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LOS ANGELES TODAY

APRIL, 1922

Compliments of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

LOS ANGELES TODAY

1922

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Leading County in the United States in Value of all Crops.

Unparalleled in growth and energy. Not only a summer and winter resort, but one of the most enterprising business communities of the world.

Los Angeles County, as indicated by the Federal census of 1920, ranked among the 58 counties of California as follows:

First in value of farm property	\$396,596,914
First in value of all crops	61,864,479
Second in value of fruit and nuts	42,117,820
First in value of dairy products	4,912,896
First in number of bearing lemon trees.....	829,286
First in value of beet sugar production, tons.....	170,214
Second in value of poultry production	4,624,789
First in number of bearing orange trees	2,624,172
First in cost of irrigation enterprises	23,271,909
First in walnut production, lbs.....	18,210,977

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The following meteorological data compiled from the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau station, which was established in Los Angeles, Nov. 1, 1877.

In the following facts, average figures are quoted:

There are eleven days in the year without sunshine.

There are fifteen days when more than a quarter of an inch of rain falls.

There are thirty-nine days during which any rain falls.

There are twenty-eight days in the year with one hour or more of fog.

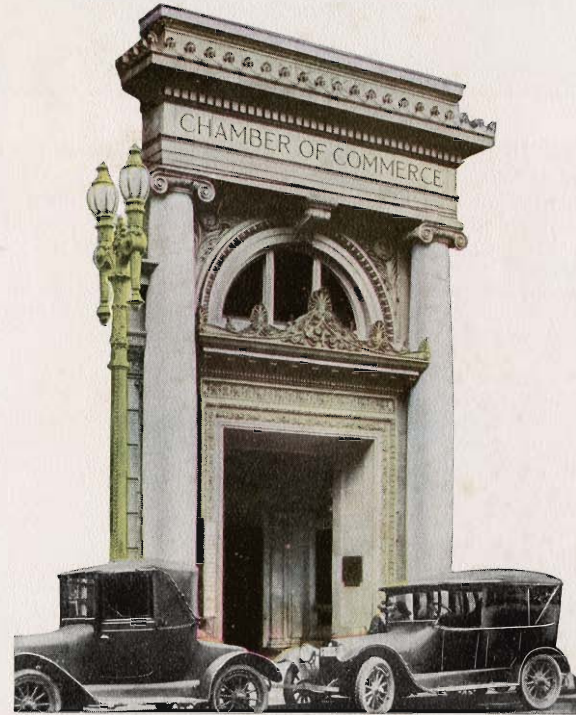
The average wind velocity is five miles an hour.

The average rainfall is 15.64 inches, with no rain in summer, and the heaviest rain in March, with three inches.

Tornadoes and other violent storms are unknown. Thunderstorms average three per year. Snow has never fallen in measureable quantities.

There are few extremes; the records show an average of twelve days in the year when the thermometer goes above 90 and thirteen days in the year when it goes below 40. The highest relative humidity is 89 in July.

Less than 1% of the days have reached the 100 mark in temperature, and during less than 1% has the temperature gone below 30 degrees above zero.



LOS ANGELES—
NATURE'S WORKSHOP

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Los Angeles, 1922*



Portion of Los Angeles Inner Harbor

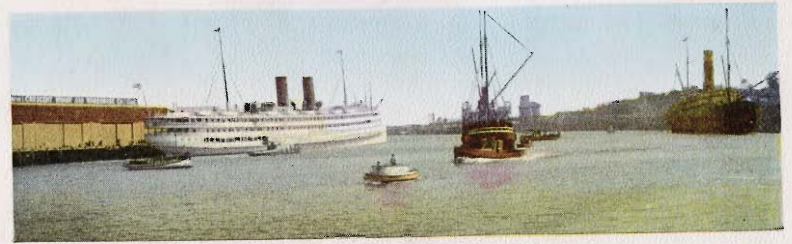
LOS ANGELES, the "City of the Angels"—or to give the sonorous Spanish title, "Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles"—the Wonder City of the United States is the most talked of city on the continent. Indeed, its fame has spread all over the world. A city that increases its population within the short period of 35 years from 11,000 to 690,000 is certainly not in the ordinary class.

There are three leading features that have contributed to this growth—climate, soil and location. Any one of these advantages would be sufficient to build up a large city, but taken together they insure the future of Los Angeles as the metropolis of the Southwest.

Los Angeles was founded on September 4, 1781, by a small band of pobladores, or colonists, who had been recruited in the Mexican States of Sinaloa and Sonora, and brought here under command of a government officer, to found an agricultural colony, for the purpose of raising produce for the soldiers at the presidios. They were a



County Court House and Hall of Records



One of the Inner Channels of the Harbor

mixed class, composed of one European, seventy-two Spanish-Americans, seven Indians, twenty-two mulattoes and thirty-nine Mestizos. As recently as 1831, fifty years after the founding of the pueblo, the population was only 770. In January, 1847, the population was 1500. Considering that twenty-five years ago it had not a single paved street, Los Angeles has made remarkable progress in street improvements, now having 1,283 miles of improved streets. Los Angeles has a complete sewer system totaling 975.81 miles and has an outfall sewer to the ocean.

The banks of Los Angeles are noted throughout the country for their solid and prosperous condition, with deposits aggregating Jan. 1, 1922, \$501,405,982.68. The clearings of the Los Angeles city banks to Jan. 1, 1922, amounted to \$4,211,196,797.50. The assessed valuation of property in the city in 1921, including personal property was \$704,599,078.00.



Federal Building and Postoffice



A Los Angeles Auto Road

Los Angeles possesses the advantage of having four transcontinental lines. Altogether, there are over a dozen lines of railways centering in Los Angeles.

The street railway system of Los Angeles is very complete. There is probably no city of the size in the United States that has such a modern and well equipped system, the total mileage of single track being over 591 miles, all electric. The suburban electric railroads radiating from Los Angeles aggregate 1150 miles of single track. They are almost all double track. Some have four tracks.

