

# Special Friday & Saturday Sale, November 24th & 25th

Leave your Order Now for  
First Choice of  
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for Thanksgiving

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For Friday Only, 90 lbs.  
Fancy White Potatoes \$1  
Highland Club Coffee  
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**NOTICE**—If you want our regular circular mailed to you, leave name and address at office. We deliver your order free

Wis. June Peas, reg. 15c can, 8 cans for \$1	Monarch Catsup, reg. 30c bottle, 5 for \$1	Oatmeal Crackers 10 pkgs for \$1	Imported Roquefort Cheese, 2 lbs. for \$1	Lamb Patties 3 1/2 lbs. for \$1	Best Native Sirloin Steak, 2 1/2 lbs. for \$1
Wis. Sweet Corn, reg. 15c can, 8 cans for \$1	Libby's Spinach reg. 30c can, 4 for \$1	Graham Crackers 10 pkgs. for \$1	Cooking Eggs 3 doz. for \$1	Plate Beef 12 lbs. for \$1	Best Native Porterhouse Steak, 2 lbs. for \$1
Franklin Brand Tomatoes reg. 15c; 8 cans for \$1	Best Pumpkin reg. 18c can, 7 for \$1	Tiny Ex. Sifted Peas reg. 35c can, 3 for \$1	Legs Spring Lamb 3 lbs. for \$1	Plate Corned Beef 12 lbs. for \$1	Best Lean Pork Chops 2 lbs. for \$1
Sliced Pineapple, reg. 35c can, 3 cans for \$1	Sour Kraut reg. 18c can, 7 for \$1	Dearborn Club Tomatoes reg. 25c can, 5 for \$1	Boneless Lamb Roast 4 lbs. for \$1	Rump Corned Beef 4 lbs. for \$1	Best native Round Steak 3 1/2 lbs. for \$1
Lima Beans, reg. 15c can, 8 cans for \$1	Snowdrift reg. 22c can, 5 for \$1	Log Cabin Syrup reg. 38c can, 3 for \$1	Best Pot Roast Beef 6 lbs. for \$1	Boneless Brisket Corned Beef, 3 lbs. for \$1	Rib Veal Chops 4 lbs. for \$1
Sunbeam Pork & Beans reg. 25c can, 8 cans for \$1	Carnation Milk tall cans, 12 for \$1	Nor. Oil Sardines reg. 18c can, 7 for \$1	Pork Loin Roast 5 lbs. for \$1	Beef Tenderloin 2 1/2 lbs. for \$1	Center Cut Pork Chops 3 lbs. for \$1
Fancy Eating Apples 15 lbs. for \$1	Asparagus Tips reg. 55c can, 2 for \$1	Gold Bond Peas reg. 25c can, 6 for \$1	Rump Veal Roast 3 lbs. for \$1	Shoulder Lamb Stew 4 lbs. for \$1	Bacon Squares 5 lbs. for \$1
Fancy Cooking Apples 15 lbs. for \$1	Uneda Biscuits 16 pkgs. for \$1	Strong or mild American Cheese, 3 lbs. for \$1	Shoulder Veal Roast 6 lbs. for \$1	Shoulder Lamb Chops 4 lbs. for \$1	Lake Superior Whitefish, 3 lbs. for \$1
Fancy Baking Apples 12 lbs. for \$1	Nabiscos 12 pkgs. for \$1	Swiss Cheese 2 lbs. for \$1	Pork Shoulder Roast 6 lbs. for \$1	Breast Lamb Stew 10 lbs. for \$1	Fresh Lake Trout 3 1/2 lbs. for \$1
Large Grape Fruit 12 for \$1	Baby Lima Beans reg. 35c can, 3 for \$1	Seedless Raisins reg. 28c pkg., 4 for \$1	Roasting Chickens 3 lbs. for \$1	Veal Breast 7 lbs. for \$1	Fresh Halibut Steak 3 lbs. for \$1
Yellow Freestone peaches, reg. 30c, 4 for \$1	Pure Strawberry Jam reg. 35c jar, 4 for \$1	Cleaned Currents reg. 30c pkg., 4 for \$1	Fresh Dressed Ducks 2 1/2 lbs. for \$1	Miller & Hart Hams 4 lbs. for \$1	Fresh Salmon Steak 3 lbs. for \$1
Campbell's Soups, reg. 12c can; 11 for \$1	Imported Mushrooms reg. 55c can, 2 for \$1	Dromedary Dates reg. 25c pkg., 5 for \$1	Stewing Chickens 3 lbs. for \$1	Miller & Hart Bacon 3 1/2 lbs. for \$1	Fresh Perch 4 lbs. for \$1
Colonial Jellies, reg. 15c glass; 12 for \$1	Cobs Raspberries reg. 35c can, 3 for \$1	Armour's Oats reg. 11c pkg., 10 for \$1	Fresh Dressed Geese 3 lbs. for \$1	Fresh Ground Beef 5 lbs. for \$1	Finnan Haddie 3 1/2 lbs. for \$1
Snider's Chili Sauce reg. 35c bottle, 3 for \$1	Jello, assorted flavors reg. 12c pkg., 12 for \$1	Quaker Oats reg. 11c pkg., 10 for \$1	Boneless Veal Stew 6 lbs. for \$1	7th & 8th Rib Roast Beef, 3 1/4 lbs. for \$1	Boneless Cod Fish 3 lbs. for \$1
Snider's Catsup, reg. 30c bottle, 4 for \$1	Libby's Salmon, red reg. 38c can, 3 for \$1	Red Cross or Fould's Macaroni, reg. 10c, 12 for \$1	Home-made Sausage Meat, 4 lbs. for \$1		
1 lb. Elgin Creamery Butter \$1	1 large Price's Baking Powder \$1	1 lb. Swiss Cheese \$1	1 doz. large Florida Oranges \$1	1 pt. Blue Ribbon Dressing \$1	1 qt. Frying Oysters \$1
1 lb. Pure Lard \$1	1 lb. Baker's Chocolate \$1	1 pkg. Nippy Cheese \$1	3 large Grape Fruit \$1	1 large Head Lettuce \$1	2 pkgs. Oysterettes \$1
1 lb. Best Bacon sliced \$1	1 1/2 lb. can Crisco \$1	1 lb. Fresh Cottage Cheese \$1	3 lbs. best Eat. Apples \$1	1 Green Pepper \$1	1 qt. Bowman's Milk \$1

