

Basket Ball District Tournament

ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

At Deerfield-Shields High School, Highland Park, Illinois

Thursday, Friday and Saturday (Afternoons and Evenings) March 5, 6, 7

Thursday—Afternoon at 3:00, Evening at 7:00
Admission—Afternoon 50c, Evening 75c

Friday—Afternoon at 2:00, Evening at 7:00
Admission—Afternoon 50c, Evening 75c

Saturday—Afternoon at 2:30, Evening at 8:00
Admission—Afternoon 75c, Evening 75c

Season Tickets \$3.00. Season Tickets Guaranteed Admission to All Games

RADIO AIDING IN WEATHER FORECAST

NEARING EXACT SCIENCE

Meteorological Experts Believe Time Coming When Conditions Can Be Foretold Weeks in Advance

Meteorology—the business of weather forecasting—eventually will approach an exact science, in which conditions for weeks, even months in advance may be predicted with comparative certainty.

This is the belief of experts of the United States Weather bureau, who point out that the progress of meteorology in the future depends upon the development of radio communication.

The weather bureau was the pioneer of all agencies of the United States government in development and experiments with radio, according to E. B. Calvert, meteorologist in charge of the forecasting room.

"The investigations were undertaken after Marconi began his studies of wireless telegraphy in 1895," Calvert said. "It was foreseen that this form of communication present-

ed a field of opportunity in meteorology in securing current weather information from inaccessible places and from ships, the providing of storm warnings to vessels at sea, and supplementing or replacing the weather bureau system of collecting weather reports by telegraph and cable.

Radio is Used

"Radio has been utilized continuously by the weather bureau for more than twenty years, and it now plays a large and indispensable part in the bureau's activities."

Accurate long forecasting will never be possible until the entire northern hemisphere is dotted with radio stations, according to Calvert; and even then, he pointed out, it is questionable to what degree of accuracy predictions may be made over thirty-six hours in advance.

There are now millions of uncharted square miles out beyond the jurisdiction of civilization where "weather" may originate without the knowledge of the various nations of the world. A few stations already dot the American far north, in Alaska, the Hudson Bay region of Canada, and on the islands off the coast, such as Greenland and Iceland.

In Northern Europe a few stations daily flash weather conditions southward to be relayed around the world. Little is known of the Northern Si-

berian wastes and of the great spaces between the northern borders of America, Europe, Asia and the polar regions.

Daily Observance

Calvert said that not only the information of conditions in these vast territories must be obtained daily, but that the action of weather there must be studied over long periods to determine "how it acts" under every possible circumstance.

A glance at the daily map in the weather bureau discloses a widely varied set of conditions in even the limited charted areas. A tornado may originate on the southern coast of the United States; a cyclone in Kansas; a blizzard in Montana; a warm wave throughout the mid-Atlantic sections as well as a cold wave may sweep down from Greenland.

To forecast the weather the bureau's experts must know the habits of these irregularities; how the tornado usually conducts itself; in which direction the cyclone will go and whether the Montana blizzard will be neutralized in the mid-West by the warm winds from the Gulf stream.

That is the weather bureau's daily problem.

"The first radiogram received by the Weather bureau containing a weather observation taken on a ship in the Atlantic was from the S. S. New York on December 3, 1905," Cal-

vert said. "In 1906 the vessel weather service was established as a distinct project. The masters of about fifty vessels agreed to take observations daily and forward them by radio to Washington. At the present time practically all ships on the high seas make daily observations and forward them to the Weather bureau."

Canada Will Aid

"Arrangements are being made by the Canadian government to establish radio stations in the Mackenzie river region primarily for the purpose of obtaining meteorological reports. These will be made available to the United States Weather bureau."

"It is apparent that meteorology will advance hand in hand with radio," Calvert declared. "There must be a close, undisturbed contact between the agencies engaged in meteorological and radio activities."

"The crying need of meteorology is more information from ships and from inaccessible places, and especially from the areas in and about the polar regions."

It costs money to joint most organizations, but you get a dividend when you unite with the Trade at Home Club of this city.

Folks at the winter resorts reported bathing in the warm sunshine, but they should also take a bath in real water at least once a week.

INVENTS METHOD TO DEADEN SOUND

Possibility It Can Be Eliminated Altogether By The New Device

By causing successive waves of sound to interfere with each other's transmission, D. G. W. Stewart, a professor of physics at the University of Iowa, has perfected a device which he believes in time may be used to eliminate undesirable noises and to adjust sounds "to an individual's aesthetic taste."