The value of the building permits issued in Los Angeles between Jan. 1, 1921 and Jan. 1, 1922, amounted to \$82,761,386.00.

There are twenty-five public parks within the city limits aggregating about 4125 acres, of which six are of considerable size. Westlake Park, thirty-two acres in area, on the Seventh street car line, is one of the most popular open-air resorts. Lincoln Park, in the eastern part of the city, covers forty-five acres, and has been made quite attractive. Here also is a lake and the park nurseries and alligator and ostrich farms adjoining. The oldest and best improved of the



Westlake Park

city parks on Sixth Street, not far from the business center, is known as Pershing Square. Hollenbeck Park is a tract of about twenty acres on the east side of the river, on Boyle Heights. Echo Park, a beautifully improved tract in the northwestern part of the city, contains the largest body of water in Los Angeles. Elysian Park, 800 acres in area, is a remnant of the thousands of acres of such land which the city formerly owned. Griffith Park, a tract of 3040 acres, donated to

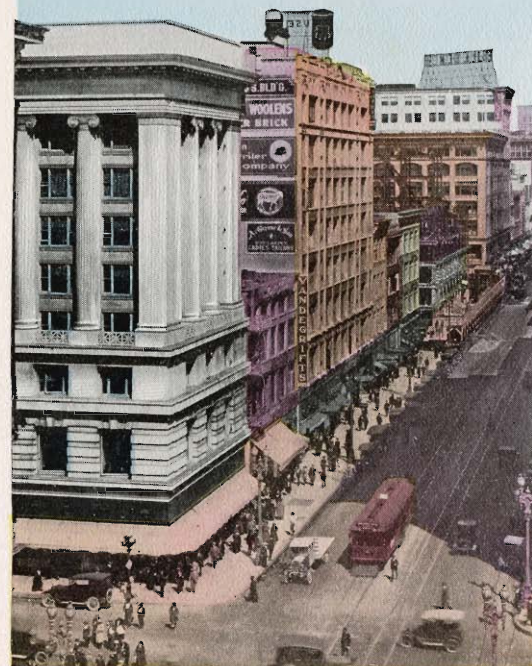
Los Angeles, is located in the north end of the city, and embraces a varied assortment of mountain, foothill and valley scenery and is the second largest municipal park in the country.

Los Angeles boasts a new park of 120 acres, 25 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, reached by ten car lines and surrounded by paved boulevards which in its make-up equals anything of its kind in this country.

The chief feature of this institution, known as Exposition Park, consists of three buildings, costing each a quarter



Looking North from Seventh and Broadway



Broadway, looking North from Eighth St.



Harvesting Scene

million dollars: a permanent exhibit of the State's resources and industries in the State Exposition Building, a Museum of History, Science and Art, the State Armory and a million dollar stadium under construction.

An Athletic Field graces this park, comprising forty acres, equipped for baseball, tennis, roque, polo, football, hockey, la crosse, bowling, and is large enough for open-air pageants and exercises of all sorts.

The present value of this park, including improvements, is in excess of \$3,000,000.

There is a race course, utilized for driving races, pleasure matinees, etc. Beds of beautiful flowers adorn the park.

Los Angeles has 11 regular public playgrounds and 35 vacation or summer centers. The public library maintains a branch at all of the regular playgrounds.

During the winter months a series of free lectures and entertainments is given.



At Sixth and Spring Sts. looking West

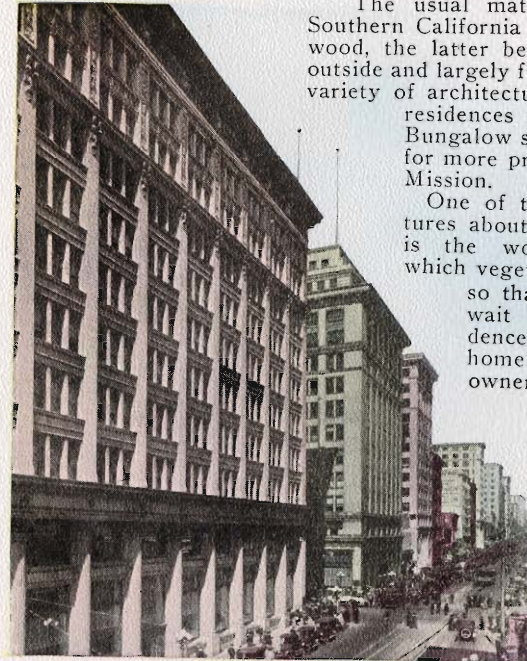


Picking Grapes

After all is said, the chief attraction of Los Angeles to new arrivals lies in its beautiful homes. The rare beauty of the grounds surrounding the attractive homes of Los Angeles is a constant theme of admiration on the part of Eastern visitors. The mildness of the climate permits the most delicate plants and trees to flourish in the open all through the winter. A majority of the residences stand in spacious grounds, a lot of 50 x 150 feet being the smallest occupied by a house of any pretension.

The usual material for residences in Southern California is wood—pine and redwood, the latter being used altogether for outside and largely for inside finish. A great variety of architecture is found among the residences of Los Angeles. The Bungalow style is very popular and for more pretentious residences the Mission.

One of the most attractive features about a home in this section is the wonderful rapidity with which vegetation of all kinds grow, so that, instead of having to wait years for a new residence to assume a settled and homelike appearance, the owner has to wait only a few months until his house is surrounded with thrifty plants and climbing vines. The population of Los Angeles is cosmopolitan. During the past twenty-five years it has received accessions to its population from every state



Spring and Seventh Sts.



