

50TH ANNIVERSARY AND VICTORY EDITION

UNBIASED

North Chicago Tribune

UNBOSSSED

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Number Five

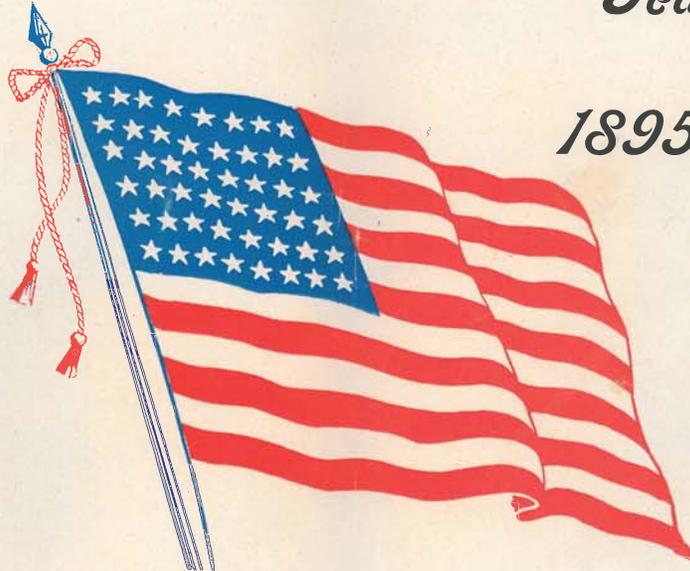
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North Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday, August 21, 1945

Price 25c

NORTH CHICAGO

*“The First Fifty
Years”*

1895 to 1945



DEDICATED
TO

North Chicago's
Men and Women
Serving in The Armed Forces

and

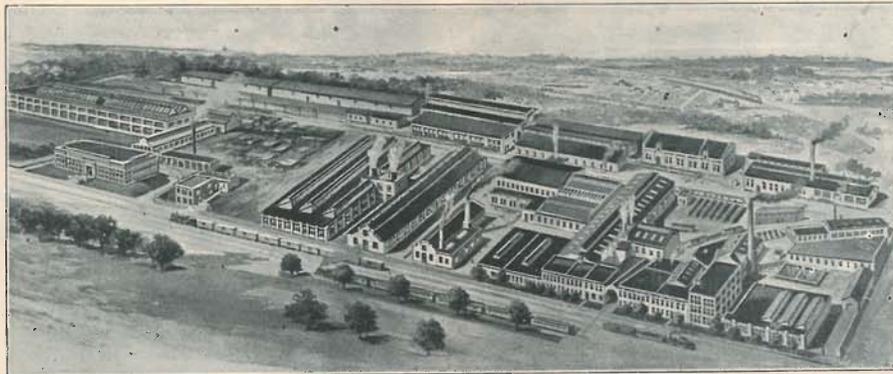
“OUR VETERANS OF OTHER WARS”

AUGUST 20TH TO 26TH, 1945



ON THIS OCCASION OF NORTH CHICAGO'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

WE EXTEND OUR GREETINGS AND
CONGRATULATIONS



Workers of the early days remember John Sherwin, first president of the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co.—a man of practicality and ingenuity.

1897



1945



One of the founders of the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co.—E. P. Sedgwick—the visionary—who in the 90's had the courage to let his dreams materialize into the ever-growing plant that we have today.

For the past half-century, the offices and shops of the Chicago Hardware Foundry Company have been a well known landmark for residents of North Chicago. In fact, Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. has become an integral part of North Chicago itself. And in the roster of employees at the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co., you'll find that most of these people have helped to put Chicago Hardware Foundry and North Chicago "on the map."

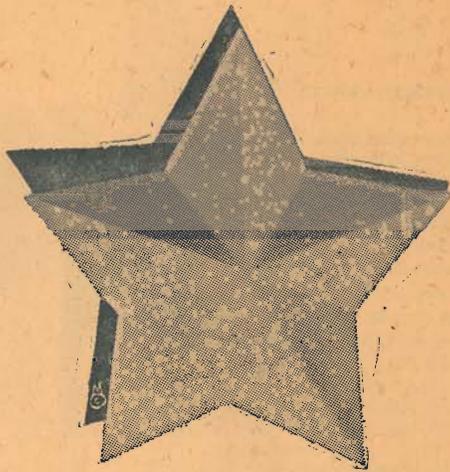
The Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. was established in 1897 and has made high quality gray iron castings ever since; also make brass and aluminum castings, do machining, plating and porcelain enameling.

We've enjoyed being in North Chicago, and we're grateful for the splendid cooperation and good will that has been demonstrated by the people of this active community. . . . Let's make the next 50 years even better.

THE CHICAGO HARDWARE FOUNDRY CO.

"Dependable Since 1897"
NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A SALUTE TO OUR FIGHTING MEN



THEY ASK NO MORE ENDURING MONUMENT THAN ENDURING PEACE

The North Chicago lads who paid the Supreme Sacrifice for their country gave the maximum, their life. While those at home will never again have the enlightening experience of seeing them smile or feel the warmth of their embrace they will derive some measure of consolation from the knowledge that their boys have made the world a happier and safer place in which to live.

GOD BLESS THEIR SOULS.

As this, the North Chicago Golden Anniversary edition and historical review makes its appearance, the armed forces of our country in World War II have won final victory and are awaiting the time when they will return to their homes.

The city is proud of the men and women who have left North Chicago to swell the armed strength of the country. They are proud of the contribution to victory made by those men and women. In this spirit, this edition is dedicated to them, and our well wishes for their safety and their early return home.

In the same spirit, the people who have remained at home have devoted themselves to keeping up the civilian part of the war effort. Something of what the civilians . . . and our industries have done is told in the columns of this issue.

The city helped to produce an unbelievable variety of war goods, which flowed from North Chicago to the war front in great quantities, such as medical supplies and equipment, ammunition, tank parts, protective paints and varnishes, airplane parts, ship and submarine parts, food and candy, gun parts, motorized and maintenance equipment, and patterns. . . . These are a few of the pieces of military equipment citizens on the home front worked on; and the variety indicates an almost endless array of other items essential to the prosecution of the war.

Into this production has gone an effort which has wrought marked changes in the city. Women have gone into war factories in large numbers, many to take highly skilled jobs for which they have prepared themselves by special training. Youths, boys and girls alike, have taken part-time jobs in factories and shops, working after school and on Saturday to swell the flow of war goods to the battle fronts. Housewives have arranged their household duties so that they can contribute directly to the war effort. Civilians, who a few years ago were thought too old to work, or otherwise incapacitated, helped the war effort in factories and other jobs.

There may have been some shortcomings on the civilian front, but all in all the record is a good one. In most contributions to the war effort the people of North Chicago have been outstanding. They have gone over their quota on each successive war bond drive, and sales of the small-denomination bonds . . . indicating widespread participation by the general public . . . have been large. Civilians have made good records in their contributions to the blood bank, their part in salvage campaign, their support of the Red Cross and the United War fund, their part in Victory Garden efforts.

These things are mentioned not in the spirit of boasting, but in an effort to convey to our fighting men an idea of how the people at home thought, every minute of every day, about them, how they have done what they can to make sure that our fighting men did not lack the means of speeding the victory.

This is not a match for the sacrifice which was demanded of those who have been called into the armed service, of course. We at home are fully aware of that, and with our wishes for the welfare and safety of our fighting men goes the pledge that we shall continue to remember it, now that peace has returned to the earth.

—Publisher's Note: Contrary to the price mark on the cover page of this 50th Anniversary and Victory edition, this issue of the North Chicago Tribune is not sold. The price is set on the cover in order that control of distribution can more easily be maintained. It is the wish of the publisher that one copy reach each home in this city.

"Looking to the Future"

By JOHN P. DROMEY, Mayor

Fifty years in the history of man is not a long time but with you and I it represents the greater part of one's life.

The fiftieth anniversary of North Chicago, therefore, is a very important event in the lives of all our citizens and I want to take this opportunity to greet each and every citizen now living in our community, as well as those splendid citizens who have contributed so much to its well being in the past, but are no longer living in our midst.

My sincere personal thanks to all those committee women and men who have assisted us in making this 50th Anniversary a success. May we continue to grow and prosper.



Mayor John P. Dromey

Looking back over the past twenty-three years since my arrival in North Chicago, brings back to me the most pleasant memories of my life. Here in your midst I have educated and raised my two children and with my wife, we have met and associated with the finest people in any city in the United States.

What are the plans and aspirations for our community? What can we as officials or citizens do to make for a greater City? These are questions that are a challenge to the best in us.

On the drafting board, at present, there is—

1. **22nd STREET GRADE CROSSING:** This means that an underpass south of the present North Chicago Junction will be constructed, embodying in a section for the Shore Line Trains to hook up with the Milwaukee trains; a section for automobiles, which will run parallel with the Fansteel company's plant; a very wide roadway from 22nd st., on Sheridan rd., dividing at the E.J.&E. viaduct and continuing north over the present right-of-way to 10th st.; a parkway between Sheridan rd. on the west and this new road on the east from 10th st. to 14th st.; elimination of the North Shore and Milwaukee trains on 22nd st. and Commonwealth, due to an underpass under 22nd st., alongside the new Fansteel plant; substitution of buses in the city of North Chicago over routes that will provide greater transportation for all our people.

2. **CITY GARAGE—PLANS INCOMPLETE.** To house all city equipment, tractors, graders, cement mixers, trucks, sewer cleaning machinery, police cars, etc., now out in the open.

For the future, I can envision a citywide playground system. Speaking as an official and knowing the thoughts of all our city officials, it will be our aim to work in close co-operation with the park board to bring about the finest recreation facilities for our children.

Clearing up of special assessment and tax delinquent properties. (City council and city attorney now working on this project).

New postoffice.

Junior high school.

These are but a few of the many worthwhile projects that must be accomplished if we are to progress as a city and a community.

OUR SOUVENIER ISSUE

In this souvenir issue of The North Chicago Tribune, we have endeavored to give you a history of North Chicago that would, in a measure, correspond to the dignity, splendor and magnitude of 50th Anniversary Week, which makes its formal bow Monday, August 20. For one whole week the city will be festooned in gala attire and try to do honor to the memory of those early pioneers, who, in their daring, conquered obstacles of no small calibre in order to found, or rather create, the nucleus of our beautiful city. By no stretch of their imagination could they possibly have visualized the result of the hardships and sacrifices endured. Many of them lived to see vast changes, sufficiently gratifying to compensate them for their early struggle.



John E. Moore

In this number you will recognize that we have utilized every means to procure in detail anything and everything that could in any way, even remotely, have a bearing upon the history of North Chicago.

We owe a huge debt to our industrial and other advertisers for their generous response to our solicitation, as it is through them that we have been enabled to issue this number. We believe it only fair at this time to remind you of the fact and ask for your co-operation or patronage for them in return for their genial attitude towards us.

We know that you hope, as we also do, that the 50th Anniversary celebration will meet with the success it deserves, in order that those who so valiantly sacrificed energy, time and money to make it something long remembered, may feel that they produced a marvelously successful celebration that not only reflects glory upon the city, but upon themselves as well.

Our Anniversary number should prove useful in years to come as a reminder of this happy occasion, and its significance, after the glamour and tumult have died away. If this proves the case, we shall feel amply rewarded for our part in the affair and also fully compensated if we retain your friendship and good will.

—JOHN E. MOORE, Publisher.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Springfield, Illinois

July 31, 1945

Mr. John E. Moore,
Publisher,
North Chicago Tribune,
North Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Moore:

May I extend my most cordial congratulations and good wishes to all the residents of North Chicago area as the City celebrates its anniversary.

May the coming years be a period of continuing growth, prosperity and progress for your municipality.

Sincerely yours,
DWIGHT H. GREEN
Governor

"The First Fifty Years"

By MRS. V. N. STARAN

50th Anniversary Historian

North Chicago, Illinois



Snow Scene Along Pettibone Creek In 1910 . . . Taken just west of Lunn residence. Property now occupied by Fansteel Co.

AS WE LIVE in North Chicago today—a city crowded with the world's leading industries, densely populated and modern in every design, it is hard to vision the vast prairie lands, made more beautiful by the location on Lake Michigan and gorgeous trees surrounding that urged the first white settler in this area to choose this location for their homes.

A place of beauty, it must have been, for most recently unfolded old documents have established that this city—North Chicago—was the first white settlement on the North Shore of Lake Michigan in this area.

History now proves that the first Trading Post of this area, then called Pettibone Creek—more than a hundred years ago—was established at the site where the little creek, still called by that name, flowed into Lake Michigan. There a family by the name of Pettibone established a store, a mill, a dam and several cabins, setting up a trading post. These early

settlers moved north to Little Fort, now Waukegan, and their bones are marked with stones in Oakwood cemetery at Sheridan rd. and Tenth st.

Pettibone Creek still flows through property from Broadway and Commonwealth, southeast under Twenty-second st. to North Chicago Junction and a place there now is known as Pettibone Yards.

From these early days until the year 1892, records here are vague and uneventful but it was actually in 1892 when the city became known as South Waukegan. It was centered around the present North Western Railroad depot.

Industry has always played an important part in the development of North Chicago and the energy put forth to develop this walk of life has been matched only by the determination of its citizens to provide churches and schools, to worship God and fit their children for the world of days to come. These ambitions are reflected in the early history of the city equally as strong as they are today. It was called the prohibition town.

North Chicago was definitely founded and built by "builders;" men of strength and vision, who saw the opportunities most naturally provided in this wholesome area, only a stone's throw from the great trading center of Chicago.

Industry took hold here first and soon came the real estate promoters. Industry provided the means but real estate men also did their share to develop the community.

A few of the notes on early history are jotted here, below:

The Vulcan Louisville Zinc works, originally known as the Lanyon Zinc Oxide Co. and Morrow Brothers Harness Factory were the first two factories to locate in South Waukegan.

The first homes were built on the property of the Zinc works, several of which now stand in different locations. One is located at 1737 Lincoln st., two others are at the foot of 17th st. owned by Messrs. Rudd and Peskator.

The first hotel was built in 1892.

The Chicago North Western railroad built the present depot in 1892 with seven trains stopping daily and the first lumber yard was located on the corner of Davis and Morrow ave., with T. H. McKinney as manager.



Mrs. V. N. Staran

The first telephone was installed in a hotel.

The old Glasser junk shop or the town hall on Sheridan road housed the first land association, which then moved to the brick building across from the depot. The postoffice was also located in the same brick building.

The first grocery store was operated by a Mr. Wilkins and was located on the property now occupied by the bank.

W. H. Stripe and wife held first church services. He built the first church on Lincoln street between 15th and 16th street and called it Union church for the people. It was 24 feet wide and 42 feet long, but served the people well then.

On November 10, 1892, a road crossing was ordered put in front of the depot to the hotel, from the end of the sidewalk which connected to Morrow Brothers factory and from the end of the sidewalk on 24th street to connect with Hervey avenue. Connection was also made between the State street sidewalk and the building on Broadway, thus enabling a person to walk across the entire town site dry shod.

On November 24, 1892 Dr. W. W. Hartman, physician, located his offices in the hotel.

On January 10, 1891 every farm owner on both sides of the line that separates Waukegan and Shields Townships was visited by real estate agents with offers to buy their farms, farms that a few days before could have been purchased for \$80.00 per acre, sold this day for \$500.00, and a little later for \$1000.00 per acre.

About this time title deeds passed from the Wadsworth to the Washburn Moen Manufacturing Company, now the American Steel and Wire Mill, for the land on which the plant has been erected.

In 1891, J. O. Morris, F. W. Ganse, C. Dickey, J. Woodbridge, E. S. Dreyer of Chicago; C. A. Newcomb, F. N. Tomlinson of Detroit; and a syndicate of men from Chicago headed by C. Simmons, purchased all the land now comprising the City of North Chicago



Oldtime Scene of Home-Town Play.



Way Back When . . . 1896. Left to right: Lee J. Vedder, first North Chicago marshal, George A. McKinney and Leslie H. Davis. Picture taken near Sheridan and 22nd st. Mr. Davis is still in business on Sheridan rd.



Old City Hall . . . Just south of E. J. & E. Railroad on Sheridan. Foreground, left to right: S. E. Arnold, president of village, William Schumann, Harvey Hyde, John Bentley, Joe Potocky, C. C. Shoup. Rear: William Moffet, fire chief, Arthur Baker, Martin Hoyle . . . (others unidentified).

and proceeded to lay out the town. More than 15,000 lots, 25 feet front by 125 feet in depth were plotted and sold as high as \$40.00 per front foot.

C. E. Saylor entered into a contract to advertise the town, the talking points being that it was a temperance town and a great manufacturing district. The town trade mark was "No Saloon."

In 1892 the Chicago North Western Railway erected the present depot and C. DePuhl was the first agent. In the same year a post-office was established across from the depot and J. E. Rostal was appointed first postmaster.

In 1892, the second manufacturing company, the Lanyon Zinc Oxide company, now known as the Vulcan Louisville Smelting company, erected their factory. A short time later the Morrow brothers erected their factory now occupied by the Fansteel company. The Chicago Hardware company erected their plant in 1896. The Chicago Hardware Foundry company began operating in 1900 and National Envelope Company in 1905.



E. P. SEDGWICK
Village President, 1901

North Chicago was first incorporated as a village in 1895 and R. Morrow was the first president. In 1908, it was incorporated as a city, with John Sherwin as mayor; Patrick Drury, treasurer, and C. D. Wachter as city clerk. Since

that time the city has grown to one of the nation's leading industrial centers.

Location—North Chicago located on the nationally famous North Shore overlooks Lake Michigan and lies immediately North of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The beauty of the natural Foss Park and the proximity to the exclusive Lake Forest, makes North Chicago a highly desirable and sought location for residence purposes. Its many industries make North Chicago a busy railroad center for freight and passenger traffic.

Form of Government—Aldermantic.

Population—1930 U. S. Census—8,466; 1940 U. S. Census—8465. With no predominance nationalities of foreign born, the population is highly cosmopolitan.

Altitude—668 feet above sea level.

City Statistics—Total street mileage 29.82 with 24.44 miles paved. Sanitary sewers 23.60 miles; electric street railway 3.55 miles. Municipal water works with a daily capacity of 2.4 million gallons; average daily pumpage 2,100,000 gallons serving the city through 24.07 miles of water mains. 1,450 water meters in use; valuation of plant \$250,000.00.

Climate—Mean temperature 46.9 degrees F. Average rainfall 30.87 inches.

North Chicago does not experience extremes of heat and cold or wet and dry weather for any extended period, Lake Michigan being the governing factor as a tempering influence.

Transportation—Steam, electric and motor transportation is available for passenger and freight traffic and excellent service is provided.

Commerce—The city is served with many retail stores and other commercial accommodations affording the public with the same choice and selections offered in larger cities. The spirit of trading at home prevails, as evidenced by the expansion of local commerce.

Industrial North Chicago—The multiple industries housed in North Chicago provide employment not only to local, but also to a great number of out of town people. Finished products are shipped to all parts of the world. Industries requiring professional and technical skill in the manufacture of more, expensive and delicate products abundantly prepared since settling in North Chicago, and organizations composed of members of the industrial



JOHN SHERWIN
Village President, 1905
Mayor 1909

section express complete satisfaction in its location. The local industries do not hesitate in their praise of the community and are the city's greatest boosters in attracting additional industries to settle in North Chicago. The local industries have also been materially instrumental in the training of personnel to qualify for advancement to executive positions in many branches of manu-



State Street, looking North from 18th Street, Now Sheridan Road

facture and commerce, and currently are employing in excess of 12,000 persons. Buildings Occupied as Homes—1250. Industry—33 manufacturing establishments employing local and out of town help engaged in the manufacture of a large variety of products principally of which are novelties, cleaning compounds, iron and steel products, pharmaceuticals, drugs and chemicals, battery containers, automotive machinery equipment, castings, ornamental and steel fence, candy, poultry supplies, acoustical and sound equipment, builders' hardware, envelopes, auto accessories, condensers, paints, and lacquers, refrigeration equipment, rare metals, poultry feed, chocolate syrup flavoring, and fluorescent lighting.

Newspapers—One, bi-weekly, the North Chicago Tribune.

Railroads—Three: Chicago and Northwestern; Elgin, Joliet and Eastern; Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee; the latter being an electric line with two systems.

Banks—One, National Bank of North Chicago.

In closing this brief history of North Chicago it might be well to mention for comparison, in 1890 only 20 people resided in what is now the city limits of this community.



"Tally-ho!" . . . Scene from the good old days

Historical Briefs

(From Old Newspaper Files)

May 5, 1892—We understand the site selected for the new school house is on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Fifteenth street. This is centrally located and will doubtless prove satisfactory.

May 1892 — Mr. Bernard Kristan's new brick house on Sixteenth street is going up rapidly, and when completed will be occupied by himself and family. Mr. Kristan's brother will occupy the old home, and assist Mr. Kristan in opening up and grading streets, etc.

June 2, 1892—It seems hard to realize that only a few years ago the site of South Waukegan was a dense forest, peopled with wild animals! Yet such was the case.

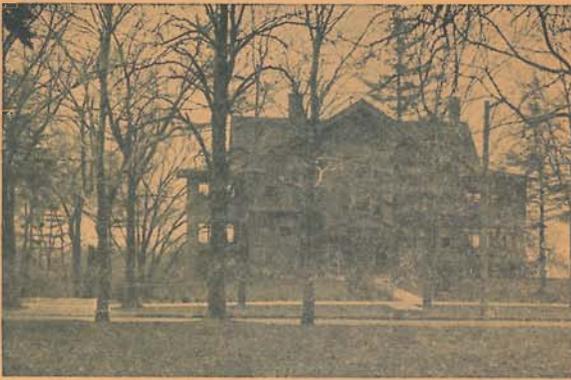
June 16, 1892—The small building recently placed opposite the beginning of the Morrow Bros' switch on the Northwestern main line is said to be for a temporary telegraph office.



North Chicago Police Department, year 1917-1918. . . . Let to right: Pete Christensen, Mayor, J. B. Neahaus, Albert Gehl, Joe Potocky, John Recktenwald, Chief Adam Gesky, Harvey Hyde, and Jacob Wurgler

50 Years Ago

Nobody swatted the fly.
Nobody wore a wrist watch.
Nobody had appendicitis.
Nobody knew about radio.
Most young men had "livery bills."
Farmers came to town for their mail.
Many people read by the candle or kerosene light.
The heavens were not full of man-birds.
The hired girl drew \$2.50 a week and was happy.
Young men learned trades at \$5 a week.
The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver.
The merchant "threw in" a pair of suspenders with every suit.
Nobody listened in on the telephone.
There were no electric meters.
Publishing a newspaper was not a business; it was a dueling game.
There were no Bolsheviks nor any "isms".
"Equipped with gas" was a prominent line of house-to-let advertisements.
Office folks didn't know about a fan in the summer time, and ice water was a treat.
Many folks retired at 9 p. m. and rose at 5 in the morning.
(Times have changed.)



—above
OLD MARTIN RESIDENCE—This farm homestead stood on Lanyon Place, end of 22nd street. The property now occupied by Fansteel Co. Dennis O'Keefe's was the only other home in this vicinity. His daughter Margaret was employed by Fansteel for years.



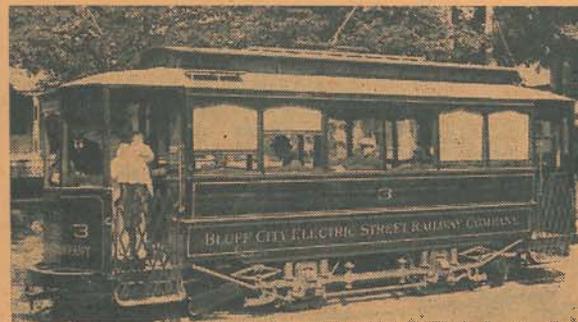
"OLD DOBBIN BOWS OUT"—This was at one time a familiar scene in front of the present city hall. A picture of North Chicago's last horse-drawn fire equipment.



—left
1910 OUTING OF PROGRESS CLUB—The "boys who put the city on the map". This active group took interest in everything that would improve North Chicago and make it a better place in which to live.



—above
NORTH CHICAGO GIRLS— Who attended Waukegan Township High School in 1906. Top row is Martha Jensen, Ruth Lamson, Elizabeth Lamson, Elizabeth Jensen, Ollie Simpson, Agnes Holm, and Clara Folliard. Second row is Florence Phillip, Clara Schuman, Nellie Powell, Laura Shoup, Mary DeReu, and Elizabeth Streed. In the First row are Lucy McKinney, Jessie Simpson, Blanch Hyde, Mable McKinney, Ethel Garley.



CAR NO. III—of the Bluff City Electric Street Railway. Original predecessor company of North Shore Line. This car first operated in North Chicago in 1895 and was capable of a speed of 10 miles an hour.



REPUBLICAN PARTY—A meeting of Lake County Republicans held in North Chicago many years ago. This old picture might be captioned "The Grand Old Party in the Grand Old Days." It dates back a long time judging from dress.



Pictured above is the old North School, now known as the Commonwealth school at 13th and Jackson street. When this picture was taken the school was on the present North Shore right-of-way, but was moved east to the present location and remodeled.

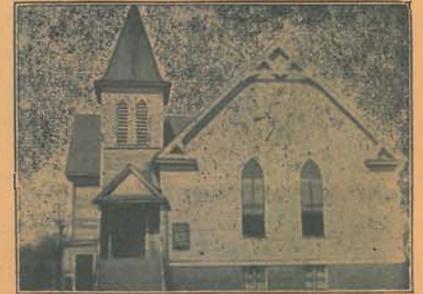
North Chicago

By L. G. BARTLETT

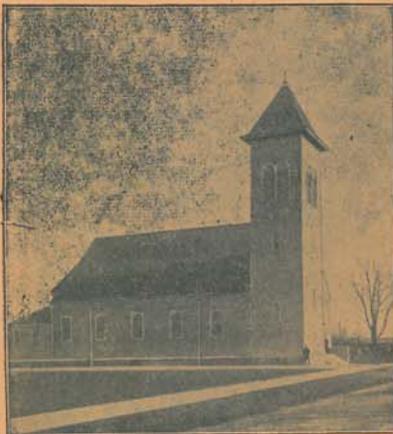
To the South with dark forests girding round,
 To the East and west a rising ground.
 To the North a beauteous level crest
 With trees and green grass dressed.
 To the extreme East, where bluff and waters meet
 Lake Michigan stretches out in calm and placid sheet,
 Where is seen many a whitened sail
 And commerce is wafted by steam and gale,
 The whole interspersed with gentle hills,
 With pebbly brooks and ripply rills;
 T'would seem as if nature searched all o'er her face,
 In which to find a perfect place
 To build a grand and bustling town,
 And then it sprang into existence with a bound.

Yet strange to say, it has not a rightful name,
 This city, new and grand of fame,
 Strange it is, and it is a pity
 It was not called the Magic City—
 A city with thirty-five miles of graded streets,
 And thirty miles of side walks complete;
 Five hundred houses in four years
 In grandeur and beauty appears;
 Numerous factories with their din and noise,
 With their workmen and girls like bees in a hive;
 Three railroads, where cars rush through,
 Or stop to give passengers a better view;

Seven churches that would by love control,
 To ennoble, elevate and save the soul;
 Eight grand and beautiful schools
 Where children go to learn life's rules;
 With lumber yards and many stores,
 Where deals are made in timbers, wares and ores.
 The motto of this place, the Democratic plan
 Of "Equal Rights to All, and Privileges to None."
 We here extend to all a cordial right hand,
 Come on my friend we'll sing for you a meed of praise
 And weave for you a wreath of never fading bays.



This is an old cut of the original Methodist Church which was located at the corner of Twenty-first street and Seymour Avenue. It was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, January 9, 1938, and is now replaced by the new modern structure on the same location.



This old cut depicts one of the old landmarks—the Original Mother of God Church, on Tenth street. Some time ago it was remodeled into the present modern structure.

No boodlers e'er have found the place
 Of sin and *crimes*, not e'en a trace,
 Nor can there be found one chuff or churl
 To sling bad words or vile invective hurl,
 A place where balmy fragrance fill the air,
 And beauteous flowers bloom everywhere,
 Oh, you who wander o'er the plain
 Come back and make your home here again,
 You'll find all the blessings to mortals e'er given,
 All the joys of life, and all the hopes of heaven..
 So to all on pleasure or business bent
 We would say, "This is the place to pitch your tent,—
 Here nature gives to all a goodly store,
 Enough so that they may not sigh for more,
 A place where all is sweet content.
 And all blessings in one whole is blent."
 So come here and make your home,
 You'll find the motto on our banner is alway
 "Welcome."

The City of North Chicago, Illinois

An Example of Modern Efficiency

In Public Administration

THE STORY of official North Chicago today, a War Production metropolis bordering this nation's greatest inland naval base, cannot be complete without reflecting great changes and improvements brought about by the two big foreign conflicts, during the regime of Mayor John P. Dromey, who has served this city for the past ten years.

Probably most apparent to the eye and to those who live here is the gigantic public improvement program carried on by the city administration. This program which included new streets, better and more water, elimination of flood conditions, and the modernization of the police and fire departments, coupled with streamlining of all city departments is too vast for complete explanation in this, already crowded 50th anniversary history of North Chicago.

Probably the outstanding accomplishment of the local officials who have served during the past ten years—the period of reconstruction in North Chicago—is the modern and efficient soft water filtration plant and pumping station.

In order that all may realize the progress made in the pumping, purification and delivery of pure water to the city of North Chicago, we will endeavor to follow it through from its beginning to the present time, from records and experience.

Back in 1900 when North Chicago was a village of 250 voters, and Sheridan rd. was State st. the city's first water works and distribution system was installed. A tract of land along the shore of Lake Michigan was donated to the village by the owners of the Bord du Lac subdivision, and on Sept. 3, 1900, a contract for the construction of a water works and distribution system was awarded to Allen and Wright of Chicago and J. E. Hale of North Chicago. The resident engineer was W. B. Ewing.

The plant, costing \$20,095.50 was completed and accepted by the village board March 30, 1901. The plant consisted of a filtration well, 15 feet by 25 feet, a steam boiler, one high lift pump, one low lift pump, and one feed water heater, and had a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons of water a day.

The distribution system consisted of one elevated storage tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, that is still in use. One feeder main west from the plant to the present Sheridan rd. to 22nd st., west on 22nd st. to Commonwealth ave., south on Commonwealth ave. to 24th st. where the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. was then located. They were the largest consumer at that time.

Not much thought was given in those days to filtration and sterilization of the water being pumped into the mains. The raw water was pumped from Lake Michigan to the mains without treatment.

However, in 1921, a serious epidemic of typhoid fever, resulting from the pumping of untreated water into the mains, caused the city council to look around for a means of improving the city water supply. On Nov. 4, 1921, two new deep wells, 1,700 and 2,100 feet in depth, were sunk by William Cater, and the city purchased water from this source until 1923, when the wells and equipment were purchased at a cost of \$150,000.

This supply was pure and safe for drinking purposes, but a very hard water. This was very objectionable for a boiler feed water, and for washing clothes and bathing. Complaints were received from industries as well as private consumers, because the hardness of the water made it very expensive as far as maintaining boilers, equipment and furnace coils in private homes. And again the city council was faced with the problem of furnishing a pure, soft water for industrial as well as private use.

The present administration, John P. Dromey, Mayor, called for plans and specifications for a new filtration and pumping plant. In December, 1936, the contract for this plant was awarded to the Peter N. Kruse Co., of Chicago, and was financed by a bond issue and a PWA grant. The entire cost of the project was \$275,000. The plant then had a capacity of two and one-half million gallons daily.

This plan consisted of three rapid sand filters, each of 800,000 gallons per day capacity; 3 primary aerator basins; three sedimentation basins; pipe gallery; boiler room; raw water pump room; clear well; final aerator basins; two clear water reservoirs of 130,000 gallon capacity; one 30,000

gallon wash water tank, together with store room, toilet room, chemical room, office, laboratory, heating system, low lift pumps, high lift pumps, piping and appurtenances.

