

Glencoe Union church is furnishing the funds for parties given to the boys' clubs. Russell and Dwight Irving are chairmen of the party for the Cow Boys' club, and Mr. Moon's Sunday school class is giving treat to a group of boys of 12 to 15 years of age.

All in all, it is to be a big ten days of festivities, an extraordinarily fine opportunity to establish contacts and spread the interest in Onward among the 15,000 people crowded into the eight square blocks which the neighborhood house considers its territory.

It would be appropriate for the people who kick about their Christmas presents to be permitted to buy them with their own money next year.

DISCUSSES THEORY OF BUSINESS CYCLE

Financier Discounts Much of This Sort of Talk in Special Article

The orthodox business-cycle theorist will find little comfort in an article on the business cycle by H. O. Cheney, vice-president, American Exchange-Irving Trust company, in the current number of Nation's Business Magazine.

Mr. Cheney agrees that the business cycle is a fact—as much as any economic phenomenon can be a fact. But, he says, it is when our economists try to analyze the ebbs and flows of the alternating jazz and blues which make the music of our sphere that we begin to get lost in theory.

From the very outset the students of the business cycle have led themselves astray with the word "cycle," just as many economists and laymen are still led astray. They thought that "cycle" had to mean "periodicity"; that there must be a regular rise and fall; that the periods of time between two peaks must, under ordinary conditions, be the same. At first a ten-year theory was popular; then a seven-year theory; and now the idea of a forty-month average has become fashionable.

Business is in many respects like a party of mountain climbers tied together. They help and retard each other—the difficulties or weakness of one affect the strength and progress of all. But it is a matter of degree—in many cases it is possible for great and vital industries to lag far behind the rest and the party still to reach heights of prosperity.

It is in the spaces between the curve of general business and the curve of a specific industry that we shall find the major economic problems of the day. When we have learned to interpret these spaces we shall have gone far toward judging the right or wrong of the wailing and gnashing of teeth which almost every industry performs at some time or other. And when we have learned how to control these spaces we shall have gone far towards the solution of our economic problems and towards the smoothing out of the business-cycle curve.

NIGHT WORKERS ARE MORE EFFICIENT NOW

Manufacturer Says They Do More and Better Work Than Ten Years Ago

A manufacturer who employs a big night force of industrial workers tells me that his night men accomplish within 10 per cent as much and seem to be nearly as intelligent a group as his day workers, says Fred Kelly in Nation's Business Magazine. This wasn't true ten or fifteen years ago, he says. At that time night workers were more likely to be men who couldn't get day jobs and were nearly 40 per cent behind day workers in producing capacity. Likewise, they were noticeably less intelligent.

"An important reason for this change," the manufacturer explained, "is the great improvement in lighting. A good factory is now so well lighted that it makes no difference at all to a man's efficiency whether he works by natural or artificial light. Indeed, electric light is often better because placed exactly where needed. In the old days, it wasn't only a question of inability to work by a poor light. The worker used poor lighting as an excuse to do less than he could have done."

"Most men would rather work in daytime and have their rights free. But even that has been modified by modern conditions. More and more workers today would just as soon be employed at night—because there are more amusements in daytime than ever before. One can go to good moving pictures or vaudeville shows all afternoon. Even dance halls operate in daytime. And if he owns an automobile, as he probably does, he would rather be free to drive it in daytime."

SEATTLE PIONEER SEES RAPID GROWTH

R. H. Denny Landed With First of White Settlers There; Now Reviews Progress

Merle Thorpe in Nation's Business, writes: Seventy-five years ago the first white settlers, landed at Alki Point, at the entrance to the harbor on which Seattle was to be built. A member of this group of pioneers was R. H. Denny, then less than a year old.

Last month Mr. Denny installed, in his home in Seattle, an upstairs extension telephone, which was the one hundred thousandth telephone brought into service in Seattle.

What a vista of communication has unfolded before the eyes of this one man! He saw the birth of the telephone. He saw the United States with 100,000 telephones in 1894. He saw the Pacific coast with 100,000 in 1901; his state of Washington with 100,000 in 1912. And now Seattle, the eighth city in the United States, with 100,000 telephones.

As Mr. Denny placed his first call over Seattle's 100,000 phone—which, by the way, was to Mrs. Landis, first woman mayor of a large American city—he saw through the window of his home an airplane speeding to the Sand Point aviation field, not many miles from his original log cabin on Alki Point.

SERBIAN ARTIST'S WEIRD PAINTINGS

Strange and weird to the eyes of the visitors to the Art Institute will be the work of the Serbian artist, Gjura Stojana, which may be seen in the East Wing galleries beginning on Tuesday, December 21, and continuing until January 24. The exhibition will consist of paintings, drawings and wood carvings. Many of the canvases are quite large and are filled with the mysticism of far east.

A wealth of luscious color interwoven in complex designs strike the eye and arrest attention, for these paintings are unlike the work of the average landscape or figure painter. Some were painted in the Sandwich Islands and others in the far off island land of Bali, a little known island in the Indian Ocean.

Gjuro Stojana came to America from Serbia when he was a lad of 16. He wandered about America until he came to San Francisco, where he became a member of the art staff of a daily paper. Here he remained four years, studying and working, when he heeded the call of the Indian country and visited Arizona and New Mexico. Here he came under the spell of the primitive in art and began to hunt for its sources. Visiting the Sandwich Islands, he painted many scenes there, some of which will be in the present exhibition.

From these islands he journeyed to the island of Bali, off the coast of Java, and here were painted his most primitive canvases, showing the feeling of mysticism still prevalent in this almost forgotten spot of the world.

