

Downers Grove Reporter
Published in the Year 1920
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The Secret of A Beautiful Complexion Now Revealed Free.

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant features. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY WOMAN TO OBTAIN BOTH, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow, and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches, and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free you from pimples, bad color, blackheads, etc.

It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one-half what others charge. The recipe is free with every ring.

It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell; at your local jeweler it would cost considerably more than \$2.00.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.

Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

T. C. MOSELEY, 22 East 23d Street, New York City.

Sign Insurer. Attention was called recently to the various ways in which the postal authorities tried to give, in a few words, clear instructions as to the proper use of the address side of a postal card.

It is the effort of the atmosphere to overcome these pressure differences and resume a state of equal density that causes the winds to blow.

The column of mercury in a barometer tube is always just balancing a column of air of the same diameter reaching from the barometer to the top of the atmosphere.

If the air is dense the mercury will of course stand high in the tube, and to express this condition we use the term "high pressure." But if the air is rare the mercury will stand low in the tube, and we then use the term "low pressure."

Technically, the low-pressure areas are called "cyclones" and the high-pressure areas "anti-cyclones." They are frequently 1,000 or more miles in diameter.

The higher the pressure in any particular region relative to the velocity of the wind, the winds blow much faster in winter than in summer because the greater contrasts of temperature cause more decided differences in pressure.

Observations demonstrate, however, that the wind never blows in straight lines, because all bodies of air when in motion are acted upon by a law of nature called the "deflecting force of the earth's rotation." This force turns all wind to the right of its course in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern.

Thus, if a wind in our hemisphere starts north it is soon turned southward toward the northeast, or if it starts west it will soon turn toward the northwest. When it is remembered that at the Equator the earth is rotating at the enormous velocity of 1,025 miles an hour one will not wonder that such a deflecting force could exist. All areas of high and low pressure, from whatever cause, therefore, become whirling masses of air, and a little thought will show that they must turn in opposite directions. In the northern hemisphere the low areas, or "Lows," as they are designated on the weather map, always rotate in a direction contrary to the movement of the hands of a watch.

The winds are among the greatest blessings provided by an all-wise Providence. Just as the squall of a thunderstorm brings relief from the stifling heat of a summer day, so all winds serve some special purpose in making the earth a desirable habitation for mankind.—Youth's Companion.

HOW PEAS ARE MADE. A Lot of Trouble Involved in Producing So Simple An Object. Peas are made of good steel which is rich in carbon. It is imported in the form of sheet iron. These are cut into strips wide enough to cut into strips points interlap.

In a lecture describing the process, an expert named Hawkes says that the steel is annealed to a light cherry red for several hours, then gradually cooled, when it is soft enough to bend easily.

The steel is removed by pickling the steel in a bath of diluted acid. It then goes through the rolling mill.

Probably no man in Maine has held a town office longer than J. Q. Butts, of Canaan, who died recently, after fifty-two years' continuous service as town clerk.

WORK OF THE WIND.

LIKE THUNDERSTORMS THEY ALL SERVE A PURPOSE.

A Clear Knowledge of the Term "Air Pressure" is Very Helpful in Studying the Causes of the Land and Sea Breeze.

It is a matter of common observation that when the window of a warm room is opened on a still winter night the cold air from without rushes into the room. Nearer the ceiling the warmer air is forced out of the window, thus completing a general atmospheric circulation on a miniature scale.

The range in temperature between the Equator and the North Pole amounts in winter to considerably more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and in summer the contrast is also great. Moreover, in summer the continents are warmer than the oceans, but in winter the reverse is true.

Three examples will serve to illustrate how such contrasts affect the winds of the world.

At the Equator the temperature averages about 80 degrees throughout the year. Consequently the lower air flows in from regions of high pressure on each side, forming what is known as the trades. These winds cover about one-half of the earth's surface and blow with much steadiness throughout the year.

