

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Uncalled for mail held at the Downers Grove, Illinois Post Office: Johnson Owen, Ascher Annie, Jones A L, Belman E, Kirk H J, Biderman F, Keilern E M, Blazek C, Kellerman F, Bowman Arthur, Kirschberg Isaac, Bradley Robert, Kohary G, Brathy Wm T, Kolar, Mrs Anezha Brinkman J C, Landroe Olga, Brockway Kenneth, Little Joe Garage, Brown Richard, Maholek Frank, Burchett Jessie E, Mathews Edgar, Burns Mathilda, McBride W D, Candy My Co, McCullough John, Cass John F, McCune Catherine, Cole Fred, McHenry James, Cooper Robt, Meader, E R, Cox, Leon H, Meurer J B, Davis, Mr M, Moravec J, Davis R J, Moe Geo F, Dickhoff Ferd, Nicholas Allen, Diefenker Mrs, Niedbal Anton, Dixon Geo, Nourse F S, Davis J M, Olson, F A, Dixon W E, Otto C E F M, Dushack Mr, Otto Nicholas, Dunge A H, Otto Nick, Eastman A, Owen S, Egerer Ferd, Parker W H, Ellen, Mrs N, Pavel Otto H, Florence E, Peterson Emil, Furnell P, Prince, John E, Geerries Mrs M, Quincy C C, Golterman F, Richmond S A, Dr Gorey Peter, Richter W H, Grabo, Mr John, Sadowski A, Gray Bros, Scheuerman J L, Gustavson Adolph, Schumaker, H & A Camera, Adolphus, Supply Co, Schieve J, Haley A T, Schubert Mrs Chas, Hanson G, Spitzer J, Haycock Helen, Sone, Mrs. Wm, Hirscher Chas, Stoner Frank, Hey E W Co, Stouffer, Harry, International, Tobley Frank, Heater Co., Trout J M J, Mr. Vetes, Tyson J W, Herman Matt, Universal Oats, Colherman Ed, Urjvorki, Mike, Hilderhouse Frank, Waldeck J, Hirscher Chas, White A J, Hotten Carl, Weldren Albert, Jacobsen C, Welch Ralph, Johns Fred, Walstron Ben, Johnson C B, Ziekowski B, Johnston Byron H

If the above mail is not called for before March 17 it will be returned to the sender or the dead letter office. C. H. STAATS, P. M.

FARMERS' ASSN. TO SAVE \$100,000 EXPENSE IN 1922

Adjustment in Salaries and Combining Departments to Lower Cost of Business. A saving of \$42,000 in salaries for 1922 as the result of adjustments for the new year made by the Illinois Agricultural Association executive committee is announced here by the DuPage County Farm Bureau. The adjustments in salaries and the combining of some of the departments have enabled the I. A. A. to undertake one of the largest and most comprehensive programs of work in its history at an estimated expense of \$100,000 less than in 1921. Following a precedent set in 1921, it is planned to put \$50,000 of the 1922 funds aside as a reserve fund. George A. Fox, of Sycamore, has been appointed as executive secretary of the I. A. A. to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Secretary D. O. Thompson, who is leaving to organize a farm motion picture company. Mr. Fox, a farmer and banker of DeKalb county and has been treasurer of the I. A. A. since its start. He takes his new position March 1. Howard Leonard, I. A. A. president, will take charge of a new department of the association to be known as the Department of Co-operative Marketing. This department will include the work of grain and livestock and poultry marketing. The dairy and fruit and vegetable marketing departments, both of which are directly represented on committees to work out national marketing departments, will continue in their present form. Transportation, finance and taxes will be given particular attention in 1922. The phosphate-limestone department has enlarged its activities also.

ANNOUNCEMENT (Advertisement) I am announcing my candidacy for Highway Commissioner of Downers Grove township, on the Republican ticket, subject to the will of the voters at the primary, March 11. LOUIS EIDMAN, Fellersburg.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

