

OLDER BOYS' CONFERENCE AT HINSDALE A SUCCESS

Resolutions Committee Thanks All Who Helped in Putting Over Fine Get-Together.

One of the most successful Older Boys' Conferences ever held in the county was that at Hinsdale last Saturday afternoon and evening.

C. A. Saker, County "Y" secretary worked hard to make the conference a success and to him can be given a large share of the credit.

The program was opened by singing America and prayer by Rev. A. S. Phelps of Downers Grove.

President Lawrence Rogers, Glen Ellyn.

Vice-President David Givler, Naperville.

Secretary Wm. Marquam, Hinsdale.

These boys will serve as the officers of the Boys' Council for the coming year.

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A number of men from over the county came in to join the boys for the banquet program.

The banquet and lunch at noon were served by the ladies of the Union church under the leadership of Miss Rea.

At the Annual Convention the County Secretary gave a brief report and the Board of Directors was elected for the coming year.

Report of Resolutions Committee Whereas Rev. W. A. Rowell of Hinsdale opened the morning session of this conference with a speech of welcome bringing out the fact that it is very important to have an aim and to drive at that aim and that the boys of today will be the men of tomorrow.

And whereas, Randall Morrow, who spoke on clean athletics called to our attention the importance of athletics in developing courage, stick-to-itiveness, confidence, and manliness, and that teamwork is one of the most important things in our lives.

And whereas, Mr. W. A. Slaton spoke to us on clean scholarship, emphasizing the idea that profane language is a means of expression for those who have not a sufficiently large vocabulary without it, and furthermore that it is our duty to head off bad stories.

And whereas, Bishop I. H. Seager spoke to us on clean scholarship, emphasizing the fact that whatever you put into your life will sometime come out when the acid test comes, and moreover that our high school days are our building years.

And whereas, Boyd I. Walker spoke on the Christian Club in the high school and the fine work that is being done in these clubs by following the four-plank program: clean living, clean athletics, clean scholarship, and clean speech.

And whereas: E. C. Wolcott spoke to us on clean living and the importance of having a clean mind, a clean body, and a clean heart, and that it is our duty to think of the coming generation and what our life may mean to them.

And whereas: The speeches at the banquet and Mr. Wolcott's speech after the banquet tend to develop Christian character.

Be it hereby resolved: That we, the delegates of this conference, return to our respective homes with the earnest determination to carry out the helpful suggestions which have been here presented.

And be it further resolved: That this conference extends to the ladies who have served the meals, to the business men of Hinsdale who have made us special rates, to the church in which the conference has been held, to the newspaper men of the county who have helped us with publicity, to the speakers for their fine messages of advice and encouragement, and to the committees who have put this conference over, our hearty thanks.

Submitted by the resolutions committee, Signed:

- David Givler, Naperville, Ch. Horace Frye, Lombard, John Schmidt, Bensenville, Robert Henerd, Glen Ellyn, Loren Fairbanks, W. Chicago, Paul Schillinger, Naperville, Edward Rea, Hinsdale.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF DOWNERS GROVE:

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(Advertisement)

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Primaries - April 1922



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Fit out the house before the housewarming. The friends of the family will be proud of you if they see that you have done your electrical best to see that the household labor is reduced to a minimum.

MOCHEL BROS. 145 N. MAIN ST. PHONE 366 J DOWNERS GROVE

JUDGE CLIFFE TO GET LANDIS POST IS LATEST WORD

President Harding, Says Political Rumor, Will Make Appointment Very Soon.

Word has been passed along the line of the many Republican applicants for the vacancy in the United States District Court caused by the resignation of Judge Landis that Judge Adam C. Cliffe of the Circuit Court of this judicial district presently has been agreed upon for the place.

President Harding will make the appointment shortly after his return from the south, on the endorsement of Senators McCormick and McKinley. Judge Cliffe was under favorable consideration. He was practically assured that he would be named to fill the new judgeship provided for in a bill in congress before the resignation of Judge Landis.

Judge Cliffe's home is in Sycamore, the place of his birth. He taught school and was graduated from Northwestern University law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1897. In addition to his legal practice and his

service as a law maker, Judge Cliffe has been interested in agriculture. His farm in DeKalb county is one of the best in the state. The Cliffe farm is not far from those of Senator McCormick and former Gov. Lowden.

BASKET SOCIAL AT THE CASS SCHOOL

An entertainment and box social will be held at the Center Cass school on next Friday evening, Mar. 31. Everyone is invited to be present and participate in the festivities. A good program is in the process of preparation and the box lunches will be up to the usual high standard.