The establishment of quiet zones for hospitals and the requirement of mufflers for automobiles testify to the penetrating nature of sound waves. They will pass, Dr. Stewart says, through the most minute crack, and even through an apparently solid wall.

Calls It "Acoustic Wave Filter"

With the theory that sound waves would expand themselves were they placed in conflict with one another, Dr. Stewart worked out his device, which he calls an "acoustic filter."

The results are obtained, Dr. Stewart explains, not by placing obstructions in the path of sound, but by setting up a sort of battle between the various waves, thus causing a disordered transmission.

A brass cylinder tube one-half inch in diameter and six inches long, containing nothing but air and open at both ends, is caused to transmit all tones of a piano up to a certain note and above this to transmit no audible sound. With another and slightly different tube, the tones below this same, or any other note, will be refused transmission, whereas all higher tones pass freely.

May Be "Selective" in Its Operation

"Other equally remarkable results of a similar nature can be obtained," said Dr. Stewart in explaining his device. "The tubes, while entirely open and free from obstructions, have at regular intervals, branching tubes and chambers. At each branching joint waves are reflected backward through the tube. The design of the branches can be made in such a manner as to produce a backward reflection and an interference of almost any group of tones."

Dr. Stewart explained that he considered the device truly a filter. It is a new basic method of manipulating sound waves and may find application in many acoustic devices in use today.

Would be interesting to start a popularity contest between the prettiest girl and the one who can make the best pie. Only one guess as to who would win.

RAPP BROTHERS

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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE TO RAVINIA, HIGHLAND PARK, HIGHWOOD AND FORT SHERIDAN

Friday and Saturday Specials February 20th and 21st

Pork Loin Roast the lb.	22½c	Fresh Lake Superior White Fish, lb.	49c
Rump Corn Beef the lb.	28c	Fresh Lake Trout the lb.	45c
Leg Spring Lamb the lb.	37½c	Fresh Perch the lb.	45c
Pickled Beef Tongues the lb.	32c	Fresh Halibut Steak the lb.	40c
Fresh Spareribs the lb.	18c	Salmon Steak the lb.	40c
Fresh Calves Sweet Breads, the lb.	65c	Shoulder Veal Roast the lb.	19½c
Rib Lamb Chops the lb.	35c	Best Elgin Creamery Butter, the lb.	42½c
Rib Veal Chops the lb.	25c	Pop Corn the pkg.	15c
Fresh Pork Tenderloin the lb.	65c	Bananas 2 lbs. for	25c
Lamb Patties the lb.	35c	Med. Grape Fruit 3 for	25c
Fresh Cottage Cheese the lb.	18c	Sweet Florida Oranges the doz.	39c

GREENING APPLES, the bushel \$3.35

Flank Steak the lb.	25c	Large Navel Oranges the doz.	65c
Home-made Sausage Meat, lb.	25c	Eating Apples 2 lbs. for	25c
Blue Ribbon Dressing quart jar	80c	Cooking Apples 3 lbs. for	25c
Pork Loin Roast the lb.	22½c	Strained Honey large jar	55c
Fresh Pork Butts the lb.	18½c	Mixed Nuts the lb.	25c
Best Native Pot Roast the lb.	22c	Cranberries the qt.	25c
Fresh Lean Beef for dog food, lb.	7c	Butter Flake Crackers the bbl.	23c
Leg Veal Roast, 7 lb. cuts, the lb.	22½c	Snider's Rosebud Beets the glass jar	43c
Strong American Cheese in 2 lb. cuts, 2 lbs. for	79c	Snider's Tiny Green Beans the glass jar	55c
Breast Veal with pocket the lb.	15c	Snider's Strawberries the glass jar	48c
Front Leg Veal Roast the lb.	25c	Lady Fingers the dozen	25c
		Queen Olives the qt.	65c