The plant was completed and went into operation on May 10, 1937.

So heavy have been the demands from local industry for the clear, pure, and medium soft water that Mayor Dromey and his administration soon found that a large addition to the water plant was necessary. Capable of furnishing 5,000,000 gallons of water daily, or over two times the original capacity, with the complete equipment now, North Chicago is adequately secured with plenty of fire and water protection for years to come.

With the new addition the plant cost and is valued at \$525,000. The addition cost \$235,000 in itself.

Local supervising of this project was done by Anthony Root.

The water works management and supervision is under the guidance of the members of the North Chicago Water Board of which L. G. Bartlett is chairman. Henry Wasniewski is vice chairman and Joseph Zorc, secretary.

The council members on the water board are: Mayor John P. Dromey and Alderman Louis Rose, Arthur Schalck and Dr. John J. Milroy complete the membership of the water board.

A summarization of water pumped from the new plant up to the time that the new addition was added, indicates that a total of 3,619,821,000 gallons have been pumped to the city up to April 30 of this year. When the new addition was completed and new pumping facilities put into use, the capacity of the plant jumped to four million gallons per day. The annual gain in pumpage at the plant is shown in the following figures presented by the Water board:

	Gallons
1937-38	111,858,000
1938-39	213,093,000
1939-40	395,892,000
1940-41	426,395,000
1941-42	537,238,000
1942-43	634,069,000
1943-44	634,420,000
1944-45	666,856,000
Total	3,619,821,000

Charles Hebior is the capable superintendent of this plant.

City Ranks First In Public Improvements

Ten years of one's life does not seem long but a resume of this construction period in North Chicago almost dazzles the imagination so

far as the great advancements along the line of public improvements are concerned.

Under the supervision of Anthony Root, local street commissioner and advisor, North Chicago's public works and improvements have been modernized to the extent of \$2,001,000.00. This has all been done with complete council approval and state and national co-operation.

A summary of these extensive projects and their costs, to say nothing of their comforts and value follows:

New Foss Park Underpass
Construction of new Foss Park underpass and roadway.....\$148,000.00

Anthony Root **Streets Paved and Widened:**
1. Commonwealth ave., 10th st. to 22nd st. 168,000.00
2. 18th st., Greenfield ave. to Stewart ave. 22,000.00



PRESENT NORTH CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL
Top Row: Mayor John P. Dromey, City Treasurer Walter Koziol, City Clerk Michael Opeka. Front Row: left to right, Aldermen Matt Kirn, Math Slana, Cazimer Zdanowicz, Walter Watka. Back Row: left to right, Guy O. Lunn, Louis Rose, Edward Vlack Jr., Joseph McKillen, William Cypcar.



3. 22nd st., Sheridan rd. to Commonwealth ave.	26,000.00
4. Morrow ave., Commonwealth ave. to Stewart ave.	48,000.00
5. 10th st., Sheridan rd. to Commonwealth ave.	24,000.00
6. Jackson st., 10th st. to Broadway	72,000.00
7. 16th st., Commonwealth ave. to Lakeside	49,000.00
8. Sheridan rd., Broadway to 14th st (New side walk on sides)	210,000.00
9. Sheridan rd., Broadway to 22nd st.	19,000.00
10. Broadway, Sheridan rd. to west limits	94,000.00
11. 21st st., Grove ave. to Stewart ave.	16,000.00
12. Foss Park ave., Sheridan rd. to Lakeside	6,000.00
13. Stewart ave., from 14th st. to south limits	142,000.00
14. Street markers and stop sign posts	8,000.00
15. Grading of parkways	60,000.00
16. Graveling of alleys	72,000.00
17. Water main extensions	55,000.00
18. Various small, miscellaneous projects	201,000.00

Eliminated Flood and Unsanitary Conditions

Installed new storm sewer, from 14th st. to Broadway, with auxiliary sewers, at 14th st., 16th st. and Argonne dr., at no direct cost to the taxpayers\$215,000.00

Garbage Collection

Installed a special garbage collection system to insure weekly collection. This garbage collection system is rated as one of the best in the state and far in advance of that of the City of Chicago.



Atty. Harold J. Tallett

City Has Own Attorney

The City Attorney, who is appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the council, is charged with the prosecution for and defense of the City in all suits and actions and to see that all such are enforced.

The attorney is the legal advisor of the municipality and renders advice on all legal questions affecting the city whenever requested to do so by the Mayor and members of the council. On request of the Mayor he renders an opinion to any officer of the municipality with regard to his duties or powers.

Special counsel for the city may also be appointed by the council and Mayor. The city attorney is charged with the drafting of all legal documents.

Attorney Harold J. Tallett has capably held this position in North Chicago for the past several years.

Outstanding Police Department Pride Of City

The personnel of the police department of the city of North Chicago since the organization of the city, has been selected on the basis of a personal appointment of the mayor of the city with the advice and consent of the city council. The appointments are for one year. There is no Civil Service system, nor are there any provisions for pension or retirement.



Jacob Novak

Today it is under the capable and progressive supervision of Chief of Police Jacob J. Novak.

The department is now going through a reorganization, and will hereafter comprise of (1) chief of police, (2) sergeants of police, (3) regular patrolmen, (4) six part time patrolmen when it is up to full strength.

The police department is open 24 hours each day. Since 1939, the activity and the conduct of the police department personnel has been in accordance with a manual of police regulations. Policemen and ranking officers are required to be on full duty 11 hours each day, six days each week. They are allowed an annual leave of 14 days, and an extended sick leave, without loss in pay.

The present starting pay is \$210 per month for patrolmen, \$225 per month for sergeants of police, and \$277 monthly for a chief of police. The part time patrolmen receive

85 cents per hour. All equipment is furnished, and in the last five years that has included all uniforms, although this latter expense is not borne by the municipality.

Every police officer now engaged has received police training in police training schools for the purpose of improving his service to the public. No expense has been spared to give policemen additional in-service training, and every opportunity these men get to attend police schools they accept. The department has a large collection of printed material on police subjects and related matters available for the policemen to use.

Shortly after the beginning of the present war the department organized a force of auxiliary police, 48 in number. These men took 60 hours of classroom police training and later in-service training. These men performed many important duties and assisted the regular force. Their number, due to enlistments in the armed services decreased to 34 and because many of these men were doing work that required their full time in their regular employment, they were not called upon to make regular appearances at police headquarters. However, they remain as auxiliary police, if and when the municipality will require them, for the duration.

The police communications consist of telephone service and two-way radio. Two telephone trunk lines, Majestic 235 and Majestic 236, are used exclusively for the police service. Two police squad cars are equipped with two-way radio equipment and they are able to communicate directly to and with their headquarters in North Chicago. This radio is a part of the Lake county co-ordinate system, the expense of which is borne principally by the Lake County Board of Supervisors, acting through the Sheriff of Lake county.

For the purpose of crime prevention, principally, the police department has developed an extensive and complete records system. There are general investigative files, indexes, name cards, accident records, fingerprint

records, photograph files, and confidential files concerning the prosecution of the war effort.

The police department maintains the city jail. Here there are quarters for male and female prisoners, and sanitary facilities for each. Prisoners are fed through a catering service arranged with a local restaurant. A considerable amount of time and money are spent to keep the jails clean of dirt and vermin.

The most time and effort in the activity of the police department is spent in traffic regulation, control and in the enforcement of traffic laws. Fully 85 per cent of the police arrests are for traffic violations. In this connection it is worthwhile to recall and point out that in the year of 1941, North Chicago won a National Safety Council award for having no motor traffic fatalities in that year. This was repeated again in 1943 and 1944, and since Sept. 20, 1942, more than one thousands days has elapsed since there has been a traffic fatality in the city. The city is acquiring the name as "The Safest Spot In Illinois."

Crime as expressed in the term of offenses known to the police: murder, none; manslaughter, none; rape, none; criminal assault, 3; robbery, 2; burglary, 13; larceny, 92; auto theft, 15, with a total of 125 in all, is on the average as compared with other industrial cities. About 30 per cent of these crimes are cleared (solved) by arrest. And an increase in the number of policemen employed would be reflected in an increase in the number of offenses cleared by arrest.

The police department is also required to conduct all investigation concerning public health, quarantine, etc. The chief of police is the city milk inspector and as such is required to enforce the Grade A milk ordinance. He is also the city health inspector.

The police arrests number approximately 700 annually, excluding parking violations. The revenue from fines is on the average of \$4,000 annually.

The police budget for 1945-46 is \$20,000, which extended means a cost of \$1.90 per person annually.

Fire Department Has High Rating

About 50 years ago this city became known as South Waukegan and the first big fire was the McKinney Lumber Co., on Morrow ave.

There was no fire apparatus, no dyed in the wool firemen, and Dave Keith living just across the street did not know that there was a fire until the next day.



Frank Freeman

First step in fire protection was the purchase of a two-wheeled cart or hose reel that carried a few hundred feet of standard hose...every time the wheel turned, a bell clanged.

A long rope and a dozen eager firemen pulled the "mess" to the scene of the fire and by the time they reached there tongues were hanging out like a hound dog after a rabbit.

Then arrangements were made for the first team on the scene to drag the cart to the fire and there was considerable rivalry between Albert Gehl and John Recktenwald in arriving at the fire station when the whistle blew. The old Zinc works whistle was the official alarm and told where the fire was located.

It seems that Whitney Morford was the first fire chief but there were several changes in the course of the years. S. E. Arnold was President of the village about the time they obtained the first hose wagon and team of horses and C. E. Moore was the first driver for the department.

Nick Gehl was named chief about that time and some of the firemen were John Miller, A. Lunn, Walter Brean, Ewald Kalwitz, Fred Witte, Lou Brean, Henry Dencker, Jess Hurt and Clarence Baker.

All were paid so much per fire and while they never set any fires they never hoped there would not be any. In most cases the firemen suffered more damage to clothes than the small amount received would amount to. But all were dyed in the wool firemen and never counted the costs.

William Witt filled the office of fire chief just prior to the election of Peter Christensen and at the time of Mr. Christensen's entering office, the writer of this article, Clarence E. Baker, was appointed chief and served until leaving for Denver in 1918.

Fifty years and two wheeled carts have passed and also the willing horses and a lot of the old firemen but in their places stand the speedy and shining modern trucks with their powerful pumps and new firemen with the same old rabid fire fighting spirit. Under the direction of an able and efficient chief, Frank Freeman, North Chicago, now has a fire fighting set up that is to be envied by many cities much larger than ours.

Red 350 RPM, purchased 1922; Ahrens-Fox, 1,000 gpm, triple combination pumper, 1924; H&H Inhalator, donated in 1923 by Businessmen's club; E&J resuscitator, 1931; alarm system to call men, 1936; Packard service truck, 1941; Mack 500 gpm, triple combination pumper, 1943, by Legion; 1-hour oxygen mask, 1944 by Abbotts; E&J resuscitator, 1945 by Lions club; department headquarters rebuilt in 1943 to provide kitchen; first aid equipment for drowning, 1939.

Aside from the above equipment the department has 175 ft. ladders, 3,050 ft 2 1/2 ft. hose, 350 1 1/2 hose, 300 ft. 1 hose, 6 fire extinguishers, 3 2 1/2-gal. foam, 3 1 1/2 qut C.T.C., 600 ft rope, 3 2 1/2- gallons soda acid, 2 Indian pump cans, 4 5-gal. stirrup pump cans, 1 tanic acid kit, and gas masks, nozzles, shutoffs, etc.

There is the chief, Frank Freeman, and two full time firemen, two part time men, eight call men, 30 trained auxiliary men, five organized plant departments, making a total of 136 equipped trained fire-fighters in the city.

(Continued to page Fifty-six)

MODERN LIBRARY BORN OF DESIRE OF LOCAL WOMEN

A wealth of knowledge is available free to the public and this treasure is contained in the modern and commodious building housing our Public Library. The following history will inform the reader of the hardships and sacrifices that were made in order to bring this great service to the public.

Realizing the necessity of such an institution, a group of public spirited citizens in the year of 1894 organized a woman's club. There were about fifteen members in the club among whom were Mesdames Tomlinson, R. H. Morrow, J. Robinson, T. Scott, F. Ganse, John Woodbridge, J. Miller, Campbell, Whitehead, Zimmerman and T. H. McKinney. They met at the homes of the various members once a month, read books and discussed current events.

Mrs. Tomlinson, president, made it possible to have a reading room by giving them the north room of the Land Association building which was located across from the North Western depot. This room was thrown



Vivian Levandusky Mrs. V. N. Staran

open to the general public. Mrs. Tomlinson worked hard to get books for this reading room and received many generous donations from her relatives in the East. These books were written by the best authors and were greatly appreciated by the people who loved to read. When Mr. Tomlinson and the Engineering Company, they gave the old building to the Library Club, but asked that they move it off the premises. Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. F. Ganse raised



NORTH CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

money by donations to pay for having the building moved North on Sheridan road, just South of the E. J. & E. tracks.

Among the first librarians were Miss Margaret O'Keefe, who attended

ABBOTT FAME GREW FROM ONE ROOM IN HOME

Abbott Laboratories had its inception in the desire of its founder, Dr. Wallace C. Abbott, to provide himself with a dependable source of alkaloidal and active-principle granules.

Dr. Abbott was born on a farm near Bridgewater, Vt., on Oct. 12, 1857. He received his elementary training at the Randolph State Normal School and St. Johnsbury Academy in Vermont after which he began his medical training at the University of Michigan. In 1885 he received his medical degree from that institution.

After spending several months in joint practice with an older physician in Vermont, Dr. Abbott came to Chicago in 1886 where he soon enjoyed a large practice.

At the time Dr. Abbott began his practice, unstandardized fluid extracts and tinctures were in general use, and the indefinite and changeable results from such preparations led him to study the teachings of the Belgian Burggraave, who advocated the use of active-principle medication. This precise method consists of isolating from the crude drugs the pure alkaloids or active-principles to which their therapeutic effects are due, and administering these products in the form of granules free from inert or injurious impurities and in definite dosage.

In order to obtain active-principle granules of dependable quality, Dr. Abbott prepared them himself in his own home. Soon he began to supply them to other physicians. The first advertisement pertaining to this activity of Dr. Abbott appeared in the Medical World in June of 1891.

In a short time the business grew so large that it was moved into a nearby house. Soon the house was enlarged until it became a rambling three story building.

In 1900 the enterprise was incorporated as the Abbott Alkoidal Co., and a year later a three story brick building was erected. And almost each year additions were made until finally the old home was replaced with a four story brick building. Of course the expansion of business included the manufacturing of other products.

Soon the company was no longer an alkaloidal house and in 1914 the name was changed to the Abbott Laboratories.

Until 1925, the company was lo-

(Continued Next Column)

to her duties Saturday evenings and after school certain days of the week, and Miss Katie House.

It was the unceasing activity and devotion of Mrs. Tomlinson, how-

(Continued on Page Fifty-nine)

cated in Ravenswood, a residential district in Chicago. Owing to the growth in chemical manufacturing during and following World War I, the need for larger quarters became urgent. Accordingly in 1920, a 26 acre tract of land was purchased in North Chicago. The officers saw in North Chicago a good community, facilities for railroad connections were available and they were highly impressed with the type of people that lived in this area.

E. H. Ravenscroft, chairman of the board of directors of the company, but at that time general superintendent, planned the buildings and plant layout.

In July of 1920, Dr. Abbott turned the first spade of earth that started construction and about a year later all operations were transferred to North Chicago. The buildings and



President of Abbott Laboratories S. DeWitt Clough

property in Ravenswood were sold. Dr. Abbott died on July 4, 1921 and was succeeded by Dr. Alfred S. Burdick who had become associated with Dr. Abbott in 1904.

The policy of Abbott Laboratories has been to increase gradually and steadily its activities and to broaden its scope, whenever, by so doing, it could develop products of outstanding merit for which there was a potential demand. When once a product has been judged to be of sufficient value to warrant its introduction, the company has supported it actively and introduced it properly to the profession. In line with this policy, the John T. Milliken & Co., of St. Louis was acquired in 1923 and the Swan-Myers Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., two years later. But this was only one small part, Abbott Laboratories made research their greatest effort and in the years have produced and developed some of the outstanding products in use today.

Also in 1904 another man joined forces with Dr. Abbott. He was placed in charge of advertising and public relations. S. DeWitt Clough's work had attracted Dr. Abbott but it took much persuasion to acquire his services because the company at that time was so small.

But Mr. Clough was not satisfied with advertising alone and soon was active in almost every phase of the business. When Dr. Burdick died in 1933, this young man was unanimously chosen as president, which justified the belief of Dr. Abbott.

March 4, 1933, was the darkest day in the history of the United States. Every bank was closed. The pit of the depression had been reached. Millions of men were out of work. Panic and sickness was rampaging in some areas. But the spirit of Abbott Laboratories was to "Carry On" and the new president ordered greater sales efforts, increased manufacturing and more intensive research.

In the years that followed Abbott Laboratories has had a spectacular growth and is continuing. Today it

ranks among the first in the ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers. Its record in World War II has been almost unbelievable because there has not been a request for an extension of time to fill orders for the armed forces. It is one of the few companies in this country with five stars in its Army-Navy "E" flag. Hundreds of technical workers have joined the armed forces and still as great has been the presentation to its country of some of the greatest inspirational paintings that have drawn national attention and acclaim.

Abbott Laboratories has never faltered in depression or war. There has been almost a constant addition to the plant first designed by Mr. Ravenscroft. In 1938, to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, a new research building, which was not only the most modern and finest in the world but deemed ample for all Abbott needs for many years to come, was dedicated. Now it will be necessary to add several stories and this is to be done as soon as possible.

Hundreds of its employes live in North Chicago and hundreds more in other Lake county communities. The spirit of these men and women is one that has always been recognized by the management. Constantly new expressions of appreciation are being made by the founding of study clubs, recreational activities and improvements for safety and better working conditions. The Abbott cafeteria plan, where employes eat the best food at extremely low prices, has been inspected by other manufacturers from many states.

Abbott Laboratories has nearly a score of foreign branches, is already well into its postwar programs and is looking forward to still greater expansion in the years to come.

MODERN PATTERN WORKS PLAYS PART IN CITY'S PROGRESS

Wood and metal pattern making has been in operation at the present site of Modern Pattern Works for the last twenty-nine years. It was first established by Mr. A. K. Barr under the name of Barr Pattern Company in 1916. He continued to run the shop until 1920.

The company was then taken over by Fred and Harold Johnson of North Chicago together with the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co., who operated under the name of Adept Pattern Company during the years of 1920 to 1923. After this, it transferred hands again, this time being managed by Art Nelson and Benjamin Bowater from 1923 to 1938 as the North Chicago Pattern and Machine Company.

In 1938 it was taken over by its present owners, John A. (Gust) Erickson and Erick T. (Ted) Erickson. Since then it has been operating under the name of Modern Pattern Works.

At the present time the company is engaged in 100 per cent War work making wood and metal patterns for numerous parts of essential war materials.

A HISTORICAL ARTICLE

"Mrs. William Albrecht of Mapleton, Minn., is here visiting her sister, Mrs. John Smith. Mrs. Albrecht expresses herself as being much pleased with the progress made by our village since her last visit." — gay 90's.

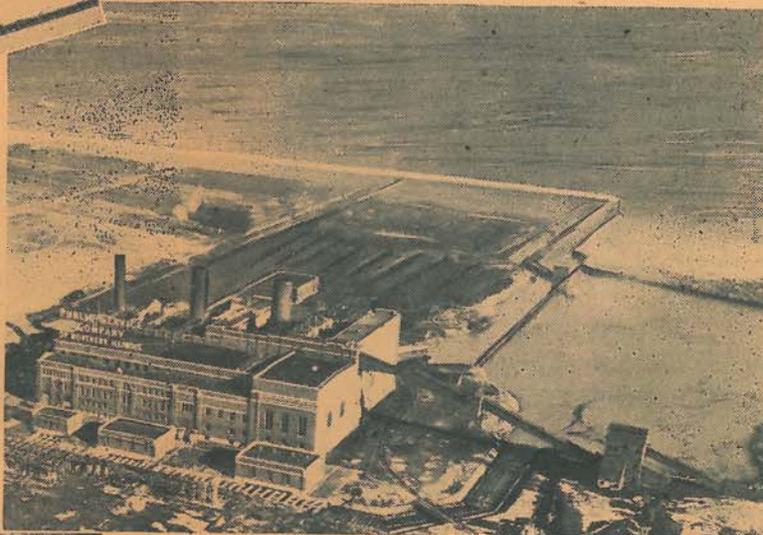
AN ITEM OF 1897

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lanyon will give a party in honor of their daughter Mabel, who is home for a brief visit.

34 YEARS OF SERVICE TO NORTH CHICAGO



Back in 1908 this building was considered the "latest thing" in electric generating stations located on the Lake front.



Grown Up—Spread out over many acres, this efficient generating station of today is one of the important interconnected electric power sources of the area.



The Welcome Mat is always out at your friendly North Chicago Public Service office, 1714 Sheridan Road.



Courteous employees at your Public Service Store are ready to serve you . . . are glad to help you with any electric problem you might have.

A Pioneer in Electric Service

In 1911, the then newly organized Public Service Company of Northern Illinois took over the job of supply electricity to North Chicago and many other rapidly growing communities. That was the era of carbon lamps and flickering arcs—so typical of early electric lighting . . . the age before the many varied uses of electricity, so commonplace now, were discovered.

Well-Knit System Today

Those pioneer days 34 years ago offer a sharp contrast to 1945. Today, dependable electric energy flows from a well-knit system of interconnected, modern generating plants. Electricity plays a vital part in our nation's war effort, performs a multitude of tasks in the home, on the farm, in the store, and in the factory.

A Pledge of Service

Public Service Company is proud of its 34 year record in North Chicago and of the useful role it has taken in the city's march of progress. It pledges continued service and cooperation over the years to come to the people of North Chicago.

1278 of our employes entered military service . . .
102 have returned . . . 25 have given their
lives for their Country.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

PRECISION EXAMPLE OF MODERN PLANT FOR ENGINEERING

Precision Engineering Company, 2024 Sheridan road, was founded by William Kyndberg and Albin Johnson. Elmer Kyndbeg, brother of William is now president of the company.

Precision Engineering carried on a general machine shop specializing in custom built tools and dies. During the past three years the company has devoted its efforts 100 per cent to war work and will continue to do so for the duration.

MASONIC LODGE HAS IMPORTANT ROLL SINCE 1923

North Chicago Lodge, No. 1095, A.F.&A.M. which was formed in 1923 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Temple, 1720 Sheridan road.

Many of the members at that time were transferred from two Waukegan Lodges and were from out of the town of North Chicago. The Late Thomas McKinney was largely responsible for the functioning of the lodge during those days.

Officers for the year 1923 were as follows:

Charles Schwarm, Worshipful Master; Arthur Ball, Senior Warden; Lester Ball, Junior Warden; A. E. Budde, Treasurer; J. L. Miller, Secretary; A. E. Sexton, Chaplain; Chas. Sladek, Senior Deacon; Maurice Powell, Junior Deacon; John Gartley, Senior Steward; Bernard Kinsella, Junior Steward; Roy Shoup, Marshall; and Abner Amsden, Tyler.

Charles Schwarm before transfer-

ing to the North Chicago lodge was Past Master of a Waukegan lodge.

Officers for 1945 are as follows:

Bert Holt, Worshipful Master; Joe Papp, Senior Warden; Thomas Maxwell, Junior Warden; William Ehner, Treasurer; Kenneth Wells, Secretary; Loran Wright, Chaplain; Arthur Male, Senior Deacon; Andrew Galster, Junior Deacon; Leo Welch, Senior Steward; Richard Shinsky, Marshall; Roger Young, Tyler.

YOUTH SERVES WELL IN ABSENCE OF MEN IN ARMED FORCES

This issue, the 50th Anniversary and Victory Edition, of the North Chicago Tribune would not be complete if a small tribute were not paid to two of the most faithful employees of the North Chicago Tribune who have done much to make the mechanical work successful.

Richard Hund, age 18, and Robert Cerk, aged 16, both of whom received their first printing training in the Waukegan Township High School print shop have done all of the press work in this edition along with the other duties they have in the publication of the North Chicago Tribune.

With the present shortage of skilled printers it is doubtful if this edition could have been produced on time had not these two young men had the opportunity to have learned printing at the high school and stuck so faithfully to their job.

AN OLD 'LOCAL BREVITIES' ITEM FROM LOCAL NEWSPAPER FILE

Mrs. Grady is building opposite Wenban's livery barn.

SCOTT'S SERVICE CENTER

"1935 to 1945"

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE AND REPAIRS

1623 Sheridan

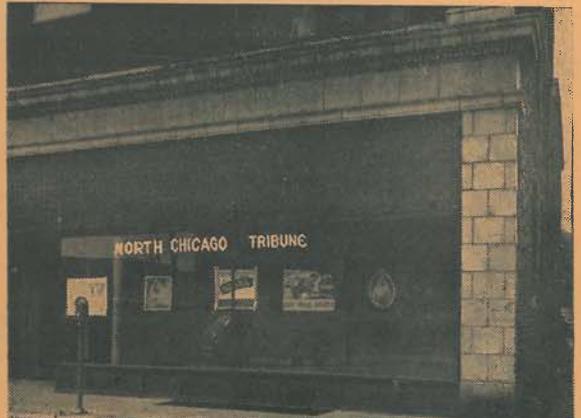
North Chicago



NORTH CHICAGO'S CITY HALL—Pictured here is the building where official acts for the city are performed with little change with passing generations.



UNITED STATES POST OFFICE—NORTH CHICAGO



HOME OF NORTH CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Where this paper has been produced for the past 17 years.



WE JOIN THE ENTIRE CITY
IN HOPING FOR
A SECOND HALF CENTURY
AS COMPLETE WITH PROGRESS
AS THE FIRST ONE

THE POTTER COMPANY

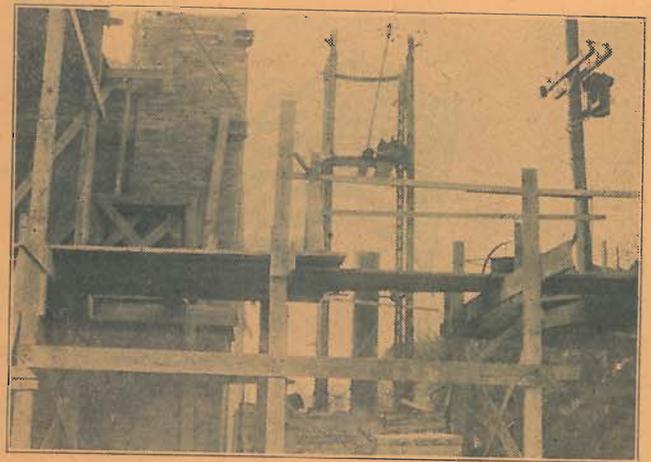
North Chicago, Illinois

This is the first sketch of the modern Soft Water Filtration Plant and Pumping Station which serves North Chicago. It is located on the shore of Lake Michigan and with a new addition is capable of supplying the City of North Chicago and local industry with 5,000,000 millions of gallons of water every day. It is equipped with the most modern machinery of today which guarantees purest drinking water and an abundance of pure fresh water for industrial use.

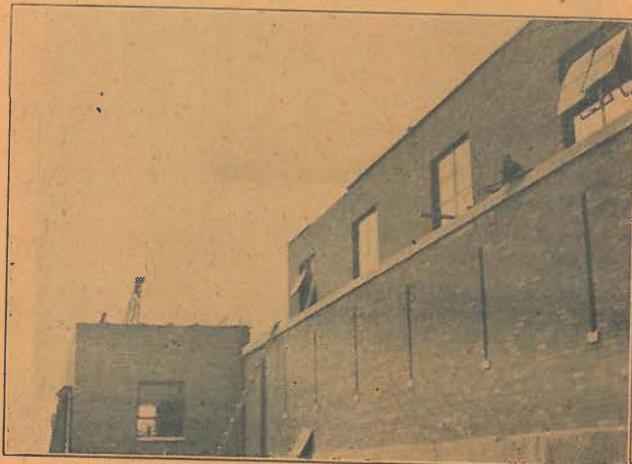


The group of men pictured in the cut here are representative of the local public officials and interested individuals of North Chicago who did most to supply this city with the modern soft water plant of which this community can now boast. The picture was snapped in a nearby city when the group made an inspection of their plant to become familiar with the workings of such an establishment.

Many months of construction were necessary before the modern local soft water plant was completed and the cut here provides a slight example of the pains taken in building North Chicago's modern Soft Water plant.



Local city officials and engineers were proud of their achievement when this photo of the North Chicago Soft Water plant was taken. The plant is now serving North Chicago successfully and was one of the greatest local assets in aiding to win the great wars which taxed local industry for the past years.



CONGRATULATIONS

To The City of
NORTH CHICAGO
On Its 50th Anniversary

And to Its People Who Have Made It an
OUTSTANDING CITY

North Shore Gas Co.

"The Friendly People"

CLAYTON E. BAIRD, Manager

Congratulations . . . We are
Proud To Have Had A Share In
The Building Of This Community



1
8
9
3

1
9
4
5

TO OUR FIGHTING FORCES
WE SALUTE YOU FOR A JOB WELL DONE
— FOR VICTORIES ON LAND — ON SEA — IN THE AIR

NATIONAL ENVELOPE CO.

Division of United States Envelope Company

Tenth Street and Sheridan Road

CIVIC SERVICE CARRIES AHEAD ON RECREATION

A good number of years ago, a group of citizens organized and functioned as the North Chicago Recreation association. This organization participated in the Community Chest and a budget of approximately \$3,000 per year was allowed to promote and provide for a program of supervised recreation and character building activity in the community. The Foss Park district donated the use of the Recreation center known as the Foss Park auditorium and the Recreation association supplied the leadership and equipment.

When the former chest was discontinued, the Foss Park board attempted to carry on a part of the original program. For a few years this was fairly successful, then the tax situation made it necessary for the Park board to curtail these activities.

When this happened, citizens of North Chicago, realizing the need of a program for the youth in the community, reorganized to assist in promotion of such a program. During the first two years of assistance, funds were obtained by voluntary contributions and specially priced boxing bouts.

In 1939 a citizens committee, through the efforts of Jacob J. Novak, reorganized to what is now known as the North Chicago Civic Service association and carried on an active drive for funds. All the funds received were used to pay part of the director's salary and to purchase equipment.

On Nov. 29, 1940, Novak called a meeting of the members and interested citizens. Problems of welfare, recreation and character building were discussed. It was decided that an active organization was greatly needed and that admission to the Waukegan-North Chicago Community chest would be requested. The request was granted and a budget of \$2400 was allocated by the chest to the association the first year.

After becoming a participating agency in the Community chest, the board of directors was as follows: Charles E. Neal Jr., president; Frank De Yoe, vice president; Meyer Rose, secretary; Joseph J. Nemanich, treas-

urer. Members: Max Przyborski, Walter Koziol, Rev. Andrew Coneglio, Lester Klema, Jacob J. Novak, Rev. Herbert George, Joseph S. Boak, Mrs. J. Frederickson and Mrs. W. H. Ballard.

Serving at present as officers are, Walter Koziol, president; Frank De Yoe, vice president; Neal Mulligan, secretary, and AieX Wasneski, treasurer. Members are: Mrs. Roy Breaun, Mrs. J. G. Frederickson, Joseph J. Nemanich, B. Powell, Rev. McGrath, Joseph Stanzak, Mrs. H. Young, Ray Zack and Charles E. Neal.

The following members have served since the reorganization: Walter Koziol, Frank De Yoe, Mrs. J. G. Frederickson, Charles E. Neal and Joseph Nemanich.

Joe Boak, who has been connected with recreation for the past 10 years, is directing the recreation and athletic activities for the association and Foss Park board.

Due to lack of space, it proved physically impossible to publish in full all the various histories submitted.

However, we have endeavored to retain the essence or essential features of interest throughout, and curtailments have only been made in cases where the subject matter is mentioned or treated substantially the same in more than one article.

We trust that this action on our part will be understood and approved by the various historians.