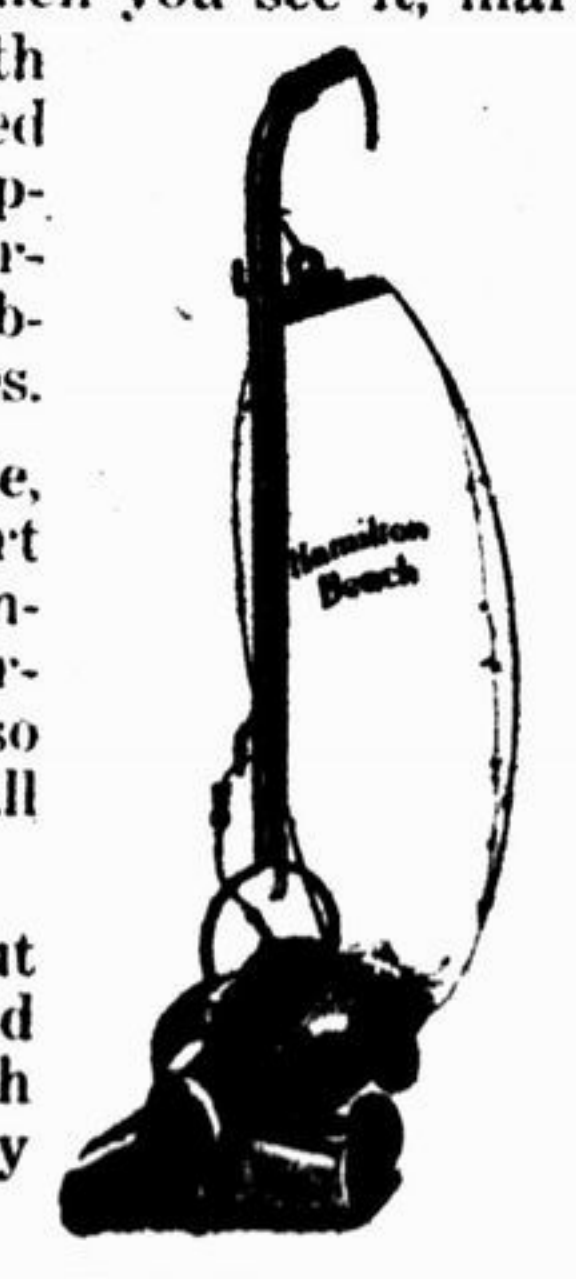
If citizens who favor prohibition enforcement make one or more big blunders they will endanger the law by permitting its opponents to win. The following are three of the biggest blunders likely to be made by voters who favor prohibition. Blunder No. 1. Failure to vote. The wets are determined to elect a wet Congress and a wet Legislature. If they succeed state and National enforcement legislation will be repealed and the Eighteenth Amendment nullified. They will succeed if the dries fail to vote. The future of prohibition does not depend on what a majority of the voters think about it, but on what a majority of the voters say about it on the ballots cast for men who, if elected, will have the power to either support or nullify the Eighteenth Amendment. Blunder No. 2. Failing to vote at primaries under our party system of government candidates nominated by the two leading parties are almost always elected. This is particularly true of the Illinois House to which members are elected by the cumulative voting system. Therefore, if the dries stay at home on primary day the wets can nominate wet candidates thus practically assuring the election of wets. Blunder No. 3. Failure to vote together. A united wet minority can defeat a divided dry majority. If the dries scatter their votes among a number of dry candidates while the wets unite on wet candidates, it will mean the nomination and consequent election of wets. The only way to prevent this is for dries to cast their ballots for candidates endorsed by the Anti-Saloon League. The election of dry congressmen and state legislators is of supreme importance to the future of prohibition. The election of dry enforcement officials is also necessary to make a success of the law. If the dries do not blunder the wets cannot win. Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. CHRISTIAN LEGENHAUSEN

Mrs. Christian Legenhausen passed away at her home in Railroad street Evangelical church, officiating. Burial was made in Blodgett's cemetery, at the side of her husband who preceded her by one short month. Louise Nolte was born March 14, 1846, near Hanover, Germany. She came to this country in 1870 and was married to Christian W. Legenhausen August 12, 1872. They started keeping house and lived continuously for almost fifty years in the same house in East Railroad street where she passed away. One son, Henry, who has devoted the last fifteen years to the loving task of taking care of his parents in their old age, is left to mourn her loss. American Playing Cards. Early American playing cards, according to an article in the American Printer, showed the national antipathy to kings and queens by presenting, instead of the conventional figures with which playing cards are now adorned, the following pictures: "President" of bears, George Washington; of diamonds, John Adams; of clubs, Benjamin Franklin; of spades, Lafayette. The "queens" were Venus, Fortune, Ceres and Minerva. The knives were represented, appropriately reflecting the general feeling among the whites, by pictures of Indian chiefs.—Outlook. Original "A No. 1." The term "A No. 1" originated as a symbol used in the classification of wooden ships by Lloyd's Maritime Insurance association. It denoted that the hull and equipment of the ship in question were in best condition. Sulphur Language No Good. The furnace is patient and long suffering. No matter how much the householder may swear at it the furnace never gets hot just for that.—Boston Transcript.

The Onion. The onion is mentioned in the oldest writings of Egypt and India and has been for ages cultivated and consumed in almost every country in the world, surpassing all other vegetables in antiquity and extensiveness of cultivation. Exercise Care. If we would not spill our own load we should give more attention to ourselves than to the other fellow, lest we accidentally do what we try to avoid. Personal examples of carefulness are better than volumes of advice.

