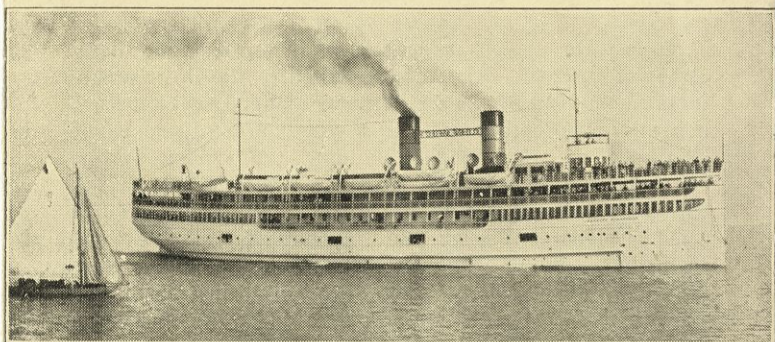


# FEAST YOUR EYES REST YOUR FEET

The Most Entrancing Views of the <sup>34c</sup>  
**Greater World's Fair**  
and the  
**SKYLINE of Metropolitan CHICAGO**

Is during the evening hours viewed  
from old Lake Michigan aboard the  
famous steamship



## "ROOSEVELT"

++421———34++

A Twenty-five Mile Romantic Cruise  
A Brilliant Spectacle  
A Sightseeing Trip of Delight

DAILY AT 9:15 P. M.

\$1.00 ROUND TRIP

Returning 11:40 P. M.

++421———34++

**CHICAGO ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP LINES**  
**DOCKS MICHIGAN AVE. BRIDGE**

**PHONE FRANKLIN 5851**

++421———34++

*"---If I should live a thousand years  
I never should forget it---"*



A visit to Chicago and the Greater World's Fair is incomplete without looking from the lake at Chicago's interesting shore line and marine panorama. ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

James O'Donnell Bennett in the Chicago Tribune wrote in part: "The completed structures next spring will blossom into varied tones of red, blue, green, yellow, orange and silver. And when the June nights of the opening month come they will tell the world a new and gorgeous story in artificial lighting. They will project a rainbow two and a half miles long against the eastern sky. They will by turns be a shimmering Niagara of silver and the release of an aurora."

• •

A similar cruise mostly in sheltered waters in 1934 will be provided by the Sight Seeing Ride and Inspection Trip of the "Roosevelt."

• •

A lecturer aboard points out and describes the many places of interest. Attention is called to the large structures in the loop as the boat travels along. Each structure has an individuality and the towers different means of identification. The Wrigley Building, the Tribune Tower, 333 Michigan Avenue, the Michigan Avenue Link Bridge with its two levels, the Palm Olive Building and the world famed Lindbergh Beacon, the Steuben structure, the First Methodist Church Edifice, the Strauss Building, the Stevens Hotel Bungalow, the Pure Oil Crown of Jewels and other buildings are seen as the ship proceeds towards the Century of Progress Exposition. When you see the Fair on land you get it piece-meal but from the lake you get a bird's eye view of its several miles of length and a gorgeous spectacle at night it is to behold. The eye first glimpses the white marble and stone structures including the Field Museum, the Shedd Aquarium and the Adler Planetarium. South of the Aquarium is the east facade and court of the Administration Building. It is typically modern in design and utterly unlike the classical per-

manent buildings represented by the Field Museum or even the modern skyscrapers one sees elsewhere along Chicago's skyline.

• •

The outermost land we glimpse as the ship plies south is the man made island—Northerly Island. Sparkling lagoons spanned by three bridges lie between the island and the mainland. On Northerly Island are some of the most interesting and attractive features of the Exposition which will presently be described.

• •

On the mainland shore of the lagoons stretching south from the Administration Building is a parade of charming buildings. The gleaming white Sears Roebuck Building rises a short distance from the Administration Building. There is the Illinois Host Building and pavilions of foreign nations.

• •

The great avenue of Flags stretches south from the Administration Building to the imposing Hall of Science. Overhead loom the 628 foot towers of the Sky Ride. Beyond is the crimson, gold and green glory of the ancient Chinese Golden Pavilion of Jehol. To the south of the Hall of Science is the mass of the General Exhibits Group, with its modernistic chromium columns.

• •

The Hall of Science is one of the masterpieces of the Exposition. When you have viewed this matchless building, embracing nine acres, you will be a convert to the new architecture of which it is one of the world's outstanding examples today. It is sometimes called the "Heart of the World's Fair," because it contains exhibits dramatizing the essential theme of the Exposition—the progress of mankind in the past hundred years through the advancement of science. Here are the exhibits of basic science set forth in an interesting and instructive manner, so that

In 1933 many visitors to Chicago said "The evening ride on the 'Roosevelt' viewing the Exposition was one of the high lights of our trip to the World's Fair." ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

the layman has a picture of the miracles wrought by research to create a new civilization. Biology, geology, chemistry, physics and other fundamental sciences are shown in a drama of actual operations, more absorbing than any theatrical show.

