

All riveted joints shall have an efficiency of at least 60 per cent.

Tanks of greater capacity than specified above shall be of material of sufficient thickness to safely hold the contents and proportionately heavier, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.

(d) Materials to be used in smaller tanks shall be as required in Table 2, Section 38, of this ordinance.

(e) All joints of such tanks shall be riveted and soldered, riveted and caulked, brazed, welded or approved process. Tanks must be tight and sufficiently strong to bear without injury the most severe strains to which they are liable to be subjected in transportation or use. Tanks shipped complete must be suitably reinforced to prevent injury to joints.

(f) All tanks shall be provided with a vent pipe terminating in a weather-proof hood containing a non-corroding screen. In case such vent pipe is not permanently opened a suitable safety relief must be provided. In all cases where, in order to provide a means for relieving pressure, manhole covers are not provided with bolts or clamps, the openings must be protected by a non-corroding wire mesh screen of not less than 20x20 meshes per square inch which may be removable but must be normally securely held in place.

(g) Outside surfaces of tanks shall be thoroughly protected against corrosion by a suitable rust-resisting paint.

Supports for Tanks

Section 69. All tanks shall be set upon a substantial foundation, and when elevated above the ground level, supports shall be of non-combustible material with the exception of gilded wooden cushions. All above ground tanks shall be thoroughly grounded electrically.

Means for Extinguishing Fires in Tanks

Section 70. Tanks and dikes shall be equipped with suitable means or devices, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety for extinguishing or retarding fire in such tanks or dikes.

Pumps

Section 71. All pumps used in connection with the supply and discharge of any tank constructed under the provisions of this chapter shall be located outside of the reservoir walls and at such a point that they will be accessible at all times, even if the oil in the tank or reservoir should be on fire.

CHAPTER VIII

Section 72. Individual Oil-Burning Equipments for Other Than Household Purposes—Capacity and Location of Tanks.

(a) Within the fire districts all tanks constructed under the provisions of this chapter shall be located underground with the top of such tanks not less than two feet below the surface of the ground and below the level of the lowest pipe in the building to be supplied. Such tanks may be permitted underneath a building if buried at least two feet below the lowest floor if such floor is of concrete not less than six inches thick. All tanks shall be set on a firm foundation and surrounded with soft earth or sand, well tamped into place. No air space shall be allowed immediately outside of such tanks. Any such tank may have a test well, provided such test well extends to near the bottom of the tank and the top end shall be hermetically sealed and locked except when necessarily open. When any such tank provided with a test well is located underneath a building, the test well shall extend at least 12 feet above source of supply. The limit of storage permitted shall depend upon the location of such tanks with respect to the building to be supplied and adjacent buildings, in accordance with the following table:

Table 3

Permissible aggregate capacity if lower than any portion of a building within radius specified:

Capacity	Radius
30,000 gallons.....	50 feet
20,000 gallons.....	30 feet
15,000 gallons.....	20 feet
11,500 gallons.....	10 feet
10,000 gallons.....	Less than 10 feet

(b) When located underneath a building, no tank shall exceed a capacity of 10,000 gallons and the basement floors of such building are to be provided with simple means of support independent of any tank or concrete casing of same.

(c) Outside of the fire limits above ground storage tanks may be permitted as specified in Table 1, Section 68, of this ordinance. Provided, that drainage away from combustible property in case of breakage of tanks shall be arranged for same or that dikes shall be built as provided for in Section 68 of this ordinance.

(d) When above ground tanks are used all piping must be so arranged that in case of breakage of such piping the oil will not be drained from the tanks. This requirement shall be understood as prohibiting the use of any gravity feed from storage tanks.

Material and Construction of Tanks

Section 73. All such tanks shall be constructed of iron or steel plate of a gauge depending upon the capacity as specified in the following tables:

Table 4

Underground Tanks Inside of the Fire Limit or Within 10 Feet of a Building When Outside Such Districts.