Foss Park Bicycle Parade

WRIGHT'S 5¢ TO \$1.00 STORE

CONGRATULATES NORTH CHICAGO

On Its
50th Anniversary

"We Look Forward To Better Things
To Come!"

See Our Display Window This Week . . . Of
Old Time and Present-Day North Chicago
Pictures.

It is a real pleasure to congratulate
the city on its 50th Anniversary

KRAUSE SHEET METAL WORKS

1717 Sheridan Road

In Business 25 Years
1920 — 1945

IT IS WITH PRIDE THAT THE STAFF OF OUR
ORGANIZATION CONGRATULATES THE CITY
ON ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

JOE'S FOOD SHOP

Joe Andrules, Prop.
Meats and Groceries
1716 Sheridan Road

GREETINGS

LAKE SHORE LIQUORS INC.

1641 Sheridan Road

ZAPON PRODUCTS ADD COMFORT TO ALL LOCAL HOMES

Zapon-Brevolite started in the lacquer business in 1919 at 12th and Sheridan rd. as the Waukegan Chemical Co., and in 1925 moved to its present location on Second ave. and Sheridan rd. In 1933 the company became a part of Zapon, the Industrial Finishes division of Atlas Powder Co.

The founders of this company were—Casper Apeland, now general manager of the Central, Western and Mexican business of Zapon—Rudolph Breves, E. H. Wilder and L. R. Wilder. Messers Wilder had been officials of the Wilder Tanning Co., which later became the Greiss Pflieger Tanning Co.

In 1919 industrial finishes were



Casper Apeland

chiefly air dry lacquers and baking japans, but in 25 years they have improved to the point where they are now principally fast high-bake materials.

Quality, rather than quantity has always been the company's policy, with the result that a large percentage of the company's customers have been using its products since its beginning. Many of the present day finishes and methods of application are the result of Zapon-Brevolite research and development work.

It is conservative to say there is no home in North Chicago in which there is not some item of furniture, or furnishing which has not been finished with Zapon products. Pocketbooks, footwear, furniture, drapery and other hardware, wire, lighting fixtures, heat controls and equipment, radios, venetian blinds, kitchen cabinets, refrigerators, stoves, bridge tables, toys, bottle caps, bottle and package labels, are just a few of the personal and household items that Zapon products protect and beautify.

Zapon-Brevolite feels that it chose wisely in making North Chicago its home as it has always had splendid co-operation from the city fathers, and from the people of this community. Our hope is that when we have passed our 50th milestone we may merit the same high regard which the city of North Chicago now enjoys.

SENTENCE ITALIANS

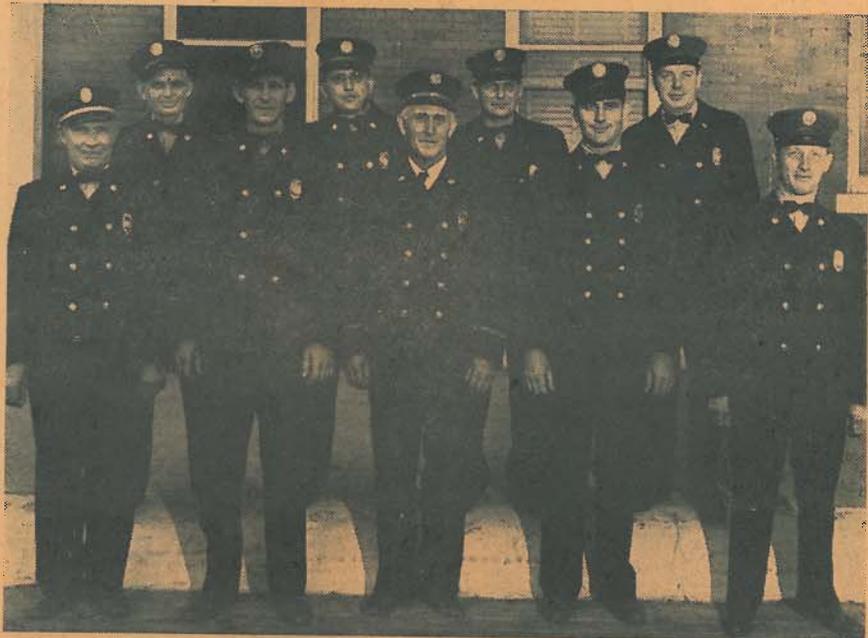
Sentences given Italian counterfeiters of Allied Military Currency in the Mediterranean Theater have ranged from three to 15 years.

A rail network connecting Italy with Austria and Switzerland will be completed by Medeterranean Theater's Military Railway Service by the end of July.

Till the war is won your job isn't done.



NORTH CHICAGO FIRE DEPT. EQUIPMENT & PERSONNEL



NORTH CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT

Left to right: Albert Hughes, Edward Gartley, Edward Gray, Chief Frank Freeman, Floyd Lewis, Earl Redding, John E. Moore, William Brewer.



North Chicago and Waukegan City Officials Make Another Effort At Springfield To Win State Approval Of Millian and Half Underpass at Sheridan and Twen-Second Street.

**WE GRATEFULLY JOIN OUR FELLOW CITIZENS
IN COMMEMORATING THIS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**



As Bartlett Employees see the situation . . . Their job on the Home Front has been to amply supply our gallant Soldiers on the Fighting Front with the necessary Implements of War.
THE WAR IS OVER NORTH CHICAGO — LET'S GO

BARTLETT ENGINEERING CO.

Engineering and Machine Work

2225 Hervey

North Chicago, Illinois

PARK DIST. JOB ON RECREATION NOT EASY ONE

Foss Park district was organized under the "Submerged Land act" in 1911 and named after Congressman Foss representing this district at that time.

The first celebration at the park was sponsored by the Progress club of North Chicago, composed of civic minded citizens and business men. The celebration was in a form of a dedication and grand opening of activities at the park.

The first board of commissioners and officers was composed of: John Sherwin, president; William Schueman, treasurer; Martin Decker, secretary, and James Hayes, Charles Gartley, Fred Cook, and Robert S. Grice, members.

Since its organization, there has been three presidents: John Sherwin, Karl Nelson, who passed away a few years ago, and the present president, Frank Kuszewski, who has served the park district as a member of the board for the past 25 years.

The park consists of 38 acres of land, is located east of North Chicago on Lake Michigan between Great Lakes Naval Training center proper and the Naval Station firing range.

Funds for operation, upkeep and improvements of the park, and the Foss Park auditorium which is located on Sheridan rd. are derived from taxation. The amount received is not large enough for present times. In comparison, the board received \$12,139.76 in 1929-30, and in 1943-44, received \$10,315.63.

Through the years the Foss Park board has sponsored and set aside limited funds for a limited revenue towards recreation activities. There being no recreation tax in the city for such purposes, the board has felt a moral responsibility toward the youth of the community. Although the program was a limited one it still provided some recreation. In a few instances, when it was impossible to set aside money for recreation purposes, the board was forced to curtail these activities. When these decisions were made and announced to the community, interested citizens co-operated in providing funds by sponsoring events, and

volunteer contributions. During the last few years, a full time program of recreation and athletics has been promoted by the North Chicago Civic Service association, with whom the Foss Park board has co-operated by supplying the recreation center for indoor activities and park fields, paying in part the salaries of director and assistant director, and buying necessary basic equipment for the park and recreation center.

Present members and officers of the board are: Frank Kuszewski, president; Max Przyborski, secretary; Mrs. K. Schueman, treasurer, and Frank Kraft, Stanley Mondro and Matt Suhadolnik Jr.

DEEFPREEZE GREAT AID TO HOUSEWIFE IN MODERN HOME

The Deepfreeze division of Motor Products Corp., which is recognized as the pioneer and leader of the Home Freezer industry, has been located in the city of North Chicago since the conception of its product.

Deepfreeze was the first manufacturer to build home freezers on a production line basis for national



G. H. Smith

and international distribution. The first Deepfreeze home freezer was built in 1938 in the company's plant in North Chicago.

As a convenience and economy Deepfreeze enables the homemaker to have on hand all types of food in her home, ready for use at any time she wishes to use them. The Deepfreeze permits her to buy econom- (Continued on Page Fifty-seven)

Greetings

KARCHER HOTEL

405 Washington
Waukegan, Ill.

Congratulations

Mr. and Mrs. F. L.

Dietz

KROLL BROS. COAL CO.

2102 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

CLAYTON HOTEL

130 N. Sheridan Rd.

Waukegan, Ill.

Greetings

CITIES SERVICE OIL CO.

11th & Greenfield

Greetings

ROYAL BAKERY

William Amundsen,

Prop.

1740 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

McKINNEY STEEL & SALES CO.

Waukegan

Illinois

Greetings

North Chicago

MARYAN'S BAKERY

1248 Victoria

Congratulations

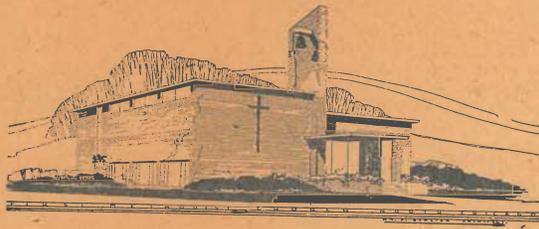
GEORGE F. DOYLE

Distributor

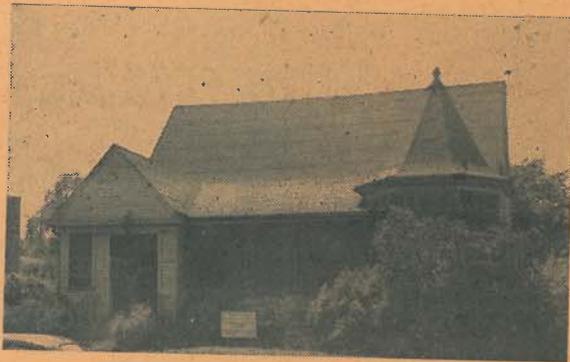
MILLER HIGH LIFE

405 Belvidere

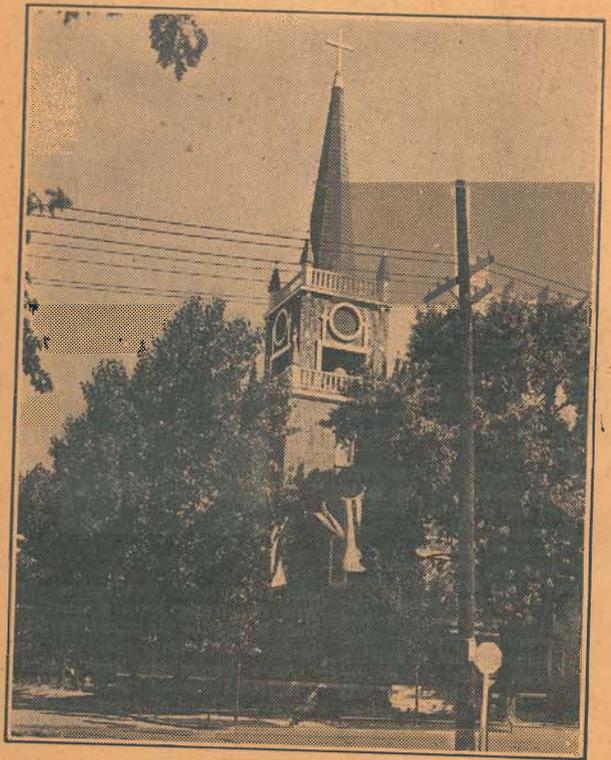
Waukegan, Ill.



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



MOTHER OF GOD CHURCH



HOLY ROSARY CHURCH



HOLY FAMILY CHURCH

FIRST DISTRICT 64 GRADE SCHOOL WAS BUILT JUST SOUTH OF FIVE POINTS WITH ONE SMALL ROOM

The casual observer who rides through the cities and villages of Illinois today and notes the splendid school buildings and attractive grounds will find it difficult to believe that 30 years were required to bring the beginnings of our school system into existence. The first school law in Illinois was enacted in 1825, but was repealed four years later because of opposition to taxation and lack of popular support. In spite of repeated attempts to provide free schools, nothing was accomplished until 1855. Even the generous gifts of the federal government under the ordinance of 1787 was largely dissipated. In 1853, Gov. Joel A. Matteson in his inaugural address very timidly proposed "the adoption of a free school system, or if that should be thought premature, the appointment of a general superintendent of schools." In 1854 the legislature provided for the office of "Superintendent of Public Schools, and Gov. Matteson appointed Ninian Edwards, a former governor as the first superintendent. Edwards drafted a bill providing for the establishment of districts and the support of schools by public taxation. This bill became a law in 1855 and is essentially the basic school law of today. The records indicate that District 64 had its origin under the provisions of this law.

The first school building in District 64 stood just south of the Five Points service station. The original building had only one room, but later a two-room building was constructed. The plans for this two-room building are still in the records of the board of education. In 1894 the school became crowded and the building now known as the Old South school was built. The first principal of the school was Jesse James. The community grew rapidly and it was not long until more room was needed. This was provided temporarily by renting a room in the Tomlinson building on Broadway and Park ave. which, for the time being, was known as the Broadway school. In 1913 the board of directors began to plan the Central school. This building was opened for inspection on Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 5, 1914. The New South school was constructed in 1921-22 and the Lindbergh school in 1927-28.

District 64 grew up on April 18, 1914, when the first board of education was elected. The first president was F. W. Cook and the first secretary, Harry J. McKinney. The members drew lots for terms, John Gartley and W. J. Kapheim drawing one year terms, L. J. Vedder and Harry J. McKinney the two year terms, and Charles H. Neal and J. J. Wurgler the three year terms. The first meeting was held April 28, 1914.

The new board of education was confronted with many interesting problems, viz., the Library club wished to sponsor a Clean-up day on Friday, May 8, 1914, and desired the co-operation of the school children. The board voted to close the school for the day and permit the children to assist, but on Tuesday, May 5, 1914, at a special meeting of the board of education the parents of 128 children objected, and the children were not permitted to take part in the cleaning operations of the club.

On May 28, 1914, E. C. Redding reported to the board that the lot at

the rear of Central school facing Commonwealth ave. could be purchased for \$60. The secretary was instructed to arrange with M. C. Decker to handle the legal matters pertaining to the purchase.

On January 28, 1915, the board of education gave the Progress club permission to use the Central school for rehearsals, provided the club pay for the light used. At the same meeting the date was set for the spring "Beginners' class," date set, April 5. The practice of enrolling a "Spring Beginners Class" evidently was continued for some time as the matter is covered in the minutes as late as 1920, but the exact year the practice was discontinued is not stated. Manual training and domestic science were considered as early as 1914, but no serious action was taken until June 28, 1917. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to secure prices on equipment. The committee reported back on Aug. 3, 1917, and it was decided that the equipment was too expensive, and that the board could not afford to install these courses at the time. These courses were finally added in 1928. Truancy and the employment of a school nurse also received the attention of the board of education at an early date, but nothing definite was done until March 29, 1917, when the matter received serious consideration. On Oct. 25, 1917, a committee was appointed to employ a nurse temporarily and to contact the board of education in District 63 in regard to sharing the expense. Miss Jane Tonnigan of the Jane McAllister hospital was employed as nurse and began work in District 64 on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917.

The matter of finance is not new. The minutes of these early meetings are replete with the struggles of the board of education to maintain the schools. Their efforts culminated in the approval of an increased tax rate on Aug. 16, 1919. The financial situation was aggravated by the transfer of a large amount of taxable property to the federal government at the time of the World war, and it is only very recently that the state has been disposed to give any return for this property. The federal government has never seen fit to acknowledge any responsibility to the school district.

As one reads the minutes of these early days, he is impressed with the sincerity with which the members of the board of education handled the business and problems of the schools. Too many people take the work of these sincere people as a matter of course, but in many years of experience the writer has learned to appreciate the unselfish service given by the members of boards of education. With all of its faults, the public school is the greatest contribution to the welfare of democracy that man has yet devised, and its success is due in no small measure to the unselfish efforts of the men and women who have given freely of their time that it might function well. It may be the "little red schoolhouse" by the side of the country road or it may be an imposing building in a great city, but it is still the American free public school, the symbol of America's faith in the individual. As long as this faith endures, America is secure.

Bowman

is the

MILK OF SUPERIOR FLAVOR

BOWMAN DAIRY COMPANY

Highland Park, Illinois

All honor to Those in the Armed Services.

We join with all in our salute to those in the service
 wherever they may be and hope for their
 early and safe return.

On This Occasion

NORTH CHICAGO'S

50TH

ANNIVERSARY

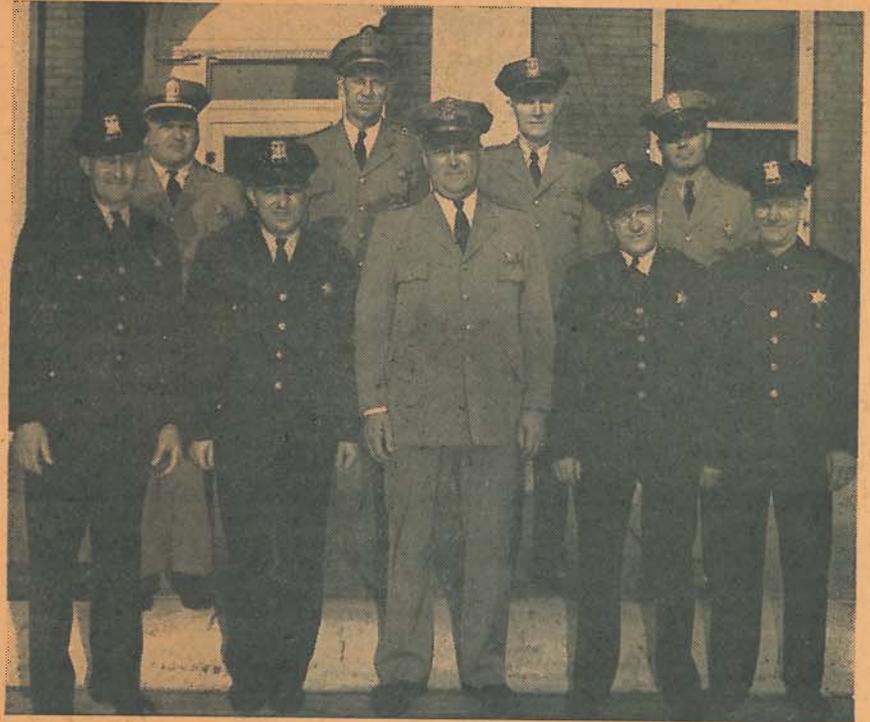
We Extend

Our

Congratulations

JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS CORP.

NORTH CHICAGO POLICE DEPT.—
 First Row, reading from left to right:
 Raymond Van Landuyt, Edward Rogala,
 Chief Jacob Novak, Joe Petruska,
 Joseph W. Gross. Second row, John
 Hladnik, Stanley Symusiak, Roy E.
 Shoup and Robert Crawford.



North Chicago Tribune Photo by Scheske



CITY WATER WORKS DEPT.—From
 left to right: Charles De Boo, Michael
 Duggan, Charles Hebior (Superintend-
 ent), Alex Pish, Frank Pliska, John
 Sedej, Anthony Mozina, Joe Levando-
 ski and Joe Richveis.

North Chicago Tribune Photo by Scheske

**SHARVIN POST DRUM AND
 BUGLE CORPS—**This group head-
 ed by Tim Killoran, Commander
 of the Corp., Guy Williams, Drum
 Major, John Callahan, Music Di-
 rector won first honors at "Cen-
 tury of Progress" at Chicago in
 1932.



BEAUTY OF HOLY FAMILY CHURCH IS KNOWN HERE

Holy Family church is one of North Chicago's beauty spots. It is a well-proportioned red brick edifice, standing on the northwest corner of Argonne dr. and Lincoln st. Set amidst its choice evergreens in a lawn of rich bright green, it is admired by its Catholic members and by those of other denominations as well, for it is a magnificent tribute to the God we all worship, to Father H. M. Shea, the pastor who built it, and to its faithful supporters whose generosity made all this possible.

Upon entering this sacred temple, our eyes are attracted to the honor roll in the vestibule, bearing the names of Holy Family men serving in our armed forces, and Holy Family people are proud of the patriotic sacrifice their boys are making for America. Within we are again reminded of the double loyalty that every good Catholic must observe—loyalty to our God and loyalty to our country, as denoted by the American flag and the Papal flag on either side of the main altar. Above and behind this liturgical altar is a stained-glass window showing the Holy Family in their little home at Nazareth. Windows or similar style adorn the side walls and were donated by some of North Chicago's leading families. The statues are life-like and brightly colored, and the lights before them are burning during this Jubilee Year for our fighting men. The woodwork throughout glistens with a lustrous varnish over its fine grain, despite its many good years of service.

Were we fortunate enough to be present while the Holy Family choir is singing we would be rewarded with a superb rendition of ecclesiastical music. Mrs. William H. Gedge plays the pipeorgan with a mastery that has made her known far and wide, and as director she has gathered about her a group of singers that enjoy a most enviable reputation. While the church itself furnishes an atmosphere of warmth and devotion, the choir adds inspiration to the services conducted there by Father Cameron, the pastor, and by his assistant, Father McGrath.

The hall below is cheery with its sunlight-yellow walls and ceiling and maroon floor. It has been the scene of many good times and enjoyable entertainments in the 32 years that Holy Family church has served this community.

Holy Family School Built By Father Halleran Yrs. Ago

Since its completion under Father Halleran 20 years ago, Holy Family school has contributed immensely toward the advancement of our city. Within its walls many of our finest citizens have been trained. Financially it has poured thousands of dollars into the city's treasury to be spent elsewhere, for Holy Family educates 250 children every year without one cent of expense for the city. Over a period of 20 years this entire expense has been borne by the parents of Holy Family school children. They make this special sacrifice, even though as tax-paying citizens their children would be entitled to a free education in the public schools which their taxes support. North Chicago then is indebted to what Holy Family school has done

by saving this immense sum for its citizens.

The high scholastic standard produces graduates of merit. Physically, its athletes have made very creditable showings during this Jubilee year in both City and Catholic leagues. Music has a special place in its course, and its choir's accomplishments are far beyond what might be expected of grammar school children. Art is outstanding and skillfully developed and audiences have been surprised and gratified by the ability of the students, which shows forth especially each year in their school play.

Moral contribution toward the public welfare is greatly aided by character-building in which sisters excel, and by the special culture they seem to impart to their pupils. Their sincerity and interest in their work is more easily understood when we remember they teach out of devotion to a duty that they consider quite sacred, rather than for the small salaries they receive. Religion is taught daily. Religion is the one force for good left in this world. By learning to respect the Supreme Being, we encourage greater respect for teachers, parents, and other human superiors. Religion teaches us to do right and avoid evil, warning us not to steal, kill, lie, etc., and usually the more faithful we are toward God, the more loyalty we have for our family, our friends, our neighbors, and our country. Holy Family children are friendly, happy, and well-mannered, and the school glories in the very fine spirit that prevails there.

The building itself is impressive and artistic, made of red brick, and pleasing to behold. Besides its six classrooms, auditorium and lunch-room, it houses the six Sisters of Mercy who teach there. The Superior during this Jubilee year is Sister Helen Rita. The Pastor in charge is father Cameron.

The schoolyard is asphalted on both sides, with an attractive green lawn in front. The flowerboxes across the front of the building have been so placed that the youngsters in the lower grades may see them from their seats, and the bright geraniums and petunias have bloomed most profusely during this anniversary year of 1945.

As Americans during these war days, we are glad and proud to recall that Holy Family school has been right at the top in all patriotic paper and scrap drives, and has been awarded a flag from the Treasury department in Washington for its outstanding record in the sale of war bonds. North Chicago is justly proud of Holy Family school.

McKinney-Harrington Conveyor Co. Products Speed the War Effort

McKinney-Harrington Conveyor Co. located at 1307 Morrow Avenue, has been manufacturing conveying and piling equipment in North Chicago for the past 28 years.

The McKinney - Harrington Conveyor Co. manufactures either portable or stationary inclined elevators, conveyors, Standard Type Pilers, Combination Type Pilers, etc. Any of these machines can be built to meet requirements. Barrels, bags, boxes, bales, cartons, etc. can be handled with such efficiency, that an infinite amount of time-men-space and overhead expense can be saved.

The firm is also doing sub-contract war work with equipment going to Trinidad, Cuba, Hawaii, Canada, etc., and to all parts of the United States.



On North Chicago's Fiftieth Anniversary We Tender Our Felicitations

ST. THERESE'S HOSPITAL

WE CONGRATULATE NORTH CHICAGO ON ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



HAMILTON-MONROE-MFG. CO.

North Chicago, Illinois



From a small hamlet in 1895 this community has grown into a flourishing industrial city of nearly 10,000. The reason . . . North Chicago must be "a good place in which to live recreation, education and industrial facilities are the finest.

We are proud to add our greeting and best wishes to the City of North Chicago on this Golden Anniversary.

To the boys and girls from North Chicago who are serving on the far-flung battlefields of the world we wish a speedy and safe return.

H. W. MITCHELL INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS

North Chicago, Illinois



On the golden anniversary OCEAN SPRAY salutes the men and women of North Chicago in the armed services and the industries of the community who are doing such an excellent job backing them up.

We are proud and happy to be part of this community and appreciate and have enjoyed municipal cooperation since the establishment of our Mid-western factory in 1941.

Cranberry Cannery, Inc.

NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

METHODISTS FORMED CHURCH AT CITY'S START

The Methodist Church of North Chicago owes its origin to a Methodist class which was organized here in 1893. The meetings, which were held in the homes of the members, included hymns, prayers, scripture readings, commentaries on the scripture, and testimonies.

The first minister to preach and conduct public worship at the class meetings was Rev. Lewis Campbell, who served during the summer of 1893. At the annual session of the Rock River conference in October of that year, the church was first recognized as an appointment in the conference. Rev. William Groves, who was attending Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, was given the first appointment to South Waukegan, as it was then known. The 10 original members were from the Cook, Clingman and Davis families.

It was a great struggle during that first year, for there was no regular meeting house, the financial resources were quite limited, and three different ministers served the church intermittently. The following year, during revival meetings led by the Rev. Samuel Bartle in a vacant store building on 22nd st., 24 persons were lead into a deeper experience of God and the church membership was increased to 30.

In 1896, under the leadership of E. G. Cook, the first church building was erected. All of the labor was done by the members. The building was valued at \$3,000. In 1911 the church was remodeled at a cost of \$2,000. The foundation was raised and the basement excavated. A his-

torical record written in 1938 states that "198 children were baptized in sanctuary of that building and 319 names have been listed on its membership rolls."

On Sunday morning, Jan. 9, 1938, this building was destroyed by fire. Although the minister, the Rev. Herbert George, completed his work at Garrett that year, he felt called to stay on and assist the people in rebuilding their church. After much sacrifice and labor on the part of the minister and the people, the new church was dedicated in June, 1940. The building cost \$11,000 in cash with an estimated \$3,000 worth of labor donated by members and friends of the church. The \$2,000 debt which remained when the church was completed has now been paid off, and the mortgage was burned Jan. 7, of this year. The building is of modernistic design, and is both practical and worshipful. The members of the church are very proud of the new Hammond organ which was purchased in June.

Rev. George was succeeded in 1942 by the Rev. C. A. Chamberlain, who enlisted in the navy as a chaplain after serving less than a year.

Dr. W. J. Davidson, who had retired from the ministry after a very useful and profitable career, came to supply until conference, and was urged to stay on. He was forced to retire in June of this year because of ill health.

The present minister, the Rev. Robert R. Rings, is a student at Garrett. He and his wife live in Evanston, but hope to move to North Chicago next year.

During the 52 years of its history, this church has been served by 30 ministers. Most of them have served from one to three years while they were attending school at Garrett.

It is the opinion of the present

minister that the North Chicago Methodist church has great possibilities, and it is his wish that its services to the members and to the community will multiply.

LIONS CLUB WAS FORMED IN 1941. ACTIVE GROUP

The Lions club was organized and held its charter night banquet on Jan. 20, 1941. Harry McKinney was elected as the club's first president and served in that capacity until June, 1942 and was succeeded the following years by Joseph Stanczak, Joseph Jadrich, Edward F. Vlack Jr., and presently the man now serving as the club's president is Joseph Rivelli Sr., whose term will expire in July, 1946.

At present the membership consists of 23 active members and seven serving with the armed forces throughout the world.

The club has always been very much on the alert in purchasing glasses for needy children in our schools. Miss Kipp, school nurse, would examine the children and those found to have faulty vision were presented with glasses through the efforts of the club. Last year the club sponsored a carnival with the profits designated for use as funds for eye conservation. With this in mind over 900 children were examined by either an oculist or optometrist, depending on the seriousness of the eyes of the individuals and 46 pairs of glasses were purchased for those in need. Besides these school children the club had a request from a resident of this city who was a student at Illinois university and through

contacts made with the Champaign Lions club he was referred to an oculist and our club paid all expenses. One seirous case that was called to the attention of our colub was a small child not yet of school age who was practically blind. Through hospitalization and special examinations and treatments the best care was obtained in an effort to aid the tiny child.

Besides this the club last year purchased a most valuable piece of life saving equipment for the residents of North Chicago and it was turned over to the fire department where it is available when needed. It is a modern resuscitator, inhalator, and aspirator, purchased at a cost of over \$500.

The club last year sponsored its first basketball team and Lion Marty Svete coached the team to the finals of the Class B tournament in Waukegan and lost the title by three points.

This past year the Lions club bowling team won the Northern Illinois District championship after competitive bowling between Lion club teams in district 1 F.

The club members have the interest of NORTH CHICAGO in mind and hope the organization is felt in the community.

Courses to teach soldiers how to do their jobs the simplest and quickest way recently were inaugurated in the Mediterranean theatre by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy supreme allied commander.

A recent roundup of Italian counterfeiters by the Mediterranean theatre's criminal investigation division disclosed a cache of 43,800 dollars in bogus allied military currency.

CONGRATULATIONS

We Congratulate
North Chicago
On Its
50 Years of
Progress



Smorgasbord At Wilson's Every Sunday

We Pay Tribute
To Our Boys
And Girls With
The Colors

Mrs. Wilson's Cafe

"Famous on the Northshore for Fine Foods"

1607 Sheridan Road

Alice E. Wilson



Congratulations

TO OUR SERVICE MEN EVERYWHERE
AND TO THE
CITY OF NORTH CHICAGO
ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY



"YESTERYEAR"

ZAPON is happy to join the community in saying "thank you" to the men and women of North Chicago who are serving in the armed forces and extend greetings to the city on its 50th Anniversary.

No home front effort, however great, is comparable to the sacrifices which our armed forces are making. We would like them to know that we are with them 100 per cent.



TODAY

Zapon-Brevolite Lacquer Company

DIVISION OF ATLAS POWDER COMPANY

North Chicago, Illinois

JOHN WESTERN WAS FOUNDER OF GARDEN OF MEMORIES HERE

John Western, founder of North-shore Garden of Memories, started the development of this beautiful garden in 1917. Much of the draining system and some of the roads were constructed that year. Also one section was graded and work was started on other sections. As the years went by many additional sections were developed which required many miles of drainage and additional driveways. The water sys-



John Western

tem for sprinkling has been extended to all sections and three small lakes have been made.

In the early years the granite entrance was erected. This entrance, the granite Masonic memorial and the stone office building, which were constructed soon after, are classed among the finest in America.

From the very first day of construction and through the years it was the founders' aim to make this Garden of Memories one of the finest and most modern cemetery on this continent. His policies have been and will be continued.

Many of the rules of management have been met with some opposition from parties that lacked vision but the large majority realize that

these rules have built an ultra-modern institution.

Several of the citizens of North Chicago have helped in this development and the management is grateful to them and is happy to be associated with the people of this community.

MITCHELL CORP., YOUNG BUT VERY PROGRESSIVE

The Mitchell Corp., one of North Chicago's youngest industries, was organized in September, 1941, by H. Walter Mitchell with a small force of employees. Totally engaged in war work since its inception, its employes now number 85. One of the first prime contracts to a Lake county firm by the Signal corps was awarded to this corporation.