The monsoons, or "seasonal winds," of India and the Indian Ocean are the most interesting of their class. In summer the cooler ocean air rushes in toward the land, while the warmer air over the continents rises to a considerable height and then flows out to sea, forming a systematic circulation between ocean and continent. In winter the ocean is warmer than the continent and the winds reverse their direction.

The "land and sea breezes" occur with much regularity near large bodies of water in some parts of the world. The ocean is cooler than the land during the day and warmer at night, causing on a small scale a daily interchange of air similar to that caused by the monsoons.

A clear knowledge of the term "air pressure" is very helpful in studying the causes of wind. Air, like a stone, presses against the ground; in other words, it has weight, amounting to no less than 2,117 pounds upon every square foot of the earth's surface at sea level, but, unlike a stone, the atmosphere is elastic to a high degree and also presses in all other directions.

On account of this elasticity of the air, certain forces which arise from differences in temperature and the earth's rotation cause it to become dense or heavy in some regions and rare or light in other regions.

It is the effort of the atmosphere to overcome these pressure differences and resume a state of equal density that causes the winds to blow.

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THE NUMBER OF TIMES DEPENDING UPON THE THICKNESS DESIRED.

On one side of each blank is a small end, called the bit, which is used as a guide in passing the blanks through succeeding operations.

The pens are pierced by machinery, some requiring but one piercing, others two or three, the latter being more expensive. From the piercing machine the pens go to the muffle room, where the blanks are annealed.

Fifty or sixty grooves if they are placed in each iron pen and heated and cooled just as was the strip of steel. The name in the pen is ready to be formed. Some pens have to be crushed, by which process a little wing of steel is bent under them.

If the pen is still soft it is necessary to take it to the muffle room and again heat it to a light cherry red and chill it suddenly. This process renders the pens quite brittle, so much so indeed that they can be readily crumbled between the fingers.

Later on this hardness is drawn out by heating the steel gradually. As the temperature rises it becomes more and more tough, until at about 575 degrees it has the resiliency of a spring.

By this time the pen has become coated with an oxide, which is removed by scouring or by a shaking process, by which the roughness is gradually rubbed off.

The next operation is grinding, some pens being ground twice, others three times, in some cases by hand and in others by automatic machinery.

The pen next passes to the slitting room. This operation is a very delicate one, as the slit must be cut clean through the hard steel without damaging it in any way.

After slitting the pens go to the rounding room, where they are made perfectly round and smooth, so that no matter at what angle the pen is held the paper will be in a tangent to its surface and there will be no possibility of sticking or scratching.

Every pen is now examined by an expert, so that the faulty pens which have accumulated may be thrown out. This is the third examination.

The pens now go back to the room in which the oxide was removed to be polished by the shaking process. If they are to be colored they are placed in a tempering cylinder and heated to the desired color.

The first heat brings them to a light straw color, a dark yellow, a brown, a purple and then a blue shade being obtained by increasing the heat.

If the pen is to be left white, it is, of course, not reheated.

In order to preserve the pen and prevent it from rusting, a coat of lacquer is put on by means of machines. If the pen is to be plated it goes to the plating room before the lacquering operation is begun. Plated pens are now very popular and they can be plated with almost any metal desired.

The pens are now ready to go to the boxing room, where they are counted by ascertaining the weight. It will be found impossible to put a gross of pens in the box intended for them unless they are laid parallel.

In order to do this quickly and easily they are put in a half-cylinder and shaken. This quickly places them in a parallel position, and by a very quick movement they are dumped into boxes, which are then ready to be labeled and packed.—New York Sun.

The Sea Captain's Cigar. Many curious and intimate touches of human nature are given in the accounts of the wrecks of the Cornish and Devon coats. But when all are ashore, even to the canaries and chimpanzees, one must remember the cigar of Capt. Mills. He directed operations with a cigar in his mouth.

It was an inspiration. If anything could stop a panic it would be a man who could keep the ash on the end of his cigar in a gale and an emergency.

