



"The Bank of Personal Service"

You'll Never Miss the Money that you put in your Christmas Savings Club

Small Amounts deposited weekly will give you a nice little sum to spend (or save) next Christmas. Payments may be made as follows:

- 1 cent increasing each week will pay you \$12.75
- 1 cent decreasing each week will pay you \$12.75
- 5 cents increasing each week will pay you \$63.75
- 5 cents decreasing each week will pay you \$63.75
- 25 cents deposited each week will mean \$12.50
- 50 cents deposited each week will mean \$25.00
- One Dollar deposited each week will mean \$50.00

Join OUR Christmas Savings Club THIS YEAR and reap your reward NEXT

3 per cent interest added to above amounts

Highland Park Trust and Savings Bank

Resources Over a Half a Million Dollars

The Road of Service

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE AND MILWAUKEE R.R.

NOW OPEN

New Passenger Station of the NORTH SHORE LINE

209 South Wabash Ave.
Third Door South of Adams Street

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES

- Bridge Connections with Elevated Platform
- Covered Passageway to Trains
- Telephone Service
- Rest Room for Ladies
- Smoking Room for Men
- Central Ticket Office
- Restaurant

Special Information to Shoppers

Arrangements have been made with the *Leading Department Stores*, so that packages will be delivered to our check room, and may be secured by the patron on presentation of department store check. North Shore trains stop at all department stores. No Street Cars or Taxi needed.

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE R.R.



PROVED CURVATURE OF EARTH

Scientist Settled Disputed Question, But Loser Proved Himself to Be "Poor Sport."

It will scarcely be believed that the question of the shape of the earth could ever have disturbed the peaceful atmosphere of the law courts. Yet in 1879 the question, indirectly, indeed did come before three learned judges, and the case excited a deal of interest and amazement. The circumstances were as follows: The plaintiff, one Hampden, entertained the opinion that the world was not round, and issued an advertisement in a paper challenging philosophers, divines and scientific professors to prove contrary from Scripture, reason or fact. He deposited \$2,500 in a bank, to be forfeited to anyone who could prove to the satisfaction of any intelligent referee that there was such a thing as a convex railway, canal or lake.

The challenge was taken up by no less a person than the late Prof. Alfred Russell Wallace, who proved to the satisfaction of the referee the curvature to and fro of the Berford level canal between Whitney bridge and Welsh's dam (six miles) to the extent of five feet, more or less, and the \$2,500 was paid over to him.

But he did not keep it. The plaintiff apparently began to see that he was making a fool of himself, and brought an action and recovered back his deposit on the ground that the whole affair was a wager, and therefore illegal.—Springfield Republican.

LURE TO THE ADVENTUROUS

Through All the Ages Man Has Dared Every Danger in the Search for Beautiful Things.

Now, a thing of beauty that is rare and difficult to obtain seems ever to have exercised an irresistible lure to adventurous man. To possess it he will suffer the hardships of the highest mountain climb, or risk the almost certain dangers of disease in tropic zones. He will dare death at the hands of savage enemies and pursue his quest far into the regions of unknown wilds.

Into the depths of shark-infested seas he dives with the hope of securing a lustrous pearl. Then to the top-most Alpine peak he climbs for a rare specimen of the edelweiss. A glittering jewel in an idol's head may tempt him to invade the sacred precincts of an Indian temple, or a beautiful flower lure him far into the primeval forests of Brazil, Colombia or Peru.

To this spirit the civilized world owes not only its greatest geographic discoveries and important additions to scientific knowledge, but to it is also due the discovery of many of nature's choicest things of beauty, things whose practical value may be but slight, but whose appeal is to the artistic and esthetic sense.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Every-Day Fellowmen.

There are few prophets in the world. . . few heroes. I cannot afford to give all my reverence to such rarities; I want a great deal of those feelings for my every-day fellowmen, especially for the few in the foreground of the great multitude, whose faces I know, whose hands I touch, for whom I have to make way with kindly courtesy. . . I herewith discharge my conscience and declare that I have had quite enthusiastic movements of admiration toward gentlemen who spoke the worst English, who were occasionally fretful in their temper, and who had never moved in a higher sphere of influence than that of parish overseer; and that the way in which I have come to the conclusion that human nature is lovable—the way I have learnt something of its deep pathos, its sublime mysteries—has been by living a great deal among people more or less commonplace and vulgar, of whom you would perhaps hear nothing very surprising if you were to inquire about them in the neighborhoods where they dwell.—George Elliot.