It is composed of three distinct departments—a foundry, casting bronze and aluminum for the army and navy; machine shop doing important war work, and a plating department for processing aircraft parts. In addition to this Mr. Mitchell acts as consulting engineer and has made important contributions in the field of marine, aviation and automotive engineering.

We would like to thank our employes and the city officials of North Chicago for the co-operation they have given in helping us carry out our part in this world struggle—soon to come to a victorious end. We are especially proud of our many employes serving in the armed forces.

We heartily congratulate the city officials on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of North Chicago.



Foss Park Champions Of Another Year

Greetings

AUTHORIZED SALES AND SERVICE

- Crosley — Admiral — Philco Radios
- Voss Washers — Dutch Estate Gas Ranges
- Coleman — Duo Therm — Evamair Oil Heaters
- Westinghouse

Home Of Gift Toy Shop

NORTH CHICAGO HARDWARE COMPANY

M. Campbell — Owners — R. Courney
1710 Sheridan Road, Phone 307

"Every House Needs A Westinghouse."

Congratulations

FRIENDLY SERVICE

Eugene E. Robling, Prop.
1732 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

DRUCE DRUG COMPANY

Angelo Dicello, R. Ph.
1700 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

DOUBLE DIPPER DAIRY A. BITUMSKI QUALITY PRODUCTS

S.E. Corner 10th and Prescott

Greetings

TENTH STREET HARDWARE

"Most Complete Hardware

620 — 10th Street

"The Bank Of Friendly Service"

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CHICAGO

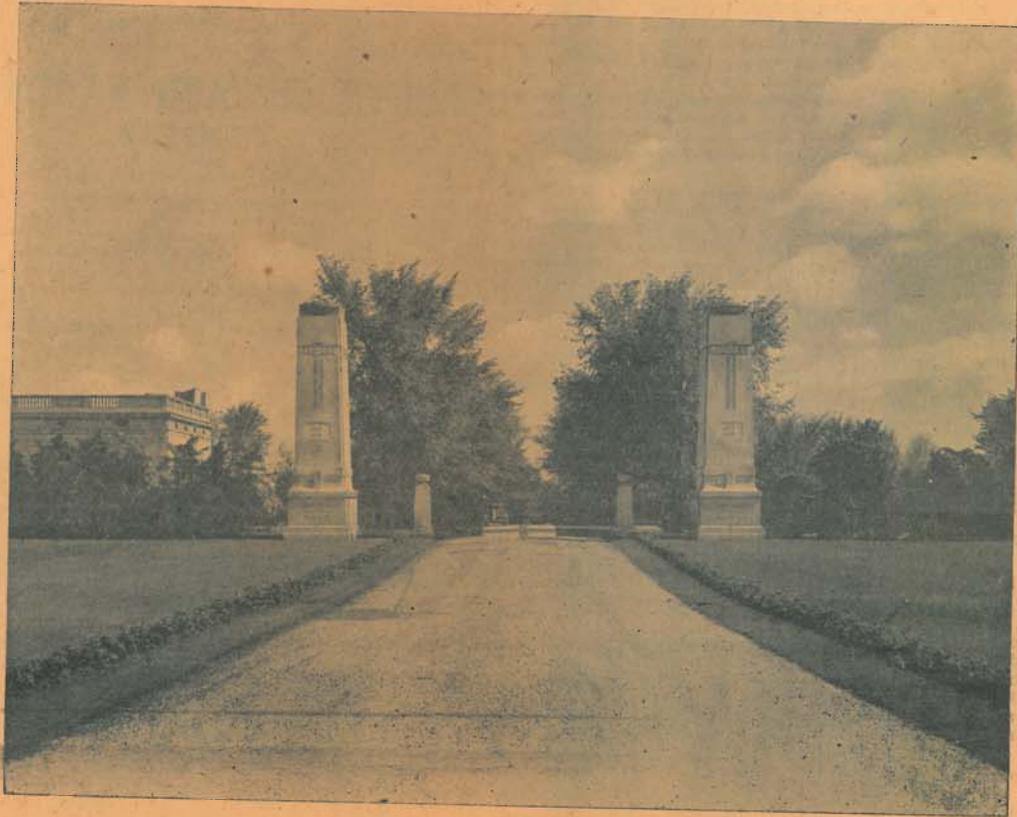
1811 Sheridan Road

Telephone Majestic 2505

Member Of Federal Reserve System

Member Of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

OUR SINCERE GREETINGS
TO OUR NORTH CHICAGO FRIENDS
ON THEIR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



"SERVING
THIS COMMUNITY
SINCE 1917"

North Shore Garden of Memories

Greenbay Road
and 18th Street
Telephone Maj. 1067

Office Hours:
Week days 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sundays 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

OLDEST RESIDENTS AND HARD WORK BUILT CHICAGO HARDWARE FOUNDRY

This is the story of John Sherwin and E. P. Sedgwick, whose vision in the 90's resulted in the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co.—a million and a half dollar organization today.

Those two visionaries are gone now but their children have carried on. Because those founders had practicality coupled with their foresight

From the school of hard knocks, with only ambition and perseverance and a will to win came our founders, from the small income brackets—insofar as worldly goods is concerned, but rich in the love of fellow men.

They surrounded themselves with fine men—God-fearing, hard-hitting family loving men. They toiled hard in a hard business to give strong materials for mankind's comforts and use, to add to the glories of nature.

Work and sweat spelled for them contentment. They reared good American families in a free land. Some workers are still at the Foundry who remember John and "E. P.," who were not cold overlords, but fellow-workers, capable of turning out as much work as any man Jack of them.

John Sherwin—the practical one, was of German parentage.

E. P. Sedgwick—the more visionary, was a Mayflower descendant.

These two, who eventually were to have turns as mayor of the village of North Chicago, settled in the community together, with the Chicago Hardware Manufacturing Co., the old three-story building located across the street from today's Chicago

Hardware Foundry Co. Sherwin, who started with the old concern as a molder, was foundry foreman and Sedgwick was factory superintendent.

They talked thoughtfully about gray iron castings, in which they felt was a future. Every one of their developments through the years to come was predicated upon the increased sale of gray iron castings.

For this first venture into business they rented the iron foundry of the Chicago Hardware Manufacturing Co., which was desirous of concentrating in other fields. They operated it a year or two, then built across the street.

Factory No. 1 was placed where the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. now stands. It was incorporated in 1897, on May 25, and control of the company was vested in members of the family of the founders, most of whom have passed away during the period of the last 20 years. In 1899 the articles of incorporation were changed so as to include the manufacture of small hardware items, together with finishing and machining of the gray iron castings.

It was only a matter of a short time before they were establishing a small machine shop to make finished parts to serve as feeder for the foundry. In those early years the little polishing and plating room thrived on novelties such as toy banks, stove casters, churns and piano hardware. More than that, a brass and aluminum foundry was

built so that customers could obtain their complete requirements from one source as far as castings were concerned.

Things were happening. The Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. mechanics were good workers, sound thinkers. They had something to offer. They whetted the interest of the Mills Novelty Co., and other manufacturers.

The Foundry played a big part in the day of the Gloria Light Co. which made the glamour lights of the day—and for the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. which gave rise to the Stewart-Warner Corp. It was at a time when horses were passing out of the picture, but Stewart-Warner found a need for the flexible shaft pattern. For the new "horseless" carriage it became the nucleus for the speedometer machine.

In the early 1900's they started the brass and aluminum shop, and Foundry No. 2 was built. The years 1907-1908 saw the construction of Foundries No. 3 and 4, but the year that Teddy Roosevelt inaugurated script saw a foundry shut-down. In 1915 they started the porcelain-enamel business. The mode was turning to white glass table tops for lunchroom equipment, and this called for a similar white durable finish on the castings which were used in connection with counters and table tops. This led to the establishment of a porcelain enameling plant.

John Sherwin's son, E. B. Sherwin, who is president of the foundry today, dedicated the south end in 1918 on Decoration day. This provided a modern porcelain enamel plant and machine shop.

In 1917 they took over the North Chicago Foundry Co. which had been

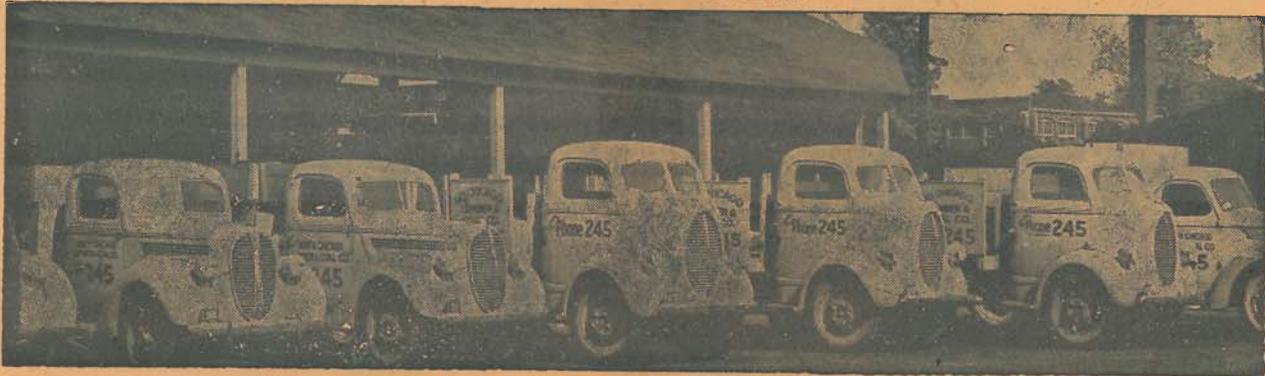
started by a group of men who left the employ of the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. The year that these new plungers found themselves in financial difficulty was 1917, and they were ready and glad to sell their remaining assets to their old bosses. For a while this new company was operated as a division of the parent company, until the depression of 1921. The property was disposed of when it was realized that there was no particular advantage in keeping the additional foundry away from the main plant.

The original board of directors and officers was made up of John Sherwin, president; E. P. Sedgwick, secretary and treasurer; James T. Hayes, vice president, and A. Gustafson and P. J. Drury, directors. In 1919 E. B. Sherwin and J. W. Ellis were added to the list. When President John Sherwin died in 1921, the board read as follows: E. P. Sedgwick, president; E. B. Sherwin, secretary; J. W. Ellis, treasurer; F. J. Sherwin and James T. Hayes, first and second vice president, and A. Gustafson and P. J. Drury, directors. In 1935, at the death of Mr. Sedgwick, E. B. Sherwin was elected president and Robert Sedgwick succeeded his father on the board of directors. He has been secretary since that year, and has since 1925 been purchasing agent. Another of Mr. Sherwin's sons, Raymond F. Sherwin and another member of the Sedgwick family, W. H. Sedgwick, are employed at the foundry. Mr. Sedgwick Sr., is remembered as a prince of a man who, when he felt that the business world was not enough of a challenge to his talents, turned to the spiritual side and devoted himself to landscape painting.

For Over 40 Years

A Part of North Chicago

ESTABLISHED BY W. J. SACKMAN



CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES

for the

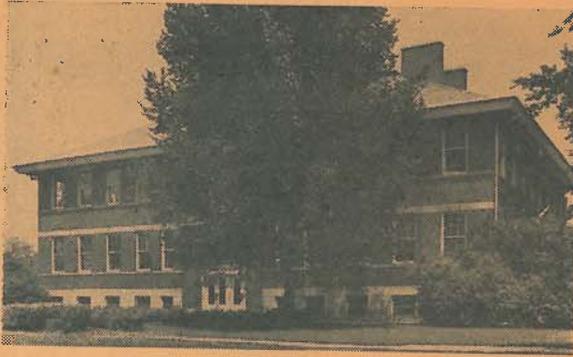
NEXT 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Established 1906

Earl W. Sackman, Mgr.

North Chicago Lumber & Coal Co.

Office and Yards at Northwestern Depot, North Chicago, East of Tracks



CENTRAL SCHOOL



COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL



HOLY FAMILY SCHOOL



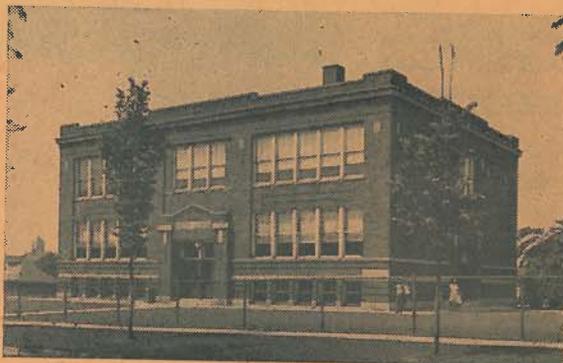
HOLY ROSARY SCHOOL
(And View Of Old Holy Rosary Church)



LINDBERG SCHOOL



MOTHER OF GOD SCHOOL



NORTH SCHOOL



SOUTH SCHOOL

SHARVIN POST OF AMERICAN LEGION IN 26 YEARS OF SERVICE TO COMMUNITY STATE AND NATION; ORGANIZE IN 1919

As the City of North Chicago celebrates its golden anniversary, Legionnaires are proud that, for more than half of those fifty years, their post has played a part in its community life and found a place in the heart of its activities.

Shortly after Bill Hoenzollern had been taught the error of his ways, during the summer of 1919, Mr. John E. Hayes, at that time postmaster, received a letter from the National organizers of the American Legion asking that he contact some veterans of that "argument" regarding the formation of a local post. He turned the letter over to his son Frank L. Hayes who laid the proposition before Joseph A. Jadrich and Frank M. Opeka. These three men constituted themselves as a committee to round up the exservice men of the community. They were issued a temporary Charter Nov. 12, 1919.

At an organization meeting held in the city hall December 10th forty veterans signed an application for a permanent Charter under the name of Sharvin Post in honor of James and William Sharvin, who gave their lives in the war. Election of officers was deferred until the next meeting which was set for January 5, 1920 to be held in the Progress Club Chapter House at Seventeenth St and Park Avenue. Joseph Jadrich was named Commander; Dr. A. E. Budde, vice commander; Fred H. Chase, finance officer; Frank M. Opeka, adjutant; William H. Woodard, Chaplain, and Richard Hyde, Sgt-at-arms. The permanent charter is dated January 15, 1920.

Under this leadership Sharvin Post became active at once and has remained so throughout the years is attested by the many citations for meritorious and distinguished service which hang on the walls of the post home. Since headquarters established a point rating system it has ranked among the top ten posts in the State of Illinois. It has taken first place twice and tied Peoria Post for first place one year.

June 11, 1920 the Post held its first dance at Foss Park. Others followed from time to time during the summer and the next year a contract was entered into with Foss Park District Board for use of the pavilion each Wednesday and Saturday evening during the season. This contract was renewed each year until 1938 when the pavilion was destroyed by fire. The dances proved popular with the public and profitable for the post, but due to the hundreds of veterans hospitalized at Great Lakes, the relief burden fell heavily on the local post for the first few years and it was sometimes necessary to borrow money to meet its obligations.

August 15, 1921, the Progress Club property was purchased and became known as Sharvin Post Home. Funds from the treasury and the sale of bonds, to be held without interest, to individual members, provided the purchase price. A small addition was built in 1924 but it soon became evident that these quarters were too small and a new post home became a perennial topic; but before an agreement could be reached on any of the numerous proposals presented, the project grew to such proportions that it fell of its own weight. Another attempt was made in 1939 and after months of study and promotion the building committee came up with a plan which was adopted. Ground was broken June 16, 1940 and though the building was not completed the first

post meeting was held in the new hall the second Tuesday in August.

Union tradesmen were employed to carry the construction and sixty legionnaires and eight non-members contributed 2900 hours of their spare time. City trucks and other equipment was used extensively and in recognition and appreciation of this cooperation extended by the City Administration the post promoted the purchase of a badly needed fire truck and presented it to North Chicago in 1942.

During a gala day of celebration the building was dedicated by Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion July 6, 1941. At this time with stage, lounging room, office, check room and kitchen. In the basement a small bar, lounge, store room, heater room and toilet facilities. When the present war broke out the place became so popular with the Navy personnel that it became necessary to have an entrance to the basement. This was accomplished by excavating under the old portion of the building and in this space a new modernistic bar and cocktail lounge was installed which has become one of the show places of the North Shore.

The American Legion School Award which is based on five requisites of good citizenship, honor, courage, scholarship, leadership and service was adopted in 1926 and has been presented to a boy of the graduating class of each of the eight public and parochial schools every year since.

In 1927 the annual North Chicago Days were revived and with the organization of the Sharvin Post Drum and Bugle Corps in 1929 and through their membership in the Illinois Drum Corps Association, it was possible to hold corps competition in connection with these affairs, bringing to North Chicago a yearly pageant of color and military precision which attracted huge crowds to this city.

The drum corps which was liberally supported by merchants and industry strutted their stuff over a period of twelve years. They have a fine collection of loving cups to show for their efforts.

Down through the years Sharvin Post sponsored American Legion Junior Base Ball, a squadron of the Junior American Legion, a troop of Boy Scouts and has been represented on many groups for civic improvement, health and safety.

The officers chosen to guide the post for the year 1945-1946 are John E. Landers, commander; Louis E. Hatton, first vice-commander; William E. Schultz, second vice-commander; Ben E. Newnham, finance officer; Robert Britton sgt-at-arms; and Joseph Boak, assistant sgt-at-arms.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONG AGO (From Old Newspaper)

SEPTEMBER 15, 1892—A telegraph wire is a question of only a few days time at South Waukegan. The postoffice and telephone will immediately follow.

NOVEMBER 24, 1892—Wilkins' new store on State street is stocked with groceries and is now in full operation.

DECEMBER 22, 1892—The product of the Lanyon Factory is from 150 to 175 barrels of zinc oxide a day.

GIRL SCOUTS IS ACTIVE IN SHAPING LIVES OF YOUTH

Juliette Low, founder of Girl Scouting in America, caught the idea from Lord Baden-Powell of England under whose leadership the whole Girl Scouting movement came into existence. Miss Low brought it home as a gift to the girls of her city of Savannah, Ga. The idea spread, and more and more people became aware of the need for an organized program for American girls, and began to form troops in their own communities. The first troop in America was formed in 1912 with ten Girl Scouts. By 1919 their ranks had grown to 42,298. In 1944 the total registration in the national organization passed the million mark, with 1,012,465 Girl Scouts. It is now the largest organization for girls in the world.

Today, just as 1912, Girl Scouting begins with the individual girl and her development, physical, mental and moral and spiritual. It is able to offer her interesting recreation activities, informal friendly relationship with older people, fun with others her own age, and work in a group small enough for each girl to take a responsible part. Most of all, it helps her develop a strong character, a healthy attitude toward life, and an enduring set of values.

The program activities have been designed to meet the varying needs of the three different age groups: Brownies - seven through nine years of age, Girl Scouts - ten through fourteen, and Senior Girl Scouts (including Mariners) fifteen through eighteen years of age. Each age level has its own activities, but all are bound together by the organization's basic philosophy and methods. They cover the same program fields, each of which represents a present or potential interest of girls: Home-making, Out-of-Doors, Nature, Sports and Games, Community Life, Literature and Dramatics, Arts and Crafts, Music and Dancing, International Friendship, Health and Safety.

The Waukegan-North Chicago Girl Scout organization came into being sixteen years ago, with sixty-two girls and fourteen adults comprising its membership. Growth has been steady throughout the years, and at the present time the organization numbers over one thousand persons.

All ten program fields have been developed in the local set-up; with particular emphasis during the war years on international friendship and community service. The service program has been recognized by government agencies as making an important contribution to the war effort. Last year alone 27,190 hours of community service were given by the local Girl Scouts. Senior Service Scouts worked as Hospital Aides, many Girl Scouts served as Nursery Aides in the war nurseries, and both groups helped in Red Cross and civic drives by enclosing seals, distributing literature, etc., also served in war stamp booths. Many hundreds of useful requested articles have been made for use at Downey Hospital as well as all local hospitals. Victory gardening is another successful war-time project.

Out-of-door living has been stressed too, in belief that it is a valuable outlet for tension created by living in war time. Day-camping, established camping, field day, nature hikes, cook-outs and over-night camping furnish the means by which Girl Scouts learn to appreciate and enjoy the out-of-doors.

The local set-up consists of the

Waukegan-North Chicago Girl Scout Council with thirty members representing all parts of the area. This group is headed by a commissioner and deputy commissioner - Mrs. M. E. Amstutz and Mrs. Clarke Hastings. The Leaders' Club, numbering 74 members is made up of the Girl Scout leaders and co-leaders. Mrs. Gerald Smith is president of the club with Mrs. Wm Guihan, vice-president. There are 47 troops now active. They are distributed throughout the area, including North Chicago, Beach Bonnie Brook, Spaulding, Waukegan. The headquarters is located in Upton Park.

FAN-RA-TAN CLUB SERVES EMPLOYEES

The Fan-Ra-Tan club is a social club for all employes of the Fansteel, Tantalum, and Vascoloy-Ramet Industries.

The club was organized to promote social activities for the members of these firms.

Annually it sponsors a Christmas party and a picnic for all employes and their families.

Baseball and bowling are among the chief sports during the summer months.

Special amateur hours, shows, and dances are held during the remaining year for the recreation and enjoyment of its members.

The club this year is headed by the following board members:

Pete Urbates—president.
Chick Verdi—vice president.
Peggy Schlung—secretary.
George Salmon—treasurer.
George Rosko, Eddie Rogala, Marge Grana, Mary Schasane, Robert Nimsgren, Edgar Fleming, Walter Benson, Steve Koper, and Bob Thompson.

W. J. SACKMAN BUILT NORTH CHICAGO LBR AND COAL COMPANY

The North Chicago Lumber and Coal Company was organized and started business at their present location June 15, 1906. The company was composed of M. H. Hussey, J. E. Hussey, his son, and W. J. Sackman. They purchased the lumber yard, which had been in existence then for a number of years, from F. E. Arnold.

W. J. Sackman managed the yard continuously from this time until his death, July 15th, 1932. The interests of the Hussey family were purchased by W. J. Sackman and his son in January of 1930.

Since the death of W. J. Sackman, the business has been conducted by his son, Earl W. Sackman, who dissolved the corporation December 31, 1935, and has since operated it as a sole ownership.

The work of the North Chicago Lumber and Coal Company and its employes is actively reflected in the building of the surrounding community. One of its employes, Mr. Adolph Staranowicz has been with the company over 25 years.

Mr. W. J. Sackman spent most of his life in the building of business. Before establishing the North Chicago Lumber and Coal Company, he was associated with the Hussey Lumber Co. of Waukegan and previous to that with the W. H. Dow Manufacturing Co. who at that time made most of the sash, doors and millwork that were used in this community.

Allen, W. H. Jr.
 Allen, John M.
 Aleksiewicz, Stanley
 Anderson, Delmar R.
 Andracki, Walter S.
 Andromidas, John
 Appelt, Raymond
 Armstrong, Wilbur A.
 Atkinson, Elmer, Jr.
 Atkinson, Joseph W.
 Atkinson, Earl F.
 Baker, Harold
 Boak, Joseph
 Byrne, Richard E.
 Broderick, Harry
 Bumann, Gilbert A., Jr.
 Brunker, George Wilfrid
 Byerly, Darrell J.
 Biedron, Henry S.
 Brunet, Edward J.
 Berg, James O.
 Ban, Michael
 Brunet, Walter F.
 Baker, Harold E.
 Bala, Frank
 Beres, Edward
 Boryc, Louis
 Boryc, Chester
 Beres, Anthony
 Beaman, Charles Ross
 Beaman, Chester William
 Beaman, James Harry
 Burkley, Orville LeRoy
 Baugh, Thomas
 Bena, Valentine
 Baskin, Adam W.
 Barlar, James J.
 Bittner, Edward Clarence
 Bobrowski, William
 Berg, James O.
 Bomkamp, Theodore B.
 Brean, Dorothy M.
 Bobrowski, Leo T.
 Brunet, Raymond T.
 Brower, Delong
 Balen, Matthew
 Boeldt, Kenneth F.
 Brewer, William F.
 Bartel, Edward A.
 Borsnik, Frank
 Borsnik, Tony
 Burkley, Orville LeRoy
 Bury, Earl Frederick
 Budock, John Daniel
 Barrows, Leon V.
 Bjorkman, Ivan W.
 Blachowicz, Casimer
 Blachowicz, William
 Bukala, Steve C.
 Borodzick, John J.
 Broderick, Richard S.
 Balen, Michael S.
 Bukala, Edward M.
 Belski, Frank
 Balen, Nicholas P.
 Banko, Jack
 Barrett, Roosevelt
 Blachowicz, Leo E.
 Bradke, Frank J.
 Brean, George, Jr.
 Burkich, George M.
 Bajorek, James J.
 Balen, John L.
 Bergstrom, Melvin E.
 Bobrowski, Stanley A., Jr.
 Bezek, Edward M.
 Bezek, Joseph Stanley
 Blachowicz, Chester
 Bishop, Edward L.
 Bunk, Edward R.
 Cielez, Sylvester J.
 Carr, Raymond L.
 Canelakes, Samuel P.
 Cielez, Stanley C.
 Cypcar, William W.
 Carlson, William J.
 Cobb, Raymond Harry
 Carberry, Leo F.
 Charchut, Edward
 Cramer, Carl
 Chess, Joseph A.

Czajkowski, Arthur J.
 Controulis, Samuel
 Combs, Norris K.
 Chudy, James L.
 Cerk, Frank R.
 Cowley, Harold
 Chamernik, John
 Czajkowski, Edward C.
 Cadwell, James A.
 Chamernik, Albert
 Chess, Joseph A.
 Canelakes, James
 Canelakes, Thomas
 Coroneos, John
 Chamernik, Peter
 Currier, Walter L.
 Chwiedzewicz, Anthony
 Conopeotis, Theodore
 Cudziech, Chester A.
 Callas, James R.
 Caulk, Elmer E.
 Cray, James Robert
 Carr, Earl William
 Canale, Thomas
 Charchut, Chester
 Cepon, Joseph W.
 Drang, Edward P.
 Dunski, John W.
 DeYoung, Eugene
 Dunska, Walter
 Dolan, John Francis, Jr.
 Dronseyko, Constantine
 Davidovic, Peter
 Dunska, Stanley George
 Debevic, Jacob
 DeYoe, Frank A.
 Dobnikar, Michael Wm.
 Duncan, Barney Q.
 Drozd, Joseph S.
 Debevec, Frank
 Dobnikar, Frank L.
 Dobnikar, Valentine T.
 Draper, Paul E.
 Dakus, Danny
 Dietz, Edward
 Duich, George
 Duich, John J.
 Dolan, Leo Cyril
 Dolan, Robert James
 Dorsey, James W.
 Dudick, Clarence
 Duggan, Michael J.
 Davidovic, Sam
 Despot, John W.
 Drasler, William F.
 Dowdy, Jesse
 Daluga, Paul
 Dzieglewicz, Larry
 Drozd, Chester J.
 Debevic, Matthew F.
 DeBoo, Alphonse
 Davis, Chester
 Davis, Beryl
 Dall, John E.
 Dzieglewicz, Aloysius
 Drang, John J.
 Dromey, John Carroll
 Dunska, John W.
 Dunska, Walter
 Davidovic, Michael
 DeBoo, Ernest
 Dunakin, Dean Lyle
 Darrow, John Michael
 Dempski, Michael R.
 Dolence, Albert Frank
 Drobnick, Jerome P.
 Draper, Carlene
 Duggan, Robert A.
 Dunska, Mike
 Drassler, Frank
 Dolinar, Edward Frank
 Ellison, Harold P.
 Edwards, Harry C.
 Edmunds, Jesse
 Eucolono, Frank J.
 Evans, Richard O.
 Ekovich, Joseph M.
 Eisenberg, Joseph
 Edwards, Charles S., Jr.
 English, Robert A.
 Folwarski, Louis A.
 Fennell, Bill J.

Faiwell, Raymond
 Fudella, Frank S.
 Faiwell, Gertrude
 Furlan, Frank
 Furlan, Edward
 Farella, Joseph Anthony
 Freeman, Fred Clifford Jr
 Foltyn, Frank R.
 Furlan, Louis J.
 Farella, Anthony J.
 French, John H.
 Fudala, Walter
 Frunk, Frank
 Fisher, LeRoy Raymond
 Finley, Kenneth J.
 Farella, Dominick W.
 Govekar, Edward
 Grymkowski, Ernest R.
 Gartley, Edward Preston
 Gaze, Lewis
 Geer, Lester W.
 Grundy, Arthur J.
 Carr, Earl William
 Gugala, Narciss
 Glogovsky, Tony
 Grady, Edward I.
 Grymkoski, Edward
 Glabowicz, Aloysius Wm.
 Gedman, Robert
 Gantar, Edward F.
 Gantar, Mark M.
 Grabinski, Frank J.
 Grampovik, Peter
 Grampovik, John
 Genewich, Leonard M.
 Garland, Alfred E.
 Glasser, Leonard I.
 Glogovsky, Steven J.
 Garner, Luther
 Gonski, Leo R.
 Groat, Philip
 Gilewski, Joseph A.
 Gregorin, John
 Gedman, Esther M.
 Gembara, John
 Griggins, Anthony J.
 Gileski, Leonard S.
 Glogovsky, Martha A.
 Govekar, Henry
 Govekar, Joseph
 Groblewski, Clarence
 Guthrie, Lester K.
 Gudziunas, Joseph
 Gembra, Edward
 Gesky, Anthony
 Grgas, Stephen W.
 Gugala, Edward
 Gugala, Stanley M.
 Glogovsky, Thomas Steph
 Gugala, Felix Martin
 Galvin, Frank A.
 Gedman, Edward V.
 Glabowicz, Nobert
 Glogovsky, George A.
 Glogovsky, John A.
 Glusic, Joseph
 Groblewski, Chester A.
 Grum, Joseph
 Grymkoski, Leonard L.
 Gunderson, Gerhardt Ed
 Grzegorzewski, William
 Gardner, Charles Rolland
 Gerchar, Rudolph John
 Geryol, Stanley
 Govekar, John
 Grabinski, Alfred Stanley
 Gregorin, Stanley
 Gorishek, Frank J.
 Glabowicz, Nobert
 Henry, Paul C.
 Huff, James
 Hladnik, John Paul
 Hudrick, Leo Richard
 Holmes, William Patrick
 Hunt, Alvin U., Jr.
 Hart, Anthony
 Hudrick, John Joseph
 Harazak, Edward Andrew
 Hallas, Joseph
 Hyos, George
 Henby, Lloyd
 Hyos, Christ
 Haberski, Edward S.

Hollister, William K.
 Hladnik, Frank R.
 Herman, Adolph E.
 Herman, George
 Hunter, Bill
 Hunter, John
 Hamlet, Eugene A.
 Hanson, Carl L.
 Hebior, Joseph
 Holt, Norman John
 Hotchkiss, Corinne A.
 Hamlet, Robert
 Harrison, Charles
 Hibel, August M., Jr.
 Hecht, Archie
 Hershey, Charles Jacob
 Harshbarger, Elgar Daniel
 Hotchkiss, Clyde M., Jr.
 Huston, Maynard Francis
 Hladnik, Lawrence
 Herman, Adolph E.
 Hunnicutt, William C.
 Hawley, Henry L.
 Ham, Emil
 Hendricks, Albert J.
 Herman, Charles
 Hodnik, Michael
 Harrison, Clifford L.
 Heiser, Arthur O.
 Habjan, Joseph P., Jr.
 Hyos, Chris
 Ivantic, Joseph J.
 Ivantic, Paul V.
 Iversen, Christian R.
 Ivantic, Frank
 Ignatz, Stanley J.
 Iversen, Didierick M.
 Iversen, Ingwardt M.
 Jereb, William R.
 Jereb, Eugene L.
 Jereb, William S.
 Jereb, Richard
 Jakaitis, Bruno
 Jensen, Harold C.
 Jereb, Frank, Jr.
 Jonaitis, Herman V.
 Jackson, Carlton K.
 Jesenovc, William F.
 Jackson, George Arthur
 Jewett, Doran
 Jereb, Vernon Frank
 Jungblut, Melvin J.
 Jantz, Adolph
 Jarosewicz, Walter
 Juncer, Adolph John
 Jankowski, Arlene
 Jentink, LeRoy M.
 Jappas, Theodore G.
 Jaworski, John P., Jr.
 Jeffers, Anton F.
 Jereb, Victor W.
 Janocha, Ted F.
 Jereb, William A.
 Jadrich, Elmer Lawrence
 Johnson, Fridtjof Wm.
 Jadrich, Frank Raymond
 Jeffers, Henry
 Jarosewicz, Joseph S.
 Jadrich, Raymond A.
 Jereb, Jack
 Jakaitis, Leonard
 Jablonski, Leo E.
 Johnson, Wilbur A.
 Juniewicz, Alex J.
 Jakimiak, Edwin P.
 James, Walter R., Jr.
 Jenewein, Norman W.
 Jaworski, Edward
 Juncer, Casimir Paul
 Jadrich, Clarence
 Jachim, Joseph P.
 Kaplan, Morris
 Kraemer, Francis Romeo
 Kortz, Fred Edward
 Killoran, Timothy Thomas
 Kavenik, Frank E.
 Kelly, Robert Paul
 Kalinowski, Adam Stanley
 Keith, William E.
 Kisielewski, Joseph Peter
 Kolbrick, George
 Kmetek, Steven G.