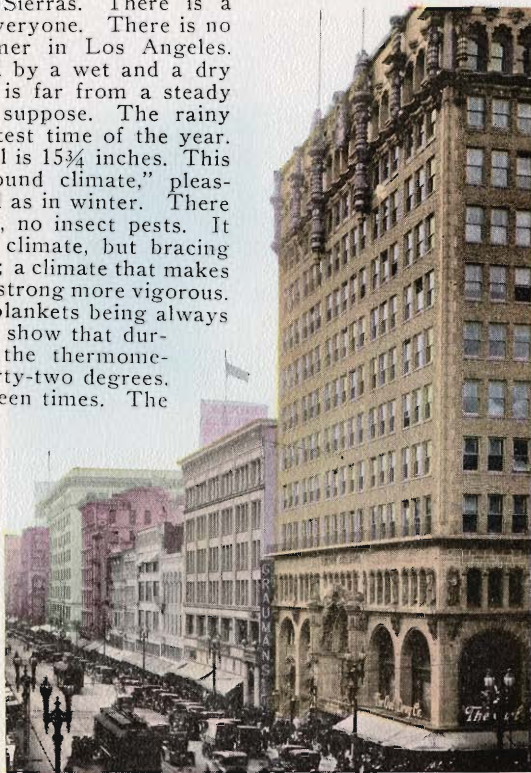
Section of Oil District

in the Union, and from almost every country in the world.

On a winter's day the Angeleno may breakfast by the seashore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid the orange groves and dine in the snow fields of the Sierras. There is a climate here to suit everyone. There is no winter and no summer in Los Angeles. They are represented by a wet and a dry season. The former is far from a steady downpour, as some suppose. The rainy season is the pleasantest time of the year.

The average rainfall is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This is an "all-the-year-round climate," pleasing in summer as well as in winter. There is no depressing heat, no insect pests. It is not an enervating climate, but bracing and full of electricity; a climate that makes the sick well and the strong more vigorous. The nights are cool, blankets being always needed. The records show that during forty-five years the thermometer went down to thirty-two degrees, or below, only seventeen times. The lowest temperature observed at the station was twenty-eight degrees above zero, or four degrees below freezing which happened in January, 1913. During the same period above referred to, the records of the United States Weather Bureau in Los Angeles showed that the

number of days on which the temperature rose to one hundred degrees or above was twenty-nine, that is to say, less than once a year on an average. Thunder storms are occasionally seen in the mountains, at a distance of from fifteen to fifty miles, but very rarely visit the plains.



Looking South from Third and Broadway



Busy Scene in the Wholesale Terminal

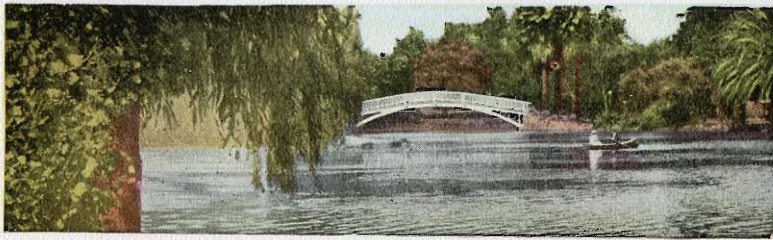
Los Angeles Harbor largest sea-going vessel safely in any kind of cal harbor for the trade

is absolutely safe for the sels and can be entered weather and is the logi- of all Eastern Pacific shores. The city of Los Angeles has spent \$8,000,000 and is spending \$7,000,000 more on the further improvement of this great world port.

The expenditure of \$3,100,000 by the Federal government on the breakwater, and the dredging of the inner channels still under way gives this city one of the finest harbors in the world. Ocean-going vessels of the deepest draft are now able



Home of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

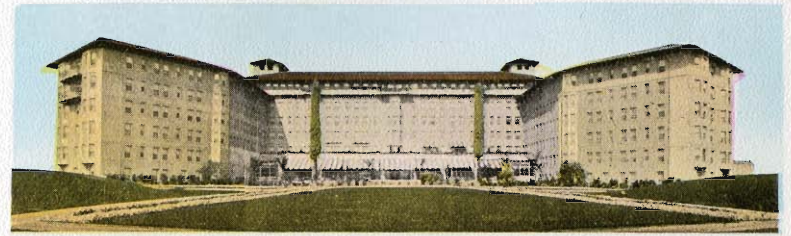


Echo Park

to come to the wharves, enabling Los Angeles to compete for its share of the growing trans-Pacific trade. The possible water frontage at the harbor is about 21 miles, causing it to rank well among the great harbors of the world. Today Los Angeles has nearly fifty foreign and coast-to-coast steamship lines running in and out of its port. Twenty-three new services were established during the year 1921. These steamship lines run direct to nearly all parts of the world, reaching the important ports in Europe, South America, Australia, South Africa and the Orient. Los Angeles has direct connections with every important Atlantic and Gulf port from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Texas, as well as every Pacific Coast port from British Columbia to the Panama Canal. The rapidity with which the commerce of the port is growing is shown by the fact that in the closing month of 1921 the total tonnage passing through the port was 612,000 tons, or more than four times the average monthly tonnage five years previous.



Corner at Seventh and Hill



The Ambassador Hotel

That Los Angeles is, and will always remain, the commercial metropolis of the Great Southwest, admits of no doubt. The city possesses the great natural advantage of being located on the shortest route, by the easiest grades, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The principal articles of export are fruits, fresh and dried vegetables of great variety, beans, wool, canned goods, sugar, olives, petroleum, cotton, borax, and other chemicals, iron and steel products, and dry goods.

Land has been purchased by the United States government on the bluff above Los Angeles Harbor, where an extensive system of fortifications has been installed.

On the harbor are immense lumber yards, where vessels discharge their cargoes direct. Los Angeles imports more lumber than any other port in the world. The harbor is surrounded by mammoth warehouses, factories, ship repair plants and fish canneries. By annexation the former harbor cities of San Pedro and Wilmington are within the city limits.



New Business District—Sixth and Olive Sts.



