



Good Friday April 14
ARE GOING TO BE ESPECIALLY GOOD

Hot from our ovens. Friday morning in time for breakfast. We shall also have them Thursday afternoon, April 13th. Phone us your order. Highland Park 190

Federal SYSTEM OF BAKERIES

19 South St. Johns Avenue



Knotted Cords Make Noisy Lines

The cloth-covered cord which connects your telephone instrument with the bell box and the cord running to the telephone receiver are each made up of a number of fine wires covered with light insulation. If these cords were not made in this way they would not be flexible. They are necessarily delicate and easily put out of order by misuse.

Subscribers are requested to avoid twisting and knotting the telephone cords as this wears through the insulation, breaks the fine wires and causes short circuits. The first effect is usually a scratching noise in the receiver and later the telephone is put out of service entirely.



ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Columbia Dry Batteries work better and last longer
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The world's most famous dry battery. Used when a group of individual cells is needed. Famous for Spring Clip Binding Posts at no extra charge.



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Columbia Dry Batteries are better for every purpose. More power and longer life at little cost. Used everywhere for doorbells, buzzers, heat regulators, alarms, etc., for gas engine and tractor ignition, and for quick starting ignition on non-self-starting Fords.

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Columbia Dry Batteries

LAUNDRY WORK A SAFE OCCUPATION

SAYS HEALTH BULLETIN

Tuberculosis Rate is Comparatively Low Among Laundry Workers. Other Disease Rates Low

According to data published by the United States public health service (bulletin 73) the rate of tuberculosis is about as low for laundry workers as for any other industry, and in the strikingly small number of cases of tuberculosis found among laundry workers investigation shows that the conditions and environment are not a factor in the causation of the disease. One would naturally imagine that listers and markers, handling soiled clothing, would be especially subject to infections. Yet when this question is investigated it is found that these workers are singularly free from infections.

The Massachusetts state board of health included this paragraph in a report on the sanitary conditions in factories and workshops: "The laundry business is not uncommonly regarded as one attended by more or less danger of contracting infective disease, because of handling of the bed linen and body linen of sick persons; but the returns secured in this investigation do not support this assumption. Those who are most exposed to possible infection are the markers, who are obliged to examine and mark, if necessary, each piece submitted; but, while this work is disagreeable, there is no positive evidence that it is dangerous."

In a list of twenty-nine listers and markers examined in one such investigation no tuberculous disease was found and, in fact, all of these workers with one exception, considered their occupation free from infectious diseases of all kinds. The one exception was a woman who had been at the laundry work only four months, the average time of the others being over eight years. But this one woman, in spite of her fears that the work endangered her health, had actually gained ten pounds in the four months she had been in the laundry!

Dr. C. V. Chapin, the health superintendent of Providence, finds that there is no excess of diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid fever among the laundry workers in that city, as compared with the general population. In Providence, as I have mentioned here, the ancient rite of terminal disinfection or fumigation after such diseases has not been practiced for many years—and Providence is one of the most efficiently sanitized cities in the world.

James A. Aupperle, a chemist of Middletown, O., suggests that a reason for the notable freedom from infections among laundry workers is the use of chlorine as a bleach. He believes laundry workers are protected by the antiseptic effect of the chlorine just as minute quantities of chlorine added to municipal water supplies make the water safe to drink. Chloride of lime is the cheapest and best general disinfectant we have, although there are various other chlorine compounds used for particular disinfectant purposes, such as halazone, which is available in tablets for the disinfection of doubtful drinking water by the traveler or camper, and the Carrel-Dakin solution used by surgeons for the disinfection of wounds.

GOOD NEWS IS NO NEWS
Good news is no news. If you will bear this in mind when you read your newspaper, you will be able to understand why it is that the world always seems to be going to the bow-wow. The following specific incident illuminates the point of this article.

