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**PHONE EMPLOYEES
 ARE GIVEN MEDALS**

FOR NOTEWORTHY SERVICE
 Operators and Others Rewarded
 by Vail Trophies for Their
 Courage and Presence
 Of Mind

Nine Illinois Bell Telephone company employees have been awarded Theodore N. Vail medals for noteworthy public service in 1923, according to the Bell Telephone News, among them being three who performed heroic services at Lake Zurich and Antioch.

Henry L. Warner, plant man, Chicago, and his brother rescued three men and three women from drowning in Lake Zurich July 4. A row boat capsized 1,000 feet from shore throwing the six into the water, which was 18 feet deep.

Stop Runaway
 William Jones and John Costello, linemen, stopped a team of runaway horses in Antioch on June 20. As the team was passing them on Main street, each man jumped for a horse and brought them to a halt before they reached the business section, thus preventing possible damage to property and injury to persons.

Henry W. Radius and Robert T. Hattendorf, installers, assisted a man and boy from a ditch at Ninety-fifth street and Turner avenue, Chicago, where they had been thrown from an overturned automobile on August 29.

Radius and Hattendorf took another boy from the water-filled ditch beneath the car in an unconscious condition. They administered artificial respiration and restored consciousness, and then applied first aid treatment.

Hewitt B. Garvey, transmission testing foreman, Chicago, rescued two women trapped on the third floor of a burning building on November 16 in New York City. On August 4, Mr. Garvey also rescued two women bathers from drowning at Farwell avenue beach, Chicago.

Judgment in Emergency
 Award was made to Elizabeth Byrnes, a supervisor in Oak Park, for her good judgment in an emergency and persistence in finding a way to help.

In the midst of a heavy New Year's Eve traffic, a toll call to a nearby town was referred to her by an operator. A woman was gasping for breath, and when called back did not answer.

Although the called party, a son of the woman, expressed no alarm, Miss Byrnes, feeling that immediate assistance might be necessary, succeeded after a number of vain attempts in locating an acquaintance of the woman.

This person went to the house and found that the woman had died suddenly of heart failure. A small child, a grandson, was alone in the home with her.

Saves Children
 While passing 1109 Grand avenue, Chicago, on July 19, Michael Sansone, building repairman, noticed a fire on the third floor of the building. After turning in an alarm, he rushed upstairs, having been told that three children could not be found.

He entered the burning room and carried out two boys, 3 and 5 years of age, one of whom was found under the bed. He then returned for the third child, a girl 10 years old, but she had escaped to the street.

This is the fourth year that medals have been given by the company. Awards are made by a committee of officials and employees. The medals are provided from a fund established as a memorial to Theodore N. Vail, for many years head of the Bell Telephone system.

**STOCKING STREAMS
 OF STATE WITH FISH**

Hundred Carloads of Various Types Being Dumped Into Lakes and Rivers
 Game fish, the largest proportion of which are black bass, are being distributed in Illinois streams, rivers and lakes whose conditions as to natural feeding grounds, year-around depth and water rights permit their planting, according to State Game and Fish Warden William J. Stratton.

The fish are now being distributed, Mr. Stratton said, are the large type fish for breeding purposes, and weigh between two and four pounds, and in some cases five pounds. Public streams, lakes and country clubs where the public has access to the fishing grounds are the only location considered by the state division of game and fish. More than 100 cars of various types have already been distributed, he added.

"Free settings of English or ring-neck pheasants have been purchased by the state," the game superintendent said, "and parties interested in having settings of these birds in their territory are asked to get in touch with this division."

**TARIFF NOT CAUSE
 HIGH BREAD PRICE**

FEDERAL DEPTS. REPORT
 Investigation Made by Labor
 And Agricultural Departments With Figures
 on Business

The charge that the tariff is responsible for the increase in price of food receives a knockout blow in reports just issued by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor relative to the high cost of bread and its causes.

The Department of Agriculture has been making extensive survey of the cost of bread and where the consumer's money goes with which he buys the bread. This survey has covered seven cities: New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, New Orleans and San Francisco. It covered a period from October, 1922, to March, 1923. The conclusion of the Department of Agriculture and its analysis of the various items which enter into the final cost of bread are as follows: "Bakers receive a larger part of the price you pay for a loaf of bread than does any other agency engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the product. The margin received by bakers over the cost of the flour ranged from 4 cents on an 8-cent loaf in New Orleans to 6 cents on a 10-cent loaf in Chicago. This margin covers operating expenses and cost of other baking ingredients.

What Producer Gets
 "The producer received for the flour content of his wheat approximately 1 1/2 cents of the retail price of the loaf, whereas from 6 to 7 1/2 cents on each loaf went to pay the cost of transportation, elevator handling, flour milling and retailing.