One of our many Beautiful Drives

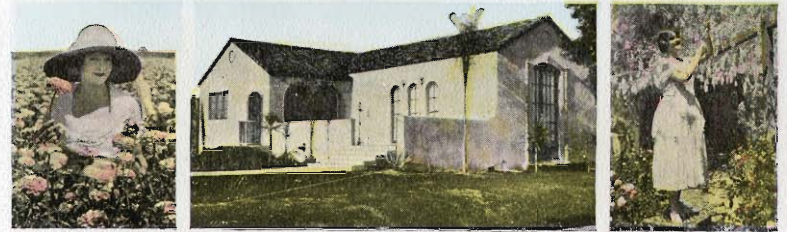
Strangers are agreeably surprised, on arrival here, to find that from a social standpoint, Los Angeles compares most favorably with cities of a similar population in the East. This is not at all surprising when we consider that this city has been chiefly settled by people of culture from the country east of the mountains.

Most of the leading religious denominations are represented. Lectures and other entertainments, by home and foreign talent, are of almost daily occurrence. The educational and social facilities afforded by Los Angeles, are, in the widest sense of the word, unsurpassed. The Los Angeles Public Library ranks in the forefront of the libraries in the United States in number of volumes, circulation and other standards, in proportion to population. There is not a fraternal organization of any importance that is not represented.

In the line of amusements, Los Angeles is well favored. There are many handsome and capacious theatres open the year round. The Philharmonic Auditorium Building is one of the largest reinforced



Oranges and Snow

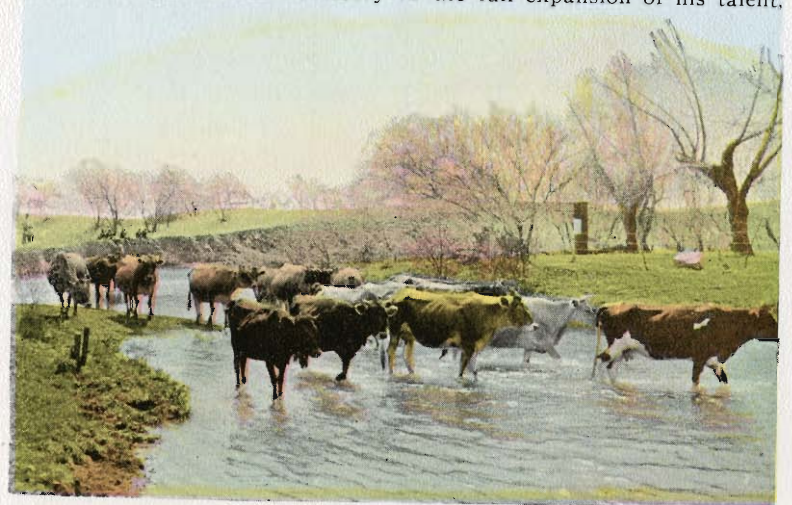


Spanish Bungalow and Gardens

concrete structures of its kind in the world, and is absolutely fire-proof. It contains three separate auditoriums, the largest of which has a seating capacity of 3,000 and contains one of the largest and finest modern pipe-organs in the world. The acoustic properties are almost perfect.

Los Angeles attracts the best dramatic and musical talent that visits the West. There are frequent concerts, lectures, fairs, fruit and flower shows. All outdoor recreations can be enjoyed at any season of the year. Pasadena has an annual carnival on New Year's Day, known as the "Tournament of Roses," when may be seen a floral parade and battle of flowers, participated in by citizens in modern and ancient vehicles of every description and in beautiful floats, all smothered in fragrant blossoms.

Southern California, of which Los Angeles is the metropolis, has justly been termed the "Artist's Paradise." This applies to artists of every kind. The architect finds here conditions such as his fancy might have pictured as necessary to the full expansion of his talent,



Dairy Products



California Bungalows

but hardly hoped to see. Owing to favorable climatic conditions embellishments of great delicacy and color schemes and forms of structure impossible in more rigorous climates are here altogether practicable.

As might be expected in this section, where the sun shines over three hundred days in the year, the country club idea is exceedingly popular. There are a number of these clubs scattered through Southern California. The buildings are not so pretentious as many of those found in the East, but they are comfortable and home-like, and the golf links and tennis courts are in almost daily use, summer and winter. There are a dozen or more of these country club houses within easy reach of Los Angeles. The largest of these is the Los Angeles Country Club with a membership of 1,352. It is located



A Southern California Home



Rustic Bungalow Court

a few miles west of the city, where it has capacious grounds. The Pasadena Golf Club, the San Gabriel Country Club, the Hollywood Country Club, the Wilshire Country Club, and the Annandale Country Club are all within a few miles of the business center of Los Angeles on the suburban electric lines.