Capacity—Gals.	Minimum Thickness of Material
1 to 560.....	14 U. S. Std. Gauge
561 to 1,100.....	12 U. S. Std. Gauge
1,101 to 4,000.....	7 U. S. Std. Gauge
4,001 to 10,500.....	5 1/2 inch
10,501 to 20,000.....	5-16 inch
20,001 to 30,000.....	5/8 inch

Table 5

Underground Tanks Outside of the Fire Limits, Provided the Tanks Are 10 Feet or More from a Building.

Capacity—Gals.	Minimum Thickness of Material
1 to 30.....	18 U. S. Std. Gauge
31 to 350.....	16 U. S. Std. Gauge
351 to 1,100.....	7 U. S. Std. Gauge
1,101 to 4,000.....	5 1/2 inch
4,001 to 10,500.....	5-16 inch
10,501 to 20,000.....	5-16 inch
20,001 to 30,000.....	5/8 inch

Tanks of greater capacity than 30,000 gallons must be made of proportionately heavier material, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of

Public Health and Safety.

(b) All joints of such tanks shall be riveted and soldered, riveted and caulked, welded or brazed together or made by some equally satisfactory approved process. Tanks must be tight and sufficiently strong to bear without injury the most severe strains to which they are likely to be subjected in practice. The shells of tanks shall be properly reinforced where connections are made, and all connections shall be as far as practicable be made through the upper side of tanks above the oil level.

(c) All such tanks shall be thoroughly coated on the outside with tar, asphaltum or other suitable rust-resisting material.

Fill and Vent Pipes

Section 74. (a) Each underground storage tank having a capacity of over 1,000 gallons shall be provided with a vent pipe at least 1 inch in diameter extending from the top of the tank to a point at least 12 feet above the level of the top of the highest tank or other reservoir from which the storage tank may be filled. The terminal of such vent pipe shall be provided with a hood or goose-neck protected by a non-corroding screen and tested by a non-corroding wire mesh screen of not less than 20x20 meshes per square inch which may be removable but must be normally securely held in place.

(b) Tanks having a capacity of less than 1,000 gallons may be provided with combined fill and vent pipes, if the same are so arranged that the fill pipe cannot be opened without opening the vent pipe, and such pipes terminate in a metal box or casting provided with a lock.

(c) Fill pipes for tanks which are installed with permanently open vent pipes shall be provided with metal covers or boxes which are to be kept locked except during filling operations.

(d) Fill and vent pipes for tanks located under buildings shall be so constructed that they will run underneath the concrete floor to the outside of the building.

Filters

Section 75. Suitable approved filters or strainers for the oil stored or used in any such tanks shall be installed and the same shall, wherever practicable, be located in the supply line before reaching the pump. Filters shall be arranged so as to be readily accessible for cleaning.

Feed Pumps

Section 76. (a) All feed pumps used for any installation under the provisions of this chapter must be of approved design, secure against leaks. Any stuffing box in connection therewith, if used, shall be provided with a removable cupped gland designed to compress the packing against the shaft and arranged so as to facilitate removal. Packing affected by the oil must not be used.

(b) Such feed pumps shall be arranged so that dangerous pressures will not be obtained in any part of the system, and such feed pumps shall be interconnected with the pressure air supply to the burners in order to prevent flooding.

Gauge Glasses and Pet Cocks

Section 77. Glass gauges, the breakage of which would allow the escape of oil, are hereby prohibited. Pet cocks shall not be used on oil carrying parts of the system.

Receivers or Accumulators

Section 78. (a) Whenever receivers or accumulators are used, they shall be designed so as to secure a factor of safety of not less than 4 and must be subjected to a pressure test of not less than twice the working pressure.

(b) The capacity of oil chamber must not exceed ten gallons.

(c) Such receivers or accumulators shall be equipped with pressure gauge.

(d) They shall also be provided with an automatic relief valve set to operate at a safe pressure and connected by an overflow pipe to the supply tank, and so arranged that the oil will automatically drain back to the supply tank immediately on closing down the pump.

Auxiliary Tanks

Section 79. (a) Whenever auxiliary tanks are used, their capacity shall not exceed ten gallons.