• •

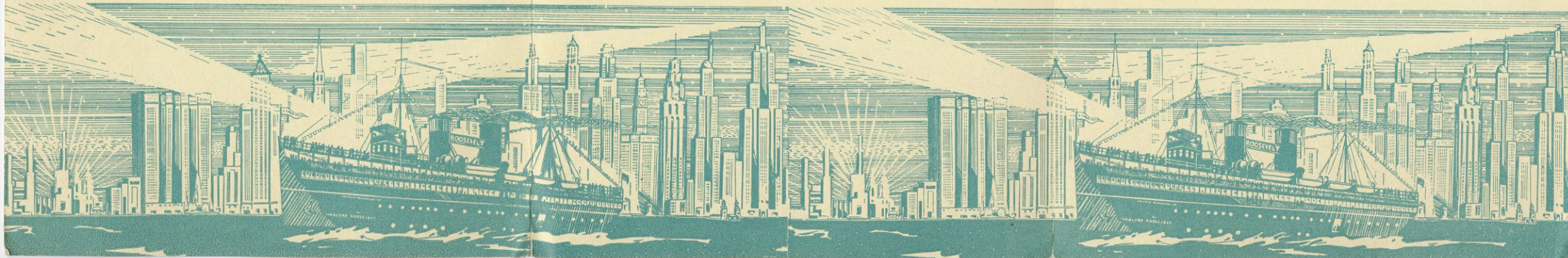
In the daytime you will notice the Hall of Science is an Arabian Nights Palace turned modernistic, with its windowless walls decorated in gay and expressive colors. By night it is a fascinating panorama of light and color, the twelve tall pylons on its north approach and its impressive tower glowing in tinted lights provided by concealed gaseous tubes. For nearly two miles further south along the lake shore stretch the Exposition grounds. From the water the panorama of the multiplicity of colorful buildings, lights, etc., blending together, is most startling and pleasing. Only from the lake can this glorious view be seen.

• •

As we have passed Northerly Island scores of intriguing sights have beckoned our attention. On the Island at the north is the long blue and silver Agricultural Building. Then there is the U. S. Government Building with its three symbolic towers, the States Building, the Hall of Social Science, the Radio and Communications Building with its vast semi-circular hall and startling illumination effects, the Enchanted Island—the children's playground with its toyland figures and amusements—the Horticultural Building and exhibit, and way in the distance the changing colors of the battery of the army searchlights flashing their messages skyward.

• •

On the Lake Michigan shore of the island is the new Midway, home of thrills, fun and entertainment. In the 1933 Exposition the Midway was on the mainland, stretching south from 23rd Street. Its old location has been





Flashing searchlights ✧ Brilliantly illuminated skyscrapers ✧ Stupendous towers of lights of variegated designs ✧ Speeding motor boats -white spread sailing crafts. ✧ Marine beauty,

taken by a series of foreign villages. The entrance to the new Midway is between the Planetarium and the Agricultural Building. Outstanding attractions characteristic of the leading amusement parks of the country and several new and exciting amusement features are presented. Breath-taking rides, spectacles, shows and entertainment of many varieties are offered the thrill seeker.

On the Island, the Electrical Building provides one of the most enchanting spectacles of the Exposition. Hanging gardens, paved terraces, facades daringly colored. At night the batteries of flood lights, illuminated fountains, concealed gaseous tubes and other striking effects create a mystical beauty, while the effect of an Aurora Borealis is produced by means of lights projected into the heavens.

Passing the 23rd Street bridge, we see looming the Firestone Building on the mainland, in which the whole process of tire making is demonstrated. Stretching to the south from the 23rd Street concourse is the Belgian Village with its quaint gables, public square and medieval atmosphere.

A series of 1934 new foreign villages designed with the same faithful attention to historic and artistic values lie to the south. There is the Tunisian village "Land of the Bedouins" reproducing the color and romance of Northern Africa; the Old Spanish Village, with historic castles and religious shrines; "Old England," featuring reproductions of buildings made famous in the history of England from the sixteenth century on; the Black Forest Village of Germany—a faithful reproduction of a community in the "schwarzwald" in winter.

Old Fort Dearborn, the cradle of Chicago, rises at 26th Street. Nearby is the giant thermometer revealing the temperature on land. It's warm ashore compared to the cool comfort of the lake.

Now we are passing the group of small houses, each one a gem, built to show the new economies in building by ready-made units, and revealing the promise of housing tomorrow. On beyond is the reproduction of the Maya Temple, the famous nunnery of Uxmal.

Soon we are abreast of the transportation exhibits area at the south end of the grounds. There is the General

Frequent displays of multi-colored fireworks ✧ Gorgeous fountains shooting tremendous columns of water skyward ✧ Beautiful terraces of greensward bedecked with sparkling lights.

Motors Building with its 177 foot modernistic tower and on the other side of the drive the Chrysler Building. The great sweep of glass sides of the General Motors Building is a contrast from the windowless, controlled illumination Exposition Buildings. In the Chrysler is an instructive exhibit of processes. The varied colorful combination of the orange of the General Motor structure and the lilac of the Chrysler Buildings at night present a most beautiful sight from the ship.