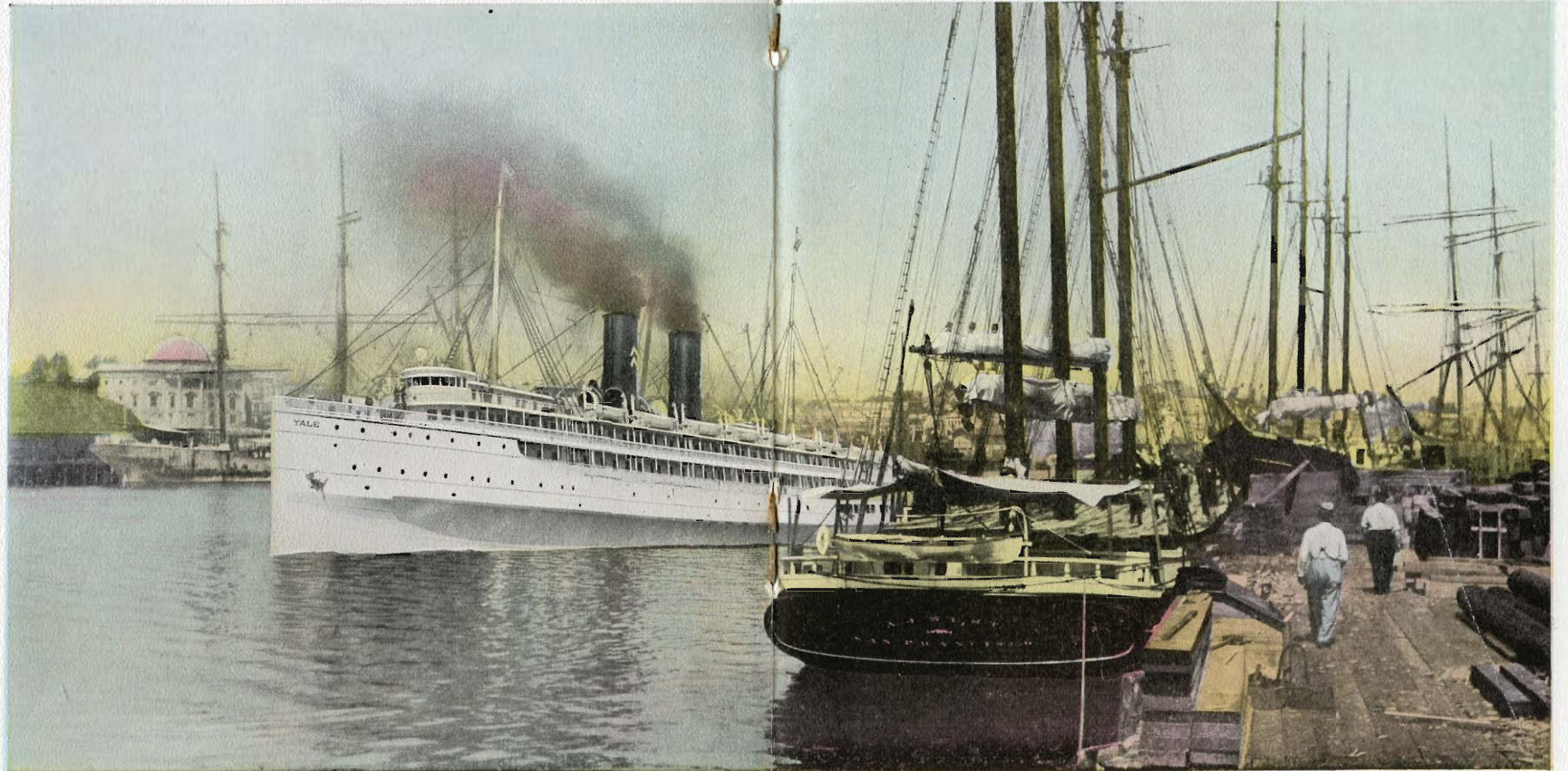
There are now 800 school buildings, and new ones are continually being built to accommodate the ever-increasing throng of children. No state provides more liberally or completely for their training and education. The state ranks third in the number of pupils in high school. In the Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles has an institution second to none of its kind, housed in magnificent white granite and marble buildings that occupy a block at the head of Hope street on Washington. The private schools of Los Angeles are many and



Street of Homes



Portion of Business Center of Los Angeles





Lincoln Park

varied. There are several large business colleges and many schools that teach singing, music, drawing, elocution, etc., exclusively; also military academies for boys, and collegiate schools for girls. Los Angeles leads the cities of the Coast in educational facilities.

The Los Angeles County coast line contains a varied succession of scenery. In addition it has this great advantage, that the beauties of the beach and ocean may be enjoyed to perfection every month in the year. Even at midwinter, when the beaches on the Atlantic Coast are deserted, numerous visitors may be seen at the beach resorts on a Sunday or holiday, enjoying a dip in the surf or gathering ocean treasures. Not only is the winter climate beyond all comparison with that of the eastern coast at the same time of year, but the summer is also far more pleasant. On the coast line there is never an oppressively warm day.



Private Gardens

The leading seaside resorts of Los Angeles are Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach and Catalina Island. Santa Monica, which is reached in less than an hour by two electric roads, is a well improved, progressive seaside city, with beautiful homes, fine beach and many attractions for summer visitors. Ocean Park adjoining Santa Monica on the south, is built up with neat cottages for a couple of miles along the beach, with a cement walk four miles long and thirty feet wide. Still farther south, Venice, reached in about thirty minutes from Los Angeles, is a most unique and attractive resort. Seal Beach is a new resort where many attractions from the San Francisco Exposition have been installed. Redondo has a large hotel, a wharf from which fishing may be had, the largest salt water plunge in the world and a beach where moonstones are found. North of Redondo are the new resorts, Hermosa and Manhattan, with fine beaches. San Pedro, now a part of the city



Private Residence



Palatial Residence

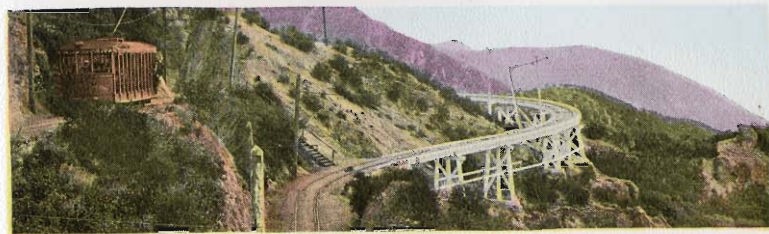


Harvesting Ripe Olives

of Los Angeles, is more of a shipping port than a seaside resort. The view from the high bluffs is beautiful. Point Fermin is about two miles from San Pedro.

Long Beach, a few miles east of Los Angeles Harbor reached by steam and electric railroad, is a thriving city of 75,000 people with one of the finest stretches of hard, level beach on the coast, and a pleasure wharf 1800 feet in length, with a large sun parlor at the outer end. During the past few years the growth has been very rapid, and a protected harbor has been dredged within the city limits. Alamitos Bay, adjoining Long Beach, has a high, breezy location on a bluff.