(b) They shall be of substantial construction, equipped with an overflow and so arranged that the oil will automatically drain back to the supply tank on shutting down the pump, thereby leaving not over one gallon where necessary for priming, etc.

(c) If such auxiliary tanks are vented, the opening shall be at the top and such opening may be connected with the outside vent pipe from the storage tank above the level of the source of supply.

Piping

Section 80. (a) Standard fuel iron wrought iron, steel or brass pipe with substantial fittings shall be used and shall be carefully protected against injury. Piping under pressure must be designed to secure a factor of safety of not less than 6, and after installation the same must be tested to a pressure not less than twice the working pressure.

(b) All piping shall be run as directly as possible, and laid so that the pipes are pitched toward the supply tanks without traps.

(c) Overflow and return pipes shall be at least one size larger than the supply pipes, and no pipe shall be less than one-half inch in diameter.

(d) All connections shall be perfectly tight with well-fitted joints. Unions, if used, shall be of approved type, having at least one face of the joint made of brass and having conically faced seats obviating the use of packing or gaskets.

(e) Pipes leading to the surface of the ground shall be cased or jacketed wherever necessary to prevent loosening or breakage, and proper allowance shall be made for expansion and contraction, jarring and vibration.

(f) Connections to outside tanks shall be laid below the frost line and shall not be located near or placed in the same trench with other piping.

(g) Openings for pipes through outside walls shall be securely cemented and made oil tight.

Valves, Etc.

Section 81. (a) Readily accessible shut-off valves shall be provided in the supply line as near to the tank as practicable, and additional shut-offs shall be installed in the main line on the side of the building and at each oil consuming device.

(b) Controlling valves in which oil under pressure is in contact with the stem shall be provided with stuffing boxes of liberal size containing removable cupped glands designed to compress the packing against the valve stem and arranged so as to facilitate removal. Packing affected by the oil must not be used.

(c) Approved shut-offs for the oil supply in case of breakage of pipes or excessive leaking in the building shall be installed.

Section 82. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety to enforce all the provisions of this ordinance, and he shall have full power to pass upon any questions arising under the provisions of this ordinance, subject to the conditions, modifications and limitations contained therein.

Section 83. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 84. (PENALTY) Any person, firm or corporation that violates, neglects or refuses to comply with, or resists the enforcement of, any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each offense, and every such person or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day on which such violation, neglect or refusal shall continue.

Section 85. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

SAMUEL M. HASTINGS,
Mayor.

Attest: **ALAN D. FLINN,**
Actg. City Clerk.

Passed October 1, A. D. 1915.
Approved October 2, A. D. 1915.
Published October 7, A. D. 1915.

NOTICE OF AWARDED CONTRACT

Board of Local Improvements of the City of Highland Park.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the bids for the furnishing of all labor, tools and materials necessary for the construction of an eight-inch main sanitary sewer, together with manholes and house junctions to be constructed and laid in, along and under Judson avenue, beginning at a point in the center line of said Judson avenue, ten feet north of its intersection with the northerly line of Avast street, produced westerly, thence northerly on said center line seventy feet, and one-fourth degree east eighty-two feet to and connecting into a manhole in the present sewer in said lot 3, block 87, were opened on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1915, and Charles McNeill being the lowest responsible bidder the contract was awarded to said Charles McNeill on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1915.

Said bid for the work as a whole is as follows:

350 Lin. Ft. 8-inch vitrified sewer pipe, including "Y" branches, laid in place and backfilled, complete @ 50c.....	\$175.00
Two Manholes, complete with cast iron tops, @ \$26.00.....	52.00
Total.....	\$227.00

The owners of a majority of the frontage of the lots and lands upon which Judson avenue, in the city of Highland Park, wherein said work is to be done, may, within ten days of the date hereof, elect to take said work and enter into a written contract to do said work at ten per centum less than the price at which the same has been awarded.