"The elevator's margin is the next item of cost in the route from producer to consumer, averaging about 0.07 of a cent for all cities. The cost of transportation from the local elevator to the mill varied from 0.13 of a cent in Kansas City and New Orleans to 0.59 of a cent for the San Francisco loaf. The range is attributed largely to the difference in distance transported.

"Next comes the miller's margin, which ranged from 0.48 of a cent in the case of the San Francisco loaf to 0.62 of a cent of the Minneapolis and Chicago loaves. The transportation of flour from mill to baker is the next item of cost. In Minneapolis, Kansas City and San Francisco no flour transportation cost was incurred, as it was assumed that the flour used by bakers in these cities was milled in the city. In the other four cases the cost of transportation ranged from 0.15 of a cent on the New York and Boston loaves to 0.33 of a cent on the New Orleans loaf, the variation being due to the greater distance which the New Orleans flour is assumed to have been transported.

Retailer's Share
 "The retailer's portion of the price paid by the consumer varied from 1.02 cents in San Francisco to 1.5 cents in Minneapolis, with little relation between the variations in the margin received by the retailer and the retail price. The Minneapolis retailer received a 1.5 cents margin on a 9-cent selling price, whereas the San Francisco retailer received a 1.02 cents margin on a slightly higher retail price. There is some tendency for the retail margin to vary inversely with the baker's margin, the retailer receiving a low margin where the baker's percentage margin is high, and vice versa.

"In rebuttal to this, bakers charge that the wide margin which they receive is necessary because of the wages paid bakers and other high costs in the baking business. In reply to this, the Department of Labor shows in a report upon the baking business covering a survey of the cities of Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Washington that the labor costs for bread in the four cities named are as follows: 0.21 of a cent per pound loaf in Baltimore, 0.43 of a cent in Philadelphia, 0.46 of a cent in New York and 0.65 of a cent in Washington.

According to this analysis, it is very apparent that the tariff has nothing at all to do with the high cost of bread. By the same process, it is easily proved that the tariff has nothing at all to do with the high cost of other food products.

While "Be Kind to Animals Week" has been thoroughly observed, many men claim their wives aren't any kinder to them than before.



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 Phone 115

**Lehigh Valley Anthracite Coal
 Chicago Solvay Coke**

With regard to the coal situation this coming season, especially the anthracite situation, would like to call your attention to the desirability of consumers laying in their supply, or a portion of it, early in the season, thereby insuring themselves against their inability to get anthracite for various reasons that might come up such as prevented the consumer from getting as much as he required the last few years.

The price of anthracite during the month of April has been reduced 75 cents per ton, bringing the price down to \$16.90. I am assured by the anthracite men that this will be the lowest price for the coming season. If you put in your anthracite coal during April you are buying it six months before you need it and saving at least 75 cents per ton. 6% interest on \$16.90 for six months is 51 cents, hence, investing some of your money at this time in your next winter's supply of coal you are making a good rate of interest besides assuring yourself of your coal supply regardless of what happens later.

Prices on coal for the month of April follow:

| ANTHRACITE | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Large Egg | \$16.90 per ton |
| Small Egg | 16.90 per ton |
| Stove or Range | 16.90 per ton |
| Chestnut | 16.90 per ton |
| Pea | 18.65 per ton |
| Buckwheat | 12.65 per ton |
| CHICAGO SOLVAY COKE | |
| Egg | \$18.40 per ton |
| Nut | 13.40 per ton |
| Pea | 10.40 per ton |
| BITUMINOUS | |
| Illinois prepared | \$ 8.90 per ton |
| Illinois mine run | 7.65 per ton |
| Pocahontas prepared | 11.90 per ton |
| Pocahontas mine run | 8.65 per ton |
| Cannel | 15.00 per ton |

I would be pleased to book your order at these prices during this month and can guarantee a good quality coal, well prepared.

FRANK SILJESTROM
 Phone 65

Have You Made Your Mark in This World?

A well known authority has said: "Those who aspire to make their mark in this world should endeavor always to choose the best investment for his time, energy and money."

Money invested in public utility companies is invested in an enterprise operating as a most essential factor to our present day life, selling and delivering their product the same instant it is produced, and receiving compensation practically upon a cash basis.

No community can grow faster than its utilities. Look around you and you will see how rapidly the North Shore is growing. It is very necessary that your utility companies grow in a corresponding way.

These utilities need funds from time to time to pay for these extensions and additions, therefore, the whole public is interested in the provision of new capital to extend the public utility company. In fact the public utility business is actually controlled by the public.

Certainly there is not a more essential utility than your gas company. Industrial uses of manufactured gas alone have multiplied until it is now used in over 5,000 different processes.

Do you know that you can put your surplus funds or your savings to work in the Preferred shares of your local gas company and that they will earn 7% annually for you? These shares are free of the Normal Federal Income tax and exempt from Personal Property tax when held by residents of Illinois.

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 with a
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Are you interested? If you are, return the attached coupon and we will have our representative call upon you and explain in full.

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