

Lake County Fair

Libertyville, Illinois September 18, 19, 20, 21, '18

Great Speed Program More Premiums Than Ever

Greatest Fair in Northern Illinois

Free attractions of all kinds. Big Live Stock Exhibit. Flowers, Vegetables and Field Products. Poultry Show, Big Clean Midway, Vaudeville.

DANCING, MERRY-GO-ROUND, ETC.
Great Lakes Jackie Band

SATURDAY, 21st, RED CROSS DAY

W. E. Miller, President

O. E. Churchill, Secretary

NON-ESSENTIAL CITIZENS



GREAT LAKES SAILORS HELP CONSERVE FOOD

Boys Well Fed, But "Doing Their Best" Toward Saving Wheat, Meat and Sugar—All Waste Utilized.

Three Meals Daily for Less Than Forty-one Cents—Beans Favorite Food.

"We are told to save food, but the army and navy have everything they want," is a more or less familiar complaint heard from occasional civilians when asked to save that extra slice of bread or lump of sugar for our boys in the service.

Disregarding the fact that these men who are fighting our battles are the men who we are conserving for, the complaining civilian goes even farther and declares that food saved through Food Administration regulations is carelessly wasted in army and navy camps.

In order to dispel any possible belief in this bit of German propaganda, the Division of Education of the Illinois Food Administration decided to send a representative on a personal visit to the largest navy camp in the world, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill.

Boys Well Fed.

Here is the result of the investigation, which included visits to the mess halls and interviews with the paymaster in charge of supplies, commissary stewards, and ship's cooks at the station. The boys are well fed, as robust boys who drill and work in the open should be, but not a scrap of food is wasted.

The general opinion among commissary stewards at the Great Lakes is that more food can be saved by allowing the men to express their choice in the quantity and kinds of food on the day's menu than could be possible were certain set amounts placed before each man regardless of his likes and dislikes or appetite.

Cafeteria Plan Preferred.

At Camp Boone, the incoming detention camp, whose cook, one "Packy Schwartz," is known to every man at the Great Lakes for the generous way in which he looks out for the welfare of his men, the cafeteria system is believed to be the best means of conserving food.

As the men line up for "chow" they file past a long counter in a single line, where they make known exactly what they want and are cautioned to take no more than they can eat. For example, if a man does not care for bread, he passes that up, but perhaps he has a special liking for beans, in which case he announces in the vernacular of the navy, "Heavy on the beans," and the man at the counter gives him an extra helping.

Beans Favorite Dish.

And speaking of beans, Packy Schwartz, who has fed United States sailors for 14 years, declares that despite the prevailing belief in the unpopularity of beans among the men in the service, he has found nevertheless that beans are the most popular dish in the navy. After beans, pigs find the greatest favor among the men, he declares.

"You won't find a scrap of food wasted here," he said as he led the way through the immaculate kitchens of his galley, stopping now and then to ask you to hazard a guess as to the number of sausages cooking in one of the huge copper kettles, and smiling at your look of amazement as he tells you the kettle contains 1,000 pounds of pork sausages all of which will be consumed by hungry "blue jackets" of this one particular camp at their evening meal.

"Yes, there are 220 gallons of cocoa cooking in this copper, and here there are 200 gallons of iced tea," he went on, "but not a bit of all this will be wasted, as the number of rations issued daily has all been carefully figured out, and provisions made for all possible left-overs."

When a quantity of left-over bread accumulates, for instance, the boys usually find themselves eating bread pudding, or breaded pork chops the next day.

No sugar bowls are in evidence in any of the 44 mess halls at the Great Lakes. Sugar and milk are both put into the tea and coffee before it reaches the men in order that there be no possible waste of these two articles.

Three Meals for 41 Cents. Because of the strict economy observed by all commissary stewards and cooks each man at the Great Lakes is given three well balanced meals a day at an average cost of not quite 41 cents a day.

The government allows \$10,895.71 daily for feeding 25,410 men at the Great Lakes, but of this a large proportion is saved each day. This saving from March to July of this year was all in bread and meat, the two commodities the civilian population has also been asked to conserve.

"We are using a trifle over the average amount of fresh vegetables and fruits and milk at present, as we have been ordered to save the canned goods for the men of the fleets who need it more than we do here on land," said one commissary steward when questioned as to what they were using.

Ten paymasters with the rank of Ensign have recently been sent to the Great Lakes from the east to attend a school for bakers and cooks where all phases of scientific cooking will be taught.

