

THE PRINTING ART

Thoroughbred Composition

Modern type foundries are thoughtful students of consistent style. They sell their product in "socalled" type families, the various fonts of which follow precisely the same design, and vary only in size.

Many printers select type at random from different families. Their product is a mongrel, and looks like a dog with an airedale head, a bull pup body, and greyhound legs. Such work discredits any business that uses it.

Printers offend in this particular both because of inadequate equipment and lack of taste. They are unable to buy more than a single size of type at one time. When they stock up again instead of working for the completion of the family that needs additional sizes, they select something quite different that fits nothing in their office.

The artist may get his pictures exhibited in the galleries, but he need not expect to earn as much money as the other artist who lays a coat of paint on your house.

Among the people who show no enthusiasm for budget reform are the places that want river and harbor money to make their duck ponds navigable for ocean steamers.

The merchant who doesn't advertise need not bother to clean up his store, as not many people are likely to discover his disorderly condition.

It may not be possible to build enough houses for people to live in, but anyway the carpenters will have to put up enough garages so the joy riders can keep their pleasure cars well housed.

ELM PLACE SCHOOL

The Elm Place baseball team met defeat on Tuesday when they played Glencoe, the final score being 7 to 3.

Eberts, the Glencoe pitcher, outclassed Leuter by a large margin for pitching honors. The Elm Place errors helped in the victory for Glencoe, totalling 7. Palletti, Glencoe's third baseman, got three hits and three tallies.

LINCOLN SCHOOL

The graduating class is busy with rehearsals and scenery for their annual play. This year they have chosen Joseph Jefferson's arrangement of "Rip Van Winkle." The performance will be given Wednesday, June 9th, at eight o'clock at the Lincoln school. A small charge for admission will be made.

The schools of this district (108) will close Wednesday, June 16th. The Lincoln school graduation exercises are being planned for the evening of the 16th, and the annual field day for Tuesday, June 15th. It is hoped that will be able to go to Ravinia park for this big event.

Miss Carrie Edmondson and Miss Patten, both from the De Kalb State Normal school faculty visited our schools Tuesday afternoon.

The classes in French under Mile. Villere are giving an assembly program Thursday of this week. This gives every class a chance to see and hear what the other classes are doing in French.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Bible school will begin at 9:30 next Sunday morning.

The morning service will begin at 11:00.

At 4:30 there will be a Community Memorial service under the auspices of the Dumaresq Spencer Post of the American Legion in memory of those from this district who fell in the war. The Rev. Peter C. Wolcott, D. D., will speak.

Robert Aynsley will lead the Young People's Society. The topic is "The Proper Use of Money." The delegates to the Young People's conference at Waukegan last Saturday will report. The prayer meeting will be held next Wednesday night at 8:00.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Subject for next Sunday's Lesson Sermon, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism Denounced."

Services are held in this church every Sunday morning at 10:45. Sunday school meets immediately after the morning service, and is open to pupils up to the age of 20 years. The Wednesday evening meeting, which includes testimonials of Christian Science healing is at 8 o'clock.

You are cordially invited to make use of the reading room at 387 Central avenue, which is open every week day from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening.

YOUNG WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Saturday afternoon a group of the younger girls went hiking with Miss Swindell.

The folk dancing class will not meet next Monday afternoon as the community house will be closed that day.

Friday night, June 4th, the High School Girls' club will give three plays, "The Kleptomaniac," "Tickets, Please," and "The Lamentable Tragedy of Julius Caesar." They will be given at Bartlette's Theatre in Highland.

The fact that you could get out a yelling crowd to holler for the soldiers during the war, does not prove that anyone will attend a meeting now to discuss ways of getting them all to work at good jobs.

Highland Park, Ill., May 3rd, 1920 To The Stockholders of The Highland Park State Bank:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Highland Park State Bank, located at Highland Park, Ill., held on Thursday, April 9, 1920, at which meeting a quorum of the directors of said bank was present, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Highland Park State Bank is called for June 7th, 1920, at 4 p. m. at the office of the said Highland Park State Bank, for the purpose of considering the increase of the bank's capital stock from \$60,000 to \$100,000, in accordance with the provisions of an act concerning corporations with banking powers.