### QUERIES ANSWERED ON CONSTITUTION

QUESTIONNAIRE IS GIVEN Comprehensive Explanation of All Phases of Proposed Basic Law Section By Section

Editors Note—To answer the numerous questions which are being asked regarding the proposed new state constitution, which will be submitted to a vote of the people on Tuesday, December 12, the Committee on Submission and Address of the Constitution Convention, of which Henry I. Green of Urbana is chairman, has prepared the catechism, which is printed below for the information of readers of the Highland Park Press.

1. Q. What is a constitution?  
A. A constitution is the fundamental law of a state; it provides for the form of government, defines the powers and duties of the principal agencies of that government, and puts such limitations upon the powers of the government itself as experience has shown are necessary to the preservation of liberty.

2. Q. How many constitutions has Illinois had?  
A. Three; 1818, 1848 and 1870. The present constitution is that of 1870.

3. Q. How was the proposed new constitution framed?  
A. In 1819 the people of the state voted to call a constitutional convention to revise the constitution. The legislature called the convention the following year and delegates, two from each senatorial district, were elected in November, 1818. The convention assembled in January, 1820, and adjourned October 10, 1822, after completing the draft of the proposed new constitution.

4. Q. What is the date of the election at which the voters will decide upon the adoption or rejection of the new constitution?  
A. Tuesday, December 12, 1922. It will be a special election.

5. Q. What measures are being taken to inform the voters of the provisions of the new document?  
A. The Constitutional Convention, through a Committee on Submission and Address, is printing and distributing one and a half million copies with explanatory notes and an Address to the People explaining the major revisions.

6. Q. Is there any concerted effort of a people's organization to in-

form the voters of the issue before them?  
A. A voluntary General Citizens' Committee, headed by Justice Orrin N. Carter of the State Supreme Court has been organized to conduct a campaign of education. A similar committee conducted the campaign four years ago which resulted in the calling of the convention.

7. Q. How may a copy of the new constitution be obtained?  
A. By writing to Henry I. Green, Chairman, Committee on Submission and Address, Urbana, Illinois, or by applying to your county clerk or the county chairman of Justice Carter's Committee.

8. Q. What is the question before the voters?  
A. Is the proposed new constitution, framed by your representatives, better than the constitution under which you now live?

9. Q. In what attitude must the question be considered?  
A. With the welfare of the whole state and all its population in mind. Also, in the knowledge that a constitution is not and cannot be a statutory code dealing with legislative matters and details of organization. A constitution must confine itself to fundamentals.

10. Q. What were the main questions before the convention?  
A. Three: A revision of the present revenue of the state; Cook county representation of the state judiciary. The Revenue Section

11. Q. Why is revenue reform needed?  
A. Because real estate is paying more than its just share of the tax burden, while stocks and bonds and other intangible property escape. This was the controlling reason for calling a Constitutional Convention.

12. Q. Why does the present system of a tax by valuation on all property impose unjustly on real estate?  
A. It was commenced over a century ago when practically all property in the state was either real estate or simple chattels which could not escape the assessor. Today approximately one-half of the property of the state is intangible and cannot be reached under the present constitutional limitations.

13. Q. What method does the new constitution offer to correct this evil?  
A. Two variations from the tax by valuation are permitted, more equitably to distribute the tax burden. First, a uniform and substantial tax without graduation on the income derived from intangible property may, in the discretion of the legislature, be established instead of the tax by valuation thereon. Second, if the legislature sees fit it may establish a general income tax, which is graduated and progressive and may not have its highest rate exceeded three times its lowest double taxation.

14. Q. What exemptions are permitted?  
A. From the tax by valuation: First, public property; second, household furniture up to \$500 in value; third, parsonage; fourth, property used for educational, philanthropic and religious purposes.

