

GROWTH OF POWER OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

BRIEF HISTORY IS GIVEN

Half Century of Growth Is Outlined in Interesting Article in The National Republic

Something of the rapid growth and power of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States is set out in an interesting article in the National Republic by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman.

Among the public activities in which the federation has taken part are the agitation for pure food laws, and the campaign for the preservation of our natural resources. In speaking of the growth of the federation and its purposes, Mrs. Sherman says: "Half a Century Ago"

"Half a century ago the few women's clubs in the United States were almost wholly cultural, self cultural, for the enrichment of the life of the individual. The relief work of the Civil War had given them some practice in working together for a common end. The knowledge that they could organize a society that was not an auxiliary to anything, draft a constitution, differentiate it from by-laws, conduct a meeting with some regard to parliamentary procedure, plan their work and work their plan—all this must have given them a sense of achievement and power. The Civil War changed conditions in this country, as the World War changed conditions the world over. The former things passed away, and women began patiently to learn the new duties taught by the new occasion."

"Probably no one will ever know exactly where and when the first club for women was founded, but by general consent that honor is given to Sorosis as the first club to have written constitution and by-laws, in New York City, and it speaks well for the vision of its founders that from the first it had broader aspirations than the purely literary and artistic clubs. Founded in 1868

"Sorosis was founded in 1868, in New York City, by Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, well-known to women of her day as a vivacious writer under the pseudonym of Jennie June.

"Today as never before we are struggling to raise even higher our banner, to inscribe on our hearts these words of our second president, Ellen H. Henrotin:

"The motive of the federation is

of necessity the religious motive, not allied to any church or any creed or any nation, but underlying them all. It is one form of the modern expression for the ideal life. And this life is in our blood—we must, therefore, lead it. We need not speak its truths in the temples; that is a form of religion to which only the elect are called, but we must live an applied Christianity. We must live in the marts of trade, in the home, in the school, in the world."

"Look over the whole broad field; consider the multiplicity of work undertaken, practical and definite, and suited to the occasion, and the diversity that functions without ever infringing upon our complete unity, and the unity that never acts as a hindrance or damper upon our diversity. Truly the club women of the United States build not for themselves, but for humanity."

AIR MAIL SERVICE SHOWS AMERICAN WAY

As Compared With Subsidized Plans Adopted in European Countries

The advantage of the American system of encouraging private capital to make undertakings against the European system of government subsidies to be met out of the pockets of the taxpayers is once again made evident in the development of the air mail service. Last week a new air mail service was put into operation between Chicago and Dallas, Texas, cutting the time to twelve hours. On June 7th a service between Chicago and Minneapolis was put into operation. Early in April, Elko, Nevada; Boise, Idaho; and Pasco, Washington, were linked up. July 1st, Boston will be connected up with New York and the rest of the country. The important factor worth remembering all the time is that the expense of these undertakings is being met by American business men, and that there will be no tax levy as is the habit under the European system for the maintenance of the services, which will also mean that the investigations for the constant reduction of costs will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor by the men who are making the expenditures. The government simply meets a moderate supervisory overhead instead of the capital expenses.

Now it is said that London is the pepper center of the world. We had supposed this distinction belonged to Hollywood.

ETHICAL STANDARD IN NEW COMPETITION

Old Competitive Methods From Price-Cutting to Arson Now Inapplicable

O. H. Cheney, vice-president, American Exchange-Pacific National bank, New York, in Nation's Business Magazine, writes:

Ten years ago distribution and competition were not what they are today. In fact the methods of yesterday in many lines will probably be antiquated tomorrow. Those of us who are thinking in terms of yesterday's competition are asleep. The noises which you hear in trade association convention halls, in congressional corridors and in the courts are the moans of those business men whose ideas of distribution would appropriately grace the quill-pen and silk-hat period of American business. On the other hand the loud cries you are hearing more often are those of some business men waking up with a start of the new competition.

In the good old days (meaning almost anything more than thirty days ago) distribution was along a straight line—along at right angles to it. In other words, the line of distribution was from producer through wholesaler and retailer to consumer. The lines of competition were between producers turning out similar products, between wholesalers in the same line, and between retailers selling practically identical goods.

The old competitive methods ranged from price-cutting to arson, including slander, bribery, espionage, man-stealing and fomenting strikes. Competition was competition in those days. When two competitors happened to meet in the same room it was against business ethics for more than one to be able to leave the room unassisted. But nowadays, in these wishy-washy times, when two men in the same line meet, they start talking about co-operative advertising or standardizing sizes, eliminating unnecessary styles, uniform cost accounting or standard terms to the trade. And, if certain senators from the middle west are not within earshot, they may actually talk of a merger.

Judging from the way those Asiatic and South American countries are asking for council seats, the League of Nations credentials committee is going to have a busy time with the contesting delegations in September.

