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LAKE COUNTY PLANS WIDE THOROUGHFARE

Continued from page one to Lake county conditions the committee has selected certain major routes which are destined to carry the heaviest travel, and have said that they shall be dedicated 100 feet wide as the land alongside them is subdivided.

Now Is Time "Regardless of what pavement is built and when," said Chairman Mawman of the county board committee, "the necessary thing is to nail down the right of way now, before it is narrowed down by the subdivisions. The county supervisors are no more optimistic than the average Lake county citizen but they are far-sighted enough to recognize the tremendous development which is in store for Lake county in the immediate future.

"Our present scheme contemplates approximately 140 miles along these main roads to be preserved 100 feet wide, and almost the same mileage to be held 80 feet wide. With these wide routes as the skeleton, Lake county and all her municipalities will have an adequate network of traffic ways."

Setting up these regulations does not mean that country roads are to be widened to 100 feet. This may not happen for years. However, the moment the property becomes so valuable that it is subdivided into lots there is an immediate increase in population traveling the highway, and parking in front of stores and homes as they are built. Land will be given to the public by the realtor only as it is subdivided.

Though Highways By co-operation of the subdividers of Lake county with the county board the subdivisions which are platted outside of the city limits are to carry through all of the important highways. The streets of each subdivision will be so connected with those of the adjacent plat that there will be no short, dangerous jogs such as are found in so many parts of the congested area about Chicago.

The committee of the county board has had several meetings to draft these regulations. The members are: chairman, Edward M. Mawman; J. B. Garnett, George Bairstow, members of the board; and Charles E. Russell, county superintendent of highways, with Chairman Ray Paddock of the board as member ex-officio.

H. S. STUDENTS MAY ENTER ESSAY TEST

Students of Deerfield-Shields high school are eligible to compete in an essay contest sponsored by the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, according to report received at the high school. The prize is a trip to Washington, June 28 to July 1. Students will be chosen in a competitive essay contest of six hundred words on the subject "Why Uphold the Constitution of the United States." Those Deerfielders who wish to compete must be prepared for a hard struggle for among the following schools only one student will be chosen: Deerfield, Evanston, Elgin, Oak Park, Aurora, Downers Grove, Glen Ellyn, and Joliet.

HORN MAY REPLACE GONG ON STREET CAR

The old-fashioned street car gong, a useful instrument for clearing the tracks in the horse-and-buggy days, may soon be a thing of the past on Toledo street cars. Experiments are being made with a new type of horn, mounted on top of the street car at its forward end and directing its penetrating sound toward the street, which is designed to get action from the well-muffled driver in the tightest of closed automobiles.

Frank Johnson, general manager of the Community Traction Company, declares the gongs are almost useless in aiding street cars through traffic and that a new distinctive type of warning is necessary.

PLATINUM FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA

IN NUMEROUS LOCATIONS

Reports Reaching U. S. Indicate Large Deposits of Valuable Ore Can Be Readily Mined Also

Optimism regarding the future possibilities of the newly discovered platinum fields in South Africa continues in this country.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society, Dr. Percy Wagner, the government geologist, gave further information regarding his studies of the platinum deposits of the Transvaal. He said that sufficient work had to be done in the deposits of the Merensky horizon to justify the statement that if the price of and the demand for platinum ever warranted it, a score of big low-grade mines could be started on this horizon immediately.

Find Ore The horizon has been traced at intervals for a distance of 90 miles from the farm Doornvlei No. 612 in the Pietersburg district to the farm Sterkfontein No. 221 in the southern part of Lydenburg district. One of the Merensky horizon type had also been located on the farm Elandsfontein No. 374 in the Pretoria district, and at several localities in the Potgietersrust district. According to recent reports, one of this nature had also been found in the great dyke of southern Rhodesia.

Of late the Lydenburg fields had been rather overshadowed by developments in the north-northwest of Potgietersrust. Here there had been opened deposits of the first magnitude and importance, of some sections of which it might be prophesied with confidence that they would be highly profitable, even if the price of platinum should drop to that of gold. The Potgietersrust deposits were also of the greatest interest, and the area offered enormous possibilities.

Many Deposits Generally, however, said Dr. Wagner, the discoveries of platinum, actual and alleged, had been announced with such frequency during the past months that it had been difficult to keep a record of them all. It would be years before the genuine ones had been adequately studied and described.

CANDIDATES SEEKING PRESIDENTIAL HONOR

Several Already Being Groomed By Their Friends for the Race in 1928

Although the next presidential election is more than two years and a half away, and there is a senatorial and congressional election intervening Democratic politicians are already beginning to talk about the leader who will carry the banner for the party in 1928. Up to this time four Democrats who are said to have the best seriously, are being talked about in national political circles. They are Governor Al Smith of New York, William G. McAdoo, now of Ohio, and Governor Ritchie of Maryland.

Although Governor Al Smith has announced that he will retire from politics, his friends take this to mean state, and not national politics. They are certain he will be a candidate for president in 1928 and profess to believe that he has a fine chance to land the nomination. McAdoo, of course, has been a candidate for the 1928 nomination since the close of the 1924 convention—at least his friends have been active for him.

Governor Ritchie was also a candidate in the 1924 convention and got the votes of his home state consistently. He has become an ardent advocate of states' rights and hopes to get delegates from the states which agree with him in this particular. And it is generally admitted that sen-

Special Meetings



Rev. B. R. Wiener of Naperville, Ill. The evangelistic meetings now being held at the Bethany Evangelical church had an auspicious beginning last Sunday with the presence of Mrs. Role and co-workers of Wheaton, Illinois.

