



The Coming of a GREAT ENGINE

It Makes High Power Out of Low Grade Gas

Men who drive cars are face to face with a condition that becomes more and more serious each day.

That condition is the constantly declining grade of gasoline.

Nearly every engineer has said goodby forever to high-grade gas.

For the moment, and possibly for all time, multi-cylinders, counter balanced crankshafts, and little tricks with valves give way in engineers' discussions to the "gas problem".

Every alert engineer is bending his utmost to make "one drop of gas now do the work of two".

Just as great situations produce great men, so out of this condition has come a great engine.

It is a Chalmers.

It makes high power out of low grade gas.

Compared with other engines of the same size or thereabouts, it shows:

*More power More rapid acceleration
Greater economy Greater length of life
Greater smoothness*

And an amazing ability to start quickly on a cold day, and to "warm up" without delay.

The Chalmers engine is a simple one. That is one reason why it is so good.

In many engines of the moment the gas passes on its way from the carburetor to the cylinder through a tunnel, which runs all the way through the engine block.

Before the gas gets to the cylinder it is forced to turn many sharp angles and does not become completely mixed with the air.

This results in raw gas running into not only one but all the cylinders, particularly when the car is cold, and especially when running for the first five or ten miles.

In the case of the Chalmers engine this type of intake manifold has been completely eliminated.

A new manifold, termed "The Ramshorn," has been constructed of simple piping. It is on the exterior of the engine. It is a manifold of easy curves so that there are no sharp corners for the raw gas to lodge against and be pushed into the cylinders.

The next development was to give the gas the proper amount of heat after it came from the carburetor.

What is termed a "hot plate" is built in at the top of the throat of the carburetor so that the gas coming straight up from the carburetor hits the "hot plate", the dimensions of which have been worked out very scientifically, and then passes around the easy curves of the smooth manifold in a perfect state of mixture and at the proper temperature to each of the cylinders.

The case of this Chalmers engine has been proved.

1. On August 1 and 2, Joe Dawson drove a Chalmers equipped with this same engine 1,898 miles in 24 hours—faster and farther than anyone ever before had traveled on land, sea or air.

If there's a flaw in pattern, or part, a solid day of bitter, brutal speed will find it.

2. There are over 1,000 Chalmers containing this engine now in use. They check up past all expectations.

Therefore, the Maxwell Motor Company, which has leased The Chalmers Motor Company, has put its O. K. on this engine, and accordingly on the Chalmers car.

90 per cent of any automobile is the engine; and no car can be a bit better than its engine.

So you are safe in writing your check for a Chalmers.

Dalton E. Fraudus

President and General Manager
Chalmers Motor Car Company

TOURING CAR, 7-PASSENGER	\$1450	TOURING SEDAN	\$1850	TOWN CAR LANDAUET	\$3025
TOURING CAR, 5-PASSENGER	\$1365	CABRIOLET, 3-PASSENGER	\$1625	LIMOUSINE, 7-PASSENGER	\$2925
STANDARD ROADSTER	\$1365	TOWN CAR, 7-PASSENGER	\$2925	LIMOUSINE LANDAUET	\$3025

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

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HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

By the Students

Mr. John E. Coonen is now in charge of Physics Chemistry, and the training of the cadet corps at the high school. Mr. Coonen, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, comes to us after having been in charge of the Science work in the Green Bay, Wisconsin high school for several years. He was well and favorably known by the townspeople there, so that it was only with the greatest reluctance that his Principal and Board of Education permitted him to leave to come to this school. He had military training at the first R. O. T. C. at Fort Sheridan, and has been very highly recommended by his commanding officers for the position here, so that the Cadet Corps work is sure to flourish under his guidance.

Mr. Francis McFerran who has been in charge of the Cadet Corps up to this time has been called to the Aviation Corps with the commission of Lieutenant.

Mr. B. H. Ball, who had charge of the science work until recently is at present in Washington, D. C., where he is doing experimental work with the gases to be used by the United States. Mr. Ball has passed the physical examination and is now listed as first Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps.

The entertainment last Friday night was so great a success that it is to be repeated next Friday night in Lake Forest, under the auspices of the Young Men's Club. Full details are not yet in, but it is thought that more than \$150.00 will be cleared off from last Friday night's performance.

Last spring vacation four members of the high school faculty took a most successful walking trip thru Wisconsin, stopping at wayside inns over night, then, with knapsacks packed, pushing on the next day into the unknown. With the memory of those carefree days still in mind, two of that party, Miss Chamberlain and Miss Munson, and a new member of the faculty, Miss Bisbee, took to the open road last Saturday morning. Carrying only knapsacks, they took the electric to Libertyville, quite undaunted by the snowstorm. From Libertyville they walked to Wauconda by way of Diamond Lake, spending the night at an inn in Wauconda. Cary, where the annual ski tournament is held, was the objective, so the tramp was resumed early Sunday morning. After enjoying a hearty dinner in Cary they returned home by train. Miss Chamberlain described the country with its billowy masses of clouds in the bluest of skies, the oak forests, running a gamut of color from bronze to pink, and the pale yellow straw stacks as looking like a fine old color print.