Santa Catalina is a picturesque, mountainous island about thirty miles in length and twenty-five miles from the mainland. The water here is remarkably calm and clear, so that marine growths may be



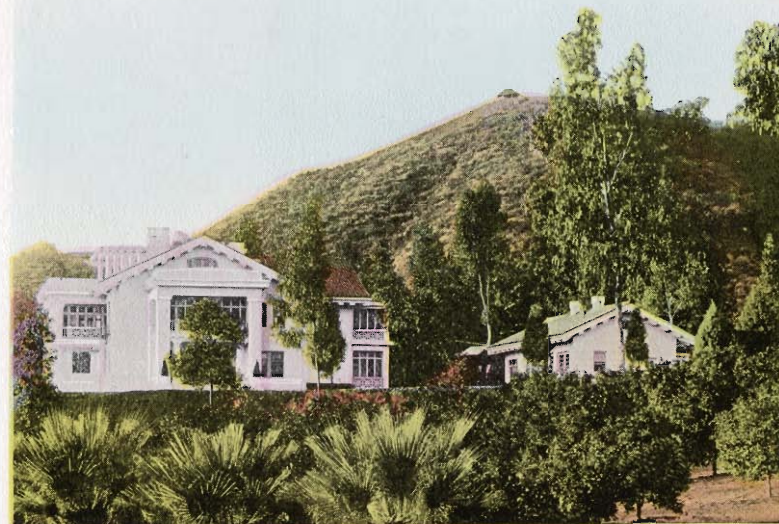
Mount Lowe Railway

seen at a depth of 50 feet or more. There is fine still-water bathing, big fish in great quantity, which attract amateur fishermen from all over the world, stage riding, goat hunting and other attractions. Hotels and cottages, together with a "tent city," furnish accommodations to visitors and a fine band plays during the summer season. The island is conducted as an "up-to-date" winter as well as summer resort, steamships making daily trips from Los Angeles Harbor. Thousands of people from Southern California, Arizona and more distant points visit Catalina each year, many of them "camping out" for several months in the "Canvas City."

The Sierra Madre, or Mother Range, the foothills of which are about ten miles from Los Angeles city is a romantic and interesting range of mountains, which no tourist should fail to visit. Along this range are a number of interesting canyons. The two most popular



Country Auto Road



Beautiful Home in the Hills



Surf Bathing at Venice

peaks in the Sierra Madre are Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe. The former is reached by a comfortable trail, either foot or on horseback. Near the summit is a picturesque camp where good accommodations are furnished to visitors. The crest of the mountain is a park-like tract shaded by giant pines, from which the visitor looks across a tremendous gorge into the heart of the range. Here is a world-renowned astronomical observatory with a large telescope. Mount Lowe is reached by electric cars and cable, the whole forming an interesting and ingenious system of mountain railway, which extends to Alpine Tavern, at a height of about 5,000 feet. Half way up is Echo Mountain, where there is a small observatory.

Government figures show that 1,911 manufacturing establishments in the City of Los Angeles turned out products to the value of \$103,458,000. This did not include the many plants just outside the corporate limits. It is estimated there are now 3,700 manufactories within the metropolitan district of the city with an output of \$788,652,885 in 1920. The openings for manufacturing enterprises in Los



Colorado Street Bridge, Pasadena



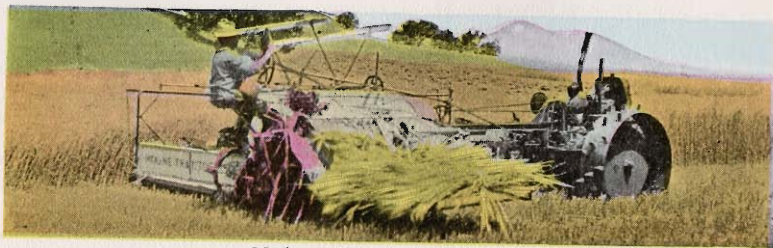
Bathing Scene at Ocean Park

Angeles are many and varied. Not only do local manufacturers enjoy the advantages of cheap fuel, but they are also protected by the high rates of transportation on manufactured goods from the East. Then, again, the mild climate of this section facilitates manufacturing, rendering solid and expensive buildings unnecessary.

The market for the Los Angeles manufacturers is a large one and is constantly being extended. Our merchants ship their products as far as Fresno, Calif., on the North and eastward as far as New Mexico, also to the west coast of Mexico, and to Southern Nevada. Our manufacturers are now spreading out over the whole Pacific Coast.



Famous Busch Gardens, Pasadena

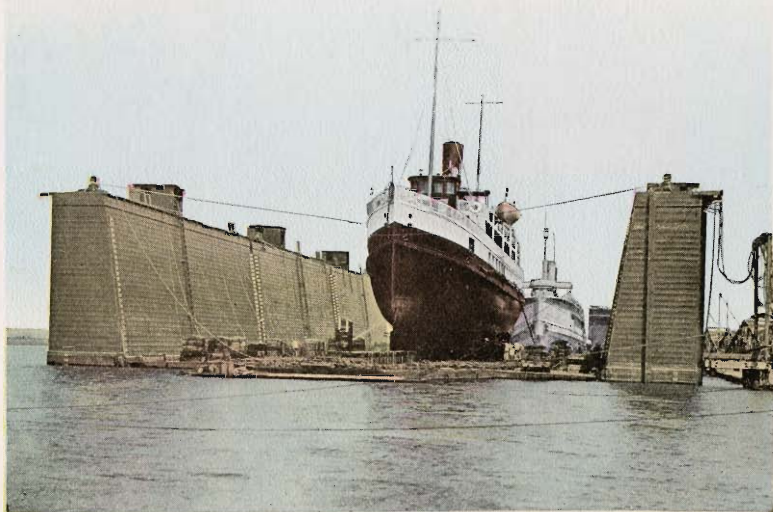


Modern Methods of Harvesting

The Industrial Department of the Chamber of Commerce is bringing capital and opportunities together. Inquiries addressed to the Bureau will receive prompt attention.

Los Angeles is the center of a number of rich mineral fields in Southern California. The chief products, exclusive of petroleum and asphaltum, are gold and borax. There are also produced silver, copper, clay, gypsum, granite, cement, lime, gems and other mineral substances.