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Written for Men Some men, by their very thoughtlessness, condemn their wives to a life of hard labor. In their factories and in their offices they have the latest mechanical devices for labor-saving and for efficient production. In the meanwhile they forget the little wife at home struggling with devices her grandmother had. SOME WOMEN ARE SENTENCED TO HARD LABOR FOR LIFE By this thoughtless attitude on the part of their husbands. One of the greatest home labor-savers is the electric washing machine and the GREATEST electric washing machine is the "EASY VACUUM WASHER" CALL, WRITE OR PHONE Mrs. W. R. Clark West Suburban Agent for Judd Co. 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

COPLEY LETTERS (Third of a Series Addressed to Farmers, Business Men, Soldiers, Working Men and Other Folk) NO. 3—"TO THE BUSINESS MAN" To the Business Men of the Eleventh District: Let me talk business to you for a moment in this letter. I assure that you all realize that I am as much interested, at least, in the prosperity of all the people as any man living in our district, and more vitally interested in the prosperity of the district than any other man in congress could possibly be because my business is entirely local and practically all of it consists in investments within the confines of our district. Since I have been a member of congress there have been a very large number of most excellent laws enacted tending to aid and conserve sound business institutions. At the same time a tremendous cataclysm caused by the war has upset a great many of the benefits and replaced these with a lot of laws which are positively harmful. The Underwood tariff law, passed in 1913, plunged this country into an industrial depression which was exceedingly acute and which was made infinitely worse by the unsettled conditions in finance, following the outbreak of the war in Europe the middle of the following summer. From the early spring of 1914, England, Germany and France were selling their American securities, not only on our own markets, but in every market of the world. They almost completely drained the gold out of this country. Then followed the war, and when we had once readjusted ourselves after the drastic process of losing our gold, the war itself furnished us so much business that no tariff was necessary. One of the first moves made when the Republicans came into complete control of the government was the enactment by the house of representatives of a new tariff bill to replace the one so disastrous to our people in the latter part of 1913 and the beginning of 1914. It is not perfect, but it is a very great improvement over the last one under which we are still operating. It is a great improvement over any tariff law ever passed by the house of representatives and 50 per cent of it is very much better than any tariff act which has passed both branches of congress, and which has become a law. During my service in congress we passed a law which was the one greatest aid that business has ever received from any legislation in the entire history of the world—the so-called Federal Reserve banking act. Without this it could not have been possible for us to have financed the business brought to us before we entered the war, and certainly without this act we could not have kept afloat since the era of depression set in. Another great act was the Federal Trade Commission act, which properly administered means the elimination of all unfair methods in competition. No type of legislation can equalize the difference between the natural economic conditions of our own people, but this act tends to prevent a large concern selling below cost in one locality thereby destroying some smaller competitors, while at the same time the large concern is selling at a higher price in other localities. In other words, the federal trade commission act, properly administered, will enable all to get the best return from the natural economic conditions that surround every and every section of this country. These two great laws I have cited were not the only statutes enacted affecting business. In fact, during the war when the government was compelled to seek revenue from every conceivable source, in order to carry on, some mistaken economic policies were adopted, largely because the country knew nothing about scientific taxation. We had been going along for almost half a century collecting the smallest sum assessed by any government in proportion to its wealth. And all these United States taxes were indirect, and being comparatively small were not felt when passed on to the ultimate consumer. But when the tremendous taxes made necessary by the colossal expenditures of the war were divided among the people they felt them. They will continue to feel them unless this Republican congress and president-elect first we have had since I have been in the house—can devise some method of taxation which will place the tax burden where it belongs—on the shoulders of those who can best bear the burden and who benefit most by the security of life and property furnished by our government. Congress has amended the tax act. It is a great improvement over the old one, but when it left the House of Representatives it was infinitely better than after the amendments put on it by the senate. The president, probably recognizing this fact, has asked us to still further revise this act, and at the earliest possible moment congress will give its undivided attention to such revision and again further improve it. The Republican congress has adopted a budget system. If there is one man better fitted than another of his fellow citizens for the work of establishing this system it is undoubtedly General Dawes. He has been at work for six months and within the next few months he will be ready to put his system into operation. He is simplifying and consolidating all commissions and boards and we will soon have less than one-tenth the number of purchasing agencies which we had before. He took up the work. He is reducing the number of employees, adding to their efficiency and conserving stores of materials such that one department is not buying where another department has a surplus. This will prove to be the greatest aid in prosecuting the business of this government that we have ever had. It all takes time, but it is working out satisfactorily and speedily when you consider that the United States government is infinitely the largest business corporation in the world. Congress has recently established a commission to arrange for funding the foreign debts, the money which the other nations