We said we would and we did. We beat Francis Parker at Lincoln Park last Saturday 23-0. The sloppy gridiron kept our fast backs from getting away properly and fumbles kept the score down to 23. We clearly outclassed Parker in every department of the grid sport, and but for the rain would have beaten them worse than we did. This coming Saturday we are due to bump the "Thornton Weaklings" at Thornton and are willing to risk money on the result being all in our favor. One week from the Thornton game we meet the New Trier bunch on our field.

HIGHLAND PARK CLUB

There will be no motion pictures this week. An illustrated lecture by Lee Nichols, of the Honorable Artillery Corps of London, England, will be given on Saturday. Mr. Nichols was for many months official photographer for his company and brings with him some very fine pictures.

Friday the ninth of November there will be a dance.

The entertainment committee wishes all members to make an effort to attend the Saturday entertainments also to bring at least one member of the Officers Training Camp with them.

These variety entertainments were especially arranged for the convenience of the Camp and the Directors are very anxious that full advantage be given the men to attend. The members trust that there will be a larger party next Saturday than there was last week. An added attraction is informal dancing after each performance.

RAVINIA SCHOOL

Miss Stone, the principal of the school is spending this week at Columbia, Mo., visiting Professor Merriman's school.

The children of the school enjoyed a Hallowe'en party last Friday afternoon. The eighth grade pupils acted as hosts and hostesses. Each grade exchanged favors which they had made. Various games were played for which prizes were awarded.

SHOULD KEEP ON ACHIEVING

Good Work Demands Continuous Improvement in Every Line of Human Activity.

The other day a famous author was telling me how he felt when his first story was accepted. He said that within a few minutes the thought flashed across his mind that he could not stop—but must go on. One good story must be followed by another and another—else his reputation would die and he would be humiliated. He said that the feeling was not exactly comfortable—that the prospect was in a way terrible. "Being successful," he said, "is not easy. The successful man advertises to the world that he can do certain things well—and he must go on making good or back off the map. It's a great sensation—a great experience—worth almost anything—but it isn't a snap."

It is the same way in business, says a writer in the American Magazine. The salesman who sets a high mark has to go right out and beat that mark or suffer by comparison with his own record. He can't sit down in a rocking chair and devote the rest of his life to receiving congratulations.

Have you ever sat in a restaurant and compared your job with that of a waiter? Try it some time. No matter what your work is, I am sure you will see the point if you watch the waiter and think how exactly his job typifies yours. Take, for example, my job—that of an editor. An editor's job is exactly like that of a waiter. He has to go and get something good and bring it in. And after he has brought it in he has to go right out and get something more and bring that in. The minute he sits down or stops to talk unnecessarily with the guests, he ceases to give as good service as before. Then the guests who praised him a moment ago begin to growl. And so, almost immediately, he has turned from a good servant into a poor one.

This fits any line of human activity. A continuous performance is what is wanted. Nothing else counts.

JUDICIAL SYSTEMS ARE OLD

Men Wrangled Over Rights and Wrongs From Time They Began to Live Together.

The concrete beginning of a systemized judiciary, writes Lewis M. Rosen in Case and Comment, are as old as the tribal relation. Men quarreled about rights and wrongs as soon as they began to live together as a community, and the chief of the tribe, or the "elders," judged between claimants.

Indeed, at the earliest beginnings of recorded history, we find in Egypt a judicial system, including a reviewing power and remarkably developed ideas of administrative justice. Judicial officers in their epitaphs rest their claim to immortality upon having judged impartially, never oppressing the weak and humble, and their merciful regard for the fatherless and the widow.

In the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon were embodied many of the essential principles of modern justice which were transmitted to European peoples through the conquests of Alexander and the Romans. These form the primal basis of the Roman civil law of our English ancestors, derived through the early tribes of northern Europe.

Even old Homer (60 B. C.) gives us a suggestive picture of the modern system of court trials, as the *Odyssey*: "What fine the Judge forsakes the noisy bar
To take repast, and stills the wordy war."

Good Wages Necessary.

Proper remuneration of labor and well-being of the individual must be recognized as elements of sound business management, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The age has passed when the yearly dividend paid to stockholders is accepted by the public as the sole cause for the existence of an industry. Neither are we justified in passing judgment on the quality of industrial administration, or on the practicability of any system of factory operation solely on the basis of whether such administration or system will insure a permanent or increasing degree of financial profit to the owner. We have to consider the human side of all industrial activity, not alone in its relation to the segregated community and the public at large.

Self-Confidence Wins.

Have you ever felt the chagrin of knowing that you have failed in an enterprise, whether this may have been a mere incident of business or an entire career, purely through lack of self-confidence?

Thousands of men have failed in just that way, writes Hugo Masters in Physical Culture.

Self-confidence is a factor in success of such importance that the man with moderate ability, but plenty of confidence, will succeed where the man of far greater ability, coupled with a lack of confidence, will fail. This has been proven probably a few billion times in the history of human affairs.

What Will the Harvest Be?

Few Americans are aware that they live in a country inclosed in a circle of mines and nets, writes Nikah; yet such is the case. Since the declaration of war the navy department has been sowing the waterways and harbors of the country with means of destruction. In harbors designed to catch submarines are the chief reliance, while in rivers the channels are minuted with mines.