

MELLON TO VISIT THE MEDITERRANEAN WILL TAKE YACHT VOYAGE

To Be Accompanied by Son and Daughter; Plans to See "Places He Has Read About," Says

Andrew W. Mellon, the somewhat lonely Secretary of the Treasury, plans to go yachting this summer to "the places he has read about" in the Mediterranean, and at the same time "get acquainted again" with the son and daughter whom he sees only infrequently through the year.

Mr. Mellon, reputed to be one of the richest men who ever sat in a President's Cabinet, occupies an 18-room suite in one of the finest apartment houses in Washington, and lives there throughout the year—alone. Mr. Mellon's daughter, Ailsa, married David K. Este Bruce, son of William C. Bruce (D), Senator from Maryland last year. His son, Paul, is away at Yale.

Starts This Month

Accordingly, Mr. Mellon plans to take a family-sized yacht in July, at Gibraltar, and cruise at random for the next two months, reports the Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps he will visit the Isles of Greece; perhaps he will drift along the Dalmatian coast. His daughter and son-in-law and his son, Paul, with perhaps some of the latter's college friends, will accompany him. For the son and daughter it may mean a joyous lark, but for Mr. Mellon it will mean something deeper.

Foreign governments will no doubt greet the Pittsburgh banker voyaging to the land of classic history with honors befitting the Secretary of the Treasury of the world's richest country. But it is not the Secretary of the Treasury who is making the journey. It will really be only an American father trying hard to "keep acquainted" with a newly married daughter and a son who has left home and gone to college.

Complex Character

Mr. Mellon's character is one of the most complex of the men who sit in the Coolidge Cabinet. He had had no experience in public life before coming to Washington. It is doubtful if he ever made a speech. It was his job in the great bank that represents the Mellon family fortunes in Pennsylvania to sit in a retired room, so it is said, and meet selected business associates for the quiet chats that mean millions of dollars in oil, aluminum and other properties in which his great fortune is extended. Mr. Mellon's brother was the man who met the public and held the center of the stage.

Quiet, shy, with the face of a connoisseur, a lover of art, Mr. Mellon came suddenly to Washington and a new world. His ability as a financier is unquestioned. But in the capital and among the Coolidge Cabinet he is recognized as a lonely man. He lives in his apartment and collects objects d'art—by himself.

Eager for Vacation

From Yale his son Paul writes him boyish letters. The other day, it is reported, the Secretary of the Treasury, who has just set in motion gigantic refunding movements involving federal war bonds, got a letter from his son demanding information concerning a certain \$50 Liberty Bond that had been a personal purchase in war time. Paul wanted to cash in on that bond and where better could he get the information about it than from "dad."

Accordingly, Mr. Mellon's eagerness for the summer vacation. He plans to take the Leviathan and probably return in the middle of September. Politics, finance, the Pittsburgh bank will be forgotten. Mr. Mellon is looking forward to vacation with as much anticipation as any man in Washington.

SEES EXTENSION OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Saturation Point Not Reached Yet, Is Opinion of Chevrolet President

Warm comfort for the automobile industry, radiates from R. H. Grant, vice-president of the Chevrolet Motor Car company. To his way of thinking, says Nation's Business Magazine, expansion of the industry during the next two or three years will be accomplished through the use of more cars per family. Moreover, the idea of a man taking the transportation away from his family, just to get to his work and back, will be old-fashioned—"the modern family will have to be served with enough transportation so that all members can get more out of life." With this increased use, he sees the market expanded from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 cars a year.

In that vision there is no apparent recognition of a saturation point. Or it may be that a forward look now goes beyond mere saturation to a sort of supersaturation. To be sure, the industry has not really put itself to an intensive cultivation of its sales field, but to look on every member of a family as a potential purchaser seems more in hope than in expectation. For one of the greatest family problems still is whether to have a big equity in a small car, or to have a small equity in a big car.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS GETS CHEAPER LIGHT

Utility Company to Reduce Its Rates to About 300 Towns On Aug. 1, Report

The Central Illinois Public Service company will reduce its lighting rates in approximately 300 towns in Illinois the first of August.

The Illinois Commerce Commission recently issued the following announcement regarding the new rates of the company:

"For some years the commission has conducted intensive studies of forms of rate schedules for supplying lighting service to residence and commercial customers. It has been convinced from this study that the different types of schedules have a very important effect on the ability of the customer to use electric service freely and at reasonable cost.

"The commission has been recently conferring on this matter with the Central Illinois Public Service company and as a result of these conferences the company has agreed to try out in this territory a new type of lighting rates for residence service, known as the maximum demand rate on a room basis.

"In addition to the company agreeing to try out this form of rate, it also agrees to reduce its maximum rate for the first step from 13 to 12 cents, and in order to encourage a greater use of electricity the company also agrees to add a third step of 5 cents per kilowatt-hour which will make a lower net rate available than could be obtained under the present rates.

"The company also agreed to reduce its maximum rate for commercial lighting from 13 to 12 cents. The new rates were filed by the company on July 1, and will become effective August 1, for consumption after that date.

