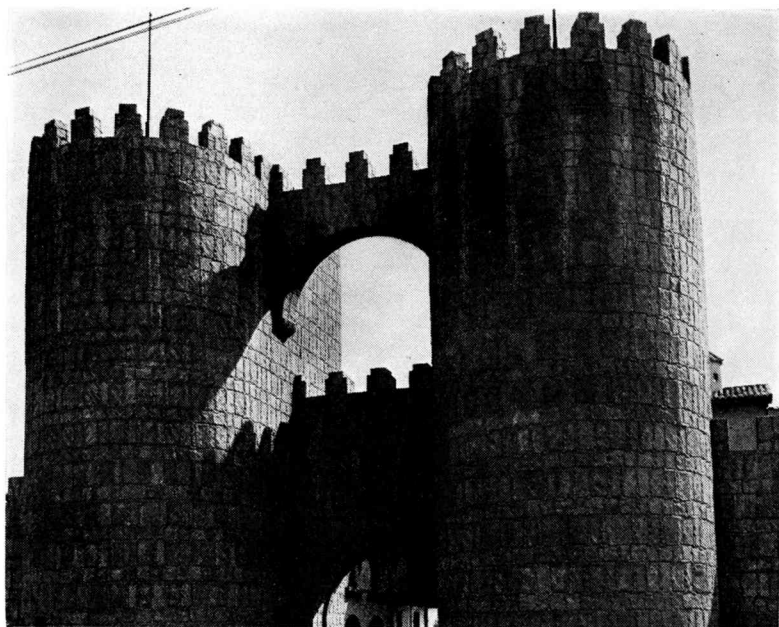
Haughty desert nomads stroll among the merchants and city dwellers under the shade of the awnings stretched between the flat-roofed, white-walled houses in which the brass workers, sandal makers, rug weavers, leather carvers, potters and other craftsmen ply their trades. The village gives a first-hand impression of the land of romance and fable on the edge of the great waste of sand and mirages, camel caravans and wild horsemen.

*Tunisian restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte. Also cafeteria. Floor show and dancing by guests afternoon and evening.

*SPANISH RESTAURANT. Table d'hote and a la carte. Indoor dining room and outdoor tables. Menu featuring Spanish dishes and wines. Also cafeteria. Orchestra and dancing by guests in evening. Floor show.

SPAIN

†SPANISH VILLAGE. Six provinces of Spain have contributed to this village of old gray castle walls and weather-worn houses of Spain that recall the greatness of the empire that once dominated the world. One of the most striking buildings is a reproduction of



The Spanish Village

the famed monastery at Poblet, with its tower, dating from the 11th century. This building houses the shrine of the Virgin of Pilar, which is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims.

The gateway is between battlemented watch towers, recalling the war with the Moorish conquerors.

Old houses which have witnessed the sovereignty of the Moors and looked down on the fierce street fighting from door to door during the war which ended in their expulsion from the European continent are reproduced in the Spanish Village. The castles date from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

In the shops along the picturesque streets natives of various Spanish provinces are seen at their occupations. The peculiar characteristics of the Spanish peoples, their dignity and courtesy which never desert them, either in rags or grandeur, are seen in this village which gives the visitor the special atmosphere of Spain. Native arts and crafts, many of them the heritage of the Moorish occupancy, are seen in the shops.

*DOBE HOUSE. Restaurant a la carte, featuring meals in ranch atmosphere. Indoor dining room and outdoor tables. Also lunch counter. Orchestra, floor show and dancing by guests 8:30 p. m. to closing.

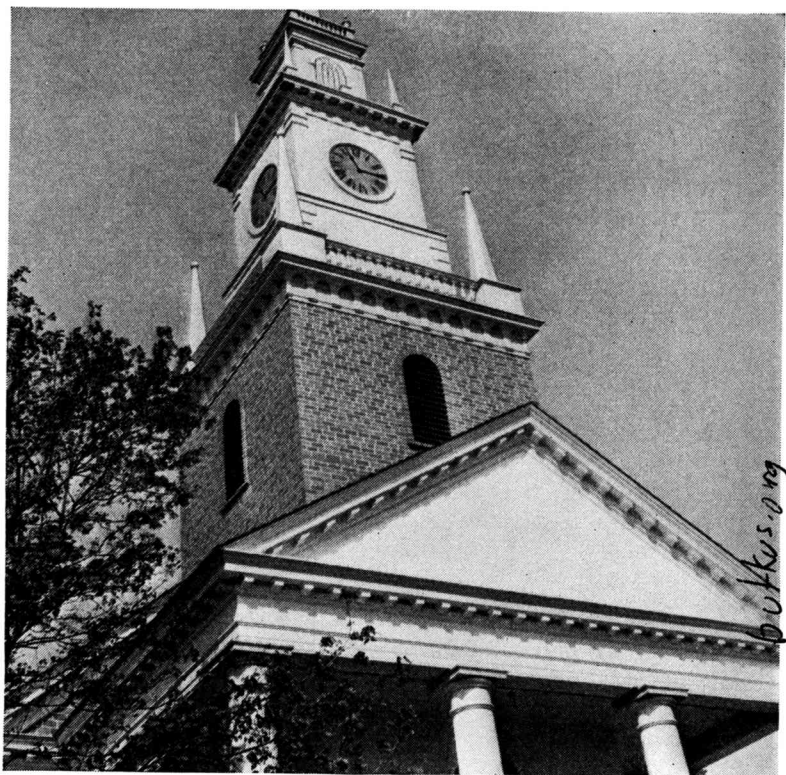
COLONIAL VILLAGE

†COLONIAL VILLAGE. Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, dominates one vista of the Colonial Village, while the Old North Church, of Boston, looks down upon it from the other end. The Colonial Village is filled with shrines and relics of the early history of this nation.

Here you may see Paul Revere's house, the House of Seven Gables and the old Boston State House, all faithfully reproduced in exact scale. Betsy Ross's house, where she made the first American flag, a Colonial Kitchen, the Pilgrim settlement, Washington's birthplace in Virginia, the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, Virginia, and Longfellow's Wayside Inn, are along one side of the village.

On the other you see the Village Smithy, Benjamin Franklin's printing shop, the Witch's house in old Salem and the pirate's gaol. Parades and ceremonies will take place on the village green. A ducking stool for scolding women and stocks for the public punishment of evil-doers are seen near the green. All the workers and inhabitants of the village are in Colonial costume. The furnishings and accessories of the houses and buildings are genuine relics or exact reproductions. Here you are in America in the infancy of this country.

*Virginia Tavern and the Wayside Inn, specialize in early American dishes and Colonial atmosphere.



Old North Church in the Colonial Village

FLYING TURNS

†THRILL COASTER RIDE, without rails, around safely banked turns. The ride closely simulates the famous "luger" bob sled runs of Switzerland and Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE MIDGETS

†MIDGET VILLAGE, populated by Lilliputians, is a reproduction—reduced to midget scale, of the ancient Bavarian city of Dinkelspuhl, one of the few remaining walled towns in Europe.

Said to be the smallest man in the world, Werner Krueger, 24 inches tall and weighing 18 pounds, is one of the 115 midget inhabitants of the Lilliputian city. It has 45 buildings, its own municipal building, police, fire department, church, school, shops exhibiting midget handicrafts, miniature taxicab, filling station and newspaper. Mayor of Midget City is Major Doyle, 33 inches tall.

Free entertainment is given on the outdoor stage in Midget City park, or indoors in case of rain, by three groups of midget profes-