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To the
Owners of Our 7% Preferred Shares:
DIVIDEND DAY IS COMING

Hundreds of residents of the North Shore will receive a check on July 1st in payment of the regular quarterly dividend on the Preferred Shares of this Company.

You, too, will look forward to a dividend day if you make application for a few shares of this safe investment now.

Our books close for the July dividend on June 20th so don't delay.

Get your application in now.

You may subscribe for these shares on either a cash basis or on our very attractive savings plan at \$100.00 each.

They are non taxable.

COUPON
Gentlemen:—
Please have your representative call and furnish me with information regarding your 7% Preferred Stock.
Name _____
Address _____

North Shore Gas Company

**THREE LIVES SAVED
BY WASHING MACHINE**
Odd Story of Great Southern
Illinois Tornado at West
Frankfort

How three lives were saved by an electric washing machine is one of the stories of hairbreadth escapes from death now being told following the recent tornado at West Frankfort, Ill.

Bert Sala, a coal miner, and his wife and child had taken refuge in the basement of their home at the approach of the storm. The house was entirely destroyed, rafters, floors and the walls crashing into the basement. The machine caught the brunt of the debris and held it from crushing the family.

"A letter from Mr. Sala and his wife says that the washing machine, while slightly bent, is still in good operating condition and was the only important possession of theirs which was saved," says J. J. Keith of the Federal Electric Company, in telling of the incident.

Some of the ultra-nationalists in Berlin are peeved because Hindenburg has adopted so peaceful a policy. If those fellows want to fight so badly they might go over and join the riff.

**EXPENSES OF NEAR
EAST RELIEF LOW**
OVERHEAD NOT 6 PERCENT

Reports to Congress Show That Full Value Is Given for Every Dollar Spent For Cause

"What is the overhead expense of the Near East Relief?" is one of the leading questions posed by the Illinois Committee on Near East Relief, in a new circular released for circulation today. The question is answered by the circular itself, in this manner:

Under Six Percent
"Reports to Congress show that during the last seven years this overhead expense of the Near East Relief has been kept within six percent. As a matter of fact, for every dollar America gives to the support and education of the nearly forty thousand orphans in Near East Relief orphanages in Bible Lands, we spend at least \$1.50, for the work. This is made possible by the skill of the concessions from the governments, including thousands of acres of ground, free transportation, buildings, etc., together with a large amount of volunteer service.

Where else could your money go so far? Furthermore, these overhead expenses are provided entirely by special gifts and from other sources, so that every dollar contributed by in our special campaigns and drives, is applied in meeting the wants of those in need in the Near East."

Efficient Methods
The new circular, which is profusely illustrated, is descriptive of the efficient methods which have made the Near East Relief the outstanding organization of its character in all the world. It is stated that the institution is at this very moment caring for 38,000 children in thirty-nine orphanage centers and subsidized homes. More than a million people are living in that section of the world today who owe their lives to the activities of the Near East Relief, the circular states.

**HOW LIVING COST
ADVANCES IN U. S.**

Some Astonishing Facts Have Been Unearthed by Dept. of Agriculture

Some astonishing figures as to the variation of the cost of living during the past century have been unearthed by the Department of Agriculture. Eggs at three cents a dozen, ham at seven cents a pound and whiskey at twenty-five cents a gallon were staple in the United States at one time. But this was many years ago.

It is a matter of record that Caleb Hitchcock, a merchant of Perry County, O., purchased from Holten Majors, a farmer, thirty-five dozen eggs at three cents a dozen and sold to him two gallons of whiskey at twenty-five cents a gallon. But this happened in 1860.

The records further show that Hugh Manney, of Lake City, Miss., in 1848 sold ninety-eight pounds of raw cotton at eight and one-half cents a pound. In 1860 corn in Minnesota sold for thirty cents a bushel and wheat for seventy-five cents a bushel. In 1846 in Chester county, Ill., ham sold for seven cents a pound, beef two and one-half cents a pound and stove wood \$1 a cord.

In 1848 in Charles county, Md., two pounds of chewing tobacco sold for thirty cents. In 1834, in Cleveland, Ohio, corn sold for from fifteen cents to twenty cents a bushel and wheat from fifty cents to sixty cents. During the same year in Morgan county, Ill., cows sold for from \$10 to \$20 and live hogs at two cents a pound.