(Signed) Frank J. Baker (Signed) Burrige D. Butler (Signed) C. G. Alexander (Signed) John M. Tuttle (Signed) A. C. Morgan (Signed) Marshall E. Sampsell (Signed) J. M. Appel (12-13-14) Directors.

HOW EUROPE CAN ESCAPE

We Must Aid by Extending Credits, Says Davison.

GRAVE MENACE TO U. S. A.

European Ruin Would Involve America—Starvation and Disease Rampant.

Des Moines, Ia.—Speaking before the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross societies, said:

"As chairman of the convention of Red Cross societies, composed of representatives of 27 nations, that met recently in Geneva, I am custodian of authoritative reports recording appalling conditions among millions of people living in eastern Europe.

"One of the most terrible tragedies in the history of the human race is being enacted within the broad belt of territory lying between the Baltic and the Black and Adriatic seas.

"The area includes the new Baltic states—Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Montenegro, Albania and Serbia.

"The reports which come to us make it clear that in these war ravaged lands civilization has broken down. Disease, bereavement and suffering are present in practically every household, while food and clothing are insufficient to make life tolerable.

"Men, women and children are dying by thousands and over vast once civilized areas there are to be found neither medicinal appliances nor medical skill sufficient to cope with the devastating plagues.

"Wholesale starvation is threatened in Poland this summer unless she can procure food supplies in large quantities. There are now approximately 250,000 cases of typhus in Poland and in the area occupied by Polish troops.

"Worst Typhus Epidemic in History." "This is already one of the worst typhus epidemics in the world's history. In Galicia whole towns are crippled and business suspended. In some districts there is but one doctor to each 150,000 people.

"In the Ukraine, we were told, typhus and influenza have affected most of the population.

"A report from Vienna, dated February 12, said:

"There are rattles for three weeks. Death stalks through the streets of Vienna and takes unhindered toll."

"Budapest, according to our information, is one vast city of misery and suffering. The number of deaths is double that of births. Of the 100,000 children in the schools 100,000 are dependent on public charity. There are 150,000 workers idle.

"Typhus and smallpox have invaded the four countries, composing Czechoslovakia, and there is lack of medicines, soap and physicians.

"In Serbia typhus has broken out again and there are but 200 physicians to minister to the needs of that entire country.

"In Montenegro, where food is running short, there are but five physicians for a population of 450,000.

"Returning to the United States a few weeks ago with all these horrors ringing in my ears, I found myself once more in a land whose granaries were overflowing, where health and plenty abounded and where life and activity and eager enterprise were in the full flood.

"I asked myself: 'What if this plague and famine were here in the great territory between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, which roughly parallels the extent of our own people condemned to idleness by lack of raw material and whose fields had been devastated by invasion and rapine, were racked by starvation and pestilence, and if we had lifted up our voices and invoked the attention of our brothers in happier Europe to our own deep miseries and our cries had fallen on deaf ears, would we not in our despair exclaim against their heartlessness?'

Only Three Ways to Help Europe.

"There are only three ways by which the stricken lands can secure supplies from the outside world. One is by payment, one by credit, and the third is by exchange of commodities. If these peoples tried to buy materials and supplies in America at the present market value of their currency Austria would have to pay 40 times the original cost, Germany 13 times, Greece just double, Czechoslovakia 14 times, and Poland 50 times.

"It is clear, therefore, that they cannot give us gold for the things they must have, nor have they either products or securities to offer in return for credit. If only they could obtain raw material which these idle millions of theirs could convert into manufactured products they would have something to tender the world in return for its raw material, food and medicine.

"One-half the world may not eat while the other half starves. How long do you believe the plague of typhus that is taking a hideous death toll in Estonia and Poland and the Ukraine and eating along the fringes of Germany and Czechoslovakia will confine itself to these remote lands? "Only last Saturday our health commissioner of New York, Dr. Cope land, called for the other side just to

measure the danger and take precaution against such an invasion.

"This is one more threat, 'ig, more terrible is the menace of the world's ill will. We can afford to die, but to be despised forever as a greedy and pharisaical nation is a fate that we must not incur.

"The French government has many serious problems to solve, but the French peasant is working and the French artisan, while still sadly in need of raw materials and thrift. The most encouraging fact about France today is that her people are alive to the seriousness of France's problem, and they are going forward bravely to solve that problem.

