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IS PIONEER MAKER MECHANICAL DEVICES

OFFICE APPLIANCES CHIEF

Products Adapted to Use in All Foreign Countries; Sales Abroad Are Increased, Says Report

"The United States is a pioneer in the manufacture of mechanical conveniences, and its products of office appliances, in particular, have a world-wide sale," according to Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of the commerce department. "Like most world travelers, these office appliances are adaptable, and are made to fit the requirements of whatever country they enter.

"In Turkey, for instance, during the war the government made a regulation that all government communications must be in the Turkish language. When after the war, this regulation continued in force, American typewriter companies changed the construction of their machines so that the Turkish language could be written upon them, and the sale of American typewriters in Turkey was resumed. In the same way, one adding machine company, finding that they could not enter certain foreign markets because their machine did not have the capacity for use in countries of small currency value, where the ratio of paper to gold ran into the tens and hundreds of thousands, reconstructed their machine so that they could sell it in these countries.

Ask Assistance
"Having done this, they immediately appealed to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce for assistance in finding agency connections in several European countries. This is one of the services," continued Dr. Klein, "which the bureau has rendered to many producers of office appliances. The reports of economic and trade conditions, which the bureau issues, also help the producers by keeping them posted on all matters pertaining to their business in foreign fields. One of these producers recently wrote: 'We keep in pretty close touch with the business conditions in various countries through the department of commerce reports, which we value very highly.'

"The sale of office appliances abroad is an important part not only of the export trade of the United States," Dr. Klein explained. "But of the industries, themselves. The figures for the first nine months of 1924 show that the foreign sales of office appliances, including typewriter parts and ribbons, amounted to \$20,055,967. Of these sales, typewriters led with \$11,263,740, and a little over another million dollars in typewriter parts and ribbons."

In Foreign Markets
All of the large producers of typewriters and other office appliances have a heavy proportion of their business in foreign markets.

"And this foreign business is growing. October, 1924, was the record month in foreign sales of office appliances. While these products are well established in the highly industrial countries of Europe and have penetrated to Australia and the Far East, there is still great opportunity for expansion in foreign markets. With their adaptability to conditions, no doubt these world travelers among United States products will continue to push their way into the remote corners of the earth."

FOOD COSTS RISE DURING NOVEMBER

Increase One Per Cent Retail, According to Report Of Labor Dept.

The retail cost of food in the United States increased one per cent in November as compared with October, while during the year period ending Nov. 15, there was a decrease of one per cent, the department of labor announced last week. For the 11 year period ending Nov. 15, the increase in all articles of food combined was slightly more than 43 per cent.

Strictly fresh eggs showed the largest increase during the month, amounting to 14 per cent, while starchy eggs jumped 7 per cent. Coffee advanced 6 per cent, and staples such as butter, flour, cornmeal, canned corn, cereals and tea increased 2 per cent.

Sixteen food articles decreased in price during the month, pork chops declined 16 per cent, potatoes 8 per cent, cabbage and oranges 5 per cent, onions 4 per cent, steak 2 per cent. Smaller declines were reported for other food articles.

During the month from October 15 to November 15, the average family expenditure for food increased as follows:

Rochester 3 per cent, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, 2 per cent, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Milwaukee, Peoria, St. Louis and Springfield, Ill., 1 per cent.

In Detroit, the increase was less than 5-10 of one per cent. There was no change in Indianapolis.

HAT COST INCREASED BY AMOUNT OF TIPS

Initial Expense Small Compared With Upkeep Hotel Manager Discovers

Thirty dollars is the total cost of a man's hat above the initial purchase price—that is, if he is a patron of hotel and public restaurant check rooms.

Miss Mary Lindsley, manager of the Grace Dodge hotel at Washington, D. C., makes this statement as an argument against the "tipping" custom. The Grace Dodge opened three years ago by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., as an experiment in hotel service for women, also experimented in the policy of operating a hotel with no tips in the check room, in the dining room, to bell boys or to maids. Throughout the entire building tips have been absolutely forbidden.

The result is highly successful, according to Miss Lindsley's report to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. The Grace Dodge has worked out a wage scale for employees to compensate for loss in tips. Labor conditions are good. The service of employees is not mitigated by the absence of the stimulus which tipping is said to afford. Of the 150 employees now included in the staff of the Grace Dodge hotel, 99 have been with the hotel for over a year.

The Grace Dodge determines its wage scale by taking the value of hotel jobs in the market as a minimum. Advances in salary are made at regular intervals and opportunities opened for promotion. Uniforms are provided and kept in order. Lockers and showers are furnished employees and a special cafeteria, where they may select hot nourishing food at cost price.

Guests whose gratitude exceeds all bounds and who feel that they must leave some expression of appreciation are permitted to donate to the general fund, which is distributed evenly among the employees at Christmas time. Thus the dishwasher behind the scenes is as well remembered as the bell boy.

SEEK TO PREVENT POULTRY DISEASE

Lake County Breeders Fear The Appearance Here of Epidemic In South

Poultry raisers in Lake County are much concerned over the reports that have been received concerning a mysterious poultry disease that has developed in the southern part of the state, but has been reported from many other sections. Lake county farmers are keeping a close watch on their flocks so that in case the disease appears, prompt steps may be taken to eradicate it. Every possible precaution is being taken. So far as known the disease has not yet appeared in this county.

Severe measures to check the disease which has resulted in embargoes against live chickens from Illinois and surrounding states, are recommended by Dr. I. B. Boughton, acting chief of the animal pathology and hygiene division of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Sick chickens showing signs of the disease should be killed and burned along with those that already have died, Dr. Boughton recommends. Following this, the pens, houses and lots should be disinfected thoroughly and faulty house conditions corrected so that the chickens will be protected from drafts and cold, and damp floors, he said. Grain rations should be reduced and laxative feeds substituted.