That cigar should go down to history among the cigars of fame. History once lit a cigar and puffed it—bluffed it—in the face of his rival delegates to show that Prussia was not to be sat upon. The captain's cigar was a splendid piece of bluff.

It was the face of danger and panic. It was the face of danger and panic. It was the face of danger and panic. It was the face of danger and panic.

Needed His Horse Chestnut. J. G. Simpson, who had been arrested yesterday as an alleged bookmaker, tearfully begged Lieut. Wheeler, after he had been released from a grant of evidence against him, to return a horse chestnut which the lieutenant had taken from him.

"Please let me have it," he pleaded. "I might just as well try to play the races without money as without that horse chestnut. I can't lose if I carry it." When it was restored to him he seemed more glad to get it back than he was to obtain his discharge from custody.

Simpson and W. G. Martin, a sailor on the cruiser Washington, at League Island, were arrested at Twelfth and Commerce streets. Simpson had a racing book in his hand, in which he had made a record of a \$5 bet on a horse running at the Benning track.

As the police had seen no exchange money between the men, Magistrate Gallagher allowed Simpson to go with a warning.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Birds' Wages. In the garden there are a thousand small offenders that he who tills the soil for pleasure would willingly forgive. If it be granted that the thrush and the fruit, still their certain amount of work and their song is so sweet that what they take may gladly be accorded as wages.—Country Life.

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Local Improvement of the Village of Downers Grove, DuPage County, Illinois, will receive proposals or bids until the hour of 7:30 P. M. on the 4th day of June, 1921, for the grading, draining, paving with brick, and otherwise improving that portion of South Main street lying between north line of Maple Avenue and the south limits of said Village.

The plans and specifications for said work are now on file in the office of J. S. Lester, Engineer, at the Village of Downers Grove, and at the office of the Board of Local Improvement at Rooms 203 to 207 Security Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Said proposals or bids shall be delivered to the President of the Board of Local Improvement, and will not be considered until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 4th day of June, 1921, at which time they will be opened in public at the office of the Board of Local Improvement, for not less than ten per centum of the aggregate of said proposal or bid.

Payment for said improvement shall be made by Special Assessment bonds, said bonds shall draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Said proposals or bids will be opened, examined and publicly declared by said Board at the meeting thereof at 7:30 P. M. on the 4th day of June, at the hour of 7:30 P. M.

W. H. HEWITT, President of Board of Local Improvement. J. S. LESTER, Engineer.

Executed, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1921.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Henry Malokofsky, Deceased

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Malokofsky, late of the County of DuPage and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the Court of DuPage County, at the Court House in Wheaton, at the June Term, on the 1st day of June, 1921, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same allowed. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1921. EFFIE MALOKOFSKY, Executrix.

F. KELLERMAN, Attorney.

IDEAL HOME FOR SALE.

For sale on terms to suit purchaser, a seven-room house, all modern conveniences, such as water, gas, sewer, bath, etc. Buyer can secure by paying portion down and balance as rent or all cash. Particulars by addressing X. X. X., care Reporter office.

Downers Grove Classified Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS. Eugene G. H., 9 Highland, Attorney at Law, 24 S. Main St., Attorney at Law, 24 S. Main St., Attorney at Law, 24 S. Main St.

CARPENTERS. Stevenson & Willard, telephone 682. Duthie, Fred G., 107 Belmont, Carpenter.

DRUGGISTS. Alvio, Alfred, Fairview and Orchard, Dairy. Bush & Shestson, cor. Main and Curtiss, Drugs.

HOTELS. Grove Hotel (at Hawthorn), 27 S. Main St. MAULDING. Kagan, Jerry, Lincoln and Lincoln, Head. Ing, Leonard, Higgins, concrete and the work.