During January, February and March of this year 1,328,032.42 pounds of fresh meat were consumed in addition to 123,452.25 pounds of smoked meat. Besides this 9,006,780 fresh eggs were used.

As these amounts were divided up among 20,000 men, it is evident that any mother with a son at the Great Lakes need have no cause to worry for fear her boy will not be properly fed; but in spite of the fact that the total cost covering the feeding of all men connected with the station during the first three months of this year was \$861,156.411, the garbage ratio was but two and one-fourth pounds to each man, which included all refuse, even empty cans, etc.

Utilize Garbage.

A thoroughly efficient garbage disposal plan is in operation at the Great Lakes. All refuse is collected in 60-gallon cans and the cans themselves are loaded on trucks and shipped a short distance for hog feed. By this system of shipping the garbage in the original cans, the strictest sanitation is observed, as the garbage is never touched after it leaves the galleys.

The navy also has its own meat inspectors at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and all meat issued to the Great Lakes is passed upon by the government agent before it is put into the cans, and again on its arrival at the Station. A final inspection is also made before the meat is served to the men.

All kitchens and mess halls as well as barracks are inspected at least once weekly, at which time not the slightest detail escapes the inspecting officer, who runs white-gloved hands over shelves and pokes into all available cracks and crevices in a thoroughly industrious search for dirt.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station is clean, the boys are well fed, and each and every one of them is doing his share toward conservation of food, and utilization of waste. If civilians do as much as these enlisted boys of our navy are doing, Uncle Sam will have no cause to worry about food waste.

If you see a sugar bowl for public use in a public eating house, the proprietor is violating the Food Administration regulations. Report him to the Bureau of Investigation, 713 Conway Building, Chicago.

AUNT BESS' TRUNK

By HERMINE K. TRASK

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Mother!"
"Yes, Laura?"
"Well, you know, mother, Roy Benton is coming home for a few days before going 'over there.'"
"Is he? That is very nice, indeed," said Mrs. Nelson.
"Yes, it is."
Then, hesitatingly:
"I'm going to be a dancer."
"Do you suppose?"
"I don't know."
"I'm sure you know I would love to get you something, but—"
"But what?" impatiently from Laura.
"Why, there are the rent and the gas bill due Saturday," said her mother wearily, "and you know the funds are low. Perhaps you could find something suitable in the trunk Aunt Bess left you."

"Oh, that trunk!" snapped Laura angrily. "I wish Aunt Bess had never willed it to me." Then she left her mother and went to her room.

Laura's father had been a carpenter and had kept his wife and daughter in comfortable circumstances, but when Laura was fourteen years old he died of pneumonia after a short illness of four days. Mrs. Nelson was a clever seamstress, and by careful planning and strict economy had managed to support herself and Laura.

Among the many friends was Roy Benton, the only son of the village doctor.

In her room Laura cried resentfully until her eyes were red and swollen. Indeed, she did not wish to be seen by Roy at that moment. After she had calmed down she thought of how hard her mother had worked for her, and decided to take her advice and look through Aunt Bess' trunk.

There were many dresses which probably had been very fashionable in their day, but there was nothing that was suitable for evening wear. At the very bottom of the trunk, however, there was a white voile dress.

"It is pretty," murmured Laura to herself, "and I am going to try it on." About ten minutes later she ran into the sitting room, where her mother sat knitting on an olive-drab sweater. Her cheeks were aglow with excitement, and, dressed in the dress of the nineteenth century, she certainly looked like a picture.

"Laura Nelson!" gasped her mother. "Isn't it pretty, mother dear?"
"Yes, Laura, it is. That dress was always very dear to Aunt Bess." She had worn it the night before Robert Kingston, her soldier sweetheart, went off to join the boys in blue in 1861. She was to have married him but he fell at Gettysburg. That is why she never married.

"Oh, mother," said Laura, "do you suppose it would have the same effect on—?"
"On Roy Benton?" queried her mother.

Laura blushed prettily, and said: "At any rate I am going to launder it. I may wear it to the dance, too."
Although the dress was pretty before it was laundered, it was much prettier afterward, and Laura made up her mind to wear it, just to see what the crowd would say!

Thursday night.
Laura went to the dance hall alone; and a little later than the other girls, for she wanted to see what the general impression of her old-fashioned dress on all who were there would be.

She removed her wraps in the dressing room, brushed her pretty curls back from her forehead, threw a pale pink scarf over her shoulders, arranged her flowers in her belt, and went into the dance hall.

The boys and girls were all talking at once, asking this, that, and the other of Roy Benton, but never waiting for a reply.