Konieczny, Joseph A.
 Kremptoc, Frank P.
 Kutzler, Louis A.
 Konchan, Edward
 Krpan, Milan Michael
 Kozlowski, Richard T.
 Kohout, Kenneth R.
 Kinsey, Edward
 Kretschmer, Norbert P.
 Killoran, John J.
 Kranjc, Cyril J.
 Krupa, Edward W.
 Kozlowski, Richard T.
 Krawczyk, Henry J.
 Kozlowski, Raymond
 Kabarec, Michael
 Kolene, Frank
 Kraft, Frank S.
 Kolasinski, Edward J.
 Kendzior, Joseph P.
 Krist, Bruno P.
 Kowalski, Julius
 Kelley, William J.
 Killoran, John Edward
 Korna, Frank
 Korus, Michael John
 Kovacek, Edward S.
 Kraus, Andrew J.
 Krpan, William M.
 Kalinowski, Joseph T.
 Kelly, Edward Emmett
 Kmetek, Joseph W.
 Konieczny, Aloysius J.
 Kretschmer, Alvin C.
 Kristan, John
 Kukla, Stanley J.
 Kerzic, Frank, Jr.
 Kasper, Charles, Jr.
 Korjenek, Anthony G.
 Kerpan, Michael
 Kalinowski, Chester T.
 Kapheim, William M.
 Kerr, James B.
 Kostylo, Edward A.
 Kraus, Alfred R.
 Krizay, Ignac
 Kalisz, Edward Leo
 Kasper, John
 Kuczek, Edward C.
 Kraus, Alfred R.
 Kreul, John Rolland
 Krause, Melvin
 Korus, Alexander Paul
 Kerpan, Peter Joseph
 Kmetek, John G.

Hono
 Glory
 Figh
 He

WE PROUDLY PRE
 OF THE NOR
 BOYS AND GIRLS

On this 50th Anniver
 ute to those in the A
 send our greetings to
 citizen, church, organ
 industry . . . every
 that makes them pro

In paying tribute to
 thank you for two w
 may you return hom
 That is the wish of ex



Krema, Charles Nicholas
 Kolens, S. William
 Kaminskis, William
 Knutel, Frank
 Kapheim, Robert
 Kozlowski, Edward
 Kozlowski, Steve
 Korjenek, Joseph
 Krensle, Joseph
 Kreul, Don J.
 Killoran, James W.
 Kancilja, Anton E.
 Korjenek, Rudolph G.
 Kowalski, Chester S.
 Klema, Robert L.
 Korjenek, Joseph
 Karczewski, John
 Kovacek, Albert G.
 Lodesky, Robert
 Leonaitis, Steve
 Lach, Genevieve M.
 Leonaitis, Albert L.
 Lewis, Richard Abram
 LaChance, James Ross
 LaChance, William Robt.
 Leben, Edward
 Logiudis, Frank
 Leskovec, Henry
 Legnar, Casper, Jr.
 Linneen, Richard H.
 Linder, Charles
 Linder, James
 Leonowitz, William
 Lubeck, Henry L.
 Laughton, Patrick
 Lukkar, George
 Leonaitis, Edward
 Lesnak, Frank A.
 Leben, John
 Leonaitis, Stanley B.
 Lovelace, William W.
 Lozykiewicz, Edward F.
 Ludas, Albin
 Macrowski, Anton
 Morcelain, Edward
 Mitchell, Anton P.
 Miller, John E. Jr.
 March, Walter S.
 Marinelli, Mario, L.
 Mateja, Casimer J.
 Machak, Aloysius
 Marks, James
 Moore, Raymond O.

Morris, Barney Bruno
 Mallas, LeLo J.
 Mallas, Anthony J.
 Makar, Stella
 Murphy, Patrick
 Martin, Charles William
 Musech, Anthony
 Machak, Bernard
 Makar, William
 Makar, John
 Makar, Edward
 Mitchell, Charles A.
 Moran, Anthony
 Morna, John J.
 Miholic, Michael
 Moore, Albert E.
 Morrey, Willard Charles
 Miller, Gordon J.
 Miholic, Stanley
 Moran, Thomas J.
 Moran, John Joseph
 Miller, Harold William
 Morrissey, Robert James
 Mateja, Julius P.
 Miholic, Joseph
 Mozina, William
 Maslowski, Peter Paul
 Monczak, Frank S.
 Miskowski, Phil., Jr.
 Mesec, Stanley
 Moore, John Robert
 Musilek, George C.
 Michalowski, Alex J.
 Martin, William E.
 Marinsek, John
 Musich, August
 Michalski, Frank J.
 Morrissey, Vincent
 Murovski, John
 Makar, Chester Gerald
 Montgomery, Ernest Q.
 Mesec, Henry
 Milelich, Andrew Steve
 Mateja, John
 Moran, James William
 Macek, Edward T.
 Miholic, John M.
 March, Anthony Henry
 Maslowski, Casimer W.
 Matijevich, Louis
 Mischowski, Stanley J.
 Merlock, Stanley
 Mesec, John Jr.
 Mestnik, Edward L.
 Manderson, Olga
 Nancy, Louis
 Novak, Thomas
 Nelson, Joffre Jatrlick
 Neal, Edward M.
 Newton, Arthur W.
 Nitz, Robert
 Nemanich, Joseph A.
 Naureckas, Alvin M.
 Naureckas, John M.
 Neal, John J.
 Nedelka, Albert A.
 Nedelka, John
 Nerstrom, Stanley W.
 Neville, Elmer
 Nystrom, Evar Carl
 Naleway, Walter G.
 Novak, Frank John
 Nelson, Donald Albert
 Nawracaj, Joseph A.
 Nystrom, Roland John
 Nystrom, Harold O.
 Niemietz, Frank
 Niemietz, Joseph
 Neal, Adrienne C.
 Nowakowski, Donald
 Niemietz, Chester
 Niemietz, Raymond
 Nipper, Fred
 Nelson, Evert
 Naleway, Adam A.
 Orlovski, Henry
 Ostrowski, Albert
 Ostrowski, Edward
 O'Neill, William H.
 O'Brien, James J.
 Ogrin, Joseph L.

Ostrowski, Stanley F.
 Opeka, Anthony John
 Ornatek, Anthony
 O'Gallagher, Daniel
 Opal, Howard R.
 Ogrin, Albin V.
 Ostrowski, Mathew
 Ogrin, Frank L.
 Orlovski, Theodore
 Orlovski, Lawrence
 Perpich, Frank J.
 Potocky, Peter P.
 Ptasienki, Bruno J.
 Petruska, Albert
 Pencak, Joseph
 Pyktel, Stanley F.
 Penich, Michael
 Pierce, Charles, Jr.
 Pietkiewicz, Arthur
 Prorok, John
 Pulis, Charles Delbert
 Palzet, Martin F.
 Pasiewicz, Casimer
 Pasiewicz, Irene
 Pacenti, John J.
 Packman, Emil
 Paukovec, John I., Jr.
 Pavlovic, Michael S.
 Prpick, John A.
 Peterson, Leonard C.
 Petrovic, Joseph, Jr.
 Peters, Ervin
 Petkus, Raymond M.
 Pikel, Frank
 Paugel, Harvey W.
 Peters, Edward A.
 Pierce, Robert Carlton
 Potoky, Louis
 Pish, Anthony Frank
 Peshut, Joseph
 Puzek, Lawrence T.
 Pasiewicz, Chester
 Pulaski, William L.
 Piatkiewicz, Walter F.
 Petroschius, Lawrence J.
 Prpich, John
 Pikel, Joe
 Pikul, Leonard J.
 Penack, Walter
 Pochila, George
 Peterson, Elmer
 Prince, Frank W.
 Pachciarek, Herman
 Pekley, Leo
 Petroschius, Raymond J.
 Pezdin, John
 Pikel, Edward B.
 Pollard, Calvin N.
 Postich, Sam.
 Pavlovic, Miles J.
 Przyborski, Thomas
 Pustaver, Joseph J.
 Poole, Thomas
 Pleniewicz, Burton
 Peskator, Howard W.
 Riley, Robert J.
 Rose, William
 Rose, Samuel Phillip
 Ronk, Kenneth R.
 Rosputynski, Edward W.
 Rause, Bernard A.
 Redfield, Harry A.
 Resar, Stephen J.
 Routt, Herman D.
 Rosen, Nathan
 Rogala, Robert M.
 Renarb, John
 Rose, David
 Rogers, Peter
 Rocknick, Michael
 Richardt, Stanley P
 Rose, William
 Riley, Robert J.
 Rosenstock, Francis C.
 Rudzenskis, Chester
 Ratey, Frank
 Rinaldi, Samuel A.
 Rudolph, George
 Roshanka, George J.
 Reece, Lawrence
 Rockingham, Addist

Rose, Abby
 Repp, Frank L.
 Rode, Eddie
 Ricker, Eugene K.
 Rivelli, Joseph A.
 Rockingham, George
 Rockingham, Leon
 Rejc, Frank W.
 Rivelli, Dennis E.
 Rygiel, Chester S.
 Rygiel, Edward
 Sasavage, Edward
 Siwula, Casimir
 Siwula, Joseph
 Siwula, Mathew
 Slawinski, John H.
 Stanovnik, Frank
 Starovich, Joseph J.
 Suhadolnik, Paul J., Jr.
 Sladek, Milton
 Staskewich, Ray A.
 Shaw, Emerson C.
 Schneider, Henry Earl
 Smolcick, Pete
 Stolarik, Steven
 Stritar, Edward Anton
 Szostak, Lawrence S.
 Schueneman, Joseph A.
 Sulentic, Pete F.
 Sims, Earl Arthur
 Sasavage, Frank Anton
 Shuck, Homer Allison
 Schasane, Charles Joseph
 Slater, Edward Albert
 Slater, John W.
 Sisolak, Frank Joseph
 Slana, Edward Michael
 Sandstrom, Harold L.
 Shaffar, Raymond James
 Serzynski, William
 Slana, Frank V.
 Slobe, Edward
 Smole, John
 Stefanik, Martin
 Stephens, Bruno B.
 Suhadolnik, Frank A.
 Suhadolnik, William E.
 Shaffar, Robert
 Schultz, John H.
 Suhadolnik, Frank W.
 Shergur, Wayne T.
 Seybold, Robert
 Suhadolnik, Paul J. Jr.
 Szostak, Charles J.
 Skarbek, Zignumd J.
 Serkowski, Stanley
 Serkowski, Alexander
 Schumacher, George A., J
 Siwula, Edward
 Stanczak, Julius A.
 Szweczyk, Joseph J.
 Stanczak, Bruno W.
 Stolarik, Frank
 Siwula, Walter
 Shumaker, Lawrence
 Symusiak, Louis S.
 Skokie, Alex
 Stritar, Gilbert
 Symusiak, Louis S.
 Svete, Felix
 Stowarski, Carl William
 Stolarik, Mike Alex
 Stolarik, Rudolph John
 Sandus, Jack
 Schaffer, Harry G.
 Slobe, Victor
 Stawarski, Charles
 Stefanic, Frank
 Sladek, Clarence
 Smole, Frank
 Steplyk, Irene P.
 Sarich, Peter
 Stefanowski, Phil
 Swedo, Ted J.
 Skiera, Edward
 Stanczak, Sam J.
 Stefanowski, Frederick J.
 Saelens, Robert
 Scheerens, Gustave J.
 Stark, Carl W.
 Stark, Richard L.

Seveska, Stephen J.
 Shreve, John R.
 Szostak, Edward
 Szczepanek, Leonard A.
 Setnicar, Albert F.
 Setnicar, Frank
 Siwula, Chester H.
 Stanwyck, Peter Joseph
 Suchanski, Richard A.
 Shumaker, Lawrence
 Serzynski, Aloysius
 Such, Walter
 Svete, Frank John
 Schmidt, Adam
 Shatswell, Milton
 Seymour, William
 Smith, Harry I.
 Swalby, Earl
 Szymanski, Edward
 Schumacher, George A.
 Scheerens, Emil E.
 Schalck, Walter
 Stanul, Dr. Peter J.
 Stefanick, Frank
 Stefanick, Fred
 Strong, Woodrow T.
 Samasko, Thomas
 Stefanic, Peter M.
 Steplyk, Joseph M.
 Suchanski, Peter
 Sikich, Mike J.
 Smith, Robert L.
 Starovich, William J.
 Stolarik, Stephen
 Staranowicz, Stanley J.
 Sikich, Frank J.
 Serkowski, Joseph
 Staranowicz, Thaddeus
 Turko, Gene
 Tomala, Harry John
 Thompson, William I.
 Tonyan, Raymond
 Terlap, Lawrence
 Turko, Steve
 Turco, Wesley
 Tallett, John
 Terlap, William M.
 Thompson, Russell
 Townsend, Robert C.
 Terchek, Robert F.
 Tompales, Harold
 Tucka, Steve J.
 Turcinsky, Stanley Peter
 Tomich, Frank J.
 Tomich, Nicholas J.
 Thomas, Harold C.
 Tomich, George
 Thiel, Lewis A.
 Thiel, Edward J.
 Turowski, Chester
 Turk, Luther
 Tompales, Gordon Emil
 Tiffany, Kent Joseph
 Turowski, Eugene
 Twardy, Casimir J.
 Treven, John Frank, Jr.
 Tucka, Rudolph J.
 Urbanik, Joseph N.
 Urcikan, Joe S.
 Vlasaty, James J.
 Velkovrh, Frank
 Vandegrift, Thomas Ver
 Vavrek, John
 Velasco, Joseph
 Vidakovic, Anthony
 Vonic, Walter W.
 Valentine, Donald D.
 Vasofsky, Chester
 Vickery, Louis
 Verklin, Michael
 Vogel, Roy J.
 Van Winkle, Giles
 Voinovich, Nicholas
 Wegrzyn, John S.
 Westergaard, Carl
 Worklan, Louis F.
 Walkowicz, Walter
 Wakefield, Sterling E.
 Wolowski, Steve
 Werenski, Theodore

(Continued on next page)



For and
 to Our
 Fighting
 Heroes

PRESENT THE NAMES
 OF NORTH CHICAGO
 MEN WHO SERVED IN THE SERVICE

On this anniversary let's all pay tribute to the Armed Forces . . . and to those who . . . from every organization, civic leader, every individual and group proud of their home town.

Present to YOU . . . we want to share with you wonderful victories . . . and to get you home quickly and safely. Present to everyone here at Home.



HONOR ROLL

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Wozniak, Edward C.
Wanuka, Edward James
Watson, Howard F.
Winckowski, Leo
Winckowski, Leo
Warner, Leroy J., Jr.
Watt, Robert Harold
Wasiukanis, Stanley C.
Werenski, Stephen J.
White, Richard Joseph
Witek, William L.
Werenski, Emil Albert
Worklan, Matthew J.
Walczak, Barney J.
Wakefield, Stanley
Wysocki, Evelyn
Waterman, Howard
Walker, Evelyn
Wasniewski, Gerald J.
Witham, Hiram A.
Wozniak, John M.
Watka, Edward
Woyce, Michael
Woodall, Vernon J.
Walenter, Roland G.
Walenter, Thomas W.
Wilkins, Robert LeRoy
Walenter, John T.

Woodard, Donald Charles
Woodard, William Martin
Walenter, Bernard G.
Worklan, Michael Frank
Worklan, Joseph Michael
Wysocki, Alphonse S.
Wakefield, Cyrus
Yoas, Stephen E.
Yarc, Louis
Yukus, John J.
Yarc, Edward
Zelenik, John S.
Zorc, William
Zupec, August
Zupec, John
Zorzy, Raymond
Zalar, Joseph W.
Zorc, Robert P.
Zuber, Florian J.
Zupan, Paul S.
Zaker, Peter R.
Zradicka, James
Zbysenski, Anthony
Zelenik, Anthony
Zupec, Joseph
Zaborowski, Raymond S.
Zradicka, Michael John
Zorzy, Charles
Zorc, Anthony
Zelenik, Michael T.
Zakovsek, Robert E.
Zorzy, George
Zwicke, Raymond
Zegar, Anthony
Zelesnik, Edward
Zalec, Stephen
Zdanowicz, Raymond
Zdanowicz, George
Zdanowicz, Walter
Zally, Leon J.
Zezula, James F.
Zaker, Vito B.
Zupan, Anthony
Zupec, Victor L.
Zolkiewicz, Casimir E.
Zolkiewicz, John J.
Zegar, Joseph
Zainer, Anthony B.
Zupan, Emil
Zbybinski, Sigmund
Zradicka, Joseph
Smith, Melvin
Vavrek, George
Vavrek, John

In closing this list of Men and Women who have served during the great conflicts we realize that some names have been left out. We have done everything in our power to compile the list complete but the job was impossible because there is no complete official record available. To those we have missed, we extend our most humble apologies and deepest regrets.

—the Publisher

NORTH SHORE FDRY. STARTED IN 1929 WITH BUT EIGHT EMPLOYEES

North Shore Foundry, which started operation in November 1929 with only eight employees working three or four days a week developed into one of North Chicago's most critical war industries.

In 1934 the officials of the company became very much encouraged by the steady increase in production and reached a high peak in 1941, which has continued on until the present day.

Since the war began the plant has hummed continually with the exception of one week in July 1945 when a week's vacation or rest period was declared for all employees. At that time needed repairs were hurried through.

Production from the plant during the war included material for almost any kind of war machines such as ships, landing barges, aircraft and hospital camps, bombers, tanks, motor trucks and fire fighting equipment. Other materials which can not be mentioned here, were produced.

The company also serves such basic industries as agriculture, mining, food processing, machine tools and railroads.

Located in a modern and well ventilated plant at 11th and Greenfield, the company is served by adequate transportation. Bohus Rause, treasurer, is actively in charge.

BARTLETT ENGINEERING COMPANY WAS STARTED IN YEAR 1936

The Bartlett Engineering Company was started in July 1936 by L. G. Bartlett in the building owned by him and now occupied by the Bartlett Engineering Company, Inc., at 2225-27-29 Hervey Avenue, in North Chicago. Previous to that the building was rented to Reckenwald and Ball from about the time it was

built in 1924, so that Mr. Bartlett's vital interest in the city dates back 21 years.

The Bartlett Engineering Company was started with the idea of being a crutch for other manufacturers and the business has progressed on that basis with about 99 per cent of their production being in the above line.

They enjoyed a slow but steady growth for six years or until the war came along, at which time priorities caused a practical cessation of their normal activities.

The business slowly declined until October, 1942 when there were only two men on the payroll and no business in the offing. They then



L. G. Bartlett

started after government contracts and were successful bidders, building up the business gradually until March 1945 when there were 68 full and part-time employees on the payroll.

Among other activities for the government they have just completed hobbing teeth on over 10,000,000 gears for bomb fuses since the 10th of last October.

Other activities are the manufacture of parts for electric pump and water softener, for commercial truck axles, radios, filters, and deepfreeze units.

One of the things the company feels especially proud of is that the years payroll has been given largely to employes from North Chicago.

FANSTEEL INDUSTRY OF OPPORTUNITY SEEKS TO BUILD WITH AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN OF NORTH CHICAGO

Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, with its affiliated Corporations, the Tantalum Defense Corporation and the Vascoloy-Ramet Corporation, located on Twenty-second street, is one of the local industries that offers most excellent opportunity for all. This great and modern industry, which started in North Chicago in 1907 with two men in one room, has grown to proportions which now command world fame.

Three generations of North Chicago citizens have grown up with Fansteel and have been proud to be counted as their employees. The lately announced participation in the development of the Atomic bomb, which contributed to the end of the great conflict in the Pacific, is one of the outstanding features of developments at this great local institution.

A basic industry, which has held an important place in the production of war tools, Fansteel today faces a future of limitless opportunity and growth, and seeks to share that destiny with the ambitious men and women of this community. Fansteel is constantly looking for men and women who want to grow with Fansteel and North Chicago.

Employees of all three companies have earned the Army-Navy "E" for high achievement in war production and this splendid war time record will be carried on through the years of reconstruction throughout the world.

AMERICAN CAN CO. GREAT INDUSTRY IN CITY MANY YEARS

The local branch of the American Can Company moved to this area from Hoopeston, Illinois, locating in one of the Terminal Buildings in Waukegan, beginning operations in October, 1919. Operations were conducted on that site until September, 1929 when they moved to the newly constructed building in North Chicago at 14th Street and Sheridan Road.

The facilities of the local plant are devoted to the manufacture of high speed can closing machine equipment and can conveying equipment used by packing concerns. Can

conveying equipment is also manufactured for use in the Company's plants for the handling of cans produced in volume. Ovens for baking enamel on tin plate is another important item manufactured in the Plant.

This factory is also the headquarters of the majority of the Closing Machine Servicemen, who supervise the installation and operation of canning equipment that is used in, canning factories.

The Plant's Drafting Room is responsible for the change of designs in machinery manufactured here and control all such technical information.

The Plant officials and the employees extend their heartiest congratulations to the City of North Chicago on their 50th Anniversary and are looking forward with the City of North Chicago to a future of expansion which will result in the well being of the community.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONG AGO (From Old Newspaper)

JUNE 9, 1892—Mr. Schuenemann's new house is near completion.

JUNE 9, 1892—The School Commissioners have purchased sixteen lots in South Waukegan on Fifteenth street, and will remove the school, which now stands on leased land at Fourteenth street, to that site.

JUNE 16, 1892—The stone foundation for the new railway depot for South Waukegan is well under way. It is upon the east side of the main track of the Northwestern and south of the Belt line.

JULY 21, 1892—The work of opening streets and putting down the sidewalks in South Waukegan has begun in earnest in the northwestern section.

AUGUST 18, 1892—Wilkins' store building on State street is being pushed forward rapidly.

DECEMBER 22, 1892—The occupant of the only house in the Simmons tract is sick in bed.

OAKES PRODUCTS COMPANY CELEBRATING THIRD OF CENTURY EXISTENCE; IS NOW ONE OF NORTH CHICAGO'S GREAT INDUSTRIES

Oakes Products Division of Houdaille-Hershey Corporation, parts makers for automobile and refrigerator manufacturers, is now celebrating a third of a century of existence.

Organized in 1912 by two brothers, William D. and Warren H. Oakes, the Oakes Company originally operated in Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1929, certain assets of this company were combined with three other organizations, the Hershey Company, the Detroit Carrier Company, and the Biflex Products Co., by the Houdaille-Hershey Corporation. It was with these assets that Oakes Products started operations at the Biflex plant in North Chicago. By 1935 business had expanded to a point that it became necessary to open another plant under the name Oakes in Decatur, Illinois.

While not well known to the general public, on account of its direct manufacturing contacts, Oakes Prod-

ucts Division and its parent, the Houdaille-Hershey Corporation, are recognized as leaders among parts manufacturers. Many items essential to the operation of the automobile and refrigerator were developed and manufactured at the North Chicago Plant.

Early in 1941, Oakes accepted its share of defense production and immediately after "Pearl Harbor," the floors were cleared of all civilian items, and its complete facilities and entire organization were directed to the task of helping to win the war. In its 100 per cent war production, Oakes has made essential parts for tanks, jeeps, motorcycles, and ammunition. The "E" flag with two stars waves in front of the plant at Foss Park, and in the lobby an Honor Roll proudly bears the names of 156 employees in the service of our country.

LOCAL INDUSTRY SUPPLIES WORLD WITH PRODUCTS

"The World takes what North Chicago makes" is no vain statement for in peace times its manufactured products go "round the world."

Fifty years ago industry was just starting in North Chicago. At the turn of the century some of the earlier companies were the Sager Lock Works, and the Chicago Hardware Foundry. During World War I and immediately afterward the tempo of industrial growth increased. Abbott Laboratories and a host of other concerns, brought added employment and prestige to North Chicago.

Management and labor in the great industries of North Chicago have worked hard to help win the present great world conflict as indicated by the many plants that have received E awards from the government.

There is every indication that history will repeat itself and that post-war will again bring great expansion in production for civilian use which will take up the slack when the war is over. In the food industry, Deep-freeze and the Cranberry Cannery have just announced they will make large additions to their plants and add many more employees.

North Chicago's strategic location on the North Shore, half way between Chicago and Milwaukee, is a great advantage. Its transportation service is excellent for both freight and passengers. There is a substantial local labor supply, amplified from surrounding towns, many employes coming from as far away as Chicago on the south and Racine on the north. The new paved streets and boulevards and the splendid new water works have done much to help industry.

The greatest need from an industrial viewpoint facing the community is that of better and more housing. In the postwar era this will be the number one problem. The proper development of housing will mean a larger and more prosperous community.

Local transportation may well become the second problem with emphasis on the building of the underpass at 22nd st., the elimination of the street car system, and the development of a modern high-speed bus service.

PRESENT MORTALITY

In 28 months overseas in the Mediterranean Theatre of War the 73rd Station Hospital has had a patient mortality rate of one sixth of one per cent out of 22,000 injured, sick and wounded.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS ALSO PLAN 50TH ANNIVERSARY FETE

North Chicago's 50th anniversary also marks the 50th anniversary of the chartering of Royal Neighbors of America as a fraternal benefit society in Illinois on March 21, 1895. The society had its inception as a social order in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Nov. 28, 1888.

In the 50-year period Royal Neighbors of America has experienced steady growth, today having a membership of more than half a million. The society, in stressing its fraternal principles, operates a home for aged and dependent members near Davenport, Iowa, and maintains a fraternal fund at its supreme office in Rock Island, Ill., to assist worthy and needy members financially.

World War II has placed emphasis on the patriotic work of the society. On Dec. 31, 1944, Royal Neighbors of America had invested \$17,208,425 in United States war bonds; after Pearl Harbor the society raised an All-American fund of approximately \$25,000 which was turned over to the Red Cross for its blood plasma service.

Lakeside Camp No. 497 Royal Neighbors of America, was organized Jan. 18, 1897 by Deputy Pricket of Nunda, Ill., with 20 charter members. Today Lakeside Camp has a membership of 300 beneficial, social and juvenile members.

Plans are now being made for the annual Lake county convention of Royal Neighbors which will be held in this city in October.

Juveniles meet on the second and fourth Mondays in the afternoon at the North Chicago Library with Mrs. Dorothy Berdux, juvenile director.

Regular meetings of the Royal Neighbors are held on the second and fourth Mondays at the Library followed by a social hour after each meeting. The oracle is Mrs. Elizabeth Young, and the recorder is Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.

LITTLE PETE'S AUTOMATIC PHONOGRAPHS

1805 Sheridan Road

We Take This Opportunity
Of Extending
CONGRATULATIONS
To The City On Its
50th Anniversary

Greetings

KAPLAN'S

Men's Clothing

"1913-1945"

1728 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

KROLL
COAL
COMPANY

Mrs. Walter Kroll, Prop.

2028 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

SHERIDAN
MARKET

GROCERIES
& MEATS

1724 Sheridan Road

Greetings

SERVICE
GARAGE

John E. Miller

1639 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

BADER'S
SUPER
SERVICE

Sinclair Products

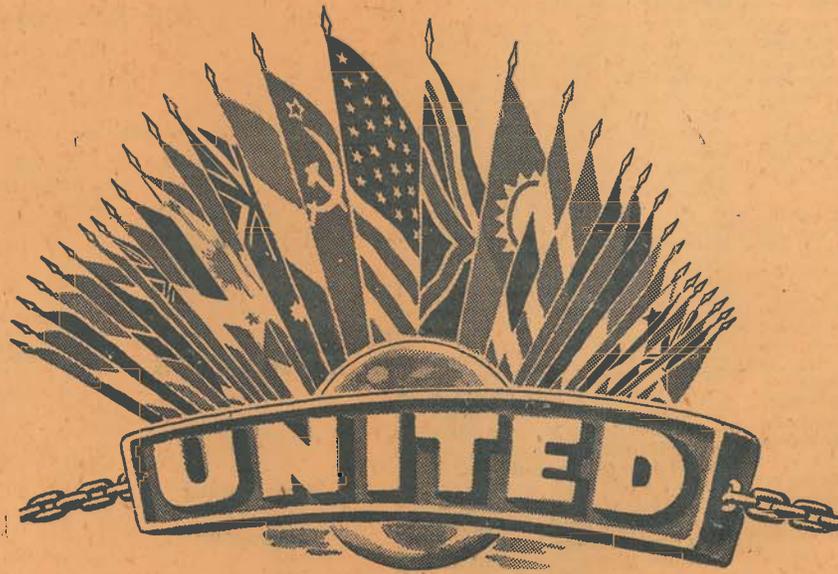
1703 Sheridan Road

Greetings

SHERIDAN
OIL & TIRE
SERVICE

13th & Sheridan Road

CONGRATULATIONS NORTH CHICAGO On Your Golden Jubilee



THIS WAR IS BEING WON THROUGH THE UNITED
EFFORTS OF ALL FREEDOM LOVING NATIONS
TO OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE ARMED FORCES
WHO HAVE A SHARE IN THE UNITED EFFORT
WE SEND OUR GREETINGS



OAKES PRODUCTS DIV.

of Houdaille - Hershey Corp.

North Chicago, Illinois

GOELITZ CANDY CO. RANKS WITH OLDEST IN CITY

The Goelitz Confectionery Company, 1501 Morrow avenue, North Chicago, one of the leading specialty candy manufacturers have been specializing on Goelitz Candy Corn since 1898.

The trade-mark "worth crowing about" is well known by all the largest candy buyers in the United States.

The Goelitz Company operate and own a modern factory at Midland Park, N. J. who supply the eastern trade. The plant is under the direct management and supervision of Walter A. Goelitz, a son of the past president Adolph Goelitz, who passed away in 1835. Armin Goelitz is factory superintendent.

Edward F. Kelley, secretary-treasurer, since the company has been incorporated, has occupied the position over forty years. Associated with the North Chicago factory management is Arthur Goelitz, vice president and superintendent, William H. Kelly, sales manager, Thomas Valentine, production manager, S. Giampaola chief chemist, Alfred H. Anderson, chief accountant and office manager.

Frank Klein, traffic manager, Evangelina Graemer, superintendent of packaging. A large percentage of the employees at North Chicago have been in the employ of the Goelitz Company for over thirty years, which bespeaks the friendly cooperation that has always existed between management and employees in this

company and the success that has been achieved.

Post-war plans have been made to construct an additional three story factory to the east on the vacant land owned by the company, when more raw materials are available.

Air-Field Exchanges in the west and south-west have been supplied with Goelitz Candy Specialties during the present war and production for civilians is cut 50 per cent due to shortages of raw materials and war demands.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HAD 12 MEMBERS IN 1893

The first service of the North Chicago Presbyterian church was held on January 22nd, 1893, in the cemetery chapel just north of 10th street, with a congregation of 12 people. On April 30th it moved into a vacant store on 10th street and in May of that year it became a permanent organization with the following as charter members:

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McKinney, Mr. and Mrs. George McKinney, Mrs. Lizzie Duddles and Mr. John Woodbridge, Jr. Mrs. George McKinney is the only one of this group still living.