If an income tax is established: First, household furniture and implements of agriculture or labor; second, from income derived from personal service, \$1,000 to the head of a family plus \$200 for each dependent child under 16 years, and prevent taxation both of property and the income from that property. No exemption is permitted from income derived from property.

15. Q. Does either of the income tax provisions establish an additional tax?  
A. No, it merely gives the legislature method by which the large amounts of securities and other intangible property which have heretofore escaped taxation may be reached for taxation, without confiscation. The second provides a method whereby the legislature may provide an income tax. Such tax would not impose an additional burden upon the present tax-payer but would lessen that burden by deriving much of the state revenue from sources which do not now contribute. These provisions merely permit the legislature to enact such laws.

16. Q. Does the new constitution establish an income tax?  
A. No it merely gives the legislature power to establish this form of taxation within the limits prescribed provided the people of the state desire it.

The General Assembly

17. Q. What system of representation in the general assembly is provided?  
A. Fifty-seven senatorial districts are established in the state instead of fifty-one as at present, and only senators are to be elected from these districts. Instead of electing three members of the house of representatives from each senatorial district as at present, 133 representatives districts are to be established, each of which will elect one member to the lower house.

18. Q. How are the districts to be apportioned?  
A. Cook County can never have more than 19 of the 57 senatorial districts; 38 senatorial districts are to be apportioned downstate. The 133 representative districts are to be apportioned over the state to the basis of representation. The basis of representation for both houses is preceding the particular apportionment. This puts a premium upon good citizenship.

19. Q. How does this effect Chicago representation in the general assembly?  
A. Cook County under this plan can never have more than one-third of the state senate but will not be limited in the house.

20. Q. What about the plumbing system of electing members of the lower house?  
A. The new constitution abolishes cumulative voting for representatives by providing for only one member to be elected from each of the one hundred fifty-three districts. Illinois is the only state in the union which has retained the plumbing system, and it has been generally condemned for many years by the voters of this state.

21. Q. Is it customary for states having large centers of population to limit the representation of these cities in the legislature?  
A. Yes. New York is limited in the senate of its state legislature. In Connecticut four principal cities which have one-third of the population of the state have only one-third-second of the members of the lower house. In Rhode Island no city is permitted to have more than one senator or to have more than one-fourth of the members of the lower house. In Florida and Georgia no county is permitted to have more than three representatives, no matter what its population. In Maryland, Montana and South Carolina each county may have but one senator. Baltimore, Maryland, with two-fifths of the population of the state has but one-seventh of the members of the senate. All states limit in one house small areas with large populations. Illinois has heretofore been a notable exception to a well established and accepted rule.

22. Q. How is Chicago compensated for curtailment in the senate?  
A. Chicago is given home rule. The city council with the approval of the voters may provide for a city charter dealing with public utilities and other questions of particular interest to Chicago.

Judiciary Reform

23. Q. What is the purpose of the changes made by the section relating to courts?  
A. To make possible simpler procedure and less complicated appeals. To reduce the number of courts and provide higher qualifications for judges.

24. Q. How are local courts affected?  
A. Municipal courts are abolished. Circuit judges, however, are permitted to hold court at other cities than the county seat. Probate courts are abolished, the work to be done by the county court. In large counties where it is necessary an additional county judge may be provided, and two or more small counties may combine their county courts under one judge if it is thought best. The judge if it is thought best. The judge if it is thought best. The judge if it is thought best.

25. Q. In what respect are appellate courts changed?  
A. Only in that the supreme court, in its appointing power, will not be restricted to the choice of circuit judges to the appellate bench, but may extend such appointments to any qualified attorney.

26. Q. What changes affect the supreme court?  
A. Its personnel is raised from seven to nine justices. Rules of pleading, practice and procedure are to be prescribed exclusively by the supreme court, but the legislature is given a veto power to set aside any prescribed rule.

27. Q. What about the provision relating to the granting of bail?  
A. This section is the same as the provision for bail in the Federal Constitution. It provides that: "Excessive bail shall not be required." Under this section the legislature may continue to follow the federal example by enacting that all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except in capital cases, etc., or may permit judges to refuse bail to seasoned offenders for second or succeeding felonies.

28. Q. How are trials in criminal cases expedited?  
A. By the provision that in any except capital cases after permission has been obtained from the court, the trial may be had upon information by the state's attorney, instead of waiting until the grand jury convenes. This will avoid several months' stay in jail on the part of many offenders in small counties where grand jury sessions are infrequent. Salutory and efficient rules to shorten the course of justice may be prescribed by the supreme court.

Other Provisions

29. Q. What is the purpose of Section 63?  
A. This section permits the general assembly to provide a system by which small farmers may become the owners of land they rent, thus discouraging absentee landlordism.

30. Why does the new constitution in Section 58 single out operative miners as a class for whose protection the legislature shall pass laws?  
A. This section is in the present constitution and was retained because mining is one of the chief industries of Illinois and is one of the most hazardous occupations.

31. Q. What about woman suffrage?  
A. The word "male" is stricken from the qualifications of electors giving women full right of suffrage, which they at present enjoy under the terms of the federal constitution, but not under the constitution of this state.

32. Q. How does the new constitution affect elections?  
(Continue on Page Four.)

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