BELIEVES HALF N. Y. 100 PER CENT MORON

William Lyon Phelps is quite willing to believe a recent statement that one-half the population of New York is one hundred per cent moron.

"Look at the list of plays running in the New York theatres," he says in the June Scribner's Magazine. "A large number of them are so abominably indecent that they seem to be written of criminals, for criminals, and by criminals; others are so incredibly insane that they seem to be written of imbeciles, for imbeciles, and by imbeciles. The late William Archer, after praising many things in the New York theatres, said that we were leading the world in indecency; and Mr. Cyril Maude told me that a certain play, now drawing packed houses in New York, was worse than anything he had ever seen or heard in Paris or London. Neither Mr. Maude nor Mr. Archer could be called squeamish or prudish. Indecency has curious by-products. A play called 'Puppy Love' is praised simply because it is a 'clean' farce. True enough, but it appears to be written for idiotic infants."

SPECIAL CHAPEL IS FEATURE OF SESQUI

Building to Be Devoted Wholly to Prayer and Meditation at Centennial

The Art Institute of Chicago has set aside one large gallery for exhibits of special interest to students of grammar and high school grades. This is the Children's Museum. But the Children's Museum is not for the young people alone; it is a miniature museum—a study room—for those with young minds. It is a place where so-called grown-ups and the wise brains of children find recreation and the inspiration of imaginative things. Things which are real and important and interesting belong to the Children's Museum, and there one will find these things,—to be studied if one wishes, but above all to be looked at and enjoyed. Among the permanent exhibits in the Children's Museum is a group of cases showing the technique of various art processes. Wood carving, cloisonne enamel, lacquer, and Japanese color printing are explained and demonstrated in this way.

NO NEED TO WORRY; WORLD END NOT YET

Likely to Hold Together Fully 999 Billions of Years, Says Professor

Not that any appointments need be changed, but rather as a matter of unfinished business, it is worth while to make a note of the latest appraisal of the earth's durability. This battered old globe will hold together for another 999,998,000,000 years, according to the calculations of Professor E. E. Moulton of Chicago university. That seems a reasonable amount of time in which to prepare for a general dissolution of partnerships and attachments, but like as not, a good many people will still be putting off urgent matters "until tomorrow" when the last day dawns, for that is the way of the world, and Professor Moulton's fateful calculations aren't likely to change it.

On that last day the earth will get too close to the sun, and "Pouf! That will be all. Just like the snuffing of a candle, it will melt and be destroyed."

Applying the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second, to the disc-like conformation of the universe, Professor Moulton fixes its distance from end to end at 200,000 light-years, and from top to bottom, at 30,000 light-years.

Remembering that the earth's diameter is approximately 8,000 miles, or about one-twentieth of a light-second, there is good ground for fearing that word of our existence has not yet reached dwellers on the far fringe of the cosmos. To their ears the commotion caused by the end of this world may seem no more than a touch of "static"—just something to be tuned out and forgotten in the eternal music of the spheres.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Northwestern Cafe is called to be held at the office of the company, 5 South St. Johns avenue, in the City of Highland Park, Illinois, on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1926, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of voting on the proposition to dissolve said corporation and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

Dated June 22, 1926.
Nick Klufetos,
Steve Petros,
Peter Limper,
Directors.

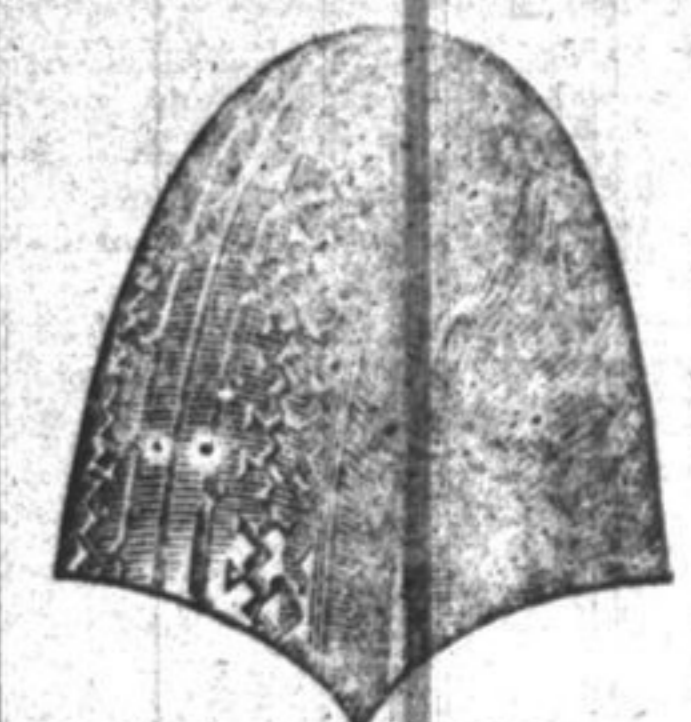
The dictators of Europe soon may be numerous enough to hold a convention.—Milwaukee Journal.

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