The first church building was erected on 14th street by the donated labors of Catholics and Protestants alike and very soon after the charter was granted. The first service was held in the new building with 106 members present. In 1895 the present building was constructed where services have been held ever

since. In 1919 the basement was dug and a Manse built again by volunteer labor.

On Christmas eve, December 24th, 1943, a disastrous fire broke out in the basement and swept through the church auditorium causing extensive damage. This necessitated the closing of the church for a period of six months for repairs. The re-opening services took place on Easter Sunday, 1944, at which time the new pastor, Dr. John W. Kitching, formerly of Albion, Michigan, preached his first sermon in North Chicago. Today there is a well attended Sunday school with Milton Davis, as Superintendent and an excellent staff of officers and teachers; an active Ladies Aid Society; a fine young people's choir; a session of consecrated Elders; and an efficient Board of Trustees.

The present increase in membership of both the church and Sunday school makes the outlook for the future most hopeful and encouraging.

The officers for the year of 1945-1946 are as follows: Elders; Milton Davis, clerk; Frank DeYoe, Allen Henry, Addis Askins, Burnet Powell, and George McNulty. Trustees: Raymond Smith, chairman, Victor Walulis, secretary, Phineas Kyalla, treasurer, Theodore Belke, Addis Askins and Walter Fleming. Mrs. Walter Thomas is president of the Ladies Aid Society and Mrs. Burnet Powell is superintendent of Primary Department of the Sunday school. Mrs. Raymond Smith is director of the church choir.

Cine Citta, once Rome's movie colony, is now being used to house war refugees. Each of 60 studios houses 1500 persons.

Cabineer Club Was Organized in 1937

Sally's Cabineer Club was organized in 1937 as a social club and consisted of 20 members, first officials being Eddie Blake, president; John Kaberec, vice president; Alex Romans, secretary and Eddie Simmet, as treasurer.

Permanent headquarters were established at 1309 Victoria street now known as Hank's Log Cabin Tavern.

Although membership is open to men only, there are two parties a year for the entire family. The summer party is known as the annual picnic, at which time there are games, races, prizes and refreshments for the wives, sweethearts and children. The winter party is a New Years Eve celebration which is open to the same group.

Of the sixty-five members now belonging to the club, fourteen are in the uniform of our armed forces. Several are already back from the European front and are now being redeployed for the fight against Japan. We salute them.

The Cabineers Club is active in sports, as well as social affairs, taking part in soft ball, basketball and their own bowling league, as well as sponsoring cribbage and pinochle tournaments. Bingo parties and dances are also held.

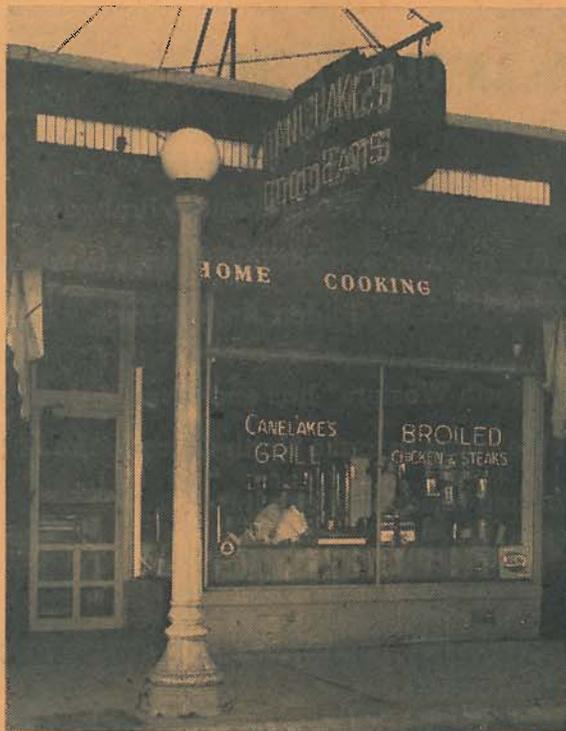
The entire membership extends sincere congratulations to the City of North Chicago on the Celebration of the 50th Anniversary.

A 1500-foot railway bridge is being constructed across the Po river.

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN EXTENDING THE ENTIRE CITY OF NORTH CHICAGO OUR SINCERE GREETINGS ON ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

V V V

Complete Line Of Broiled Steaks



Famous For Fried Chicken

V V V

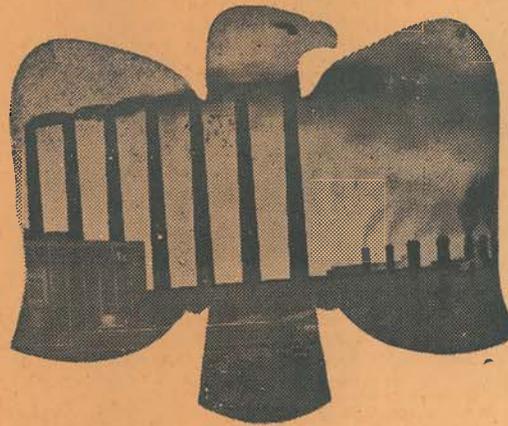
We Honor Them — All In Service — And Hope For Their Safe Return

CANELAKES' GRILL

1803 Sheridan Road

Open At All Hours

We Extend
 Greetings
 To The City
 Of
 North Chicago
 On
 Its 50th Anniversary



Our Salute
 Also To The
 Boys And Girls
 From This
 Community In The
 Armed Forces

NORTH SHORE FOUNDRY COMPANY

Gray Iron And Semi-Steel Castings

11th Street and Greenfield Ave.

Waukegan, Illinois

GREETINGS FROM AN OLD FRIEND

The Chicago and North Western Railway, as one old friend to another, extends felicitations to the City of North Chicago on its Golden Anniversary.

The "North Western" has endeavored to do its bit through the years to make North Chicago the thriving industrial and residential city it is.



CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN SYSTEM

"Serving America At War And Peace

For Almost A Century."

HISTORY OF DIST. 63 BEGAN BACK IN THE YEAR 1890

In most cases the district schools of Illinois started out as one room buildings with one teacher in charge and as the population increased more rooms were added and more teachers employed until as in many cases they became large city school systems. This is true of the history of the schools of District 63, in North Chicago. Just when this district was formed could not be ascertained as the earliest records of the school date back to April 19, 1890. At that time it was a one room school known as district 3. The school then was under a board of directors of three members as was true of all our schools under 1,000 inhabitants. The members of the board at this time were W. H. Stripe, president, Bernard Kristan and Joseph Sears. Their records show that on Dec. 12, 1891, the clerk was ordered to pay the teacher \$87.50 for three and one half months of school at \$25 per month, and at this same meeting Miss Emily Dickinson was employed for the winter term at \$30 per month.

About this time the population of the district began to improve for at the February meeting of the board in 1892 a resolution was passed authorizing the board to purchase 15 lots for the site of a new school house and in October the board issued bonds to the amount of \$5,000 for the erection of a new building. At the November meeting E. G. Cook, father of Fred Cook was employed to superintend the erection of the building at a salary of \$4 per day. The following year two teachers were hired for the new building now known as Commonwealth school of 15th st.

At the May meeting the board consisting of Joseph Sears, H. M. Henry and Herbert Clifford employed as teachers for the coming year Miss Theresa Henry at \$60 per month and Miss Minnie Murphy at \$45. At this same meeting Clarence Baker, now assistant postmaster, was employed as janitor of the school at \$10 per month for fall and spring months and \$12 for winter months.

In the fall of 1896 W. S. Lester was employed as principal of the school at \$70 per month. He remained principal for many years, and then went to South school where he was principal for many years. It was while Mr. Lester was principal that the west line of the Chicago and North Shore Electric was put through the city and they wanted the land occupied by the school as their right-of-way so they took over the lots and purchased new ones nearby and moved the building to its present sight at their expense.

The city now began to grow rapidly, new factories came in and a large number of foreigners from Europe migrated here and soon all the six rooms of the new school were in use. It was at this time that the number of the district was changed from 3 to 63.

When Mr. Lester left the district to take charge of South school, Brown Thaker of Waukegan became Principal and remained in that position until 1909 when he resigned to become principal of South school in Waukegan, and F. E. DeYoe of Owosso, Mich., was elected to take his place. The board consisted at this time of Albert Schuenemann Sr. president of the board and Frank Kusowski, now president of the park board, were on the school board. The third member had recently moved to Michigan. The following made up the

teaching staff at that time: Nellie Williams, Margaret Kerr, Alice Shea, Helen Lester, Lillian Watson, and F. E. De Yoe. Mr. De Yoe's first graduating class was made up of the following pupils: Clem Neahaus, Esther Holm, Nellie Puwell, Lillian Behnke Selma Lepke, Bessie Breaun and Margaraet McLearn, now Mrs. Walter Atkinson.

The city continued to grow rapidly and in 1914 it became necessary to erect another building on 12th st. to take care of the pupils. The new building was named North school, and the old building was changed from North to Commonwealth. The new building had eight regular class rooms and two small rooms and a Principal's office. By this time the increase growth of the city made it necessary to change from a three member Board to a seven member Board.

Max Przyborski was elected President of the new Board and Joe Przyborski, secretary. Under the new officers many improvements were made and due to the rapid growth in population the District was soon employing 18 teachers and the enrollment jumped from 22 pupils in 1892 to about 500 in 1926.

During this period a kindergarten room was put in, a music teacher employed and classes in manual training and sewing class organized.

Just before the depression Max Przyborski resigned and Jacob Novak was elected President. When Joe Przyborski resigned John Mesec was elected Secretary of the Board. The depression came but by rigid economy and by cutting some of the recent improvements the Board was able to carry the load without once missing a payroll or default in the payment of bonds or interest.

In recent years all of the above improvements that were taken out have been restored and a room in the basement fitted up for cooking classes and a lighting system put in.

Last year a new physical training department was added and more play ground equipment added and today North school has one of the finest playgrounds in this city.

In June 1943 F. E. DeYoe, who had been Superintendent of the schools of District 63 for 34 years resigned and Alex Wasniewski, who for a number of years had been Principal of Commonwealth was elected in Mr. DeYoe's place as Superintendent.

The following members now compose the Board of Education:

Jacob Novak, president, John Mesec, secretary, John Zelenik, Walter Watka, John Gugala, Casimir Zdanowicz and John Jelovsek.

Hamilton Monroe Mfg. Co. Engaged In War Production

The Hamilton-Monroe Mfg. Co. has been in business in North Chicago since May 1939. Before the War were engaged in the manufacture of Christmas Tree Stands and various other Metal Stamping specialties.

At present engaged in War work, one item of which is the Ogive for 57 MM shell.

MEDITERRANEAN WAR

A recent roundup of Italian counterfeiters by the Mediterranean Theater's Criminal Investigation Division disclosed a cache of 43,800 dollars in bogus Allied Military Currency.

Allied Commission of the same area figures still has more than a million displaced persons to return to their homes in Italy.

THE ENTIRE STAFF OF
THIS ORGANIZATION TAKES THIS
OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE
THE CITY OF NORTH CHICAGO
ON ITS
50TH ANNIVERSARY



WORTH
CROWING
ABOUT!

Goelitz
Candy Corn

Made In
North Chicago
Sold Everywhere
For Over 40 Years

GOELITZ CONFECTIONERY CO.

NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Congratulations to our neighbors in
North Chicago on their Fiftieth Civic
Anniversary and a Salute to
their Men and Women in the
Country's Service.





TO THE COMMUNITY

We Tender Our Congratulations
on its
50th Anniversary

North Chicago Refiners and Smelters, Incorporated
North Chicago, Illinois

a long time together

The North Shore Line Salutes an old and valued "neighbor"—North Chicago—on the city's fiftieth anniversary.

The birth and growth of North Chicago and the North Shore Line are close parallels.

The railroad was incorporated on June 28, 1894, when a group of Waukegan citizens organized the Bluff City Electric Street Railway—original predecessor company of the North Shore Line.

In April, 1895—the year that saw the founding of North Chicago—operations began over a single track line from Franklin and North Avenues to 10th Street in Waukegan. Later in 1895 the line was extended to 22nd Street in North Chicago.

We've lived a long time together . . . may that happy association continue throughout the coming years.

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD
The North Shore Line

EXPANSION OF GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION SINCE 1910 GREAT AID TO CITY'S DEVELOPMENT

The U. S. Naval Training Center at Great Lakes was a Naval Training Station, provided for in the Naval Appropriation Act of April 27, 1904, which authorized the President to appoint a board to select a site on the Great Lakes, to purchase the site and to establish a naval training station.

A committee secured options on the 172 acres of land and offered the property as a free-will gift to the government from the people of Chicago. The government accepted the offer in May 1905.

Captain, later Rear Admiral, Albert A. Ross was appointed to supervise construction. Appropriations for building were included in six congressional acts from April 27, 1904 to June 24, 1910. Total appropriations represented in these acts was \$3,475,000. In addition, Congress appropriated \$406,648.08 for maintenance during the six-year period.

On July 1911 — six years to the day after construction began the Station was formally commissioned. Two days later the first apprentice seaman was receiving training.

The complete Station comprised 39 buildings with a capacity of 1500 men and was officially dedicated October 28, 1911, by President William Taft.

In April 1917, when the United States entered World War I, the Station covered 167 acres and included 33 buildings, exclusive of residences. An expansion program was begun to meet war demands and was continuous throughout the war. On Armistice Day 1918, the Station covered 1200 acres, with 775 buildings and 45,000 men undergoing training. Over 125,000 men received their first Navy training there in this war.

From the close of World War I until September 9, 1939, when President Roosevelt proclaimed a national emergency, the Station underwent a period of restricted activity, being completely closed as a training activity from June 30, 1933 to July 29, 1935. On the day the emergency was proclaimed, the total population of the Station was less than 1,000.

The current expansion program got underway officially on July 26, 1940 when first bids were opened on new construction. The first contract, representing \$364,894, was for five barracks, two mess halls and a cooks' quarters. These were completed in November 1940 and marked the beginning of a construction program which became the most extensive in Station history.

By Pearl Harbor Day, capacity had been increased to approximately 14,000 billets; the day Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, construction of 32 more barracks, two mess halls and other miscellaneous buildings was authorized. By Monday morning the first group of carpenters and laborers were at work. More than 10,000 civilians worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Early in 1942, the Veterans' Administration transferred some 325 acres of land from the Veterans' Hospital for the construction of more training facilities. This addition brought the estimated cost of the new expansion program to \$42,185,000 and expanded the Station's capacity to 44,000 billets.

On June 16th, 1942, the Bureau of Yards and Docks authorized further expansion of training facilities for another 24,000 recruits. \$16,000,000 was allocated for this, plus \$6,000,000 which had been saved from previous work. On July 7, 1942, some 1500 pieces of property comprising

685 acres was acquired for the construction program. On September 21, 1942, all barracks and mess halls in the new area were in commission and occupied.

Total investment from August 1, 1940 to September 30, 1944 was \$66,000,000 in construction, land \$1,000,000, equipment \$6,750,000; at this time Great Lakes includes approximately 1000 buildings with a capacity of 80,000 and covers 1,626 acres.

On March 28, 1944, the Training Station was established by Secretary Forrester as a group command and redesignated as the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. June 17, 1944 Commodore (then Captain) R. R. M. Emmet, U. S. N., was commander. The Center includes the U. S. Naval Hospital, Recruit Training Command, Service School Command, Administrative Command and the U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks (established August 24, 1944) as subordinate commands.

Following is a breakdown of the Center into some of its parts: 12 central heating plants (147,000 tons of coal a year), 185 miles of water lines (annual consumption of 2,604,707,978 gallons), 5,200 electric motors, 40 miles of roads, 50 miles of curbs and gutters, 65 miles of sidewalks, 129 acres of drill fields and roll call areas, 30 miles of sanitary sewers, 35 miles of storm sewers, 42 miles of heating line, 35 miles of gas lines, 25 miles of underground cable, 156 miles of overhead wire and cable, 1500 telephone terminals with 450 extensions, 1021 transformers, five miles of railroad tracks, two sewage disposal plants (capacity 5,000,000 gallons a day), 17 miles of fence enclosing 1626 acres, 145 acres under roof, 225 acres of floor space.

Seventeen camps, each bearing the name of a Naval hero, serve as quarters and training areas for the men. Great Lakes is a self-sufficient unit including officers, barracks, mess halls, drill halls, classrooms, gymnasiums, store rooms, libraries, hospitals, barber shops, tailor shops, recreation and reception buildings, laundries and post offices.

Progressive Civic League Organized By Negro Leaders

The North Shore Progressive Civic League, with headquarters at 1412 Greenfield avenue in North Chicago, was organized August 3, 1942, chartered February 12, 1943, as a non-profit organization. The membership of this organization is over two hundred in number and is made up of persons residing along the North Shore between the cities of Zion and Lake Forest.

The Board of Directors and list of officers are composed of the leading ministers and officers of other outstanding civic organizations and Negro leaders, whose desires are to promote a more harmonious method of co-operative living among the different people in this area.

Among the first settlers of the colored people coming into North Chicago in the year of 1905 are as follows: Mrs. Fannie Evans, 1426 Greenfield Avenue, Charles Edwards, 1444 Lincoln street, L. D. Evans and O. W. Evans, 1213 14th street.



On The Occasion Of Its
Golden Jubilee We Con-
gratulate The City of
North Chicago

ADLER MFG. COMPANY

North Chicago, Illinois

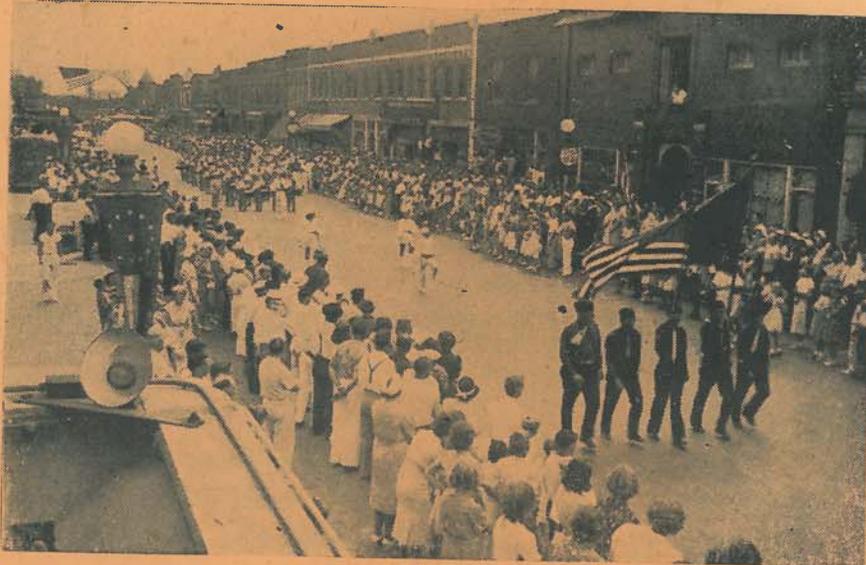
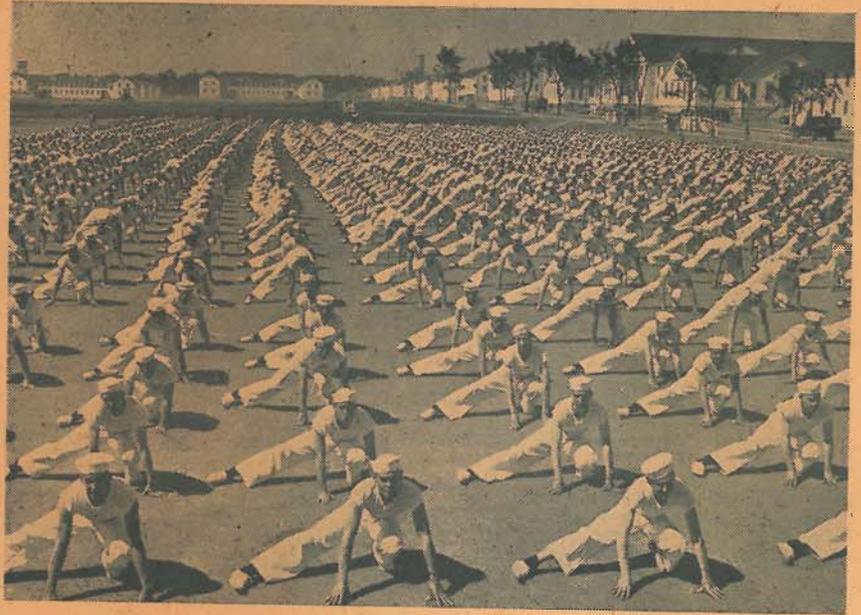
CONGRATULATIONS! NORTH CHICAGO!

We have enjoyed being a part of
the community and pledge our-
selves to co-operate in any project
for the community.



MODERN PATTERN WORKS
1209 Morrow Ave.

View at Great Lakes Naval Training Station—Typical of the thousands of boys who have and are receiving their training here.



Yesteryear North Chicago Day Scenes—Throngs like this crowded North Chicago streets each year when they held the "good old" North Chicago Days.

The Winner in City Wide Contest for Children—Now grown to womanhood, this proud local Miss took all the honors "yesterday" with her elaborately decorated doll buggy.



W.T.H.S. GROWS FROM A VERY SMALL SCHOOL

During most of the span of fifty years now being commemorated in North Chicago, citizens of this community have provided an outstanding program of secondary education through the operation of the Waukegan Township High school. The township district was organized in 1905. From that time to early this year a period of 40 years, the part of North Chicago in Waukegan Township provided high school education in the school. The rest of the community comprised a non-high school district with the students attending several schools at different times. During recent years, however, practically all of these students in the non-high district attended the Waukegan Township High School and in January of this year the citizens of this district voted annexation to the Waukegan Township district. Thus as we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of North Chicago, the entire community is providing secondary education in the Township High school.

The township high school was operated in 1905 in the present Central School building in Waukegan. There were 269 students and 13 teachers in this school. Mr. Webster J. Stebbins was superintendent. The building was badly crowded and a new building was opened for the students in September, 1910. This building was the structure on the south part of the present campus and is now known as the Senior building.

The building was constructed to house 500 students which was also considered entirely too large by many at the present time.

The decade of 1910 to 1920 saw a considerable growth in the high school enrollment. Mr. William C. Knoelk became superintendent in 1912 and Mr. I. Lloyd Rogers in 1918. In 1920 there were 547 students and 28 teachers. Once again there was agitation for additional building facilities. Mr. Paul G. W. Keller became superintendent in 1920 and helped supervise the construction of the second high school building. This building, erected at the extreme north end of the school campus, was known as the Junior school. It provided housing for freshmen and vocational students.

John W. Thalman became superintendent in 1924 and remained in that capacity until his retirement in 1944. During the period of his superintendency the school grew in enrollment from about one thousand students to a peak of 2,650 in 1941. Additions were made to the Junior Building, the Gymnasium was built in 1926, and the industrial building was constructed in 1937.

A highlight in the development of the high school program in recent years was the survey conducted at the request of the Board of Education during the years of 1942 and 1943. This survey, made by the University of Chicago with the assistance of educational experts from other institutions as well, made numerous recommendations for improvements in organization and administration, the school plant, supervision of pupils and teachers, community relations, and the program of studies. This survey report along with recent recommendations from the State Department of Education is serving as the basis for many changes in the high school program.

It is impossible in a brief account to list all or even many of the highlights in the history of a school. A few dates may be of historical interest. The first official athletic team

representing the school was in 1899 when the football team played nine games. Teams prior to that date were made up of players from both the high school and the community.

Baseball came in officially as a high school sport in 1900. The same year saw the first inter-scholastic track meet. The first interscholastic basketball game was played in 1902. The school became a part of the Suburban League in 1922. The R.O.T.C. was organized in 1919. This school has been one of the few in the country where R.O.T.C. work has been compulsory through the years. The school paper was first issued in 1908 although the present "Student W World" was started in 1922. The school annual was one of the earliest activities, having been first published in 1874. The school orchestra was first organized in 1909 and the band in 1917.

Waukegan Township High school is today a vigorous institution serving many various needs in the community. Well over three thousand persons were served last year in its classes in regular day school, night school, and summer school. The regular day school enrollment was 2325. Many hundreds of additional persons attended school activities in the form of games, special meetings, dramatics, and similar activities.

J. Lloyd Trump is now superintendent of the high school.

Selective Service Board Serves All West Part County

Lake County Local Board No. 3 of the Selective Service System was organized on October 21, 1940, and through the kindness of Mayor John Dromey its temporary office was set up in his offices in the City Hall in North Chicago.

The Board members were chosen to serve at that time, namely, Douglas D. Gechell of Grayslake, elected to be chairman, and still serving in that capacity, Joseph J. Nemanich of this city, serving as secretary, resigned in July of 1941, and John E. Hayes, of this city, resigned in April of 1941. Dr. Willard I. Morrey, of this city, was then certified as a member of the Board to take the place of Hayes. George Nielsen of Fox Lake became affiliated with the Board to take the place of Nemanich. Nielsen is still a member, serving as secretary. Morrey resigned in December of 1943. On recommendations from Headquarters, a five-man Board was set up in May 1942. At that time Bohus Raue, secretary-treasurer of the North Shore Foundry, this city and Albert Simonson, farmer of Gurnee became members of the Board. Upon the resignation of Dr. Morrey, Joseph A. Jadrach, lawyer, of Waukegan took his place.

On December 1, 1940, offices were moved to the American Legion Home at 17th and Park ave., this city, where the Board still operates.

The board covers the western part of Lake county, rural Waukegan, Zion and all of North Chicago to 18th street, having a registration of approximately 12,000 men in all.

OUR APPRECIATION

North Chicago Tribune appreciates the service of the Telegraph Engraving Co., Dixon Ill. The quality of the plates used in this edition are the finest possible, considering the old-time and some of the other pictures furnished the engraver. Speed was another requirement and thanks to the postal service and the Engraving Co. only 36 hours were required between mailing of pictures and return of plates.

On This, The Occasion Of
North Chicago's Golden
Anniversary . . . We
Extend Our Congratulations



C. GORDON DEPT. STORE
821 10th Street

OUR CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE CITY OF
NORTH CHICAGO

on its

50th ANNIVERSARY

WEBBER CARTAGE LINE
INC.

26 S. Sheridan Road Phone Maj. 1024

BEST WISHES

to the

CITY

of

NORTH CHICAGO

on its

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.

"Meadow Gold Dairy Products"

428 Franklin

Waukegan, Ill.



Sharvin Post No. 397, The American Legion. Picture of past commanders taken at dedication of new building July 4, 1941— Top. Left to Right—Clyde Hotchkiss, Jonas Frederickson, Joseph Revilli, George Powell, Robert Gullic, Arthur Nelson, Milo Warner, Homer Redding, William Seymour, Frank Freeman, James Gallagher, Howard Amsden, Benjamin Newnham. Sitting—Left to Right— Joseph J. Nemanich, William Woodard, Stephen Adamski, Joseph J. Jadrich, John P. Dromey, Leo Carberry and Benjamin Gordon.



St. Josephs KSKJ Lodge—Front Row—From Left to Right— John Trusic, Anton Leben, Frank Remsger, Sr., John Jerina (first president), John Umek (first secretary), Jacob Rode (first treasurer), John Podoj.

Back Row—Left to Right—Math Slana, Sr., Jacob Grimsic, John Hodnik, Frank Jereb, Sr., John Merlak, Math Zintka, Frank Svete, Sr., and Martin Svete, Sr. Two members of the organizers group are not in this picture. They are Frank Artac, Sr., and Joseph Drobnick, Sr.

NICK'S SOCIAL CLUB FORMED TEN YEARS AGO

Nick's Social Club was organized in 1935 by seven young men who had time on their hands. The idea of such a club proved so popular that by the end of the first year it had 104 members. It was organized to include events such as picnics, banquets, ball teams and any other that would furnish the members a good time.

The club holds monthly meetings and arranges for any social events the members may desire.

The first banquet was held four months after the club was organized and was then adopted as an annual affair. The club is now in its 10th year and expects to continue on indefinitely.

First officers of the club were: Steve Kovarski, president; Mike "Romance" Kabarec, vice president; Joe "Tightwad" Levanduski, treasurer; George "Kibitz" Babich, secretary.

Every member is given an opportunity to be an officer of the club to learn how to administer the duties of any office.

When a member is initiated he is given a "nickname" which is another form of friendly razzing. The club now has 31 members in the services, and all together it has 78 members. Each year the club goes to the major league ball games in a group and spend an enjoyable day.

The club has the mayors of North Chicago and Waukegan, and the chief of police of North Chicago as honorary members.

The present officers of the club are Stanley "Punk" Mundro, president; Zigmund "Ghandi" Gileski, vice president; Joe "Tightwad" Levanduski as permanent treasurer, and Frank "Audie" Ornatek as secretary.

In the future the club plans to enlarge its membership and again get started with their softball team and bowling, that terminated when the war broke out. It has already set plans for its 10th annual picnic and mulligan stew which is a stag affair in the autumn.

Among some of the original members are Jack Ignatz, Mike Kabarec, Stanley Mundro, Joe Levanduski,

Steve Kovarski, George Babich, Stanley Ignatz and others.

At present club activities are limited due to the conflict in the Pacific, but they will be resumed at the close of the war. The club is non-political for any political office.

WOMAN'S CLUB FOUNDED HERE THIRTY YRS. AGO

When North Chicago (which was formerly South Waukegan) was first being settled and people and factories were establishing themselves here in new homes there was need for a definite center of culture and recreation. Books are a common bond, and those who love good books and good music have a common meeting ground culturally. Neighbors were more scattered than now and North Chicago was full of wide open spaces with lots of room to grow. People came here from everywhere. They needed to meet and get acquainted. Remember, there were few movies and none at all in North Chicago; automobiles were just coming in and only the rich could afford them. There was no radio either, as we know it today.

So, 30 years ago, a little band of women, among whom were Mrs. Schumann and Mrs. Thomas McKinney, of whom Mrs. Schumann is still an honorary member, met at each other's homes and enjoyed discussions and programs on literature, music, drama, etc. and spent many afternoons of genuine sociability as well as mental stimulation in this way. I believe Mrs. Schumann still has some of these early programs, some written by hand, others typed.

The factories then settling here, such as the Morrow Pad factory, the Chicago Hardware Foundry Co., Sager Lock Co., Holt's Feather Duster factory and others, employed many young folks. As the town offered nothing in the entertainment field, the need for recreation was felt. Also, a reading room with good books available was sorely needed. Combining both needs was an ideal arrangement. Home talent shows and dances followed, providing loads of fun (I still chuckle over some of them) but others were really worthy of downright admiration and the pro- (Continued on page fifty-seven)

Greetings

SKOKIE
PETROLEUM
INC.

Commonwealth Ave.

Congratulations

KAPLAN'S
Confectionary

Patent Medicine
Magazines

1744 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

RED,
WHITE AND
BLUE
RESTAURANT

"GOOD FOOD"

2132 Sheridan Road

Greetings

M. H. HUSSEY
COAL
COMPANY

WAUKEGAN,
ILLINOIS

Greetings

SHERIDAN
AWNING
CO.

1808 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

OTTO'S
PAINT
STORE

1929 to 1945

1742 Sheridan Road

Greetings

North Chicago
THE GRIESS-
PFLEGER
TANNING CO.

WAUKEGAN,
ILLINOIS

Congratulations

PORRET
BROS.

NEWSPAPER
DISTRIBUTOR

1807 Sheridan Road

MOTHER OF GOD CHURCH FILLS NEED SINCE 1903

At the turn of the century, the shifting industrial scene found North Chicago very promising. Yet it had not warranted a permanent settlement for the Slovenian, Croatian, and Slovak families that followed the factories up the North Shore. The Catholic people of these nationalities were not averse to assimilating with worshippers of other tongues. Father John Plevnik, with his missionary heart, made many trips from Chicago to offer the holy sacrifice of the mass in Immaculate Conception Church for the benefit of these people. But soon the time came when they could worship in a church where the language would be more familiar to them.