H. H. HITCHCOCK,
President Pro-Tem.,
FRITZ BAHR,
WARD W. WILLITS,

Board of Local Improvements of the City of Highland Park.
Dated at Highland Park this 5th day of October, A. D. 1915.

NOTICE OF AWARDED CONTRACT

Board of Local Improvements of the City of Highland Park.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the bids for the furnishing of all labor, tools and materials necessary for the construction of an eight-inch main sanitary sewer with manholes, flushing connection, and house junctions to be constructed and laid in, along and under Oak street, beginning at the manhole of the present sewer, located in the intersection of said Oak street and Broadway, running from thence southerly on a line twenty-one (21) feet from and parallel with the west line of Oak street a distance of three hundred and forty (340) feet, at which point there shall be a manhole, and at which point the sewer shall terminate, were opened on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1915, and Charles McNeill being the lowest responsible bidder the contract was awarded to said Charles McNeill on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1915.

Said bid for the work as a whole is as follows:

340 Lin. Ft. 8-inch vitrified sewer pipe laid with eight 6-inch "Y" branch connections, @ 50c.....	\$170.00
One Manhole with cast iron top and cover, @ \$26.00.....	26.00
Total.....	\$196.00

The owners of a majority of the frontage of the lots and lands upon which Oak street, in the city of Highland Park, wherein said work is to be done, may, within ten days of the date hereof, elect to take said work and enter into a written contract to do said work at ten per centum less than the price at which the same has been awarded.

HOWARD H. HITCHCOCK,
President Pro-Tem.,
FRITZ BAHR,
WARD W. WILLITS,

Board of Local Improvements of the City of Highland Park.
Dated at Highland Park this 5th day of October, A. D. 1915.

SYNOPSIS OF LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

GIVEN BY DR. F. J. FLUNO, C. S. D.

Friday Evening, Oct 1 in the Church Edifice. Speaker introduced by First Reader, Robert P. Walker.

Introductory Remarks by Robert P. Walker

Friends: So long as there is any doubt in our minds about God and His creation, the question will arise "What is Truth?"

Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science text book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration—by healing both disease and sin; and this demonstration shows that Christian healing confers the most health and makes the best men." (Preface, Pg. VIII).

Students of Christian Science find that as they follow Mrs. Eddy's instructions in living and doing according to divine Principle as given in the Christian Science text book that they do overcome physical disease and sin, also that they bring out a more harmonious condition in the home and in business, thereby demonstrating that it is God, infinite Truth, that corrects and heals all discordant or erroneous conditions.

It is not the desire of Christian Scientists to try to force their beliefs on others, as such an attempt would prove fruitless; but having received so many blessings themselves they will rejoice in that day when "we all come in the unity of the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." (Ephesians 4:13).

No doubt many of you have problems to meet and want to know what Christian Science has to offer; with this in view this church tenders you a cordial welcome to listen to a lecture on Christian Science, by a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., one who comes well qualified to address you.

I take pleasure in introducing Dr. Francis J. Fluno, C.S.D., of Oakland, California.

Mr. Fluno's Address

The claims of Christian Science on the modern world, are the claims of Christian Science on the prehistoric age, the ancient age, the mediæval age, the present age and the ages to come.

It makes no new claims on the modern world; its claims are only new to the limited sense, the finite vision and the materially-beclouded perception.

The average man, until awakened by science, is mainly in his swaddling clothes, whose horizon is marked by the age in which he lives; or, more limited in his life and living, sees only to the boundaries of his own few years; or, still more limited, sees life only in his own immediate business, church or creed.

If anything new comes to him, he is apt to deem it some insane or foolish inconsistency, some infringement upon the Scriptures, or some new attempt of the evil one to win him from his god.

Christian Science is not a discovery of a new Truth, but a new discovery of an old Truth.

It is as new as the infant thought, and as old as the Ancient Days. It was, before Jesus was born in Bethlehem.

Before Abraham was, was Christian Science; yea—

Before the infant earth was cradled in the sun,

The Science of Being spoke, from her eternal throne.

'Twill ever be new,
'Twill ever be old;
'Twill ever be telling,
'Twill never be told.