This week Evangelist G. D. Nielsen of Chicago is with us, and has charge of the services.

Beginning with next Sunday Rev. B. R. Wiener of Naperville, Illinois will be with us and remain to the close of the meeting.

The public is cordially invited to these services.

SAYS U. S. TO BLAME IN TRADE CONFLICT

OVER RUBBER AND COFFEE

Professor of Political Science Declares Foreign Monopolies Could Have Been Averted

That the United States itself is principally at fault in the trade and tariff war which is now being carried on against her by several European and South American nations, is the contention of Dr. Kenneth W. Colegrove, professor of political science at Northwestern university.

The whole matter, according to Professor Colegrove, is hinged on the commercial viewpoint of the inter-allied war loans which we chose to assume. Since it was obviously impossible to transport large quantities of gold across the Atlantic with which to pay the principal and interest on their war debts, the only means left for them was to create large and favorable trade balances in New York through utilization of the virtual monopolies of several products which they held. Among these monopolies are the control of potash by France and Germany, coffee by Brazil, quinine by the Dutch, and rubber by Great Britain.

Rubber Production "British Malaya and Ceylon produce about seventy per cent of the world's rubber, and the United States consumes about seventy per cent of the world's production," said the Northwestern professor. "Mr. Hoover estimates that we pay for rubber about seven hundred million dollars annually in excess of a fair price, and he has called upon American consumers to retaliate by combining into a single purchasing agency to beat down the British price, and to reduce the consumption of rubber by saving old tires and developing substitutes."

Other Products

According to Mr. Hoover, Brazil produces nearly eighty per cent of the world's supply of coffee. Chili controls sixty-five per cent of the world's iodine supply and a great portion of the nitrate sold in international commerce. Likewise, America pays tribute to Mexico for sisal, of which seventy-five per cent of the world's supply comes from Yucatan, and which enters largely into the manufacture of binder twine. A leather-tanning extract called quebracho is controlled by

timents is growing in favor of states' rights, or at least in favor of curtailing the activities of the federal government.

The fourth candidate mentioned, Governor Donahy, has developed since the 1924 convention. It is expected that he will run for Governor of Ohio again, and that if successful, his hat will be in the ring in 1928. There are all indications at present that it will be the field against McAdoo again when the Democratic convention is called to order in 1928.

Anyway the jazz players are succeeding in making a noise in the world.

The people who think that conditions need a thorough shaking up, might take hold and dance the Charleston.

Bills for more holidays and shorter hours of labor are offered, but it will probably be necessary for the American people to hold down the old job at least one day a week.

A line in an old song ran, "And the razors were flying through the air." But if they were safety razors, perhaps no one was much hurt.



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a South American country. Germany and France have a virtual understanding regarding potash which is, in effect, a monopoly. Fifty-five per cent of the world's tin supply is controlled by the British. It is only natural for each of these countries to use their monopolies to bolster up their financial positions through creating favorable trade balances wherever possible.

Stevenson Act The Stevenson Restriction Act on rubber was the result of an appeal from the rubber planters, who were faced with ruin because of the over-supply of rubber following the war, and was put into effect by the British in November 1922. "The effect of the Stevenson plan was wholesome," Dr. Colegrove continued. "Restriction of production was obtained which acted equally upon all producers. At the same time, a gradual rise in the price of rubber was effected. The British planters were saved from ruin, and, incidentally, the Dutch planters likewise, although they selfishly had contributed nothing to the relief of the industry. The Stevenson plan accomplished one of the most remarkable recoveries of an industry in economic history.

Gambled and Lost "The Stevenson plan did not cause a sudden bound upward of rubber prices which would inconvenience manufacturers throughout the world. The rise in price was very gradual for the first two years. In fact, in July 1924, the price dropped again to as low as twenty-two per pound. It is interesting to note that if American manufacturers of balloon tires like the Firestone Company and the Goodyear Company had co-operated with the British when the Stevenson plan went into effect they could have purchased enormous stores of rubber at bed-rock prices. But, as Sir Robert Horne has pointed out, the American buyers gambled on the chance of the British government being unable to raise the price of rubber, and unfortunately lost.

"When the British were compelled, in 1923, to repay the \$4,800,000,000 war-loan by a funding of principal and interest over a period of sixty-two years, and amounting to fourteen billion dollars, the British had grumbled but stuck to their bargain and set a good example to other European countries in meeting their obligations. At that time Mr. Hoover had blandly informed the British public that they could easily pay the debt to America through establishing a favorable trade balance by means of the so-called triangular trade in tropical products. He called particular attention to trade in rubber, coffee, sugar and woods. Evidently the British had taken Mr. Hoover's advice seriously and were establishing a favorable balance through the rubber trade. But alas, no sooner had the British profited by the triangular trade than Mr. Hoover raised a wall of protest against gouging the American public. In fact, not only Great Britain but the rest of Europe considers the rubber episode as a joke upon the American people, and think that we are poor losers to raise such a strong protest at a time when we are compelling poor creditor nations to pay their obligations.

Means World Peace "Americans as well as British should not forget the fact that Anglo-Saxon solidarity means much for the peace of the world," concluded Professor Colegrove. "An ideal solution of the present dispute would be for Great Britain to relax the Stevenson restriction on rubber exports in return for American revision of the Fordney tariff. But ideal solutions are seldom realized. In any event, friction between the two great English-speaking empires must be avoided."

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