In 1903 at the corner of Tenth and Wadsworth, the Catholic church was blessed and dedicated to the Mother of God. Father Plevnik was its first pastor. A Catholic school was begun with two laywomen as teachers.

The Benedictine Sisters of Rogers Park took over the teaching duties at Mother of God school when it was still a wooden frame building.

Father Francis Azbe succeeded the second pastor, Father Joseph Stukel; his work was to build the present modern brick structure which includes eight classrooms, auditorium, gymnasium and kitchen. Succeeding pastors were the Rev. M. J. Bultala, and the Rev. M. J. Hiti.

In weighing the contribution of any people to a community, buildings are not the only things to place upon the scales. The very service stars of this war demonstrate the large families that the Slovenian, Croatian, and Slovak people gave to North Chicago and to the nation. Solid, stable, and loyal, these people came to North Chicago, stayed, and built. They have built homes which are really beautiful albeit simple. They have established places of business to build up especially the flourishing Tenth st. district. Two of their sons have become priests: the Rev. Matthew Setnicar and the Rev. Michael Cepon. Many have entered various religious orders of nuns. Many have reached success in other cultural pursuits.

Although sadly, the parish proudly displays the gold stars of this

war: Joseph Ivantic, Paul Ivantic,, Frank Gorishek, Rudolph Jappel, John Marolt, August Musich, Frank Slana.

Two hundred seventy-six men have donned the uniform for their country in addition to three Wacs and one army nurse.

HOLY ROSARY PARISH FORMED HERE IN 1904

Queen of the Holy Rosary parish was organized in the fall of 1904. Its purpose was to serve the spiritual needs of the people of Polish descent. As the resident families numbered 35, a modest church was constructed, which housed the church, school and the rectory. This served until 1910 when the present school was built, which serves the needs of the parish, housing on the average of 270 children from the first grade up to the eighth grade, inclusive. The school also was temporary residence of the school teachers, the Felician sisters.

As the number of parishioners increased yearly, and also the number of pupils, the quarters were inadequate for school purposes, so in 1925 a convent—residence for the sisters—was built at a cost of \$40,000.

In 1922 the construction of the present church was begun and completed in 1923 at a cost of \$90,000. Yearly, necessary furniture was added, so that today, all in and about the church is complete, excepting (Continued on Page Fifty-seven)

TENTH STREET BUSINESS MEN IN STRONG GROUP

The Tenth Street Businessmen's association was organized Feb. 1, 1940 to encourage and foster the following: The ideal services, as the bases of all worthy enterprise and civic improvements, high ethical standards in business and profession. The development of acquaintances as an opportunity for service.

The present officers are:
Joseph J. Nemanich.....President
Victor Gantar.....Vice President
Louis KosirSecretary
John H. MerlakTreasurer
Directors—E. Goodman, Dr. Andrew Furlan, Dave Richmond.

We are proud to add our congratulations to the many others on the city's 50th Anniversary

SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.

As this community celebrates fifty years of existence, we tender our congratulations!

RAUSE MOTOR EXPRESS TRUCKS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

16th and Lakeside Avenue

Congratulations

GOODMAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE

602-604 10th Street

Greetings

S. EISENBERG DEPARTMENT STORE

The Family Thrift Center Since 1903

804—10th Street

On This... The Golden Anniversary Of North Chicago We Tender Our Congratulations

MCKINNEY - HARRINGTON CONVEYOR CO.

1307 Morrow Avenue

**NAT. ENVELOPE CO.
AIDED IN BUILDING
NORTH CHICAGO**

The National Envelope Co. Division is one of North Chicago's oldest industries. In 1898 the company was acquired by the United States Envelope Company and become one of 14 divisions now operated by that Company.

In 1903 the United States Envelope Company selected a site at Tenth Street and Sheridan Road as the location for a new plant. The buildings were completed in 1904. In the same year equipment was moved from Milwaukee and manufacturing started at the new location.

Envelopes, stationery, tablets and school supplies are the products manufactured at the plant. These products are sold and distributed throughout the Middle West, West, and South.

The United States Envelope Company also manufactures transparent containers, stationery, drinking cups, toilet tissue, and towels at other divisions, and some of these products are sold by the local division.

For the duration of the war the company has developed and manufactured special protective containers required by war industries for the packaging of materials and supplies used by our Army and Navy. In addition a major part of all production and each of the fourteen divisions has been used by war industry.

As a direct contribution to the war effort the company equipped and operated a plant manufacturing bullet cores for the Army.

**NEW BANK IS A
GREAT ASSET TO
NORTH CHICAGO**

Through the efforts of our local public spirited citizens, a national bank was organized and opened for business on June 22, 1945 at 1811 Sheridan rd. The National Bank of North Chicago will serve the community with banking service which has long been needed. The citizens welcome this new service and local support insures this community the financial service it needs.

The bank building has been entirely remodeled and both the interior and exterior now present an exceptionally attractive appearance.

The new National Bank of North Chicago has been created and established to serve the industrial, commercial and the individual interests of this community. Herman Huffine is vice president and cashier of the new local financial institution. This new bank renders a personalized service to all.

The Economy plan personal checking account with no maintenance charge or minimum balance regulation is one of the services emphasized by the bank management. They also are helping home owners buy, build or finance at low interest rates.

Other features of service from the local bank includes Commercial checking accounts, Savings accounts, Money orders, Travelers checks, War bonds, Commercial loans, Collateral loans, Life Insurance loans, Auto Financing, Home Improvement and personal loans.

Directors of the bank are listed as follows: John M. Joyce, Harry L. Mattson, George R. Manz, C. D. Oberwortmann, Earl W. Sackman, Frank Turk, John Wasniewski Jr., August Cepon, John E. Charlstrom, Arthur T. Cheadle, Angelo Dicello, John P. Dromey, Edward N. Gosselin and Andrew Barber.

The officers are: C. D. Oberwortman, chairman; Earl W. Sackman, president; Wm. F. O'Meara, vice president; Herman F. Huffine, vice president and cashier and George W. Strang, assistant cashier.

The bank was organized with a capital and surplus of \$130,000, is a member of the Federal Reserve System and a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Banking hours are from 9:30 to 2 o'clock on week days; from 9 to 12 on Saturday and open Friday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Workmen recently put the finishing touches on the building remodeling job at a cost of several thousands of dollars and it is one of the most attractive structures of its kind in the state.

With indirect lighting, an acoustic ceiling (fireproof) and textil flooring of soothing design the interior has been made very inviting. Walls are done in acqua marine which helps to set off the walnut finished furnishings. The vault was entirely redone.

**THE CRANBERRY
CANNERS IS NEW
ACTIVE INDUSTRY**

It was 15 years ago, in June of 1930 that the charter and bylaws of Cranberry Canners, Inc., were drawn up and the canning of Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce got its start, with the main office and canning plant at Hanson, Mass.

Steady progress was made during these depression years and in 1937 the company reached a 1,000,000 cases pack, operating three small canning plants on the east coast.

From this date on, as the company's products became better known throughout the country, the sales trend changed from seasonal purchasing to a year round demand.

These years showed very rapid growth and expansion of operating facilities with new factories being established at North Chicago, in the Middle West and on the Pacific Northwest coast.

Increased sales and areas of distribution continued until in 1941, the last year of normal operation, the company produced approximately 75 per cent of this country's pack of cranberry sauce with a potential volume of 120,000,000 cans.

Since that time the U. S. armed forces have come first resulting in limited distribution for civilian consumption.

Several new cranberry products have been developed to be offered to the housewife in both the canned and fresh frozen field and will be placed on the market as soon as wartime conditions permit.

LOCALS FROM WAY BACK

1897—Mrs. Fitts answered (woman's suffrage, in part only) "If it was simply a question of woman casting a vote, very few men would object; but the inevitable result of her enfranchisement would be her personal participation in the dirty work that goes on "behind the scenes" and her consequent degradation....
"I beg to differ with the lady . . . woman's proper place is in the home which God designed for her . . . the true mission of woman . . . the rearing and training of pure, noble humanity".

We note with pleasure that the Bluff City Electric Road is laying rails prior to the building of the road. We hope the enterprise will soon be pushed through.

**CONGRATULATIONS
NORTH CHICAGO!**

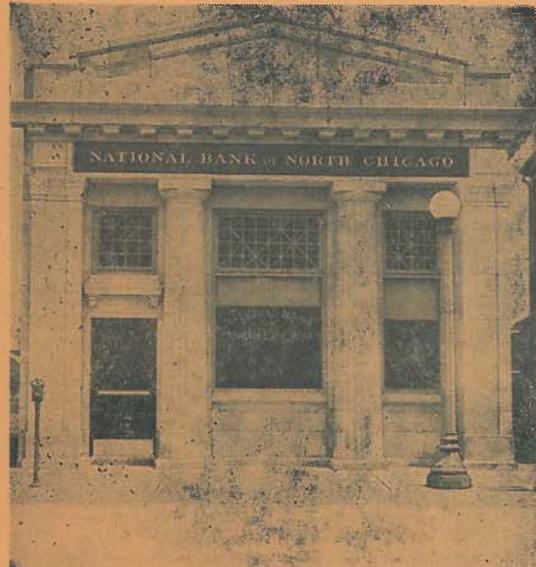


and
**A TRIBUTE TO OUR
FIGHTING MEN!**

We join all North Chicago and community in honoring these men.

PRECISION ENGINEERING CO.

North Chicago, Illinois



NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CHICAGO—Opening for business on June 22, 1945 the new bank of this city is housed in this fine structure at the corner of 18th street and Sheridan road.

Greetings

Congratulations

**NEMANICH
FUNERAL
HOME**

**"Dependable
Service"**

611 - 10th Street

**NORTH SHORE
LUMBER
& SUPPLY
COMPANY**

Complete Line of
Building
Material

Office and Yard:
1209 - W Sixteenth Street

SCOUT ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH CHICAGO FIT LOCAL YOUTH FOR LIFE; HAVE SEVERAL TROOPS HERE

The Boy Scout movement in North Chicago has been a part of the life of the community for many years. The city is now part of the Oak Plain council with headquarters in Waukegan. The council territory now covers Great Lakes, Waukegan, North Chicago, Gurnee, North Prairie, Winthrop Harbor, Millburn and Zion. Because of the fact that at different times the scout movement was under the jurisdiction of various councils, the history is very incomplete. Records in the council office are very meager and this history is given only from records available in the office. By this means the officials hope that individual citizens who were active in the work in earlier years will come forward and bring the history up to date.

The first record shows that a troop was organized in the First Presbyterian church in December, 1919. Luther Henry was listed as the scoutmaster, with A. E. Isles, Ed Vlack and Martin C. Decker serving on the troop committee. The next year shows Frank Yahase as scoutmaster and A. H. Textor as assistant with the same troop committee. In 1922 the troop was sponsored by a group of men with Virgil M. Smith as scoutmaster and David Peter and Luther Henry as assistants. Thomas J. Killian, Clarence E. Baker, and F. W. Cook served on the committee. 1923 records list Francis Melvin Opeka as scoutmaster with F. E. De Yoe, H. H. Biddlecome, and Roy Shoup on the committee.

The records show a lapse until 1926 when a troop was organized at the Holy Rosary church with James Zdanowicz and Earle Knickelbein as leaders with meetings being held at Simmons hall on 13th and Prescott.

Along about the same time troop 22 was registered by the Sharvin post of the American Legion with Bernard Benesh as leader and B. G. Toomis, W. H. Woodard, and James Craig on the committee. About the same time they also organized troop 21 with Earle Knickelbein as leader. At different times A. A. Wanner, Joseph Jadrich, Robert Gullic and Leo Carberry served in leadership positions. In 1929 the Central school sponsored a troop with Clarence Gardner and Wayne McCray as leaders and E. F. Ball, F. R. Greene and George Roshanka on the committee.

About the same troop 23 was organized at the South school with M. E. Peters as scoutmaster. The committee included Fred Stafford, Elmer Peterson, and Harold Strickland, R. L. Newenham, Paul Heerens, Martin Christensen, David Keith, and Laurence Corregan.

These troops all functioned under the jurisdiction of the Waukegan North Chicago council until about 1923 when the territory was then expanded to include the entire county and was called the Lake county council with W. E. Blodgett serving as scout executive. About 1933 this plan was abandoned and North Chicago became a district of the North Shore Area council with headquarters at Highland Park. In 1940 a group of men from Waukegan and North Chicago made application for a new council to be known as the Oak Plain council, setting up headquarters in Waukegan in December, 1940 with A. V. Newman as scout executive. He served until 1942. At that time D. F. Kirk was selected as scout executive and is serving at the present time.

Under the new setup North Chi-

ago became very active in scouting. In 1941 a troop was organized at the First Methodist church with William Myles as scoutmaster. Rev. Herber George, Will Andrews, Newenham, and Wilfred Archambeau on the the committee. Later Donovan Foote became the scoutmaster with Rev. C. A. Chamberlin, and Steve Dunski assisting. In 1943 the Sharvin post again took over the sponsorship of scouting with R. J. Lindeman, Frank Sima, and L. E. Hatton assisting. The troop has been growing steadily and offers a fine program of scouting under the leadership L. E. Hatton. The troop has taken part in all council activities such as the Merit Badge show, Camporees, Pow-wows, and summer camp.

The younger branch of the scouting program for boys ages 9 to 11 is called cubbing and has been started during the past year by the North Chicago Lions' club. They have sponsored a new pack that meets at the North school under the leadership of Roy Hall, assisted by George Roth, Robert Crawford, Paul Trnovec, Alex Wasnieski, and John Furlan.

The opportunity for more North Chicago boys to have the benefits of the scouting program has been handicapped by the lack of volunteer leadership. With more men taking an active part North Chicago could make it possible for many more boys to enjoy the program of scouting which teaches safety through skills. It is a civic responsibility to provide boys with character building programs and North Chicago should take the lead in providing these opportunities.

GERMANY'S EMPLOYED

Twelve thousand German railway troops, the cream of Reichswehr rail units, are now employed in the Mediterranean Theater under American supervision to rehabilitate track leading to Austria.

Buy bonds Today—to have an America Tomorrow!

Greetings

NORTH CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP

Joe and Mary
Bert

1719 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

MAE'S

1929 1945

Ladies' and
Children's
Apparel

1712 Sheridan Road

Congratulations

Wm. J. Leroi

NORTH CHICAGO LAND ASS'N.

Real Estate
Insurance

1610 Sheridan Road

Greetings

CITY COAL & ICE COMPANY

Mr. and Mrs. John K.

Ryskiewicz

1003 22nd Street

Congratulations

JASPER M. HOLT

Experienced
Plumbing
Service

715—16th Street

Greetings

North Chicago

CEPON BROS.

Grocery
and
Market

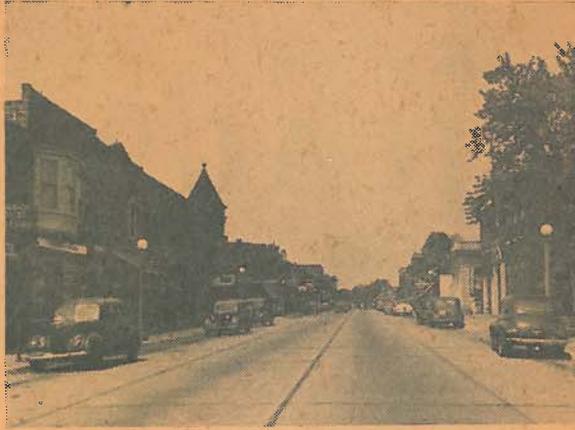
1039 Park

Congratulations

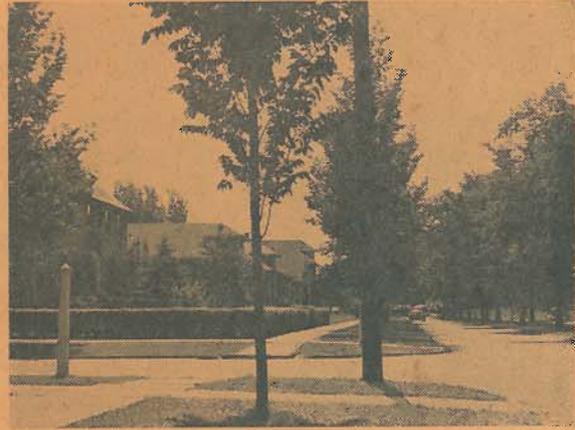
F. K. PATTERN WORKS

Frank Konigseder

1311 Morrow Ave.



SHERIDAN ROAD BUSINESS DISTRICT



NORTH CHICAGO RESIDENTIAL SCENE



VIEW TAKEN IN FOSS PARK

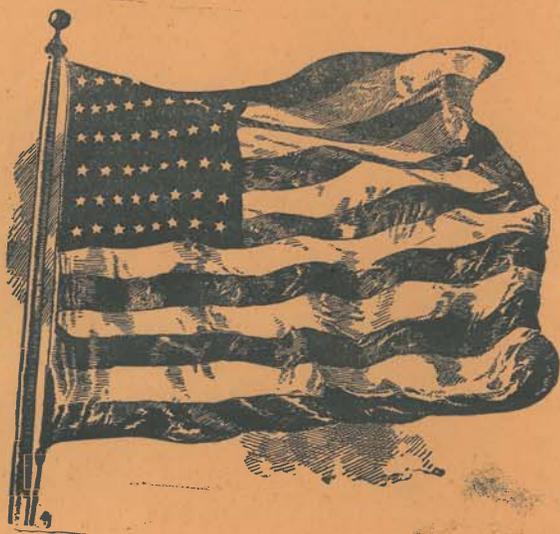


TENTH STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT



NICK'S SOCIAL CLUB FIRST BANQUET SCENE

WE CONGRATULATE
NORTH CHICAGO
 ON ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



A Good City
 In Which to Live ...
 A Thriving City In
 the Great Mid-west

FOR OUR FLAG
 FOR OUR HOME
 FOR OUR COUNTRY

With its present population of nearly 10,000
 North Chicago is one of the outstanding cities
 in the manufacturing center of the Great Middle-west
 . . . Her people, stores, and manufacturing institu-
 tions are born of strains which know nothing but
 ADVANCEMENT . . . NORTH CHICAGO WILL
 KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES !

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

North Chicago, Illinois

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTIVE FOR THIRTY YEARS

The Waukegan - North Chicago Chamber of Commerce was organized 30 years ago. Since 1915 it has worked for the industrial development, commercial expansion, and civic improvement of the community.

Ten years ago the outstanding job was a successful campaign to have the Great Lakes Naval Training station reopened after it had been closed by the federal government. This was indeed fortunate for with the coming of the present world conflict, it has become the largest naval training base in the world.

A large part of the Chamber's work since 1940 has been its war program. It organized the first national defense committee in the Middle West. This committee is still active in handling the war program. E. B. Sherwin of the Chicago Hardware Foundry has served as chairman of this committee since it was inaugurated. Before the war the committee working through the War Production Board and other government war agencies organized the industries of the community to serve the nation in its coming war effort. This work is still continuing.

The Chamber acts as headquarters for the war bond campaigns and has had much to do with carrying forward this work under the leadership of James F. Stiles Jr., vice president and treasurer of Abbot Laboratories, who is the county chairman.

Robert Galloway is the secretary.

NORTH CHICAGO ELECTRIC SERVICE BEGAN IN 1903

In 1890, 11 years after Edison invented the incandescent bulb, isolated electric generating stations began to appear in various communities of the north shore region near Chicago. That same year a few well-known Chicagoans were mulling over the idea which three years later was to take shape as the World's Columbian Exposition.

When wide-eyed visitors to the 1893 World's Fair returned home, singing praises of that new-fangled thing—"lighting with electricity"—the new-born generating stations were struggling to replace the kerosene lamp with the electric light bulb. Service then was very limited . . . with street and incandescent lighting turned on only between dusk and midnight, or from dusk to dawn for public buildings and homes of more affluent citizens. By 1897 only 15 towns in the territory surrounding Chicago had electric service of any description.

In 1903 work was started on the first transmission line to be erected by the new North Shore Electric Company, formed a year earlier by Samuel Insull and his associates to meet the spreading demand for electricity. This line connected Lake Forest with Waukegan, distributing energy on the way to Lake Bluff and North Chicago.

It was around this time that "floating gangs" came into being. These men travelling by horse and wagon lived a nomadic life—patrolled electric lines and pioneered extensions into new territory. When engaged in line construction, tents were pitched in the locale of their new work, and the camp moved along as work progressed. A camp

cook brought provisions from the nearest town and "rustled grub" for these early linemen.

By then the people of North Chicago and other towns wanted daytime lighting. To keep pace with this rising public desire for more and more electricity, the North Shore Electric Company in 1904 built a 10,000 volt transmission line north from its "modern" generating station in Evanston to carry this daytime load.

As electric service and its uses rapidly grew, so also did the need for more diversified help. Where one man had been able to read meters, serve as lineman, troubleman, storekeeper, and in case of emergency act as the whole force at once, the expanding service required job specialization—one man trained to do one job only, and do it well.

In 1911, the North Shore Electric Company consolidated with the new Public Service Company of Northern Illinois—organized to better serve electricity to North Chicago and other fast growing communities adjacent to Chicago.

And while but 34 short years have passed since the advent of the Public Service Company, the service it provides today is a far cry from the carbon lamp and flickering arc light era introduced back in 1893 at the Columbian Exposition as the "last word" in lighting.

Where yesterday the people of North Chicago weren't too sure just what would happen when they "toured the lights on", today an uninterrupted stream of electricity is "on tap" 24 hours a day from a vast reservoir of power created by an integrated system of giant generating plants.

Also, where North Chicagoans yesterday had electricity for lighting purposes only, today—at a flick of the switch—it is instantaneously available for an almost endless variety of domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial uses . . . and of especial importance these days, are the many war-winning tasks to which this harnessed energy is being put in North Chicago's war plants.

SMELTERS PLANT ONE OF OLDEST IN NORTH CHICAGO

The Vulcan Louisville Smelting Co. built the original buildings of the North Chicago Refiners and Smelters, Inc., at 2028 Sheridan rd. in 1905, and operated from 1905 to 1925.

In 1925, the Vulcan Ingot Metal Co. leased the property and operated to August, 1941. Harry I. Kron and Henry Jacobs were president and vice president of this corporation.

In 1941, the present corporation assumed all leases on the property and engaged in the smelting and refining of non-ferrous scrap metals and the manufacture of brass and bronze ingot. In view of the fact that the product is an essential item in the war effort, production has been increased over 500 per cent. Certain improvements have been made in the plant to maintain this production. Mr. Kron supervises the production, and I. Tanenberg is the plant superintendent.

LOCAL FROM PAEGS OF NORTH CHICAGO HISTORY

The Bord du Lac Club has had the billiard table refitted and the members can now enjoy both pool and billiards.



Familiar to many local people is this stirring picture of the four Great Lakes color bearers. Taken on the main parade grounds at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, the Administration building may be seen in the background.



Waukegan Township High School Gymnasium—Dear to the hearts of all North Chicago youth is the gymnasium where many a victory in sports has been won by local champions and where memories of gay and pleasant times were born for the thousands of local students who attended that place of learning.



North Chicago's Queen of Industry of not so long ago is pictured above in this beautiful float designed for North Chicago Days by one of the City's leading industries. These sights were common in the days when North Chicago had more time for fun and splendor.

NORTH SHORE GAS COMPANY SERVICE HAS EXPANDED WITH DEMANDS OF THE CITY. PROGRESS DATES BACK TO 1881

The picture to the right is the first plant supplying gas to this area. This plant was started in 1881 on Spring Street between Washington and Madison streets in Waukegan. This was then known as the Waukegan Gas Company.

Two years later in 1883, this plant delivered its first gas to Waukegan. This plant consisted of one room 20 feet square. The holder for the storage of gas had only an inside diameter of 30 ft. During the winter months it was run only every third day. The gas distributed at this time was used for lighting purposes. There were 15 street lamps, as well as the Court house lighting, Opera house lighting, and a few stores.

In 1898 they acquired the franchise, real estate and property, formerly owned by the Waukegan Pipe Line and Service company. This is now known as their south plant located at the foot of Washington street, east of the tracks.

In the same year they installed a water-base machine for manufacturing gas and also a holder for the storage of gas. In 1900, another holder was erected for storing gas and the plant and franchise were transferred to the North Shore Gas Company. This is where the name of North Shore Gas Company first started in operation. This was the year that the City of North Chicago, as well as Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highwood and Highland Park were supplied with gas by the North Shore Gas Company. In 1904 a seven foot water machine was installed and they extended their lines west from Lake Bluff to serve gas to Libertyville. Also in the same year, they extended their lines further south to serve Glenco. In 1908 another holder was erected for gas storage and they also extended their mains further south



to serve Winnetka. In 1909 they extended their mains west from Highland Park to serve Deerfield. In 1910, the property on which their north plant is now located on Sand street and Derringer Rd. was purchased, and they started to erect a battery of 12 Semet-Salvo coke ovens for the manufacturing of gas. In this same year they extended their mains west from Libertyville to supply gas to Mundelein. In 1912 this coke plant was put in operation, and they erected another holder for storing gas. In 1917 they found it necessary to install a water-gas set at their plant and also again in 1924.

In the same year they purchased property in Deerfield on County Line Road adjacent to the Milwaukee, St. Paul Railroad. This is now known as the Deerfield Holder Station which consists of a storage holder and a pumping station. In 1925 they extended their mains further west to take in Grayslake and in this same year they extended their mains north through Zion to serve gas to Win-

throp Harbor. The Deerfield station was put into operation in 1926. In 1927 they installed a water-gas set at their north plant. This plant was put into operation as a water-gas plant in this year. Also, in this same year, Zion was served by the com-



pany. The coke plant on the lake front was being constructed during the time that the north plant was being changed over to a water-gas plant. In 1928, the coke plant was put into operation. In 1933, they extended their lines west of Deerfield to serve Bannockburn, Gurnee, Wadsworth, Russel, Gages Lake, Grayslake, Diamond Lake, and Prairie View were added to their lines a few years later.

The plants that are still in operation are the north and south plants as water-gas plants, and the coke plant, as well as the Deerfield holder and pumping station.

The large picture is their new service building which is practically completed. This building is 138 feet wide by 116 feet deep. It will be the home of their service department, street department, meter repair department and will also garage their street and transportation equipment. This building is just another step in the building of the company to better service the customers within their jurisdiction.

There is an adage that says,
"The first 5 years are the hardest".
but the successful management of
North Chicago by the past and present
officials has proven differently.

Our heartiest congratulations
go to those who, over the years, have
given so unselfishly of their time and
energy to reach this goal.

SAGER & BARROW LOCK WORKS

DIVISION OF
THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

For Over 50 Years Manufacturers of Builders

Hardware and Locks

CONGRATULATIONS

To the City of North
Chicago

on its

50th ANNIVERSARY

GREEN MILL CLEANERS

O. G. ST. PETER, Prop.

1610 Sheridan

Plant: 223 Glen Flora

MARY'S EAT SHOP

NORTH CHICAGO'S

LARGEST

RESTAURANT

2130 Sheridan Road

Slovenic Welfare Club Guards Civic Interests

The Slovenian Welfare club was organized on Jan. 2, 1930. A group of about 18 Slovenian citizens gathered at the home of Frank Opeka and decided that a club of this nature should be organized to promote good citizenship and also be active in political affairs. The charter was granted to the club on the 23rd of April, 1930. The first directors were Matt Slana, Matt Kirn, August Cepon, Frank Zupec, and Frank Opeka.

The club has been active and has taken an interest in all social and civic affairs of North Chicago. At the present time it has a membership of over 300. It has helped some of the Slovenes to become American citizens. The present officers of the club are August Cepon, president; Michael Opeka, secretary, and Frank Zupec, treasurer. On the board of directors are John Jelovsek, Matt Ivanetich, John Zelesnik, John Mesecc and Matt Suhadolnik, Jr.



AN INDUSTRY OF OPPORTUNITY

We of North Chicago have reason to be proud as we take inventory of the accomplishments of a half century of life and growth. As we take inventory, what do we see?

North Chicago is a healthy, thriving, vigorous city which is still growing. It is a city of opportunity—of achievement in the past with the promise of even greater achievement in the future—a city of not just one industry but of several strong, deeply rooted, highly diversified industries—basic industries that hold an important place in our American way of life.

It is not out of order to view our city, in common of course with many similar communities, as a monument to the initiative of our people and our system of free enterprise. Many a citizen of North Chicago, now prominent and highly useful in civic and industrial affairs, started years ago on a "shoe string". More than one industry in our city has achieved its present position over the same pattern of growth.

Fansteel is such an industry and its dramatic history is typical of them. Starting in 1907 in North Chicago with two men in one room, the company has grown into three strong industries, which though related, lead separate lives and serve different functions. Three generations of North Chicago citizens have grown with Fansteel, proud to be counted among its employees.

Fansteel today faces a future of limitless opportunity and growth and seeks to share that destiny with ambitious men and women. Fansteel is constantly looking for men and women who want to grow with Fansteel and North Chicago.

FANSTEEL METALLURGICAL CORPORATION

TANTALUM DEFENSE CORPORATION

VASCOLOY-RAMET CORPORATION

Employees of all three companies have earned the Army-Navy "E" for high achievement in war production.

K.S.K.J. LODGE FORMED HERE ON TURN OF CENTURY

The City of North Chicago had its first birthday fifty years ago. A short time after that one of the local fraternal societies had its inception with the organization of the St. Josephs KSKJ lodge to serve the Slovene (Yugoslav) residents of the North Chicago-Waukegan area. The local society was organized Oct. 28, 1900 and at the present time it has about 600 members, most of whom are residents of North Chicago. Its meeting place is the Mother of God Parish hall on 10th st. and its officers are: Frank Jerina, president; John Repp, vice president; Joseph Zorc, secretary; Anton Bezpalec Sr., treasurer; Frank Ogrin Sr., recording secretary. The board of trustees consists of: Frank Zorc, Sr.; Jerry Remsgar, Martin Zupec Jr.; Louis Kosir.

The officers of the lodge in the year 1900, at the time of its organization were: John Jerina, president; Frank Remsgar Sr., vice president; John Umek, secretary; Frank Opeka Sr., (now deceased), first assistant secretary. He later became supreme president of the Slovene Catholic union and served for eight years in this capacity. Jacob Rode, treasurer; Frank Jereb Sr., trustee and John Podboy, collector. The remaining members of the original 1900 group are: Math Slana Sr., John Hodnik Sr., Frank Barle, Martin Svete Sr., John Merlak, Math Zitka, Frank Artac Sr., Anton Leben, Frank Svete Sr., Joseph Drobnick Sr., John Turisic and Jacob Grimsic. The St. Josephs No. 53, KSKJ lodge is the oldest and largest Slovene Catholic group in this district and among its members are found some of the early Slovene pioneer settlers of North Chicago and Waukegan. The organization work of this society was done by John Umek, Math Slana Jr., and John Hodnik Sr. John Jerina, the first president of the society is still living and at present is 84 years of age.

One of the chief interests of the society has been the promotion of sports activities.

From the ranks of the local society, three members were elected to the national supreme board of the KSKJ union at various conventions, namely, Frank Opeka Sr., who served as president and Math Slana Jr., now serving as supreme treasurer and living at Joliet, Ill., and Joseph Zorc. All three KSKJ officers are North Chicago residents. The KSKJ union has about 4,000 of its young members in service and to date has purchased about two and a half million dollars worth of victory bonds.

After the organization of the St. Josephs lodge in 1900 to serve the Slovene colony of North Chicago-Waukegan, the need of a church and parish for Slovenes was considered important and urgent. Through the efforts of the organizers of this society and other Slovene pioneer settlers of this district, aided in great measure by the late Rev. John Plevnik, the Mother of God church and parish was organized. Rev. M. J. Hiti is the present pastor of the parish and the spiritual adviser of the St. Josephs lodge.

AN OLD ITEM

The board of Village Trustees met in regular session on Tuesday evening with President S. E. Arnold presiding.