BAPTIST MINISTER EXPLORES BAD LANDS

Succeeds In Penetrating Florida Everglades In Missionary Work

Edward Dunklin, an itinerant Baptist minister, after a six year battle, has succeeded in taming the last of the American "bad lands," the Everglades of Florida.

Courage was the only equipment Dunklin had when, like the "fighting parsons" in Western frontier days, he waded through snake and alligator infested swamps intent upon converting a district controlled by desperadoes fully as dangerous as the Jesse James crowd in its heyday, despite the fact it was but a short ride from the haunts of fashion and wealth in the booming state.

Not only did the missionary win the confidence of the desperadoes, the American Magazine says in recounting his work, but he won over the powerful woman leader known as the "Queen of the Everglades," to his missionary work.

Dunklin's first appearance in the district was greeted with a shower of stones and refusals of food or shelter. At his first meeting, when bullets were dropped into the collection box as a threat and warning to get out, he defied the crowd, declaring that he could only die once and was not afraid to do so. Months later the first sign of friendliness toward him was a collection which contained two ears of corn, two paw-paws, three pumpkins, six bananas and twenty-four limes. This confidence progressed until three of the worst desperadoes surreptitiously gave him a dollar and three more a quarter each.

Now, at the completion of six years of work, the outlaws have become real friends of Dunklin and have built him a little house on Lake Okeechobee where his meetings flourish. Moreover, the country has become as safe as any other part of the state and good settlers are flocking in to cultivate the rich muck lands.

SEES 15 MILLIONS OF MOTOR TOURISTS

Fifteen million automobile campers will fill the long, long trails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast this summer, according to estimates compiled for the Woman's Home Companion, from cities bordering the best known trans-continental routes.

Anticipating this peak in the form of summer outings, which has grown like a speeding avalanche in the past few years, automobile and sporting goods manufacturers have met the demands of the tourists with ingenious devices providing the nearest approach to home comforts, and towns and cities have so improved the rest camps in their outskirts that the 15,000,000 wanderers will be able to realize only by the intervening scenery that they have left their own domiciles.

Those who do not like the hardships of sleeping in tents will be able to travel over the northern trail from the Atlantic to the Pacific Northwest, down the coast to the southwest and back again, without being deprived of the shelter of a roof for one night. This is due to the cottage camp system, which has been developed to such an extent that auto camping does not necessarily have to be camping.

The cottage camp affords a screened and furnished lodging, lacking only cooking utensils, gasoline stove and blankets. Moreover, many of the camps provide playgrounds, laundries, cafeterias, barber shops and even beauty parlors and soda fountains.

SNAKEROOT, POISONOUS WEED, AFFECTS MILK

Warning Sent Out by State Director of Agriculture to Farmers, Dairymen

"All farmers who have stock grazing in woods pastures are warned that the white snakeroot plant has reached a stage of growth in which it is a deadly poison. Milk cows, particularly, should be removed from such pastures unless it is positively known that none of the weed is growing."

This is a warning issued by the director of agriculture, following the death of two calves that were under observation at the state's testing laboratory. A herd of calves have been fed snakeroot since early in the spring. Until July 8, no symptoms were noted. That night, two calves took "trembles." Veterinarians, recognizing the dread disease, administered remedies that science has recommended.

Commenting upon the test he has conducted this season, S. J. Stanard states that it has not proven conclusively that the plant, at a younger stage, is not poisonous. It has determined that it is a fatal poison at its present development.

This experimental work will continue indefinitely according to the plans of the department of agriculture. All that can be gained in knowledge of this dread disease, and of means whereby it may be remedied or prevented will be obtained as the result of these tests, and the results will be given the public.

Thus far, from all available information on the subject, the only sure way to prevent "trembles" in livestock and the resultant "milksick" in human beings, is to keep cattle away from the weed.

LARGE SPRINGS IN U. S. ARE DESCRIBED

IN GEOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Interesting Information Sent Out From Washington by Department of the Interior

What are the largest springs in the United States, how much water do they discharge, and what geologic conditions produce them are questions which the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, has answered in a report by O. E. Meinzer that has just been published as Water Supply Paper 557.

A spring of the first magnitude, according to the classification adopted by the Geological Survey, is one that has an average discharge of at least 100 cubic feet a second, or 65 million gallons a day. This is enough water to supply a city of half a million inhabitants and is, in fact, about the quantity that is consumed in Washington, D. C. The report shows that there are about 65 springs in the United States which supply at least this amount of water, and that there are several springs or groups of springs in the country each of which

A great many excellent ideas are put forward by the reformers, many of which are all very fine but for one little fault, and that is that they do not figure on human nature.

produce enough water to supply New York City.