This Strong Silent Cleaner Offers Most for the Money. To all who appreciate quality and fine workmanship we present the Hamilton Beach Vacuum Sweeper, a leader in a highly competitive field. Its unquestioned superiority is founded on brilliant design, generous value, substantial construction and painstaking attention to detail. When you see it, mark its beauty; note over-strength parts and powerful guaranteed motor. Hear how quietly it operates. Observe how it overcomes every constructional objection you have to other makes. The switch is in the handle, easy for the housewife to start and stop. The motor is horizontal to reduce wear in the bearings and results in a cleaner so low that it easily goes under all furniture. There is nothing "baby" about it. It is built to be better, and more value for the money, with its cleaning power multiplied by the motor-driven brush. CALL, WRITE OR PHONE Mrs. W. R. Clark West Suburban Agent for Judd Co. —Handling— THE EASY WASHER, THE HORTON IRONER, THE HALF-TIME PRESSURE COOKER, THE HAMILTON-BEACH VACUUM SWEEPER AND THE HOLIDAY ELECTRIC DISHWASHER. 95 Oakwood Ave. Telephone 404-J



COPLLEY LETTERS (First of a Series Addressed to Farmers, Business Men, Soldiers, Working Men and Other Folk) No. 1—"TO THE FARMER"

To the Farmers of the Eleventh District: The farmer class is numerically the largest in this country. It is also the most important, not only in the volume of its production but also in the volume of its purchases. It is therefore the most important single economic factor in all of our plans for legislation to aid the prosperity, welfare and happiness of our people. I shall not consume any space by drawing a comparison between the value of your work and that of any other class. Yours is, of course, fundamental and in so far as you prosper, the rest of us are likewise going to prosper and when you suffer adversity, the rest of us will also suffer the same adversity. It may be that all of us will not enjoy our prosperity or suffer our adversity at exactly the same moment, but we will certainly all have almost exactly the same period and the same degree of opportunity or lack of the same. Liverpool World Wheat Market. Your products are sold on the market of the world. For instance we Americans, and particularly those of us who live in the northern part of Illinois, like to think that Chicago is the wheat market of the world, but as a matter of fact, it is only an outlet. The real wheat market of the world is in Liverpool and the Chicago market naturally goes up or down following and reflecting the consensus of opinion of the wheat buyers and sellers in the world market at Liverpool. It is true, however, that in the past men have been able to temporarily enhance the price of wheat by an artificial corner or they may depress it temporarily by some artificial means, but in the long run the price at Liverpool determines. As is naturally fitting the farmers as a class have a large representation in the Congress of the United States than any other class and with the aid of many legislators from urban districts a very considerable amount of constructive legislation has been enacted for them, as for instance the Farm Loan Act together with the addition to the amount originally allotted, the Act following the organization of agricultural producers, the one regarding future trading in grains to prevent as far as possible the temporary influence of artificial methods to affect the price, the so-called Packers Bill, the Federal aid to roads; and not the least of all, the Emergency Tariff Bill, which provides ample protection for the farmers while the rest of this country is waiting on the Senate to pass the Fordney Tariff Bill which has now been before them almost eight months. This Emergency Tariff Bill carries a protection almost solely for farm products. All the legislation in the world can not make the farmer or any other great class prosper when we, as a nation, or when any substantial number of other great nations have violated the great economic laws or have been compelled to do so in self protection. The buying power not only of our people but of all the rest of the people of the world is absolutely essential to the prosperity of our nation and the world as a whole destroyed almost the entire production power of the entire civilized world for four and one-half years and in addition to that drew heavily upon the accumulation remaining from the productive power of the past. Until that is made good, the people of the world can not possibly live on the same scale which has obtained hitherto and the people of this country can not possibly live on the generous scale which we have enjoyed. The re-adjusting of ourselves is not going to be the work of a life time, but of a comparatively few years and already more than three and one-quarter years have rolled around since the armistice was signed and we are pretty well along in the work of re-adjusting. Selling your products on the market of the world you were first to feel the artificial and abnormal stimulus to prices furnished by the world war. I have before me this moment the prices of grain—hogs, cattle, horses, general farm products and labor from 1914 to the present time. The farmer had the benefit of enhanced prices almost two years before labor began to participate in those benefits and there is a perfectly simple economic law governing this. Your produce was sold on a world market, whereas the workman was selling his time on a local market and the world market was naturally ahead of the local market. The manufacturers and wholesalers began to raise prices after the price of your products had begun to rise and later the retailers generally began to increase their prices. The working of this same economic law brought the prices of your commodities down first and as always happens in the working of an economic law, whenever prices have been violently agitated in one direction they have a reaction too far in the other direction and