owe to us. Before this is published the commission will unquestionably have been confirmed by the senate and will be started on its work. The business of your government is just exactly like that of an individual except that it is the largest and most complex in the entire world. We can not as a people overturn natural laws any more than individuals can, and we can not as a country, violate economic laws without paying the penalty just as any individual business man would. I presume most of you have had the same experience that I have had. There have been times in my business career of more than 32 years, when my back was at the wall and I had to do things which in themselves were temporarily wasteful in order that I might preserve the integrity of the investments entrusted to me by the other stockholders and so your government has been thru exactly that same crisis. We tied up the entire production of more than two years work during the war and in addition to that were compelled to mortgage the future for a very large sum. While these times were on and money was flush it was difficult to realize that in fact the times were not prosperous but only seemed so because we were consuming and destroying the production of our past industry and thrift. There could be but one answer and it began to manifest itself late in 1920. My good friends I can honestly say to you that I did not make \$1 directly or indirectly as a result of this war, that I would be better off today if it had never happened and notwithstanding the fact that I foresee this inevitable period of reconstruction as long ago as September and October 1911 and told it to every audience in the campaign of that year, and repeated it in 1915, 1918 and again in 1920, yet with all of this opportunity to dodge, I was stung like all the rest of you. When the slump started I could scarcely keep up with the slide. The days of long profits are over. We will all be compelled, whether we like it or not, to go back sooner or later to about the pre-war basis. I will take another chance and predict for you that the basis on which we finally rest will be one in which the margins all along the line will be only about 15 per cent in excess of what they were before the war. As illustrating the present tendency, the statistics issued by the department of labor of this government show that in June, 1920, the average retail price for food throughout the entire United States were almost two and one-quarter times what they were in 1912, whereas Jan. 15, 1922, they were only 1.45 times. In other words they have already lost 41 per cent of that abnormal gain. Clothing and shoes have followed almost exactly the same laws. Railroad rates, fuel and rents remain to be equalized and I would predict for you that before this year is over there will be a substantial readjustment in these items. As a nation, we are very much like the young fellow who took his girl to a dance. There was music to pay for and he had to pay his share. If he wanted a carriage or an automobile he had to pay for that, too, and if the girl wanted flowers he had to pay for those. Now, if we want to go to the dance with all these accessories we will have to pay for them. If we cannot afford the flowers, we will have to find a girl who will go without them, and if we cannot afford a carriage we will have to find a girl who will walk. But we must have some relaxation in this life and the business men will have to set the example and go back to the basis on which we can all prosper—not by consuming the production of past industry and thrift, nor by consuming that which we can raise by mortgaging the future industry and thrift, but on the basis which lets us all accumulate a little, as we go along. I have every confidence now in the prosperity of this country, and our people. All we have to do is to recognize and follow common laws, modify them to our advantage when we can, and not entirely disregard them. It is not to the advantage of the people of this country to tax business. That is practically a general term for the entire industry of the country. The proper thing to do is to tax the individuals benefited. We have not been able to do this without having the taxes passed along to the ultimate consumer. The ways and means committee of the house is even now conducting hearings on a proposition to amend the constitution to prevent the issuing of tax exempt securities, which I think will do more to allow us to more equitably place the taxes than anything which has yet been done by the American congress. With the adoption of such an amendment, no wealth can escape its just share of taxation, and the investments in industry will increase greatly, thus adding to employment and production and making for greater prosperity. Of course, the tax exempt securities issued before the amendment would remain tax exempt until paid off, but there would be no new ones issued from the time the amendment went into effect. As an illustration of how great wealth now escapes taxation by investment in federal and state and city securities, we collected in income taxes on incomes over \$20,000 a year, \$900,000,000 in 1919. In 1922 we collected scarcely a third of this, and in 1921, although the figures are not yet available, a further decrease will be found, I am absolutely sure. And this decrease will continue in the returns for 1922. I do not need to tell the men trained in business that a class may only prosper when the rest of the people prosper, and the sanest and safest thing for you is to have our laws so made and so administered that the great mass of our people prosper. It is the prosperity of our people that concerns me most, and I believe I have a grasp of the problems to be solved. I was educated for the law, but my training for the last 32 years has been entirely along business lines in the midst of the people of the Eleventh Congressional district. May I ask you to consider this when you are called upon to decide whether my experience and training is of value in congress to my constituents at this moment? Respectfully submitted, I. C. COPLEY.

A Few More of our good prices A. & P. Cleanser, 6 cans for 25c Crystal White Soap, 6 bars for 25c Mazola Oil, quarts 44c Mazola Oil, pints 24c Red Alaska Salmon, large cans 25c Pink Alaska Salmon, large cans 11c Fancy White Potatoes, per peck 37c Strictly Fresh Eggs, per dozen 29c Best Cane Sugar, 10 lbs for 59c Pet and Borden's Milk, tall cans 9c Eagle Brand Milk, per can 20c A. & P. Milk, tall cans, 3 for 25c Shredded Wheat, 2 for 25c Easter Eggs, 24 eggs for 25c The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 29 S. MAIN ST.