This city is the natural headquarters not only for the mining fields of Southern California, but also for the vast mining sections of Lower California, Sonora and Arizona, also of the immensely rich territory in Southern Utah and Nevada, which has been opened up to the world by the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The manufacturing of mining machinery and supplies gives employment to a large number of people.



Mammoth Dry Docks



One of our many Bungalow Courts

One of the most remarkable features of development in Los Angeles County and Southern California during the past few years has been the greatly increased production of petroleum. Although for more than thirty years petroleum has been produced on a limited scale in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, it is only within the past few years that the industry has assumed great importance. Today the petroleum industry of Southern California is attracting the attention of capitalists throughout the country. The oil produced in California differs from that of the Eastern states, being a heavier grade with an asphaltum base, and it is used almost exclusively for fuel. Railroad experience shows that 4 bbls. of fuel oil at \$1.50 per bbl., is equivalent to 1 ton of coal costing \$17.00. The Standard Oil Company has erected one of the largest refineries in the world at El Segundo, near Los Angeles.

One of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken by an American municipality is the Los Angeles Aqueduct, started in 1908,



Avalon, Catalina Island



Chrysanthemums

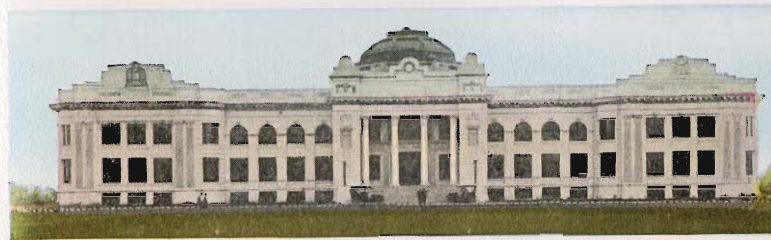
and completed in 1913, bringing an abundant fresh water supply to the city a distance of over 250 miles, from the snow-clad slopes of Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, outside of Alaska.

This aqueduct is the longest in the world. From reservoirs in the San Fernando Valley the water is delivered into the present distribution system by pipe lines. The aqueduct has a capacity of 258,000,000 gallons delivered at the outlet. The water flows through 52 miles of tunnel, 12 miles of siphon, 100 miles of lined and covered conduit, 40 miles of open lined canal, 21 miles of open unlined canal, and 8½ miles of reservoirs. The total cost of the work was about \$25,000,000.

Much preparatory work had to be done, including the construction of 225 miles of mountain roads and trails, many cut in solid rock, a telephone system 350 miles long, and many structures. In addition, the city



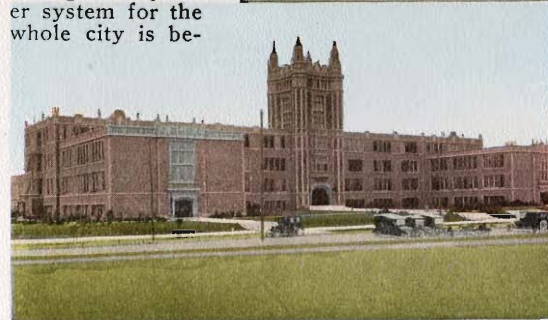
Private Hilltop Gardens, Hollywood



caused to be built the Nevada and California Railroad, a broad gauge system from Mojave to Owenyo, a distance of 142 miles across the Mojave Desert. The city also built three hydro-electric power plants to generate power, and for the lighting of camps and tunnels. Our water system was a factor in inducing the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. to place its Pacific Coast Plant in Los Angeles at a cost of \$25,000,000.

It is estimated that the surplus waters of the aqueduct will be sufficient for the irrigation of 135,000 acres of dry land contiguous to the city.

The generation of power from a fall of 1500 feet in the aqueduct has been provided for by a bond issue of \$10,000,000. The total power possibilities approximate 120,000 horsepower, the major portion of which can be developed within 47 miles of the city. A municipal electric light and power system for the whole city is be-



Modern High School Buildings

ing built. There is probably no important city in the United States where most of the necessities of life are more reasonable than in Los Angeles. Following are normal retail prices:

Pears, 10 cents per lb.; peaches,



A Street of Modern Homes

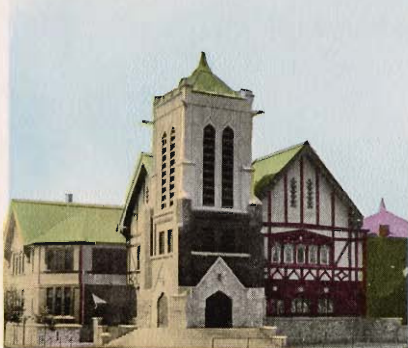
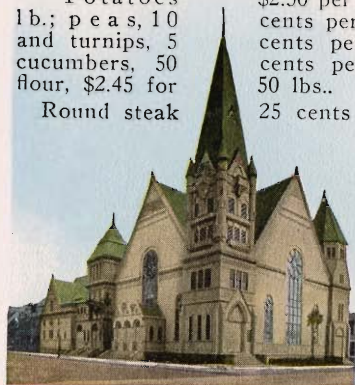
5 cents per lb.; apples 5 cents per lb.; figs, 15 cents per lb.; watermelons, 1½ cents lb.; lemons, 10 to 15 cents per dozen; oranges, 25 to 50 cents per dozen; strawberries, 10 to 25 cents per basket.

Potatoes \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; string beans, 5 to 7 cents per lb.; tomatoes, 5 cents per lb.; carrots cents per bunch; celery, 10 cents per bunch; cucumbers, 5 cents per dozen; egg plant 10 cents per lb.; 50 lbs..

Round steak

25 cents per lb.; sirloin, 28 cents per lb.; leg of mutton, 25 cents per lb.; chops, 35 cents per lb.; lamb, 34 cents per lb.; veal, 30 cents per lb.; roast pork, 17½ to 45 cents per lb.; fish 12½ cents per lb.