Source of Springs

Of the 65 first-magnitude springs 38 issue from volcanic rocks, 24 from limestone, and 3 from sandstone. Of the 38 springs in volcanic rocks 16 are in Oregon, 15 in Idaho, and 7 in California; of the 24 limestone springs 11 are in Florida, 7 in Missouri, 4 in Texas, and 1 each in Alabama and Arkansas; the 3 sandstone springs are all in Montana. The volcanic rocks are chiefly basalt that was greatly jointed and broken at the time it solidified, but large springs also issue from obsidian and rhyolite and from fragmental volcanic material.

Limestone is so readily worn away by percolating ground water that it may be full of crevices, caverns, and natural tunnels. In many limestone regions surface streams are virtually absent, and nearly the entire drainage system consists of natural tunnels that carry the water underground. Where these tunnels come to the surface they produce large springs. The sandstone springs and a few of the other large springs issue from great fissures produced by faulting.

Water Usually Clear

Water that is very clear, but a few of the limestone springs become muddy after heavy rains. In deep spring pools the clear water generally has a beautiful delicate blue hue, and hence the name "Blue Spring" is applied to several of the large springs. The water in some of the spring pools is so transparent that objects at the bottom are distinctly visible, and fish can be seen swimming about as if in mid-air. In the well-known Silver Spring, in Marion county, Florida, glass-bottom boats are used, and the view through the sun-lit waters of the deep spring basin, with its underwater vegetation and fish of many varieties, is described as truly fascinating.

The huge springs that issue from the black lava walls of the canyon of Snake river below Shoshone Falls, in Idaho, are very spectacular. In a 40-mile stretch of the canyon below the falls there are 11 springs of the first magnitude, the largest of which furnish about enough water to supply New York City, and altogether the springs that discharge into this canyon yield enough water to supply all the cities in the United States of more than 100,000 inhabitants with 120 gallons a day for each inhabitant. Unfortunately, however, not even one large city can avail itself of this abundance of spring water, which is as pure as any bottled water sold for general use.

Many of the springs issue 100 to 200 feet above the river, and their clear waters, dashing over the rocks of the canyon walls, produce cascades of striking beauty. The Thousand Springs, which discharge 864 cubic feet a second, are now in part harnessed to produce power, but formerly they made a waterfall 2,000 feet long and 195 feet high. Snowbank Spring, which is a part of the Thousand Springs, dashed over the rough talus slope forming a cataract of pure white against a background of intense black. The Niagara Springs, which issues from the canyon wall 125 feet above the river level, also form a spectacular cataract.

Florida Springs

Silver Spring, in Florida, has a maximum recorded flow of 822 cubic

feet a second and is believed to be the largest limestone spring in the United States. Blue Spring, in the same county, apparently ranks next among the limestone springs of the country.

The largest spring in Missouri is probably Big Springs, in Carter county, but Greer Spring and Meramec Spring are close competitors. The largest spring in Arkansas is Mammoth Spring, in Fulton county; the largest in Alabama is the Big Spring at Tusculum; the largest in Pennsylvania is believed to be Boiling Spring, in Cumberland county; and the largest in Indiana is believed to be Wilson Spring, near White Cloud. All these springs issue from limestone, but Boiling and Wilson Springs are not springs of the first magnitude.

In Texas

The largest springs in Texas are the Comal Springs, near New Braunfels. Other springs of the first magnitude in Texas are Goodenough Springs, 12 miles southeast of Comstock; San Marcos Springs, at San Marcos; and San Felipe Springs, 2 miles northeast of Del Rio. The historic San Antonio Springs are nearly of the first magnitude. These springs issue from limestone in a

great fault zone that extends through a large part of the state.

Ancient Art

The art of making cement tile was one of the high lights of the Renaissance. Rising River Springs, Great Springs, Burney Creek Springs, and Crystal Lake Springs. All these springs issue from volcanic rock in the northeastern part of the state.

Oregon has numerous huge springs that issue from volcanic rock. One of the largest and best known is Opal Spring, which is situated in the canyon of Crooked river. The combined flow of the springs along Crooked river, as well as that of the springs along Metolus river, would be sufficient to supply New York City.

Giant Spring

The largest spring in Montana is Giant Spring, near Great Falls. The other two first-magnitude springs in the state are the Warm Springs and the Big Springs, near Lewistown. All these springs are believed to issue from fissures in sandstone.

Other large springs mentioned in the report are North, South, and Berrendo Springs, near Roswell, New Mexico, which were formerly springs of the first magnitude or nearly of that size, but are now dry or nearly dry as a result of the extensive use of artesian wells in that area.

Asking For Business

The time has gone by when the things people want can be had on the silent method. People have to ask for things they want. If you are looking for anything, and just sit patiently and wait for people to speak to you and ask you what you want, you will have to wait a long time. You have to ask for what you want.

That principle applies to business success. You have to ask the public for patronage, and show reasons why that patronage should be given, before you can get it. If a business makes no effort to secure patronage, and just waits quietly until it comes, it will wait a long time. People think such a concern lacks the spirit of enterprise.

Newspaper advertising furnishes an abundant means by which the business people of this city and vicinity can ask for patronage, and show reasons why it should be given. It is the kind of appeal which people expect in these times, and to which they will respond.

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