**PRESIDENT RECEIVES
100,000 VISITORS**

Since President Coolidge became President of the United States in August, 1923, he has received over 100,000 persons. He has shaken hands with over 90,000. The United States Chamber of Commerce, appreciating the fact that every hour taken up in hand-shaking means just so much more of a burden to the President, when received by him last week sent word to the Executive Secretary that they would pay their respects to the President but not shake hands, not desiring to add to the physical strain under which he works every day, for it must be recalled that the President is one of if not the busiest man in the United States. It is no uncommon thing for him to put in 12 to 14 hours a day at his desk, and even while visiting different sections of the country he carries with him stenographers and other aides and transacts business on the train or at the hotel in between time.

While the President has not voiced any desire to curtail the hand-shaking which has become our great national habit, there are many of the President's friends and well-wishers who would be glad to see him relieved, in part at least, of the strain to which he is subjected every day.

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STATE MUST COMPETE

In Oregon a strongly socialistic element tried to make casualty insurance a state monopoly. The people by an overwhelming vote defeated the proposition to wipe out all casualty insurance written by stock companies. But the 1925 session of the legislature extended the Compensation Act to take in all state, county and city officials drawing a salary. Such salaried officials automatically go under state casualty insurance by having their occupations classed as hazardous. In like manner, workmen associating themselves in partnership or as individuals to perform public work, are automatically taken under the State Casualty Insurance Act.

An individual employer or member of any firm can become entitled as a workman to the compensation benefits—taking in farming and other non-hazardous occupations.

As a final clinch, no appeal can be taken on an award of the commission by workmen until they have asked for a re-hearing by the commission.

As larger groups of employers adopt private casualty insurance and withdraw from state casualty insurance, state commissions reach out to declare by law nearly every occupation hazardous—housewives may be included next.

LAW MAKERS AND LAW BREAKERS

H. M. Atkinson, who is chairman of the board of the Georgia Railway and Power company, declares we have become a nation of law makers and law breakers. He says:

"What we need is fewer laws on the statute books, more respect for law and more regard for justice in the minds and consciences of men.

"I do not mean that we should take less interest in government. On the other hand, we should take a more active interest than ever before. The greatest trouble is that too many of us have pursued the even tenor of our way and left the affairs of state to the politicians and soap box orators. The result has been that the highest offices within the gift of the people have been brought into more or less disrepute and are seldom sought by men of marked ability and high principles.

"We have defaulted in our obligations to society and need an aroused public conscience with particular reference to our duty as citizens as it relates to the affairs of state and conduct of our government."

AMERICA OR NO AMERICA?

"If we Americans ever put restrictions upon individual ambition and enterprise by adopting government ownership, then we shall have necessarily a government far different from the one that has fostered the development of the United States, and consequently we shall have a far different country to live in. Government ownership, once begun in this country, will soon be extended to the factory and the farm—to government ownership of all business and industry, including the colleges and universities and newspapers that play with the idea. It will be the first step toward the full communist program as exemplified in Russia and defined in the dictionary, namely: 'abolition of all private property, and state control of labor, religion and social relations,' including the raising of families. This is admitted by all government ownership advocates who are at once honest and mentally able to apply the significance of their slogans and shibboleths; it is denied or doubted only by the self-deluded."—Samuel Insull, President, Commonwealth Edison Company.

A LEVEL HEADED STATEMENT

In a recent address which dealt with various problems affecting the lumber industry, the perpetuation of our timber supply and conservation of our natural resources, John W. Blodgett made a key note statement inseparable from our whole governmental and industrial structure when he said:

"The urgent need today is for a unified, comprehensive, and consistent public policy toward our natural resources. Such a policy must represent both the Federal government and the States, and should be formulated in accord and in co-operation with the best thought of the industries engaged in their utilization. These industries should not be prevented or hampered by unsound interpretation or by unwise application of the laws governing business organizations. The trouble today is that in the application of these laws to an industry, the investigation is usually made by men of no knowledge of the general conditions which may make monopoly in that industry an utter impossibility."

WEEDING OUT THE MISFITS

General Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America says that the day of cheap, amateur apparatus will soon pass, when "respectable manufacturers" will come into their own. It happened so in the automobile business where a few years ago there were hundreds of assembled cars, some of which became orphaned every day; now the business has settled into a comparatively few, strong, capable hands that put out a reliable product that can be guaranteed to give good service.

The radio has passed the toy stage; it is a real necessity. It's been lots of fun to build our own radios; it has kept half a million active boys out of the "bad" list by giving them something to do at home that absorbs all their spare time. But its big days are yet to come, as President Harbord knows.

JOHN ULLIAN

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