

**SHOWS DIM LIGHTS  
CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS**

**OFTENER THAN DO GLARE**

**Survey Made in Massachusetts  
Indicates That Ration Is  
Three to One; Club Head  
Comments**

"A survey made in Massachusetts of several hundred fatal accidents with automobiles has shown that insufficient illumination ahead was the cause of three times as many night accidents as was glare," says a bulletin issued by the accident prevention department of the Chicago Motor club. These results have been confirmed by the experiences of many seasoned observers.

"Glare is not often unusually dangerous if the operator adjusts his head lamps to secure a relatively concentrated beam directed below the horizontal, keeps his windshield clean and uses a curtain in the back of the car to prevent reflection of light into his eye from other cars approaching from the rear. If these precautions are taken, and the operator is careful to refrain from looking directly into the headlights of approaching cars, he will, except in a few extreme cases, be able to see any object on the roadway ahead in time to avoid it."

**Illumination and Glare**  
Good illumination and glare are interlinked, according to Alfred W. Devine, engineer in charge of the equipment section of the Massachusetts registry of motor vehicles, and may not be separated from each other in any consideration of the subject because good illumination may result in glare and glare may render good illumination almost useless.

An ideal beam of light, as described by Devine, "should be properly directed so as to strike the road surface where wanted under average conditions." The light, he emphasized, should be uniform in intensity.

"A 21-candlepower bulb in an approved headlamp may throw a beam which actually has an intensity of 96,000 candlepower in small spots directly ahead of the car," he said. "Such a lamp would produce an intolerable glare in the eye of an approaching driver under conditions frequently met with. No beam should have any spot within it of higher intensity than 30,000 candlepower."

**For Good Lighting**  
Suggested specifications for good lighting, as given by Devine, included:

1. Headlamp mounting height not less than 36 inches.
2. Headlamp mounted on a firm support, adjustable for aim both in horizontal and vertical positions.
3. Lamp housing rigidly constructed to avoid distortion. Housing should not be tied together.
4. Installation of door should not affect the position of the reflector in the housing. A peephole should be provided in the bottom of the door.
5. If a non-symmetrical cover glass is used, the door and glass should be constructed so that the glass may be installed in the door in one position only and so that when installed it should be firmly held to as to prevent breakage when the door is removed.
6. The focusing mechanism, if used, should be constructed of such materials that no two corrosive metals work upon each other. The adjustment should be made from the outside of the housing.
7. The incandescent lamp should be constructed with a filament of which the dimensions do not exceed .10 inches long and .10 inches wide.

**MAYBE THEY USE  
THEIR ANTENNAE**

**Student of Animal Psychology  
Says Ants Talk Over Telephone Wires**

What—ants that talk over the telephone!

Yes—ants that not only talk, but actually make love to one another over the telephone wires.

At least, so says Dr. Wolfgang Kohler, eminent student of animal psychology, who has made a comprehensive study of these little animals and has been much impressed with their intelligence and human characteristics. Dr. Kohler, who is director of the Psychological Institute of Berlin, has been making a tour of this country and has been lecturing at the University of California. While modern maids have the advantage of their grandmothers in that they can use the telephone to call up their sweethearts, they have nothing on the ant, says the distinguished scientist. But let Dr. Kohler speak for himself.

"In order to test the auditory ability of ants, I carefully selected a pair who appeared especially affectionate. I took the male to a house five miles distant from the laboratory. I connected the two locations with a sensitive telephone instrument, removed the receiver and held it near the female, while an assistant opened the other end of the line and placed it near the male. The female immediately went to the telephone," he added.

A thoughtful husband should remember that his poor tired wife likes to be taken out to dinner once in a while and let some one else open the cans for a change.—Ohio State Journal.

Some of those European countries think no more of an armed conflict than we do of a gasoline war.—Des Moines Register.

**SPECULATING UPON  
WEATHER FORECASTS**

**Long-Range Prophets Do Good  
Business Selling Their  
Predictions**

Selling weather predictions is one of the latest industries in Washington. The forecasters do not enter the political field, although a profitable market could easily be secured for exact and authentic predictions as to political cloud-bursts, cyclones, and killing frosts, but confine themselves entirely to solving aerological problems. There is a great demand for predictions of this sort. Corn, wheat, and oats people want them. Insurance people use them to estimate the hazards in storms. Bankers scan them for guidance in making loans, especially in agricultural sections.

The difference between the studies of these independent private observers, and the United States Weather Bureau men, is that while the federal weather bureau confines itself to reports on conditions at the time, and forecasts for a day or so ahead, the unofficial experts specialize on long-distance predictions, forecasting the weather months in advance. Quite a bit of rivalry has developed between the official and unofficial weather-tasters and predictors, but advance knowledge of weather conditions, which with the majority of people is only a matter of pleasant trivial conversation, has a large money value to the businessmen of the country so there is room for both classes of weather sharks.