Radical measures such as these may seem severe, but they are justifiable in the face of the enormous losses that already have been caused by the present outbreak, Dr. Boughton stated.

Use of medicine and the treatment of individual fowls have little, if any, value as a means of checking the disease, he said. Sanitation, proper housing and the right kind of feeding are at present the only hopes of getting the sickness under control.

THE CORN CROP

Less than one-half of the corn crop in the corn belt states reached maturity before the first killing frost this year, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Usually about 91 per cent of the crop reaches maturity by that time compared with 48 per cent this year.

CHEESE FACTORIES

A recent survey by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that 70 per cent of all co-operative cheese factories in the United States are in Wisconsin, that 60 per cent of farmers belonging to such enterprises are located in that state, and that 70 per cent of the business handled in 1923 by co-operative associations for marketing cheese was handled by Wisconsin organizations.

IN NEW YORK STATE

New York has over 300,000 more telephones than the entire continents of Africa, Asia, South America and Australia combined.

Many of the orators talk very vehemently, but they do nothing violent except to strike an attitude.

ROAD CENTER LINE IS BASIS OF SUIT

TEST CASE AT PARIS, ILL.

Litigation As Result of Fatal Accident And Appeal Is Taken; Opinion of Lower Court

The legal standing of the black line which runs down the center of Illinois paved roads, is expected to be thrashed out in the second trial of the suit of Winfred R. DuBreuil, of Evansville, Ind., against Edward R. Klein, of Chicago, for \$3,000 damages for personal injuries received in a collision on the Dixie highway near Paris, Ill.

Circuit Judge John Marshall presiding in the first trial, laid down the general principle that when a motorist crosses the black line, he does so at his own peril.

Of Wide Interest
The suit is commanding wide interest in the motoring world. DuBreuil was driving south on the Dixie highway and Klein was driving north. Evidence showed that DuBreuil kept to his side of the black line and was not travelling at excessive speed. Prior to the collision, Klein's car ran for 100 feet with the right wheels in the mud at the side of the road, several inches below the edge of the concrete pavement. In attempting to get back on the pavement, Klein testified, his car was "suddenly thrown clear across the pavement," getting on the left side of the black line.

A collision resulted in which Klein's wife was killed, both men severely injured and both automobiles demolished.

In setting aside the verdict of a jury which refused to grant DuBreuil damages, finding for Klein, Judge Marshall ruled, in part:

Opinion of Court
"Under the statute, and by universal American usage, vehicles meeting on a public highway must pass each other on the right. The black line divides the right from the left side of the pavement, and automobiles have the right of way on the right side of the black mark as against automobiles going in the opposite direction. In order to pass a car going in the same direction, the left side of the pavement may be occupied temporarily; but in such cases, the driver of the passing car must choose an opportunity when he will not encroach upon the rights of cars going in the opposite direction. In this case the plaintiff (DuBreuil) was on the right side of the black line, and was in the exercise of due care for his own safety."

"The fact that the wheels of the defendant's car had run off the pavement did not excuse him from using due care not to endanger others. Ordinary care required him to keep his car under control, and to ascertain the whereabouts of other cars using the pavement. His failure in these respects was clearly negligent, and was the direct cause of the collision. The accident occurred solely through the negligence of the defendant while the plaintiff was exercising due care for his own safety."

"It is no defense that the defendant suffered as great, or greater damages than the plaintiff as the result of the accident. For the fault was the fault of the defendant alone, and no blame can be justly attached to the plaintiff. The wrongdoer must not only suffer his own loss, but must also recompense innocent persons, who are injured as a result of his wrongdoing."

PHONE DEVELOPMENT IS SLOW IN BRITAIN
Far Behind That of America, It Is Stated; Suspended In Time of War

Telephone development in Great Britain is very far behind that of America and most continental countries, the British postmaster-general told the house of commons recently, in speaking for funds for the extension and improvement of the British telephone system. The inferiority of Britain's telephone service was attributed by the postmaster-general to the suspension of telephone development during the war.

The house of commons has since authorized the government to borrow £17,000,000 (about \$78,000,000 at the current rate of exchange) which will be expended on telephone additions and betterments during the next two years.

MEAT COSTS

In a study of the retail meat business the United States Department of Agriculture found that of the average consumer's dollar received by the retailer the meat costs 78.6 cents, the retailer's expenses were 19.7 cents, and the profit was 1.7 cents. When a reasonable wage is allowed for the proprietor of the business it is hardly possible to show a profit on a yearly volume of sales of less than \$14,000 the department found in its survey.

Some people may think that Congress won't do much at this session, but any way they will spend a lot of money.

The aesthetic women folks report that the luncheons they attend are very beautiful, but the prosaic men often ask if they had anything to eat.

The people who spend money as fast as they get it, are not reported to be worrying so far about the burden of carrying the big cartwheel silver dollars around.



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Cabbage, the lb.	5c
Carrots, 2 lbs. for	15c
White Turnips, 10c; lb; 3 lbs. for	25c
Spinach, pk.,	55c and 65c
Yellow Turnips 5c lb; 3 lbs. for	15c

—AND—

Grape Fruit, 4 for 25c; 3 for 25c; each	10c
Navel Oranges	40c, 50c, 60c, 75c
Florida Oranges	50c and 60c
Tangerines	50c and 45c
Cooking Apples, 3 lbs. 25c; lb.	10c
Fancy Eating Apples 3 lbs. 25c; lb.	10c
Jonathan Apples, by box	\$4.00 and \$3.50
Fancy Florida Grape Fruit, per half case	\$2.50
Fancy California Oranges, per half box	\$3.15
Fancy Juicy Florida Oranges, half box	\$3.15

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