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE LOANS, ETC. Barnhart, W. H., 22 S. Main, Real Estate. Edwards, W. H., 22 S. Main, Real Estate. Lewis, C. C., 147 Highland, Insurance (with Mack & Goff). Graham, D. G., 22 S. Main, Police Magistrate, Insurance, etc. Hammers & Foster, 24 S. Main, Real Estate, etc.

MARKET GARDENERS. W. D. Herriek, Market Gardeners, 22 S. Washington.

MILLINERY. Goodspeed, Miss D., second floor over bank building, entrance on Curtiss street.

NEWSPAPERS. Downers Grove Reporter, The W. Harry Spears, Editor and Publisher; C. Hilman Spears, Associate Editor; 24 S. Main St., Phone 203.

PAINTERS, ETC. Brown, William, 22 S. Main, Painter. Edwards, W. H., 22 S. Main, Painter. Paperhanger and Decorator. Thompson, W. W., 22 S. Main, painter, varnisher, etc.

PLASTERERS. Miley, Dan J., cor. Main and Lincoln, Plasterer, chimney and plasterer; jobbing a specialty. Telephone 682.

RESTAURANT. F. Y. Mac, Restaurant, 64 Foot St. TOOL MANUFACTURERS. Diche Tool Co., Tools, etc., 107 Belmont.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Local Improvement of the Village of Downers Grove, DuPage County, Illinois, will receive proposals or bids until the hour of 7:30 P. M. on the 4th day of June, 1921, for the construction of vitrified tile drains and for that and other improvements in and for that portion of the Village lying southerly of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company tracks and easterly of and specific improvements now on file in the office of J. S. Lester, Engineer, at the Village of Downers Grove, and at the office of the Board of Local Improvement at Rooms 203 to 207 Security Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Said proposals or bids shall be delivered to the President of the Board of Local Improvement, and will not be considered until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 4th day of June, 1921, at which time they will be opened in public at the office of the Board of Local Improvement, for not less than ten per centum of the aggregate of said proposal or bid.

Payment for said improvement shall be made by Special Assessment bonds, said bonds shall draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Said proposals or bids will be opened, examined and publicly declared by said Board at the meeting thereof at 7:30 P. M. on the 4th day of June, at the hour of 7:30 P. M.

J. S. LESTER, Engineer. W. H. HEWITT, President of Board of Local Improvement.

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Report of the Condition OF THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK,

at Downers Grove, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 21st day of May, 1921, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES. \$137,207.24

Loans and discounts. 21,900.00

Other loans and securities, including premiums, 10,813.73

Banking house, 494.72

Other real estate owned by the bank, 1,600.00-12,908.45

Furniture and fixtures, 6,933.76

Due from national banks, 6,933.76

Due from state banks and bankers, 90,865.48-97,706.24

Cash on hand, 580.00

Gold coin, treasury certificates, 1,440.00

Silver coin, treasury certificates, 1,080.00

National bank currency, 1,025.00

Legal tender and treasury notes, 1,195.00

Fractional currency, checks and cents, 515.35-6,655.35

Total, \$276,560.28

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$25,000.00

Surplus fund, 12,000.00

Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, 1,494.61-38,494.61

Demand deposits, 76,886.21

Certificates, 101,179.46-238,065.67

Total, \$276,560.28

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of DuPage.

I, V. SIMONSON, Cashier of Farmers and Merchants Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

V. SIMONSON, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of May, 1921.

D. G. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

AUG. KESTING, Prop. U. S. Phone 237

NAPERVILLE CARPET & RUG WORKS

We make Handmade and Serviceable Rugs from Old Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, any Desired Size. Also all kinds of Rag Carpet and Rag Rugs. Call, Write or Telephone for Estimates.

Telephone Orders to Downers Grove No. 91

117 Washington St., Naperville, Ill.

DOWNERS GROVE FAIR

28 and 30 So. Main St. Phone 22

To Get the Whitest Bread Use

HALLER'S CREAM OF THE WEST

..FLOUR..

Ground from the choicest wheat berry and every sack guaranteed.

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