"Italy, despite her great shortage of raw materials, is looking forward and not backward. Italy can be relied upon to do her part.

"England is meeting the problems of reconstruction just as those who knew her past should have expected her to meet them.

"Plan to Aid Central Europe. "It is not for me perhaps to give in detail a formula for solution of the world's life, but as I have been asked many times, 'What would you do? I am glad to give my own answer.

"Accordingly, I would ask: "1. That congress immediately pass a bill appropriating a sum not to exceed \$500,000,000 for the use of central and eastern Europe.

"2. That congress call upon the president to appoint a non-political commission of three Americans, distinguished for their character and executive ability and commanding the respect of the American people. Such a commission should include men of the type of General Pershing, Mr. Hoover or ex-Secretary Lane. I would insist that commission with complete power.

"3. Would have the commission instructed to proceed at once accompanied by proper personnel to survey conditions in central and eastern Europe and then act for the restoration of these countries under such conditions and upon such terms as the commission itself may decide to be practicable and effective. Among the conditions should be provided that there should be no local interference with the free and untrammeled exercise by the commission of its own prerogative of allocating materials. Government politics should be eliminated, unreasonable and prejudicial barriers between the various countries should be removed and such substantial guarantees as may be available should be exacted in order that the conditions imposed should be fulfilled.

"As to financial terms, I should be liberal. I would charge interest for the first three years, the next three years 0 per cent provision that such interest might be funded if the economic conditions of the country were not approaching normal, or if its exchange conditions were so adverse as to make payment daily burdensome. I should make the maturity of the obligation 15 years from its date and I should have no claim to its final payment.

"Immediately the plan was adopted I would have our government insist that other governments in a position to assist to participate in the underwriting.

"To set forth completely my opinion should add that in the final analysis the American people through their government should say to the commission:

"We want you to go and do this in such a manner; as after study, we think it should be done. This is an ordinary undertaking. The American people trust you to see that it is done right."

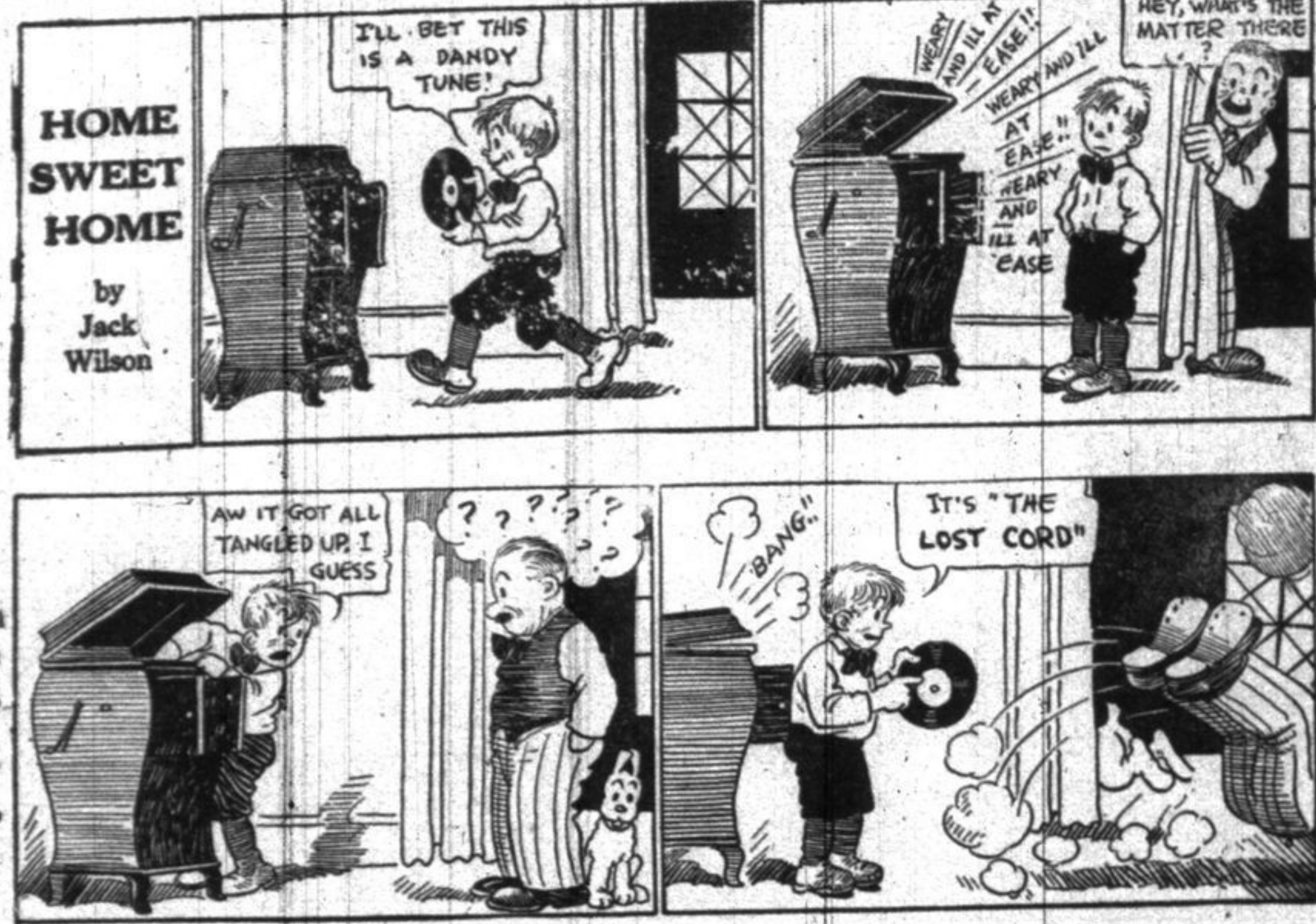
"I would also say to the commission: "The so much of this money as is needed. Personally I am confident that with the assistance and co-operation which would come from other parts of the world the sum of \$500,000,000 from the United States would be more than enough to start these countries on their way to self-support and the restoration of normal conditions.