If one shall say: My religion is THE religion, because it is the oldest religion on earth, and my church is THE church, because it is the First Church Militant—then must Science say—MY religion is THE Religion, because it is Religion itself; and is therefore the religion of heaven and earth; and is as old as Being or existence is; and MY Church is THE Church, because it is the Church Triumphant; the Church of the ever-living God, and co-existent man.

Christian Science is the law of divine Principle; and is therefore the Science of Sciences; the Religion of Religions and the Church of all Churches.

It is not the gleanings from every other religion; it includes and comprehends the whole of Being; hence, every other religion will be found to be gleanings from Divine Science; and must eventually gravitate back to the one scientific fact, of a perfect God and a perfect creation, as the basis of every conclusion.

What primarily was true, will always be true, is all that is true, or ever will be true.

Christian Science makes no unreasonable claims upon the modern world; its claims are based upon the Spirit of Love, and reflected in health, kindness, charity and good will to all.

It comes as it came to the Shepherds of old, heralding "On earth peace, good will to man."

It comes as it came to Jesus the Christ not to rob or to plunder, but "That ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly."

It takes nothing from the world, but gives all to the world. In the place of war we find peace; and universal peace is raised to the dawn of that glad day "When all shall dwell together, one shepherd and one fold."

Instead of quarrels and dissensions, we find friendship and kindness; and the standard of friendship and brotherly love is raised to "His kingdom on earth, as it is in heaven."

Instead of divorce and separation, we find oneness and union. Happy homes and peaceful, are raised to a higher standard of union and a more perfect bond of love.

The sick are raised to health, and the healthy are raised to a standard of health far beyond their present conception.

The blind are restored to sight, and the seeing see better and clearer, and grow into a more permanent type of seeing.

The deaf are restored to hearing, and the hearing hear better, and find a more improved kind of hearing.

The lame are made to walk, and those who walk, move with more firmness, a more elastic step; and have a more perfect reliance upon their ability to walk; for they learn to walk in wisdom's ways.

Christian Science not only heals mortals of sickness, but it corrects the world of such a thing as sickness. It not only heals individuals of sin and iniquity, but it corrects the world of such a thing as sin and iniquity.

Christian Science takes the world where it finds it, and raises the lower to the higher; and the higher still higher.

It raises the unreliable to reliability, and the reliable and trustworthy to a state of reliance and trustworthiness that is born of principle and permanency.

When the unsuccessful business man, on the verge of bankruptcy and failure, finds Christian Science, he finds himself unconsciously, as it were, demonstrating business and success; and when Christian Science in its purity and simplicity comes to the well-established and successful business man, it raises him to where he sees a standard of business and success as eternal law, that can no more fail than the eternal God can fail.

From this it follows that failure only is lost; and this is lost and swallowed up of success, as darkness is swallowed up of light; hence nothing is lost, and everything is gained.

Christian Science lifts the mentally unbalanced and insane to sanity and mental balance; and the well-balanced and sane it lifts to a standard of sanity and equilibrium that can no more fail and be lost than God Himself could be lost; for God, in Christian Science is found to be Mind; i. e., the only true Mind.

And the so-called mortal or finite mind that can be lost is no more mind than darkness is light; and is no more a part of light, or wrong is a part of right.

"Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."

As the problem in mathematics is found after the solution to be not only perfect and correct, but is found also that it always was perfect and correct.

Likewise man in Christian Science is found after the solution of the problem, not only to be perfect like the Father, but it is found at the same time that he always was perfect; that the errors of human belief never were true, any more than the errors of the mathematical problem were true.

There is nothing supernatural or far-fetched in the science of our own being. It is not hypothetical or speculative; it is the religion that reveals the scientific and natural relation between God and man, between Principle and its expression, between Cause and effect.

Christian Science, unlike every other religion, admits of no error, either in promise or conclusion. God and His creation always were perfect, are now and forever will be.