The directors of one of the largest paint companies in the world held a meeting early in the year and declared the regular 10 per cent dividend on the common stock. This was the 145th consecutive quarterly dividend on the company's common stock. The company has never passed a dividend in its history, and for the last 23 years has paid at least 10 per cent on its common stock.

Thinking this was news, the officers of the company endeavored to get the leading news agency to distribute it over the country as intelligence of interest to business men. The newspaper man explained, however, that he could not do this; such information was not news. But if, on the other hand, the company had passed its dividend, that would be news.

News is nearly always misfortune—graft, robberies, murders, defalcations, failures, floods, wrecks, strikes, shut-downs and fires. These items get the most space and the big headlines. We are not sure that the newspapers are not right in their judgment of what is news.

As an executive, a director, or a stockholder of a corporation, it is more important that you know about what is wrong than that you know what is right. If everything is moving along smoothly you can afford to lean back in your chair and put your feet on the desk. But if the real condition of affairs is hidden from you and you are allowed to doze while things are going to smash out in the factory, then you have just cause for complaint.

Good news is no news; and no news is good news. As a citizen of a community, a state, a nation, or a world, you are more interested in knowing what is wrong than in knowing what is right.

If your fellow citizens are being murdered on the highway by thugs, you would not think highly of a newspaper that concealed this fact from you on the plea that it was unpleasant information.

The news of a half-dozen payroll robberies is more important to a large employer than the information that two thousand payrolls were safely transferred from the banks to their places of business.

An executive often complains that nothing but troubles find their way to his desk; and the citizen complains that the newspapers give him reports of nothing but misfortune.

True enough, but it is better to be jolted out of bed in time to escape the fire than, like Nero, to fiddle while the city burns.—The Type Metal Magazine

N. CHICAGO HAS OWN DIRECTORY

First Ever Compiled for City Alone; Population Listed at 7,000

A city directory, the first in North Chicago, has been put on the market by John E. Hayes, a North Chicago boy, who is attending Hillsdale college.

The book gives the complete number of residents in the city over the age of 18 years, whether they are North Chicago voters or not, their business, telephone number, residence and like information. In the first few pages of the book are given the names of the city officers, aldermen, standing committees, divisions of wards, and the industries.

In the history of the city, given in the directory, it is found that North Chicago was founded in 1893, incorporated as a village in 1895, and incorporated as a city in 1902. The first mayor, Richard S. Morrow, is still living.

According to Hayes the population of the city will run close to 7,000 from the number of names gathered by the canvassers.

Advantages of living in North Chicago as set forth by the books are: pure water, Foss park, a 38 acre plot owned by the city, good schools, and 28 live industries.

This is the first time in the city's history that it has had a directory made up solely for North Chicago.

Dutch children are dressed in exactly the same style as their parents. Bread is the daily food of less than one-third of the world's population. Banknotes are said to have been used in China nearly 5,000 years ago. Shipwrecks in the Baltic Sea average one for every day in the year.

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Or \$5.00 for you gas hot plate toward the purchase price of our latest improved cabinet gas range equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator.

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Fast and Frequent Service to Chicago — the Electric Way

ALTOGETHER
Save
Grand
Opera
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North Shore Trains are operated at conveniently frequent intervals — no long delays or tiresome waiting. The "on time" feature of this route has given it an excellent record for reliability.

The swift electric trains glide over the heavy rails at a smooth, even pace. The large, comfortable cars, roomy and clean, are manned by capable and experienced railroad men who keep unfailing watch over your comfort and safety. Every known mechanical aid is employed to safeguard our journey.

The North Shore Station is handy to all parts of town. In Chicago you ride around the Loop, to the doors of the big hotels, office buildings, theatres and business houses.

Limited Trains for Chicago leave Highland Park every hour, from 6:29 a. m. to 1:29 a. m.
Baggage checked to all points.

Express Trains for Chicago leave Highland Park every half-hour from 6:44 a. m. to 7:44 a. m., then 8:18 a. m. and every half-hour to 11:48 a. m.

Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee R. R.
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