"The whole plan, of course, involves many practical considerations, the most serious of which is that of obtaining the money, whether by issuing additional Liberty bonds, and increase in floating debt or by taxation. But I think we could properly say to the treasury department:

"We know how serious your financial problems are; we know the difficulties which are immediately confronting you; we know the importance of sanitation and we know that the government must economize and that individuals must economize; but we do know that the American government advanced \$10,000,000,000 to its allies to attain victory and peace. Certainly it is worth making the additional advance in order to realize the peace for which we have already struggled, for nothing is more certain than that until normal conditions are restored in Europe there is no peace.

"Above all things, I would say that whatever action is taken should be taken immediately. The crisis is so acute that the situation does not admit of delay except with the possibility of consequences one hardly dares contemplate.

"The situation that I have spread out here is far beyond the scope of individual charity. Only by the action of governments—our own and the others whose resources enable them to co-operate—can aid be given in sufficient volume. I am also confident that our action would be followed by the governments of Great Britain, of Holland, of the Scandinavian countries, of Spain and Japan, and that France and Belgium and Italy, notwithstanding all of their losses, would help to the best of their ability."



4 Minute Talks on QUALITY by L. D. ROBAR. The Fourth of a Series of Talks on the Question of Quality Bread Making. Let us get out our pencils and paper and do a little cost figuring. Picture in your mind the enormous purchasing power of the Federal System of Bakeries of America, Inc., with bakeries operating in 274 cities in the United States, some larger metropolitan centers having from one to ten bakeries. Consider the ingredients used in baking; such as flour, raisins, yeast, sugar, creamy milk, etc., and picture what it means to buy these products in gigantic quantities. The savings affected by the great purchasing power of the Federal System saves thousands and thousands of dollars in each individual item used in baking Federal products. All Federal stores reap the benefit of the great savings and this is the reason why our Federal units in Highland Park and Lake Forest are able to produce a quality loaf of Federal Home-Made Bread that no individual baker in town could offer at the same money, using the same high quality of ingredients we use. The proof is in the taste of Federal Home-Made Bread. I would like to have you come down to our bakery and let me explain fully some interesting features and figures about the Federal System of Bakeries, as well as show you how a quality loaf of bread is baked. Federal SYSTEM OF BAKERIES. HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. 19 South St. Johns Avenue.

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