Christian Science comes to this material age and throws the X-ray of spiritual and scientific understanding upon all material things, and reveals them to be merely mortal thoughts, that have no more existence or reality than the horizon that is seen over the mountain yonder.

And with the elimination of all these things, necessarily vanishes all their concomitants, sickness, disease and sin, mortality and death; and everything that in any way limits or seems to limit everlasting life, or is

opposed to God and His perfect spiritual creation.

Christian Science is not essentially iconoclasm. It does not break images, tear down altars or break up churches, clans and societies. Neither does it use the old as a foundation upon which to construct the new. But it educates out of the old into the new; out of the lower into the higher; out of the false into the true.

The Science of Truth, like the garment of Christ, is a seamless robe, woven throughout from top to bottom; complete in itself; nothing can be added to it, and nothing taken from it; and nothing can be true that is not included in it.

It does all for mankind, because it is all, and includes all; in it mankind and the world will find all his needs supplied, and all his real desires fulfilled.

But the laws of God are not the laws of mortal mind or of matter. The so-called laws of health are no more the laws of God than the law of evil is the law of good, or the law of wrong is the law of right.

The so-called laws of health that civilization makes and breaks, and yet builds upon, are as changeable and unreliable as the wind that blows; and are all built on the shifting sands of physical observation, conjecture, doubt and fear; having no principle or foundation in fact.

The divine law of health which is the law of Life, that is the law of God, is as changeless, immutable, pure and perfect as the eternal God himself.

Christian Science shows that the error of the ages is, in having two powers, one of good, and the other of evil; and this belief beclouds the eye of reason, shuts out the true sense of being, and robs man of his God-given inheritance.

This belief, in belief, makes man mortal instead of spiritual; makes man subordinate to every beast of the field, every fowl of the air and every plant that springs out of the earth; makes man a slave instead of a master.

When man begins to see himself as a child of God, a child of Spirit rather than a child of the dust,—then he begins to take possession of himself in the name of Almighty God, and to claim his birthright of health, happiness, harmony and immortality.

He then begins to take dominion over the beast of the field, and other the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and over every thing that creepeth upon the earth.

But this dominion is not expressed in the power of might, of physical strength and mortal cruelty, but in the power of love, kindness, gentleness and helpfulness to all that is below him.

Christian Science, ever loving, ever gentle and ever kind, will never take away one single thing that you hold dear, without returning more than it took away, and that which you love better.

While it repudiates, and destroys altogether that heavenly place, that is not a place, but is only a mortal belief, yet it gives you a heaven, a heaven that is near at hand; it is the reigning and ruling of Divine Science, the government of the laws of God—God, where wrong is never known.

That heaven is here and now; in it no sickness or sorrow, pain or death, matter or mortality can be found.

To enter if you must see through the veil of the false mortal or material sense testimony, into the spiritual unfoldment of divine being, in the understanding of God, and the Christ, His truly and only begotten Son, our Redeemer. It is waiting for every one, and sooner or later every one must enter its sacred precincts, and none can stay away.

Heaven, as a locality or place, is as much a deception as the opposite place called hell; and is even more deceiving because it is more luring and enticing.

That heavenly place is purely of mortal origin. It is the "Will-o'-the-wisp" that is constantly luring the children of men away from the heaven that is found within, which is all the heaven there is, and where alone it is found.

How could heaven be a locality or place, with boundary lines or limits, when God, whose very presence makes heaven, is the omnipresent One, the everywhere present Spirit of Life, Truth and Love?

The so-called finite world, the world of finite sense, of mortality and matter, is made up of propositions based entirely upon the evidence of the senses, all of which Christian Science, going beyond the evidence of the senses, beyond belief, faith, and even prophecy itself, clears away, and leaves the field to wisdom, understanding, intelligence and God.

The so-called devil, which is merely an allegorical personification, neither IS nor has power. And the so-called hell or abode of Satan is shown to be as false as the abodes of the gods of ancient mythology; and are long will be talked of and thought of, as an old exploded theological idea that

(Continued on page 8)

Estima
Lamps
House
Motor

Robe
High
134 2nd.