**NEW ENGLAND HAS  
RESPECT FOR LAW**

**It Is Inherent, As Indicated By  
Story of Select Men, New  
Fairfield**

New Englanders have bred into them an inherent respect for the law, which checks adventure in lawlessness even after they have all but started on such a career. Recently the selectmen of New Fairfield, Connecticut, a very small hill town, voted that it was all right for its citizens to fish in the rivers and lakes of the town without a state license, and in violation of the law that a state license is necessary before the pastime may be indulged in. For one week, the selectmen of New Fairfield were heroes in their own eyes, then the New England conscience began to work, and as a result the selectmen who issued the first liberty order to their townsmen, have now posted a notice warning the citizens against doing the very thing which they could do, namely, to fish within the town without a state license. In explanation, they announce that they have decided after all to ask the legislature to take up and settle the matter.

**DEATH OF LEADERS  
MARKED EPOCH'S END**

**William Allen White Tells of  
Close of Progressive  
Period in U. S.**

The significance of the deaths of the four leaders of liberal political thought in America in marking the end of an epoch in American history is pointed out by William Allen White in the June Scribner's Magazine. He pictures Theodore Roosevelt in 1918, convalescing from an illness, planning the campaign of 1920 when he expected to be Republican candidate for the presidency.

"Colonel Roosevelt's mind was eagerly considering a new adventure into social and industrial justice. Proposals like old-age pensions, a minimum wage, the restriction of child labor, and a stout army and navy were occupying his thought," writes Mr. White. "He was thinking in terms of 1910."

"Suddenly death summoned him. After that summons no one of importance in all America thought in terms of 1910. Six weeks later Woodrow Wilson, on his way home from Europe with the covenant of the League of Nations, injected a new issue into American politics. Seven months later Wilson was stricken. He had risen splendidly to world-power as the liberal leader of Christendom, because of his advocacy of the progressive side of the issues of 1910. For nearly four years he lay broken and impotent while a new battle raged about him. Then he made exit. A year after Wilson went, Senator Robert La Follette was called. Finally Bryan, who had lagged useless upon the stage, withdrew. Whereupon the American people began to realize that the national liberal leaders were gone—men who had been leading liberalism one after the other and never in the same camp, but always fighting the same foe. One after another the prompter that calls men from the stage had cleared it of all those who might possibly turn back the minds and hearts of the people to old issues and old causes. The scene changed. A great epoch in American history had closed."

The 10,000 bottles set afloat in New York harbor by the War Department in its study of marine currents are going to be a great disappointment to many people.—Detroit News.

As a rule, the Americans who are getting divorces in Mexico are not quite so high in the social scale as those who get divorces in Paris.—Des Moines Register.

An optimist is a guy who buries a handful and thinks he has solved the food problem.—Los Angeles Times.

**STREET OF 1776 IS  
REPRODUCED AT FAIR**

**Philadelphia's Revolutionary  
Highway Restored by the  
Women's Board**

High street of 1776, the picturesque thoroughfare of Revolutionary war days which now is Philadelphia's busy Market street, has been dedicated at the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia, as the major contribution of the women's board.

Women from eighteen foreign countries, and every state in the union, as well as scores of visiting members of the National Federation of Women's clubs, attended the ceremonies. The key of the "Town Hall," which imposes its memory-awakening facade across one end of the street, was presented to Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, of Philadelphia, by Mrs. J. Willis Martin, chairman of the board. Accepting the symbol, Mayor Kendrick voiced warm appreciation of the encouragement, advice and practical aid given by the women to the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition association, which he heads, and exposition officials generally.

Tribute likewise was paid to Miss Sarah B. Lowrie, who conceived the idea of building the street, and all who supported her. The Colonial Dames of America presented a flag for the Town hall.

Color and life was lent the occasion when three men, caparisoned as the trio in the famous picture, "The Spirit of '76," led a procession of women singers and workers garbed in Colonial quaintness to form a square back of the speaker's stand.

Dr. William Harvey, of the Society of Friends, added an historic note when he uttered William Penn's prayer for the City of Philadelphia. A detachment of men of Co. K, Twelfth United States Infantry, supplied the military air.

The street comprises 22 separate structures embodying the forgotten

picturesqueness of other days, including a market house to contain thirty booths where women will sell attractive articles to visitors. Mrs. Henriques Crawford will have charge for the summer.

**SUMMER SHOWS AT  
THE ART INSTITUTE**

Among the summer shows to come to the Art Institute this season the dates for which will be announced later will be a group of paintings by such well known men as Wayman Adams, George Elmer Browne, George Pearce Ennis, John E. Costigan, Henry B. Snell, Herbert Meyer, Edmund D. Greacen, Sigurd Skou and George and Martin Baer. The fine private collections of paintings and sculpture owned by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Neilson and the ones owned by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick and Mr. and Mrs. Max Epstein, will also be placed on view during the summer months.

**HUNGARIAN PRINTS  
NOW ON EXHIBITION**

The exhibition of contemporary Hungarian prints now on exhibition at the Art Institute reveals the strong work now being done by these mid-European artists. There are slightly more than one hundred prints in the exhibition, only a few of which are in colors. They have been hung in the main print gallery of the Art Institute and will be on exhibition until July 8. The large number of countrymen of these artists residing in Chicago and vicinity and all lovers of black and white line drawing will thus be enabled to view the work of the most prominent Hungarian craftsmen of today.

The old-fashioned farmer's conception of farm relief was four or five husky sons.—Detroit News.  
A lot of us fail because we put off till tomorrow what the other fellow does today.—Boston Transcript.

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