Nearby is the great Travel and Transport Building, where one could spend days over the displays of means of travel by air, land and water. Adjoining the main building is the famous Travel and Transport Dome, the most talked of architectural creation of the Fair. Attractive indeed is its green and white illumination against the city's skyline in the background. The vast 210 foot dome, hung from towers by steel cables instead of resting on pillars, covers a show including the latest transportation equipment as well as the transportation of bygone days.

Space prevents a more extended recital, but a brief attempt has been made to indicate what awaits those who will visit the Greater World's Fair and journey on the Sight Seeing Cruise aboard the "Roosevelt".

Combined with the pleasing view of Chicago's shore line and Century of Progress will be the refreshing breezes off the water and which will be especially welcome as a relief from the heat of the city and the congestion. On the nights when the special illumination and fireworks are displayed the "Theodore Roosevelt" provides the best place to witness the same.

During all trips a splendid orchestra makes rhythmic harmony for those wishing to dance; the peacefulness of the promenade decks offer quiet and restfulness; while other decks offer amusements and food and refreshments.

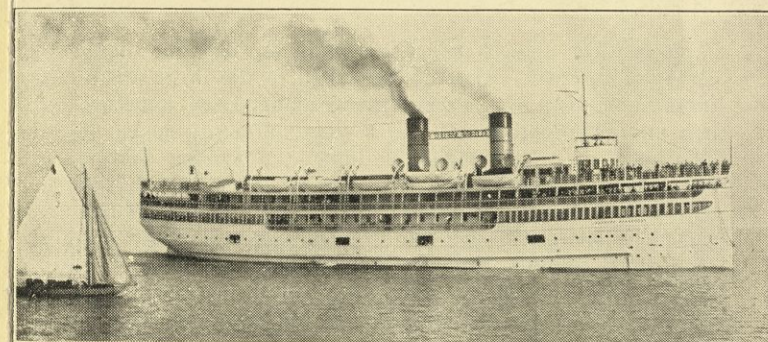
The "Theodore Roosevelt" cruises close to shore. No visit to the Century of Progress will be complete without enjoying the trip on this great ship and seeing the panorama of the exposition from its decks.

The evening ride also provides a restful voyage after a busy day at the Exposition.  
"A feast for the eyes and a rest for the feet."

# FEAST YOUR EYES REST YOUR FEET

The Most Entrancing Views of the <sup>34C</sup>  
**Greater World's Fair**  
and the  
**SKYLINE of Metropolitan CHICAGO**

Is during the evening hours viewed  
from old Lake Michigan aboard the  
famous steamship



## "ROOSEVELT"

A Twenty-five Mile Romantic Cruise  
A Brilliant Spectacle  
A Sightseeing Trip of Delight

DAILY AT 9:15 P. M. \$1.00 ROUND TRIP

Returning 11:40 P. M.

CHICAGO ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP LINES  
DOCKS MICHIGAN AVE. BRIDGE

PHONE FRANKLIN 5851

"---If I should live a thousand years  
I never should forget it---"



Frequent displays of multi-colored fireworks  
❖ Gorgeous fountains shooting tremendous  
columns of water skyward ❖ Beautiful terraces  
of greensward bedecked with sparkling lights.

Motors Building with its 177 foot modernistic tower and on the other side of the drive the Chrysler Building. The great sweep of glass sides of the General Motors Building is a contrast from the windowless, controlled illumination Exposition Buildings. In the Chrysler is an instructive exhibit of processes. The varied colorful combination of the orange of the General Motor structure and the lilac of the Chrysler Buildings at night present a most beautiful sight from the ship.

Nearby is the great Travel and Transport Building, where one could spend days over the displays of means of travel by air, land and water. Adjoining the main building is the famous Travel and Transport Dome, the most talked of architectural creation of the Fair. Attractive indeed is its green and white illumination against the city's skyline in the background. The vast 210 foot dome, hung from towers by steel cables instead of resting on pillars, covers a show including the latest transportation equipment as well as the transportation of bygone days.

Space prevents a more extended recital, but a brief attempt has been made to indicate what awaits those who will visit the Greater World's Fair and journey on the Sight Seeing Cruise aboard the "Roosevelt".

Combined with the pleasing view of Chicago's shore line and Century of Progress will be the refreshing breezes off the water and which will be especially welcome as a relief from the heat of the city and the congestion. On the nights when the special illumination and fireworks are displayed the "Theodore Roosevelt" provides the best place to witness the same.

During all trips a splendid orchestra makes rhythmic harmony for those wishing to dance; the peacefulness of the promenade decks offer quiet and restfulness; while other decks offer amusements and food and refreshments.

The "Theodore Roosevelt" cruises close to shore. No visit to the Century of Progress will be complete without enjoying the trip on this great ship and seeing the panorama of the exposition from its decks.

The evening ride also provides a restful voyage after a busy day at the Exposition.

"A feast for the eyes and a rest for the feet."