Dollar Day Wednesday, February 25, 1925

Round Steak 3 lbs.	\$1	Early June Peas 8 cans	\$1	Cooking Apples 14 lbs. for	\$1
Sirloin Steak 2½ lbs.	\$1	Fancy Sugar Corn 8 cans	\$1	Good Coffee 2 lbs.	\$1
Porterhouse Steak 2 lbs.	\$1	Fancy Tomatoes 6 cans	\$1	S. H. Fruit Salad 2 cans	\$1
Flank Steak 4 lbs.	\$1	Good Luck Milk 12 large cans	\$1	S. H. Tomatoes, No. 3 can 4 cans	\$1
Pot Roast 5 lbs.	\$1	Fancy Pink Salmon, lb. can 5 cans	\$1	S. H. Kidney Beans 7 cans	\$1
Plate Corn Beef 10 lbs.	\$1	Fancy Red Salmon, lb. can 4 cans	\$1	Fancy Peas, No. 2 can 4 cans	\$1
Boneless Rump Corn Beef 4 lbs.	\$1	Red X Macaroni and Spaghetti, 12 pkgs.	\$1	King's Choice Sliced Peaches 4 cans	\$1
Pork Loin 5 lbs.	\$1	Ripe Olives, Giant Size 2 cans	\$1	S. H. Grated Pineapple 5 cans	\$1
Loin Veal Chops 3 lbs.	\$1	Woodcock Egg Noodles 4 pkgs.	\$1	Hominy, No. 3 can 5 cans	\$1
Rib Lamb Chops 2 lbs.	\$1	Ripe Olives 4 cans	\$1	California Ripe Olives 4 cans	\$1
Boneless Beef Stew 5 lbs.	\$1	Apricots 5 cans	\$1	Old Pacific Sliced Pineapple 4 cans	\$1
		Pork and Beans 10 cans	\$1		

POTATOES, 63 lbs. \$1.00

Shoulder Veal Roast 5 lbs.	\$1	Yellow Cling Peaches 4 cans	\$1	Red Pitted Cherries 4 cans	\$1
Good Luck Margarine 4 lbs.	\$1	Sweetheart Chili Sauce 3 bottles	\$1	Black Berries 4 cans	\$1
Best Elgin Creamery Butter 2½ lbs.	\$1	Sweetheart Catsup 5 bottles	\$1	New Comb Honey 4 for	\$1
Pure Lard 5 lbs.	\$1	Sweetheart Golden Bantam Corn, 4 cans	\$1	Royal Ann Cherries 3 cans for	\$1
Milwaukee Frankfurts 5 lbs.	\$1	Blue Diamond Extra Tiny Sifted Peas, 3 cans	\$1	Pumpkin, No. 3 can 7 cans	\$1
Sliced Bacon 3 lbs.	\$1	Little Green Peas 4 cans	\$1	Sweet Mixed Pickles 4 jars	\$1
Strictly Fresh Eggs 2 doz.	\$1	Select Early June Peas 5 cans	\$1	Bantam Corn 4 glass jars for	\$1
Calf Sweetbreads 4 lbs.	\$1	Fancy Prunes 4 lbs.	\$1	Grape Fruit 14 for	\$1
American Cheese, Sand 3 lbs.	\$1	Yellow Cling Peaches 4 cans	\$1	Oranges 3 dozen	\$1
Orange Marmalade 4 jars	\$1	Apple Butter qt. jars; 2 jars	\$1	Bright's Spaghetti Con Carne, 5 cans	\$1
Sweetheart Spinach, No. 3 can 4 cans	\$1	Pompeian Olive Oil the qt.	\$1	Sweet Potatoes 3 cans for	\$1

MONDAY SPECIALS FEBRUARY 23

Am. Fam. Soap, 10 bars	59c
Lge. Ivory Soap, 10 bars	\$1.09
Fels Naptha Soap, 12 bars	98c
Lux, 10 pkgs.	98c
SOS, 4 pkgs.	98c
Wash. Soda, 3 pkgs.	29c
Ivory Soap Chips, 10 for	98c
Am. Fam. Soap Chips, 4 for	98c
Argo Starch, 10 pkgs.	93c

TUESDAY SPECIALS FEBRUARY 24

HE Cane Gran. Sugar 10 lbs.	73c
Fould's Macaroni, 3 pkgs.	25c
Fould's Spaghetti, 3 pkgs.	25c
Cooking Apples, 3 lbs.	25c
Fresh Spareribs, lb.	18c
Sour Kraut, qt.	18c
Yellow Turnips, lb.	5c
Dry Onions, 3 lbs. for	25c
Frankfurts, lb.	20c

THURSDAY SPECIALS FEBRUARY 26

Corn Flakes, pkg.	8c
Shredded Wheat, pkg.	13c
Quaker Oats, pkg.	11c
Puffed Wheat, pkg.	13c
Cabbage, the lb.	5c
Native Pot Roast, lb.	22c
Miller & Hart Bacon, 3 lbs.	\$1
Yellow Corn Meal, 1 pkg.	11c
Flour, all brands, 1-8 bbl.	\$1.43
Plate Corn Beef, lb.	9c
Brick Cheese, lb.	35c
Lenfesty's Flour, 5-lb. sack	29c
Shoulder Lamb Chops, lb.	35c
Boneless Beef Stew, lb.	22c
Wet Shrimp, 4 cans	87c
Sweetheart Catsup, bot.	25c
Red Salmon, lge. can	38c