Japanese Masks of Shame.

One of the most unusual features of a Japanese court to a stranger is the fact that each prisoner has his head covered by a wicker mask, more like an inverted waste-basket than anything else, the object of which is to prevent recognition of the prisoner, to permit him to hide his shame under the disguise and, very possibly, to prevent him from making a bolt for liberty.

The sight of a prisoner so arrayed is ghastly, the mask bringing up the suggestion of the hangman's cap.

Once in the prisoners' box, however, the masks are removed, while the prisoners sit with deeply bowed heads in an attitude of the utmost humility.—Boston Post.

Novel Stunt in Advertising.

They are not so slow in Russia as many of us imagine. An American relates that while in Moscow before the war he one day saw a crowd gathered around a little fellow who was bawling at the top of his lungs. Many asked him what the trouble was, but he kept on crying, and the crowd increased; then all of a sudden he stopped and said in a clear, loud voice: "I am lost. Will somebody please take me home to Ivan Tobinsky, the champion clothier of Moscow, who has a full supply of autumn overcoats, suits neckties, shirts, hats and umbrellas which he will sell cheaper than anyone else in the city."—Boston Transcript.

BETHEHEM

Cold was the earth and all the stars, But Mary Mother smiled Where in the manger of an inn Lay warm the Holy Child.

The ox was hoist upon that night Unto the King of all; He gave for incense meadowy breath, For shelter his rude stall.

Not all the cold of earth and man Can pierce the heaven mind, Where warm against her leaping heart A Mother clasps Her Child.

O miracle of utmost love, How God grew greater when He stooped to be a helpless babe Beside the hearts of men.

Long ages since—and still in joy, In loneliness and tears, We kneel unto a Little Boy Who smiles down through the years.—Wilbur Underwood in *Reddy's Mirror*.



MAKE SOME SAD HEART GLAD

Christmas the Time for Remembering Those Not as Fortunate as You Are.

Christmas is a sad time in some households, among the older members who miss familiar faces always associated with family gatherings—a list of missing ones which increases as the years go by. But if it is impossible to be happy one's self, it is always possible to make some one else rejoice—this is an easier task than some people imagine. So many are so foolish as to think that because they cannot give beautifully that it is not worth while to give at all. They forget that what seems very little to a person in comfortable circumstances may appear very large to those who have virtually nothing at all; while among friends a small gift, bearing some sign of thoughtfulness, is often more acceptable than a costly but ill-chosen present. This is an excellent time to go over the children's toys and select those which can be spared to go to some less fortunate little ones. Do not select only those which are too battered to be recognizable; such, of course, are not to be despised, but a little glue and a few stitches to freshen up a broken doll or torn book add much to the pleasure of a second-hand gift—for all children love fresh-looking things and it is, besides, scarcely generous to give away only such articles as would otherwise be thrown in the ashes.

WHERE SANTA WAS BORN

Russian Legend of Saint Klaus and How He Came to Be Known as the Children's Friend.

Very many years ago there lived in Russia a nobleman and his wife, who had a little son named Klaus. He was such a good boy that everyone used to call him Saint Klaus. In course of time his parents died and left him a large fortune, not the least part of which was three large bars of gold.

Saint Klaus one day happened to be passing a house, and overheard a father telling his daughters that he had lost all his money, and that he didn't even know how he was going to buy food for them. This worried Saint Klaus very much, and he wondered how he could help them. So that night he took one of the bars of gold and threw it through the window. The next night he threw the second bar, and crept quietly away, but on the third night when he was about to throw the third bar, the man who had lost all his money came out and caught him. He tried to thank Saint Klaus for his goodness to him and his daughters, but Saint Klaus told him to pay his thanks to God, whose servant he was.

And there, boys and girls, you have the story of Saint Klaus (or Santa Claus as we call him).