Butter, 45 cents per lb.; eggs, 35 cents per dozen; milk 15 cents per quart; turkeys 34 to 58 cents per lb.; rabbits 40 to 58 cents per lb.; hens 25 to 55 cents per lb.



Some of our Los Angeles City Churches



Eucalyptus, oak or mesquite, \$20.00 per cord; coal, \$16.00 to \$19.00 per ton; fuel oil \$1.50 per bbl.

Oregon Pine, Common, \$29.00 per thousand ft.; Rough Common Redwood, \$39.00 per thousand ft.; Clear Rough Pine \$74.00 per thousand ft.; Clear Rough Redwood, \$82.00 per thousand ft.

Three to five-room cottages in the industrial district, with bath, can be obtained at from \$40 to \$75 per month. Five and six-room comfortable bungalows, with bath and electric lights, in good location, within thirty minutes of the business center, from \$50 to \$100 per month. Five and six-room cottages and bungalows, in good neighborhood, handy to schools, car lines, etc., with modern conveniences from \$50 to \$85 per month. Seven or eight-room houses with bath and electric lights, \$50 to \$100 per month. Five and six-room flats, usually four or more flats to the building, accessible to car line and within



twenty minutes of the business center, from \$60 to \$100 per month. Flats and apartments, with all modern conveniences, from five to seven rooms, well located, \$75 to \$150 per month.

The highways of Southern California are admitted to comprise



Office Buildings, Hotels and Department Stores



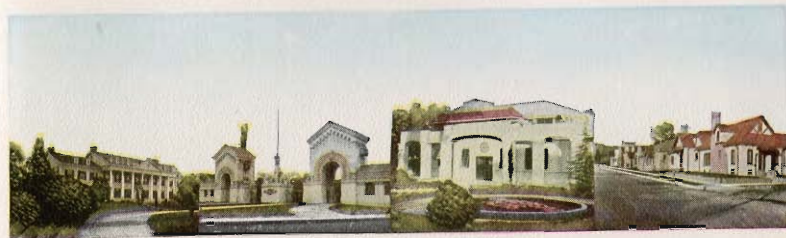
Aviation Field

the highest developed good roads system of any county in the United States. This is not an extravagant claim, but the reiteration of expressions that have come from visitors from every part of the world.

Millions have been spent in boulevards that radiate like the spokes of a wheel from Los Angeles to all parts of the Southland. There are more than four hundred miles of roads representing the highest development in construction. From ocean to foothills, through orange groves and rose hedges these asphalt lanes invite utility or pleasure travel alike.



Summer Camp, Mount Wilson



Within easy motoring distance are scores of pretty little suburban cities each having its distinctive charm. Visitors in Los Angeles have little difficulty in selecting a different motor trip for each day of a month, while all are over smoothly surfaced highways lined with nature's most gorgeous handiwork.

Perhaps the most convincing tribute to the highway system is the enormous number of automobiles in the county. More than 222,820 have been registered this year, an average of one vehicle for every five persons. This is said to be the record of the world.

The overland roads that reach Los Angeles using their own equipment are the Southern Pacific; Santa Fe; Union Pacific and the Rock Island Lines. Applications at the consolidated offices for rates and transportation facilities to California will be given courteous and prompt attention.



Moving Picture Studios



Yachting—A Year Round Sport



One of our Many Country Clubs

The Los Angeles auto speedway, opened in 1920, is said to be the most modern amphitheater for cyclonic motor events in the country. It is shaped like an elliptical saucer, one and one-fourth miles in circumference. One hundred thousand persons can be accommodated within the enclosure.

When in Los Angeles visit the Chamber of Commerce, where you will find the largest exhibit of agricultural and horticultural products in the world. Here you may also profitably enjoy illustrated lectures and motion pictures descriptive of Southern California. For additional information address the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROGRESS OF LOS ANGELES SHOWN BY FIGURES

Compiled by the LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

POST OFFICE BUSINESS		BANK CLEARINGS		BUILDING PERMITS		POPULATION	
YEAR	VALUATION	NO.	VALUATION	YEAR	L. A. CITY	COUNTY	
1900	\$ 259,468.72	1,922	\$ 2,519,361	1860	3,700	4,000	
1901	312,524.48	2,826	4,376,916	1870	5,728	6,200	
1902	399,617.56	4,863	9,603,132	1880	11,093	20,000	
1903	497,531.06	6,395	13,046,338	1890	50,395	101,454	
1904	600,444.75	7,089	13,409,062	1897	93,786	150,000	
1905	719,053.63	9,543	15,382,057	1899	100,000	165,000	
1906	929,098.54	9,072	18,158,520	1900	102,479	170,298	
1907	1,037,783.81	7,599	13,304,696	1901	117,000	195,000	
1908	1,089,493.04	7,371	9,931,377	1902	125,000	210,000	
1909	1,276,664.05	8,571	13,260,703	1903	136,000	230,000	
1910	1,476,942.02	10,738	21,684,100	1904	175,000	275,000	
1911	1,646,001.84	12,498	23,004,185	1905	201,000	305,000	
1912	1,906,398.91	16,455	31,367,995	1906	240,000	350,000	
1913	2,152,749.20	16,442	31,641,921	1907	263,782	400,000	
1914	2,215,114.71	9,979	17,361,925	1908	295,687	425,000	
1915	2,241,992.43	7,845	11,888,662	1909	307,322	460,000	
1916	2,437,356.18	7,045	15,036,045	1910	319,198	504,131	
1917	2,640,202.18	3,605	16,932,083	1920	576,673	936,438	
1918	3,070,760.91	638	8,678,862	1921	*611,636	1,000,000	
1919	3,271,849.96	13,344	28,253,619	1922	*690,000	1,190,000	
1920	4,190,660.70	25,555	60,023,600				
1921	4,919,348.58	37,206	82,761,386				

*Estimated by Government.

HOW WE GROW

Population, 1890, 50,395; 1900, 102,479; 1910, 319,198; 1922, 690,000. Post office business, 1910, \$1,476,942.02; 1921, \$4,919,348.58.