As soon as Laura made her appearance, the hubbub ceased. All eyes were upon her, filled with admiration and surprise.

Roy broke the silence by walking up to Laura, slipping her hand through his arm, and turning to his friends said: "Friends, meet Miss 1861." They all broke into a laugh, and as the orchestra began to play at that moment, Laura and Roy had the first dance together. Not only the first, but many after, including the last waltz, after which they strolled to her home under the light of the pale moon.

"Excuse me for asking, Laurie," said Roy, using the old name he had called her in days gone by, "but where did you get that dress?"
"Laura told him about the trunk Aunt Bess had left her, and then asked: 'Why?'"

"Why I don't know. You look so different from the rest of the girls. Sweeter somehow. Oh, Laurie, I've got five days more. Will you—? Couldn't we—? Oh, hang it all, I love you. Will you marry me before I go away?"
Before Laura went to bed that night she had a little chat with a picture of Aunt Bess. If you had been near, you would have heard her say: "I'm sorry for what I said about your trunk that other day. I am really glad you left it to me, instead of sorry. And dear Aunt Bess, I am sorry too that your sweetheart was killed. I must go to bed now, or mother will call me a sleepy-head and tell me my eyes look like two holes burned in a blanket. Good night, Aunt Bess, and thank you for the trunk."

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ADDITION TO CHICAGO HARDWARE FOUNDRY CO.

New Building Needed by Increased Demands of Production. Work Is Being Rushed

The Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. at North Chicago, which is headed by Mr. E. P. Sedgwick, are again increasing their already large plant by the addition of a building 60x140 feet. One half of this addition is to be two stories high—the other half will be one story in height.

The new building stands directly north of the company's fine office building and will be used as a core-house, and only women will be employed there. No pains are being spared to make the building modern and sanitary in every respect. It is planned to make it light and airy so that working conditions will be first class in every respect.

The heads of the hardware foundry, realize, as do the heads of other plants in Waukegan and North Chicago, that they must depend much on female labor, and for that reason desire to offer the best possible inducements in working conditions.

The addition to the plant will enable the hardware foundry to increase its output to a marked extent. The turning out of war contracts has taxed the present quarters of the concern and the addition was felt to be absolutely necessary.

A fact which shows the extent of the increase in output which will be possible with the new addition is seen from the fact, a force of fifty women will be put to work immediately when the building is opened and more will be added from time to time. This will make the plant one of the largest employers of female labor in the local factory zone.

One of the curiosities in a 1900 museum will be a loaf of white bread.

A dog can't teach some folks anything about growling.

Running for Congress requires a large amount of wind.

Men who take themselves seriously are unconsciously playing a joke on themselves.

Already the shadow of the coal bin is falling on us.

BANK SAVINGS SAFE UNLESS GERMANY WINS

There seems to have been a very insidious propaganda carried on, to the effect that savings bank deposits are to be confiscated. It is difficult to believe that any person in America would credit such a report for an instant. Secretary McAdoo says that the absurdity of these statements is manifest, but in order to allay the fears of a few who might be alarmed by such reports, he repeats officially that these rumors are wholly baseless.

There is but one thing that will in the least put in danger of confiscation the savings of the American people, whether deposited in savings banks, or other banks, or in Liberty Bonds or any other investments, and that one thing is a German victory. It is not the American Government that our people should fear, but the German Government, and with the American soldiers fighting as they are in France and the American people supporting their Government as they are in America, the American people, their liberty, their rights, and their savings are safe.

The United States instead of confiscating or endangering the savings and other property of its people is defending them and theirs with all the irresistible might of this invincible Republic.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF HIGHLAND PARK STATE BANK

located at Highland Park, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the third day of September, 1918, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and discounts	\$112,491.92
2. Overdrafts	259.39
3. Investments	84,312.50
4. Banking House	30,000.00
5. Furniture and Fixtures	1,334.00
6. Real Estate	4,308.56
7. Banking House	4,308.56
8. Cash and due from Banks	117,556.74
9. Other resources	25,563.41
Total Resources	\$594,123.03
LIABILITIES	
1. Capital Stock Paid in	\$ 60,000.00
2. Surplus Fund	30,000.00
3. Undivided profits (net)	6,775.26
4. Deposits	328,866.75
5. Reserved for Taxes and Interest	3,279.93
6. Contingent Fund	8,000.00
7. Bills Payable and Redemptions	26,000.00
Total Liabilities	\$594,123.03

I, C. F. Grant, Cashier of the Highland Park State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. F. GRANT, Cashier,
State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1918.
Thomas M. Dooley,
Notary Public.

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