PRECIOUS MOMENTS WASTED.



Mrs. Stumm—They're not going to have the Christmas tree at the church tonight. Not till next Friday night, Jimmie!

Jimmie—Gosh! Will I have to wash me hands agin nex' week, too?

Christmas is the poker that rakes the dull ashes of the past and brings smoldering memories and resolves to light for the warmth of man throughout the year that follows. It is modern civilization's greatest involuntary stimulant.

Real Christmas Joy. For somehow, not only for Christmas, but all the long years through, The joy that you give to others is the joy that comes back to you.

DEVELOPEMENT IN THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

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electricity, and, in proportion with such knowledge, are able to earn from \$1,200 to \$3,000 per year. Incidentally, the technically trained electrician is today holding many industrial positions that in former years were open only to the qualified electrical engineer—positions such as power plant superintendent, chief electrician, supervisor of maintenance, of motor equipment, etc.

In the same manner, the most successful electrical engineer is his whole professional qualifications include a thorough knowledge of shop equipment and modern shop records as well as electrical theory.

Electrical Education.

The college course in Electrical Engineering in the early '90's, when these experts were first graduated, were scarcely more comprehensive than a scientific course in the present high school, so great has become the demand for technical ability.

Future of Electricity.

As to the future of electricity, little need be said. If the past 25 years of development are to be taken as a criterion of the progress to be expected during the next quarter of a century, then we may well join with the celebrated Edison when he asserted that: "We shall have \$50,000,000,000 of money in electrical service in 1925, and five times as many individuals will then be employed in electricity. Most of them in branches for which we have not yet even a name."

WHAT IS "ELECTROTECHNICS"?

What is electrotechnics? It is a new profession. It is a combination of the practical and the theoretical in electricity.

The electrotechnician knows enough of the theory of electricity to interpret the plans, ideas and designs of the electrical engineer. He knows enough of the practical to accomplish what the electrical engineer lays out.

He is a very useful member of the electrical world. Boys that have completed their grammar-school courses take up electrotechnics, study and work and do very nicely in it. In three years they can graduate as electrotechnicians.

If the young fellow has been to high school two years, and has seven units to his credit, he can get his diploma from the electrotechnician course in eighteen months.

Many of the larger concerns are placing their electricians under the supervision of electrotechnicians. Many plants employ electrotechnicians to superintend their equipment.

There is room for thousands of young men to study electrotechnics. The industries will easily absorb them.

NAVY ATHLETIC COURSE MODEL FOR COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 1)

closely associated with their men for the first ten years of their career, and they find that their men are intensely interested in all forms and manner of athletics. Officers are constantly interrogated concerning sports, training for same, rules, uniforms, records, and so on. There is no better method by which an officer can acquire a correct understanding of his men than by leading them in athletics. Young men in particular hold in great respect, officers of athletic attainments and knowledge. Leadership and efficiency are more readily obtained by an officer having these assets.

The regular examinations are based on the individual's height. Each of forty-five different muscles is tested. The standard pull for each muscle is based on the study of over 2,000 midshipmen.

The training is graded for the three years of the Annapolis course. For example, in swimming, the first year's requirements are to be able to swim for five minutes, using breast, side and back stroke. In the second year a speed of three minutes and thirty seconds is required for 120 yards, also diving and raising of an object from the bottom of the tank. In the third year a speed of 4 minutes and 30 seconds is required for 160 yards, using breast, side and back, and either trudgeon or crawl strokes for forty yards each, and also a demonstration of the proper way to rescue, carry and resuscitate a drowning man.

The Navy department has provided two schools for preparing enlisted men for the Naval Academy; one at Annapolis and one at San Francisco. This gives the boys in the regular Navy the same chance to prepare for the Academy that appointees from civil life enjoy at the private preparatory schools, at their own expense. The course is for three months. Congress provides one hundred appointments a year for the enlisted force. This will probably be increased, due to the high type of students already passed through the Naval Academy from the enlisted men. Detailed information on all Navy schools can be obtained by any young man interested in the Navy by writing to or calling at the Navy Recruiting Station, Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.