Trustee Vedder moved to transfer certain amounts from the contingent fund, in order to meet current demands upon those funds.



The "Spirit of North Chicago" a fighter plane purchased by the Citizens of North Chicago through a special bond drive sponsored by the Sharvin Post of the American Legion. The plane was actually inscribed with the words "Spirit of North Chicago" and sent across the seas to aid our fighting forces in winning the great victories which have been their's. Patriotism displayed in the purchase of bonds and stamps for this drive is typical of the spirit which prevailed in North Chicago all during the second world war.



North Chicago's newest piece of fire fighting equipment is pictured above. The new pumper is a gift to the city from the Sharvin Post of the American Legion and puts the city in a new rank so far as fire protection is concerned.

Not too old a scene for most all North Chicagoans to remember is this picture of a North Chicago Chamber of Commerce banquet when Harry J. McKinney was the president. The banquet was held in a vacant store room of the Kilian building because there was no other place large enough and suitable for the active Chamber's function at that time.



CO-OPS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY THIS YEAR

LOCAL STORES SHOW A RAPID GROWTH IN THIS COMMUNITY

As the city of North Chicago celebrates its 50th Anniversary, two of the local Co-operative stores are celebrating their 25th. A third society is marking its 34th year of successful trading here.

The first society, The Cooperative Trading Company, was born when an increase in the price of milk was announced in 1910 and consumers felt it was not in order. The other two societies were organized when the operation of the first proved outstandingly successful.

1920 brought the incorporation of the Waukegan North Chicago Co-operative Association and the Lithuanian Cooperative Trading Corporation which with the friendly advice of Co-op Trading company became very successful enterprises.

The sturdy pioneers came to the black prairie lands of Illinois in little groups—helping each other over the long journeys in the clumsy wagons. These folks worked together after they found this place and settled here, building by mutual aid the villages such as Pettibone Creek, on the Lake Michigan bluffs, which is now the progressive community of North Chicago. Neighbors gave each other a hand, then, to get the most out of the new life together.

The folks who got here first also banded together to form their churches, their schools, their brotherhood groups, so that would be a pleasant place to live in. It couldn't be otherwise; no one family could get along without co-operating with the rest. That's how our community began and that's what made it live.

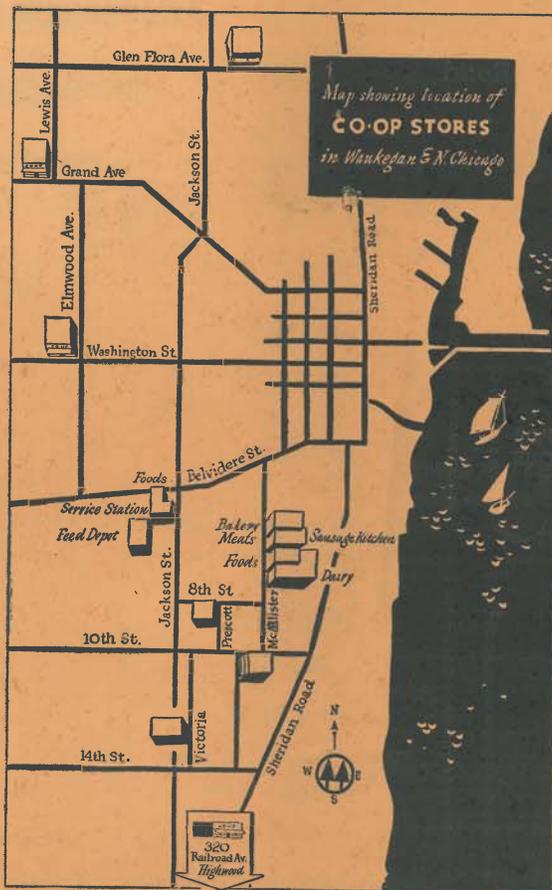
Then other pioneers came—sometimes from beautiful countries a long way off—and added their own strong ideas about getting along together. Through their fraternal lodges, their churches, their study circles, they gave a deeper meaning to the good old American "town meeting" kind of neighborhood democracy.

Today nearly 30 per cent of the families of Waukegan, North Chicago, and Highwood own and control and are served by three Co-ops. These are the Co-operative Trading company, the Waukegan and North Chicago Co-operative association and the Lithuanian Co-operative Trading corporation. Since their organization, these Co-ops have distributed \$18,000,000 worth of quality goods to North Shore consumers!

This has been done within a single generation. The ordinary people of our community built these Co-ops with only their good common sense to go on—that, and a few dollars apiece. The Co-op businesses have to be financed as well as directed by the consumers themselves. No one has done it for them. Today they own 10 thriving food markets, a bakery, a dairy and 18 neighborhood milk routes, a super-service station, and all the warehouses and trucks and equipment and merchandise needed to provide service.

The money left after operating expenses are paid is returned to the consumers who have patronized the business, on the basis of their patronage. Either a strictly limited amount or none at all is paid as interest on the members' investments.

MAY NORTH CHICAGO CONTINUE TO PROGRESS—THE 'GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY' MARKS A GLORIOUS BEGINNING



In recognition of the sacrifices being made by the sons and daughters of North Chicago . . . our members pledge their efforts to the promoting and perfecting of democracy in business.

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY 5,000 LOCAL PEOPLE

THE WAUKEGAN-NORTH CHICAGO COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

1920-1945

25th Year

THE LITHUANIAN COOPERATIVE TRADING CORPORATION

1920-1945

25th Year

THE COOPERATIVE TRADING COMPANY

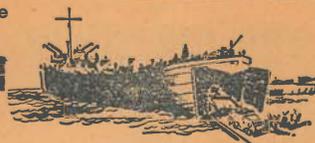
1911-1945

34th Year



GREETINGS . . . To the Men and Women Serving in the Armed Forces of Our Country, from

NORTH CHICAGO RECREATION SPOTS ON THIS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



WHEN YOUR
DINING OUT
IT'S

HEINE'S TAVERN

1736 Sheridan Road

NICK'S COCKTAIL BAR

FOR FINE DRINKS
Attractive Bar and Cocktail Lounge

AND
A COOL PLEASANT
ATMOSPHERE

1384 Sheridan Road

CONGRATULATIONS

MIDWAY TAVERN

2018 Sheridan Road

Stanley (Slim) Symusiak
and John Stack

WATCH THE TRIBUNE FOR
ANNOUNCEMENT OF OUR
GRAND OPENING SOON

GREETINGS

ASHMUS' TAVERN

717 Tenth Street

CONGRATULATIONS

SEDEJ'S TAVERN

CHICKEN DINNER
OUR SPECIALTY
Saturday Evenings

713 Tenth Street North Chicago

GREETINGS

From The

10th STREET CLUB

"Meet Massie"
New Manager

923 Tenth Street

BUSTER'S PLACE

Francis J. Sheridan

"Where Friends Will Meet
Anniversary Week

1710 Sheridan Road

BLUE STAR INN

GOOD FOOD

Fine Drinks of All Kinds

22nd St. and Green Bay Road

KERPAN'S and BELLMAN'S 1032 CLUB

DANCING
EVERY
SATURDAY
NIGHT

GREETINGS
NORTH CHICAGO

URMAN'S TAVERN

Beer Wine Liquor

TED. URMAN, Prop
815 Tenth Street

CONGRATULATIONS

ROSE and JOHN MERLAK'S TAVERN

801 Tenth Street



GREETINGS to the Men and Women in the Armed Forces of Our Country from

NORTH CHICAGO RECREATION SPOTS

ON THIS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



FOR AN EVENING OF COMPLETE ENJOYMENT GO TO **Ted's Cafateria and Tap Room**

2140 Sheridan

"WHERE BOWLERS GATHER



"A FAVORITE SPOT FOR SERVICE MEN" **BOWLARIUM** 1549 SHERIDAN ROAD

"We Welcome Our Friends and Patrons at All Times

JOHN ZELENIK'S TAVERN

Zeman Beer

501 10th Street

SWALBY'S TAVERN

"Good Drinks in a Congenial Atmosphere

2046 Sheridan Road

GREETINGS

SHERIDAN INN

"Meet Your Friends Here"

1726 Sheridan Road

GREETINGS

THE NEW FIVE POINTS

Jack DeLisle, Prop.

Route No. 2

GREETINGS

Atmosphere You'll Like Fine Liquors

JOHN BRETZLAUF TAVERN

1401 16th Street

CONGRATULATIONS

JOHN MADRUH TAVERN

"A Clean, Comfortable and Friendly Place to spend an Evening"

1807 Sheridan Road

CONGRATULATIONS

KUKAR'S TAVERN

Fine Beers . . . and Liquors

1152 Sheridan Road

GREETINGS

HANK'S LOG CABIN

We Welcome You

1309 Victoria

CONGRATULATIONS

PAUL RYGIEL TAVERN

A Favorite Place To Meet

1239 Victoria Street

Practical System Guarantees Treasury Accuracy

When the village of North Chicago, Illinois, was incorporated in 1895 under the president and trustees system of government, the custody and general administration of city funds were delegated by statute and village ordinances to the village treasurer.



Walter Koziol

From 1900-09 the following men served as village treasurers: H. B. McLearn, Walter Sedgwick, Jay H. Carter, S. A. Hathorne, A. A. Gehl, A. A. Hale, P. J. Drury, R. S. Grice.

In 1909 the village of North Chicago was incorporated as a city. The following men served as city treasurers: P. J. Drury, William J. Brean, Curt D. Wachter, Frank Kuszewski, Elmer Atkinson, Joseph L. Przyborski, Walter L. Atkinson, Frank M. Opeka, Homer Redding, Henry Wasniewski, John Hladnik, Henry Wasniewski, Francis J. Sheridan, Al. R. Kuszewski, Anton Macrowski Jr., Walter Koziol.

The city treasurer's office deposits all city funds in designated depositories, keeps records showing all money received and source from which it is received and purpose for which it is paid; and keeps records at all times showing the financial status of the city. Today these records are modern and without error.

The city treasurer makes a monthly report to the city council showing the state of the finances of the city, and the amount received and spent during the month. The treasurer also makes an annual report showing the total amount of all receipts and expenditures of the city and his transactions as treasurer during the preceding year.

The city treasurer keeps a register of all warrants, bonds or orders issued by the city. All special assessment funds are also administered by the city treasurer's office.

Since 1895, the treasurer's office has reflected the steady growth of North Chicago. In 1895, the treasurer's office handled two or three thousand dollars annually. Today the treasurer, Walter Koziol, accounts for approximately three hundred thousand dollars annually.

The city treasurer, during the past seven years has been assisted by Miss Cele Macrowski. She has been a valuable cog in the efficient operation of the office.

Recently City Treasurer Koziol deposited the greatest majority of all local funds in the new National Bank of North Chicago.



Cele Macrowski

City Records Kept Intact By Clerks

The office of city clerk is set forth by the state of Illinois statutes and is elected to this office by the electors with the mayor and city treasurer.

The city clerk is the keeper of the city seal, also the keeper of all papers belonging to the city, the custody and control of which is not given to other offices. The city clerk is required to attend all meetings of the city council and keep a full record of its proceedings in the minute book.

Copies of all papers duly filed in his office, and transcripts from the minute book and other records and files of his office, certified by him under the corporate seal shall be evidence in all courts in like manner as if the originals were produced.

The office of city clerk was a part time position from the date of incorporation of the city until April 30, 1923, when the council added additional duties to this office by naming the city clerk also city collector, and this continued in force until April 30, 1937, when the city council created the office of city collector.

The city clerk is also the comptroller of the city and has general supervision over all the officers of the city charged with the collection or disbursement of city revenue, or with the collection and return of



Michael Opeka

the city revenue into the city treasury.

The city clerk is also the local registrar, for the registration of births and deaths occurring in this city.

Sixteen clerks were elected from the date of incorporation, with Clarence DePuhl being elected the first village clerk.

Collection Department Recently Established In North Chicago

The office of city collector was created by the city council on July 1, 1937, after careful study and upon the recommendation of Mayor Dromey and the then newly organized water board. Collector Joseph Stanczak was then appointed and has served to the present date.

The main purpose for the creation of this office was to assure a more comprehensive and systematic collection of water rents and other city revenues. This object has been realized from the very inception of this office, as the records indicate.



Joseph Stanczak

The collection of water rents for the year ending April, 1938, amounted to 92 per cent of the billing as compared to an approximate 75 per cent collection under the old system. This collection has increased to a point where almost a 100 per cent collection is now realized. This outstanding record has been attained despite the fact that the billings have more than doubled since the first billing under the new Waterworks in 1937. The billings for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1938 amounted to \$34,047.34 as compared with the billing for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1945 of \$89,227.03, and an eight year average collection of \$66,880.78. This record of efficiency has been attained by the city collector's office in other phases of his work. For instance, the collection of special assessments and keeping of records incidental thereto.

There are approximately 700 parcels of land in the city of North Chicago that are encumbered with special assessments. Each year additional interest has to be computed and penalties and costs have to be added to the unpaid balance and the return made to the county treasurer and judgment is asked in the county court on all delinquent lots and parcels of land. The city collector's office is also responsible for the collection of the tavern licenses and 20 miscellaneous city licenses. Total amount of collections made since 1937 from all sources amounted to \$1,077,543.95.

Regulate Local Building

Through the Building department, now under the supervision of Nicholas Grgas, construction of industrial and residential buildings in North Chicago is regulated. This important division of the local government has, after several years of stagnation, regulated some of the most rapid construction in history during these present war years.

Modern building regulations serve as the guide for the commissioner. Total building and reconstruction in the city since 1941 amounted to over \$8,000,000.

Judge J. B. Neahaus Tells Story Of Police Court

As a business man and a city official of the city of North Chicago, I have seen progress in our city.

To lead up to the Magistrate court's history of North Chicago, I must deviate a little to my arrival here as a city of opportunity in the year 1908; as recommended in my time by my associates having knowledge of this coming community.

The enterprises entering North Chicago have almost filled every field, but the need of a bakery, which was my profession still had an opening for me. Success was instant and because the electorate recognized my ability as a business man prospered and elected me police magistrate shortly afterward.

During the past the court was also presided over by the following magistrates: D. S. Clingman, David Keith, Thomas J. Walker, Clinton D. Shoup, H. McLearn, Albert Gehl and J. B. Neahaus.

A detailed account of its progress would be uninteresting because of the statistical nature of the matters involved. However it kept pace with the city's growth and importance.

Matters from amusing pranks to serious crimes, have been brought to this court; violations of city ordinances, family arguments, juvenile difficulties, misdemeanors of all kinds as well as crimes requiring grand jury action, have been presented here.

The court has always been conducted with decorum and order required by law. The aim has always been the strict compliance with ordinances and statutes.

The primary object has been to impress violation of continued respect for the law and penalties meted accordingly.

A paragraph here in regard to the many duties performed by Walter Stafford will help to make this story complete. Mr. Stafford, now recuperating from his illness, served as general secretary for Mayor Dromey for years. His duties, many and varied, were overshadowed only by extreme love for and humane treatment of animals brought to the city pound.



J. B. Neahaus

DEEFPREEZE

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

ically in quantities when foods are in season. It introduces into the American home a new and better way of living.

The Deepfreeze home freezer has received national acceptance. During the war period everyone has become aware of this method of food preservation. The demand for this type of equipment is tremendous. The Deepfreeze plant which now employs approximately 300 people is expanding its facilities at this time to become a large single unit plant, employing from 1,200 to 1,500 people.

Deepfreeze also manufactures industrial chilling machines, which metallurgists have found to be the perfect answer for obtaining full hardness in steel. In these Deepfreeze industrial chilling machines steel is chilled to minus 120 degrees F., for from approximately six to eight hours, in which time a complete transformation of Austenite into Martensite is accomplished. Prior to the invention of Deepfreeze industrial chilling machine it was necessary to take as long as six to eight years to accomplish the same objective by natural methods.

G. H. Smith, vice president and general manager, announces that a national distributing organization consisting of approximately 64 distributors, and 6,000 retail dealers has been established. Mr. Smith, who recently accepted the vice presidency and general management of Deepfreeze, is recognized as an authority on the manufacture and distribution of home appliances. He was formerly general sales manager of the Edison General Electric Appliance Co.

The Motor Products Corp., the parent company, is a multi-million dollar manufacturing company, located in Detroit, Mich., with a subsidiary in Windsor, Canada, beside the Deepfreeze plant in North Chicago. For many years they have supplied automotive parts to such concerns as Ford, Chrysler, etc.

Holy Rosary Church

(Continued from Page Forty-four)

the necessary decoration, which due to war conditions cannot be undertaken at present.

In 1943 the total indebtedness was cleared, and at present plans are under consideration for the construction of a hall or auditorium for the needs of the parish. The total valuation of church property is in excess of \$250,000.

The church administers to the spiritual needs of its members; the school serves on the average of 270, its program is in conformity with the state board of education, thereby entitling its graduates to enter any high school without any entry examinations. This is a summary of the physical assets of the parish; the spiritual work is done by the church and school.

The laws of God, the natural law and laws of the country are inculcated into the hearts of the young to make them good members of their church, their country and their community.

NEWS NOTES FROM OLD NEWSPAPER FILES

NOVEMBER 17, 1892—From the second story window of nearly every house in South Waukegan the lake is visible. West of Kristan avenue this is true of every lot from the ground floor.

WOMAN'S CLUB

(Continued from Page Forty-three)

ceeds of these affairs were used to buy books and maintain a reading room which soon grew to the dignity of a library.

At this point let us pay tribute to the tireless efforts and devotion of those women and especially of Mrs. Tomlinson. Many of the early books the club enjoyed were sent by her friends back East. Also, too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. Stroh who for many years gave unstintingly of her time and strength to promote a library suitable to the needs of this growing community. For many years, I understand she served as librarian without pay, and only during the latter period of her service to the club did she accept the munificent sum of \$20 monthly.

The need in the community for a club whose interests were not centered on one thing only grew more intensive, and as this was the only non-sectarian and non-political woman's organization in town it was the logical outcome that our work broaden accordingly. When the streets in the central district were newly paved a street carnival was arranged to celebrate the event, and either the sum of one thousand or two thousand dollars was raised in this two day celebration and given to the Red

(Continued on Page Fifty-nine)

ROTARY CLUB OLDEST AND MOST ACTIVE SERVICE CLUB IN CITY

North Chicago Rotary Club, now headed by Jonas Frederickson, president, is a valuable part of the life in North Chicago. Composed of business and professional leaders, the North Chicago Rotary Club was established in 1927 and down through the years has been one of the communities most active service organizations.

Aside from contributing to most all current civic and patriotic campaigns, especially during the present crisis, the Rotary Club has carried on long-time educational projects, thru which they have contributed funds to pay for the direct education of scholars and a large scale dentistry project. During the depression years when many children were without proper dentist care, the Rotary set up the free dental clinic.

Most recently the club has been a part of many of the War projects in the city.

The Rotary Club meets each Tuesday at Mrs. Wilson's Cafe.

NEWS NOTES FROM OLD NEWSPAPER FILES

NOVEMBER 17, 1892—The telephone in the temporary office of Morris, Ganse, and Co., at South Waukegan is a great convenience.

APRIL 17, 1909—On Easter Sunday the audience at Holy Family church was so large that not all could gain entrance. How about a new church for the parish?

DECEMBER 8, 1892—Mr. Samuel Lanyon has returned from his New York trip, looking well. He left on Monday for Milwaukee on a business trip.

DECEMBER 22, 1892—Mr. John Lanyon is down with the grip. It must be a pretty strong grip which holds the energetic superintendent of the works in his bed.

SHARVIN AUXILIARY ACTIVE IN WORK OF WAR VETERANS

The Sharvin unit of the American Legion Auxiliary No. 397, was organized by F. M. Opeka, adjutant of Sharvin post, American Legion. The first meeting was held in September, 1921, with 15 members present, at which time Mrs. Hannah Gallagher was elected president. A temporary charter was received Feb. 6, 1922, and the permanent charter is dated Sept. 24, 1922. At present we have a membership of 146.

The unit was organized to assist the American Legion do relief work for men in hospital and also for needy families. In those early days, the fourth Wednesday of each month members went to the Red Cross hostess house at Great Lakes, laden with homemade cakes, cookies, and sandwiches, to entertain the World War II disabled boys. Those confined to hospital beds, were also visited and got in on the goodies.

A great deal of money was needed to carry on this work and other relief work. Our means of making money was varied. We held bunco and card parties, home talent shows, box socials, rummage sales, bakery sales and worked on magazine subscriptions. Each year the members worked at the refreshment stand at the American Legion Days celebration, serving sandwiches, pie, cake, coffee and pop. Our annual poppy sales also nets a fine sum of money to carry on our work. It might be interesting to note that since we started these sales over 35,000 poppies have been sold on the streets of North Chicago realizing about 2,500 to assist this organization in helping the veterans and their families whenever needed. The needs are many, such as furnishing food, fuel, paying rent, doctor bills and dental bills.

Donations to flood sufferers have been made, movies provided at veterans hospitals, paid for sewing and mending at hospital, layettes furnished needy mothers, relief station conducted where needy families could obtain clothing, shoes, etc. Prior to the erection of Veterans hospital at Downey, a great deal was done at Speedway hospital. Curtains, drapes and tray favors were sent to both hospitals.

We have adopted children both at Lake Bluff orphanage and at Normal orphanage at Normal, Ill. At present we have a little boy, whose father is overseas. He has been placed at the Lake Bluff orphanage and we remember him on his birthday, Easter, Christmas and other holidays. We also purchase clothes for him from time to time, when it is needed.

Besides our relief work, we are ever ready to assist in community affairs. We have through the years, contributed to the Red Cross, the Tuberculosis sanatorium, Community chest, USO clubs to our department and national projects. During this war, our members have served at Red Cross quarters, worked on the salvage programs, served on the Civilian Defense commission and in any other way that we were called on for the good of our country. We serve breakfasts to all men leaving the local draft board for military training. We have served 70 breakfasts to a total of over 1,400 men. Another important activity in our war work program was the joint project of establishing a canteen at Great Lakes, where the men building the barracks could obtain a warm meal. We served up to 400 men at the noon

meals for a period of three months.

At the dedication of the new library, we presented a picture of "Flanders Field."

On July 7, we served a breakfast to Legion dignitaries and city officials to open the celebration for the dedication of the new Legion home. The American Legion Auxiliary equipped the kitchen and paid for same by serving dinners in the Legion home. Serving banquets have been our source of revenue for our service work since the enlargement of our Legion home.

We co-operate with the Legion in many ways, but the outstanding program is the annual Armistice party when we serve a lunch and a Jiggs supper at night. We serve approximately 800 people.

Service flags are presented to members having someone in service. Gold star service flags and cards of condolence are sent to the families of men killed in the service of our country.

Our unit has been honored by having one of its members, Mrs. Frances Mieczynski serve as department president. She also served as Tenth district director for a two-year term. At present, another very active member, Mrs. Kate Schalck, is serving as director of the Tenth district of the American Legion auxiliary.

We are organized to serve our country, our community and our veterans of both World War 1 and 2. With this in mind, besides the time we donate, and other donations, we have spent over \$2,500 for hospital and relief work and 1,500 for child welfare programs. Also about \$1,000 has been spent on the National Defense program, which includes USO work, contributions to Red Cross, Community chests, etc.

JOHN WASNIEWSKI IN BUSINESS HERE FOR MANY YEARS

One of North Chicago's oldest and most respected places of business is John Wasniewski's Confectionery store which is located at 1000 14th street. Coming to North Chicago 49 years ago, one year after North Chicago became incorporated, John Wasniewski operated a barber shop at the same location until later years when he went into the confectionery and liquor store business.

Assisted by his wife Margaret and son John, the store is one of the most popular in the neighborhood.

Their son, Gerald, now in the Pacific, also is a valuable part of the enterprize, when in civilian life.



Lake Michigan View Today

NORTH CHICAGO TRIBUNE
John E. Moore, Editor and Publisher
Alyce and D. M. Joyce
Special Representatives
North Chicago Tribune
Photos by Scheskie
Published every Tuesday and Thursday, and entered at the post office at North Chicago, Illinois as second class matter.



GREETINGS to the Men and Women in
the Armed Forces of Our Country from

**NORTH CHICAGO
RECREATION SPOTS**

ON THIS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



PHIL'S TAVERN

Phil Gayda, Prop.

OUR BUSINESS IS SERVING
YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS

1549 Jackson Street

FINE WINES
AND
LIQUORS

JOHN WASNIEWSKI

Tops for
FOOD AND DRINKS

1000 14th Street

"The Sign of A Friendly Host"

HEILEMAN
OLD STYLE LAGER

ANDRO PUCIN

Distributor

1102-04 Sheridan Road

CONGRATULATIONS
To North Chicago

**MARTY SVETE'S
TAVERN**

1201 Morrow Avenue

**FARMER
BEVERAGE CO.**

Distributors of
HAMM'S BEER
and
BALLANTINE'S ALE

Highland Park, Illinois

**TINIE'S
TAVERN**

" A FRIENDLY
PLACE "

GREETINGS

TOM'S TAVERN

Tom Jurkovic, Prop.
1035 Jackson St.

**CLUB
GREEN BAY**

Specializing in
Italian Spaghetti
Ravilola and Chicken
22nd and Green Bay

WOMAN'S CLUB

(Continued from Page Fifty-seven)
 Cross. Our treasury was in a healthy condition, but we had no place of our own to conduct meetings and carry on our work. For several years we rented the Legion home. After considerable discussion it was decided to buy lots and garages from Mr. Killian. The garage was remodeled into a very cozy clubhouse, and at its dedication we had as guests the presidents and officials of many of the other clubs in the Tenth district. The building and maintenance of the clubhouse caused endless worry and trouble and was later sold.

Our next most important piece of work was the immunization program. This piece of work met with some resistance at first, but fortunately Dr. Budde, then city physician, knew the need for such a campaign and gave his heartiest co-operation. It is a "living" service and is far-reaching because it involves the health of our next generation. The value and merit of this program is reflected constantly in the health chart of the community. We cannot speak so highly of it as no child is forced to forego its benefits for lack of funds. We took in the rich and the poor, the white and colored without discrimination—for sickness itself does not recognize such barriers, and without a penny's cost to any of them. This program is still being carried on with Miss Jeanette Kipp in the foreground.

Once again the club is doing its bit in the war service field. During the past few years much time has been devoted to knitting, sewing, Red Cross work, USO servings, etc. This committee is now headed by Mrs. J. Frederickson.

The past presidents, dating back to

1907 are as follows: Mrs. Hageman, Mrs. C. A. Blanchard, Mrs. P. H. Folliar, Mrs. C. S. Stroh, Mrs. Curt Wachter, Mrs. James E. Sayler, Mrs. F. E. De Yoe, Mrs. J. D. Sullivan, Mrs. L. B. Jolley, Mrs. William Albright, Mrs. J. B. Nenhaus, Mrs. H. H. Biddlecom, Mrs. W. A. Schumann, Mrs. Emmerson Shaw, Mrs. Hugh Robinson, Mrs. Lester H. Ball, Mrs. S. Zickerman, Mrs. J. B. Nenhaus, Mrs. S. F. Regan, Mrs. George Biederman, Mrs. V. C. Free, Mrs. Jonas Frederickson, Mrs. A. R. Kuseski, Mrs. H. A. Philipp.

The present slate of officers consists of Mrs. Raymond G. Zack, president; Mrs. J. Lester Klema, vice president; Mrs. George McNulty, treasurer.

LIBRARY

(Continued from Page Nine)
 ever that made possible a library for the Citizens of North Chicago, long before it was possible to establish a regular public library and we have her to thank for the library and its interests today.

Some time later the interests of the old organization died down. In the year of 1908, a number of women in the town feeling the need of a literary society, met at the home of Mrs. C. Blanchard to organize a woman's club. The club was called the Philomathian Club. They met once a month and their programs were of a literary nature, discussing such subjects as Histor, Music, Poetry and Art.

From this point on, one cannot think of the old library club without calling to mind the years of activity given by Mrs. Stroh, now deceased. She was librarian for many years, giving a great deal of her time for a sum of \$20.00 a month. The library was maintained financially by the little club, funds being raised from

time to time by the usual methods of public entertainments of various kinds.

As the town grew in size, the demands for a library grew with it. It was only 29 years ago, in 1916, that a tax was levied for a city library. It was at this time that a regular board was appointed which relieved the club of its responsibility. The library was in the city hall at that time, being located first in the northwest upper room and then moved into what is now the council chamber. It remained in these quarters until it was moved into its present quarters, in December 1928.

For several years the Board had acted untiringly with one object in view. They hoped to give North Chicago a building to house their Library, of which the city might be proud. After much discussion as to location the present site was purchased. Then the problem of financing the building presented itself. The board had, with much foresight, bought two lots on Sheridan Road, when property was very reasonable. With the increased valuation of property in North Chicago the board decided to sell their property.

It was found that by letting the contract to Mr. Bjork, they would be allowed a \$20,000.00 credit on the new building, if the Board would turn the Sheridan Road property over to him. This was the only possible way a building could have been procured, as their cash on hand and that due on taxes for the coming year would not have been enough to start with. Great credit is due the members of the board for their wise manipulation of affairs of such great importance to the taxpayers of our city. The property deal brought a clear profit of \$18,000.00. The Board members at this time were Clara Thomp-

son, president, Mrs. Goldie Biddlecom, secretary, Mr. John Bittner, Mr. Frank DeYoe, Mrs. Minnie Nenhaus, Mrs. Rose Nelson, Mr. Frank Kuszewski, Mr. George Phillip, and Mrs. Katherine Schumann.

The result is the beautiful building to which everyone can point with pride. It is furnished in such taste that it should be a pleasure to spend many profitable hours there. The book collection has increased from 4500 to 12,000 and from 1817 borrowers to 5200.

In bringing our history to date, those wise and dear friends who were responsible for the library's beginning knowing of this grand accomplishment, would say to us if they could, "You have been faithful to your trust. In our fondest dreams, we never hoped for such a fitting climax to our meager beginning. n our deep love for our little city you have created a beautiful thing available to all. Well done, carry on!"

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No longer will the varying whims of your family's appetites be a problem—neither will unexpected guests upset your poise. Best of all, this better way of living will save you money. You'll enjoy quantity-buying economies and you'll radically reduce food waste. Leftovers, such as fowl or roasts can be frozen and deliciously preserved for use later on. And don't forget that with a Deepfreeze you can freeze your own fruits, vegetables and meats—freezing them when they are at the peak of seasonal perfection and lowest in cost.

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Thousands of Americans have been enjoying the Deepfreeze with its better way of living since 1938. And some of these days, you, too, will begin to enjoy the Deepfreeze and its savings in time, work and money. When the time comes to buy, remember to be sure you get a Deepfreeze. Make certain the home freezer you buy bears the name "Deepfreeze"—made only by Motor Products Corporation!

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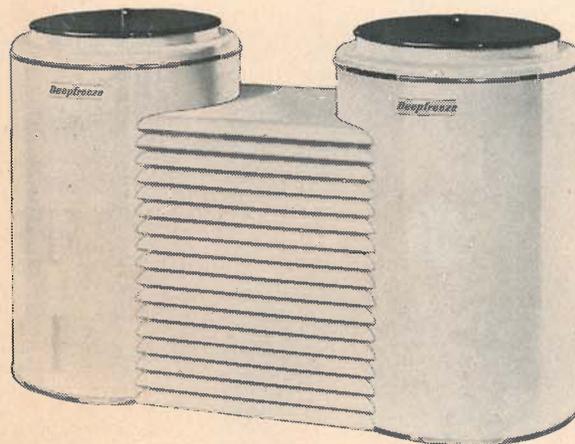
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Abbott Laboratories is proud to salute the Men and Women of North Chicago who serve their country in the Armed Forces. Like all America, we owe them a debt of gratitude that can neither be computed nor adequately repaid. Our duty to them, however, is clear: *To do our part day by day to the best of our abilities.* To that we gladly pledge ourselves. We shall work for Victory in War and for Victory in Peace... Victory not only in the conquest of disease but in the establishment of a happier world with freedom and opportunity for all.

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