you have had months in which your prices were too low compared to the prices of the retailer and of labor, but again the pendulum is swinging and the prices of your products are rapidly adjusting themselves to the true level. This rebound from the reaction may carry farm produce prices a little above what they normally would be but if so it will be followed by another slump a little too low. It usually takes a few swings of the pendulum before the proper equilibrium is established, but the violence of the fluctuations is lessened with each swing. Any farmer who made the mistake of thinking the abnormal times were going to last forever has of course paid the penalty. No man would be human if he were not genuinely sorry to see him or any other man suffer adversity, but there is no way possible in which legislation can protect men against mistakes of judgment. Any manufacturer who misread the times and put all of his profits and all the money he could borrow into additional factory buildings and machinery finds himself in exactly the same position that the farmer does who followed the same course, and the merchant who also misread the times and who believed that he could load up with a stock of goods at abnormal prices and who borrowed an enormous amount of money to pay for these goods now finds himself in serious financial difficulties. I will say this squarely to you farmers that any man who has his farm paid for has been in better shape and is still in better shape to go through with a period of depression than any other class of men in the world. You can live. The manufacturer or the merchant who finds his investment in buildings and machinery or in stocks of merchandise must suffer a serious loss in keeping up his organization and paying insurance taxes and everything else that goes to make up the overhead of a business whether it is profitable or not. I know that some of you heard me speak in September and October, 1914, when the political campaign of that year was on. In event that you do not remember, let me refresh your memory that at that time I told every audience that I addressed that if the war lasted six months the American people would prosper as no race had ever prospered under the shining sun. I also urged every man without sound of my voice in every speech that I made in that campaign to save his money during the period of prosperity which must follow and solely because I had business sense enough to know that any such violent disarrangement of the stability of prices must be followed by a reaction and I made a further prediction at that same time that if we had sense enough to do the right thing in the period of readjustment, which must follow, we ought to have a generation, and perhaps a century, of great prosperity. Two-thirds of this prediction has been amply fulfilled, the other third just as surely will be. We are going to prosper again if we do the right things now. Three things more must happen. The cost of transportation of fuel and building materials must come down and I think you will see these three pretty well adjusted before this year is over. I have no business or investments that are not directly affected by the welfare or adversity of the great masses of the people. The welfare of the farmers is absolutely the first requisite to the welfare of all of our people. I have advocated every single one of these measures to which I alluded and I am an earnest friend of the farmer and the great leaders among the representatives of the farmer class in Congress. I discuss matters affecting the farmers with them and almost invariably follow their judgment as such legislation. Occasionally they do me the honor to ask my opinion about other things along the line which I have been a lawyer a life time. It is the only way that legislation can be intelligently handled. No one man can know it all. In all probability, before the expiration of the term of the Congress to be elected this fall we will be fairly well out of the period of reconstruction. Legislation is like any other trade or profession. It requires practice and experience. The question for you to decide is, can a new man better represent you in this great crisis of reconstruction than a man who has had thirty-three years of business experience, coming in intimate touch with men of every occupation. One member of Congress more or less does not ordinarily count for very much. In these chaotic times do you want to take a chance? Abraham Lincoln once asked his audience if they thought it safe to change horses while crossing a stream. Respectfully submitted, IRA C. COPLEY

Our Market is Now Ready MEATS POT ROAST, per pound.....17c HAMBURG STEAK, per pound.....18c PORK LOIN ROAST, per pound.....24c PORK BUTTS, FRESH, per pound.....22c FRANKFURTS, per pound.....19c SWIFT'S HAM, Whole or Half, per pound.....35c SMOKED BUTTS, per pound.....35c SALT MACKERAL, per pound.....28c HOLLAND HERRING, per keg.....\$1.10 Simon Pure LARD, per 5 pound pail.....95c GROCERIES Perfection Butter, per pound.....46c Sunbeam Milk, 3 large cans.....25c Creamettes, 3 packages.....25c Silver Bar, Pink Salmon, can.....18c Milscro Asparagus, No. 2 cans.....30c Libby Asparagus Tips, can.....36c Argo Starch, 5 pound package.....43c Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, per package.....15c None Such Pancake Flour, per package.....12c Seal of Minnesota Flour, 24 1/2 pound sack.....\$1.25 DRY GOODS Light Percal, 27 inch, per yard.....12 1/2c Dress Gingham, 32 inch, fast color, Special, yd. 28c 40c Gents' Handkerchiefs, all linen, each.....30c Men's Rockford Hose, blue & white; brown 2 for 25c 25c quality, Men's Hose, black and brown, pair.....15c Boys' Waists, light percale, Special each.....59c 300 doz. 10, 15 & 20c Pearl Buttons, card.....7c 65c Imported Veiling, blue, brown, black, pd.....35c TWO DELIVERIES EVERY DAY H. C. PITCHER Dry Goods - Groceries :: Market :: Cor. Main & Curtiss Sts. Phones 175 & 176