SOUTHERN SENATORS MAY CATCH TARTAR

Indication That Demand for Republican House Cleaning May Backfire

If the Democratic senators are passionately anxious for the elimination from the senate of any and all the gentlemen whose political escutcheons may be slightly smeared there are signs that the Republicans may cooperate with them with this understanding that while we are throwing out Republicans north of the Mason and Dixon line that we will with equal enthusiasm unseat the Democrats who are sitting as senators from pocket burroughs from the south the actual legality of whose election may be questioned, says a report from Washington.

Some months ago when the Vane, Smith matter was first under discussion the Democratic Grand Lama through the Baltimore "Sun" which is the official oracle of the Democratic party issued a shrill note of warning to the people that if they started throwing out Republicans whose legality might be questioned they had better have a care lest some one go poking into Democratic senatorial elections. It was a disturbing but rather cryptic thought.

The "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia has apparently found the answer. It is discovered for example that in 1924 in 11 Georgia counties no elections were held, that in Alabama there were districts where not a single Republican vote was counted. That in the state of Mississippi in Tale county only 7 votes were counted for Coolidge. The point of this is that once it is proved, that the election in these states mentioned where Democratic senators were triumphantly returned, the people were not given an opportunity to vote, that election day was ignored, the legality of the entire elections of these senators is open to question.

A Prize-Winner
"I hear that you won four prizes at school. Is that true?"
"Yes."
"What were they for?"
"Well, one was for excellence of memory, but I forget what the others were for."

Impossible Task
The Boss—Robert, I hope you try to save half of what you earn.
Office Boy—I don't get that much, sir.

Formerly they used to talk about a curfew law for children, but one for parents seems to be equally necessary now.

COLORED BALLOONS MARK AIR CURRENTS

Weather Bureau at Seattle Is Using Them as Aid to Aviators

In order to determine the velocity and direction of the wind at various levels and give the information to air mail pilots and any other aviators desiring the service, the weather bureau at Seattle has begun releasing colored balloons regularly from the top of the Hoge building, the weather bureau headquarters.

Twice each day, at dawn and again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a balloon, its color black, red or yellow depending upon the visibility, is sent up. Each balloon is weighed before released and inflated with gas sufficient to give it a rate of ascent of 180 meters per minute. Its progress is watched through a theodolite, and readings of the angular elevation of the balloon above the horizon made once a minute as long as the balloon remains within range of vision of the telescope. In this way the direction and velocity of air currents at various levels is obtained.

M. B. Summers, the weather observer, says that this information is at once telegraphed to the district forecast office at San Francisco and Denver. In formation also is given to each mail pilot concerning the best levels at which to fly, and to any other aviator desiring knowledge of the upper air conditions.

"This expansion of the weather bureau's activities," said Mr. Summers, "is being made in 22 stations throughout the United States, most of them along the transcontinental air mail route. Three of the new stations are being established on the Seattle-Los Angeles route, the others besides Seattle being at Medford, Ore., and Los Angeles.

There is a general demand for farm relief, and one thing that would relieve the farmers would be less talk and more work.

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OLD-FASHIONED SLED NEARING EXTINCTION

In an age when transportation offers a variety of choice for most purposes, for the celebration of Christmas only reindeer and sleigh will satisfy the traditional requirements of gift distribution. Reindeer there are plenty, and vehicles in character with the Christmas festival are still manufactured in considerable quantities, though the biennial census of manufacturers reveals that only 1,878 sleds and sleighs were made in 1925, compared with 2,555 in 1923, a decrease of 26.5 per cent. Shrinkage in the value of these products was even more severe, for it dwindled in two years from 100,000 to \$62,000—a decline of 38 per cent. Whatever these statistics may signify to the world of business, to the simple faith of childhood they can argue no heresy against the benevolent saint of Christmas, for Santa Claus "lives, and he lives forever." Immortal himself, that quality immortalizes his reindeer and his sleigh. They, too, will endure.

The kids who refuse to believe in Santa Claus will probably soon be denying that the boggers will carry them off if they do not behave.

Some of these folks who claim the right to hold property should be abolished, would be up against it in that case to find anyone to borrow money of.

Some folks are still agitating for a revolution, and they should lay in stocks of food for several years before they get it started.

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UTILITY CONCERNS USE WEATHER DOPE

Records of Bureau Are Found to Be of Value in Many Lines of Business

Public utility companies of all kinds make use of weather bureau information to effect economies on a large scale. In the middle west, for example, a number of public utility companies maintain a joint committee to work in co-operation with the Weather Bureau to investigate the weather effect on the loss in weight of coal in shipping.

Again, officials of a large railroad in Montana are asked by their headquarters in St. Paul why there has been a noticeable falling off in coal shipments to that state as compared with previous winters. Weather records show that there has been a period of unusually mild weather, and thus answer the question.

Along similar lines is the request made by the local lighting company of a large city for a comparative statement from the Weather Bureau at the close of any unusually cloudy, gloomy month, showing what consti-

tutes an average month and why the one just past has been unusual. This report is sent to consumers of electricity with their monthly bills as an explanation of any increase in the amount.

Private business also uses weather records to keep watch over small economies. An ice cream manufacturer supplying a number of near-by towns makes use of weather forecasts in summer to vary the amount of cream to be made and sent out, as the consumption varies from day to day, depending on the temperature. In winter the coal dealer watches the weather forecasts for a cold wave so that preparation may be made for handling an increased demand for coal. If a cold wave is expected on Sunday the wards must be kept open and special forces held in readiness to handle the coal.

Just Curious

Willie: "What is a 'rank'?"
Teacher: "Why do you ask?"
Willie: "Well my book says Mr. Edison was an inventor of the first rank."*

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