

EIGHT ELECTIONS IN STATE IN 1928

STATE PRIMARY PRINCIPAL

State Primary and County Balloting; Also Cities and Towns Next Year

During the year 1928 the legal voters of Illinois will have the opportunity on eight different occasions to exercise their right of suffrage. Five elections and three primaries will be held during the twelve months.

Interest at present centers in the primary of April 10 at which will be nominated candidates for a majority of the important state offices, to be voted on at the general election on November 6, unless new primary law changes the date in time. Included among the officers to be placed in nomination are: governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, two congressmen at large, one representative to congress from each district, state senators in the even numbered districts of the state and three representatives from each of the districts.

Select County Candidates
In addition to the state officers to be nominated at the April primary, candidates for the following county officers will also be nominated: clerk of the circuit court, recorder, state's attorney, county surveyor, coroner and auditor.

Delegates and alternates to the national nominating convention will also be selected at the April primary, with state, senatorial and precinct committees named at the same time.

The primary calendar for the year follows:

February 28—To nominate candidates to be voted for at the election on April 3.

March 13—To nominate candidates to be voted for at the election of April 17.

April 10—To elect delegates and alternates to the national nominating convention and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president, and to place in nomination state officers.

Election Calendar

The election calendar for the year follows:

April 3—Election of officers of cities in counties under township organization that have adopted the act of 1885; and for town officers, officers in cities containing one or more towns, and officers in villages whose boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the township.

April 17—Election of officers of

cities organized under the general law, except such as contain within their corporate limits one or more townships, and officers of villages organized under the general law, except where the territorial limits coincide with the territorial limits of the township.

April 14—Election of directors in school districts, and board of education of township high schools, non-high school districts and community consolidated districts.

April 21—For boards of education of community high school districts.

June 4—Election of six judges of the superior court of Cook county.

November 6—National, state and county election.

TIME OF RAINSTORMS ACCURATELY CHARTED

Kansas City Weather Bureau in Effort to Indicate When to Expect Rain

Not many members of the business community are likely to know, off-hand, their chances for getting wet when going to and from work. To some the rain always seems to come at nine and five, with little time off for lunch. As a matter of local fact, the weather bureau at Kansas City found that during the period from 1906 to 1925, inclusive, 91 storms occurred at 5 p. m.—more than at any other time. The hours next in the number of thunderstorms recorded were: 3 a. m., with 84; 7 p. m., 83; 8 p. m., 78; 4 a. m., 76; and 10 p. m., 69. At noon, 29 storms occurred; at 8 a. m., 31, and at 9 a. m., 24.

Whatever the other benefits of this official rain gauging, it seems adequate to amend Mark Twain's complaint about the state of our meteorological science. Something is being done about the weather. Out west in Chicago, as easterners will have it, a citizen has proposed that ropes be attached to town clocks, so that when the "ropes contract or expand" under the effect of humidity, the clock bells would give an alarm of approaching rain. Ingenious as the suggestion is, it would not be taken too literally. It makes it too easy to say, "give a fore-caster enough rope and he'll turn to a bellweather."

King Alfonso's right to sit on the Spanish throne has been challenged a matter that evidently calls for a little grand jury work over there.—Indianapolis Star.

The busy-bodies are now figuring out what hard work Congress will have making laws. Its hardest work will be not to make them.—Pittsburg Post-Gazette.

APPLIED SCIENCE BASIS OF INDUSTRY

CREATES NEW MECHANISM

Tremendous Strides of Recent Years Due to Inventive Genius of Man is Claim; Examples

The foundation of present-day industrial progress is applied science, which in turn, is responsible for most of man's present-day comforts and pleasures.

It was modern applied science that created such mechanism as that which allowed Lindbergh to wing his memorable flight from New York to Paris in the time that it once took our grandfathers to travel from New York to Trenton.

All the tremendous mechanical developments of the last few decades depend to an important degree upon the availability and cheapness of abundant supplies of fuel and of iron, copper, vanadium, barium, chromium, aluminum, magnesium, tin, zinc, and other base metals, all of which are the results of applied science—that is to say, the application of man's inventive genius and research to modern industrial progress.

Leather Substitute

Of the various transformations wrought by chemists in modern industry, none is more interesting than the turning of cotton in to a substitute for leather. Each year millions of yards of this leather substitute are manufactured for binding books, upholstering automobiles and furniture, covering closed car decks, manufacturing high grade luggage and wardrobe trunks, wall coverings and novelty products.

Prior to the world war, synthetic dyes were almost all made in Germany; but after the war the making of these dyes was taken up in America and today our chemists supply practically all the needs in this country.

We ordinarily think of dyes as being used in the textile alone, but, as a matter of fact, to the leather, paper, paint, ink and in many other industries a supply of synthetic dyestuffs is just as indispensable. Although the value of the dyestuffs in most finished articles is an extremely small percentage of the total value of the articles themselves, it is estimated that six billion dollars of production in this country is dependent on the dyestuffs industry.

The same cotton which used to go into the young lady's dress or stockings—she wears rayon or silk nowadays—is the same cotton that goes into the motion picture film, which, in turn, provides education and entertainment for millions of people every day. The cotton, nitrated, produces, nitrocellulose.

In making the motion picture film, the celluloid base or carrier is produced by casting solutions of nitrocellulose and camphor continuously upon a rotating drum. As the drum turns, the solvent used is evaporated and a sheet of celluloid remains on the wheel. This sheet, before the drum makes a complete revolution, is sufficiently dry and tough to permit stripping and is removed from the drum as an endless sheet. After further drying, it is wound up in large rolls which then go to a coating machine. On this machine it is treated with a chemical emulsion. After this it is dried again, perforated for the sprockets in the camera and projector, and is ready for packing.

ELECTROCUTIONS AT OLD PENITENTIARY

Under the new statute passed by the last session of the legislature substituting electrocution for hanging in the infliction of the death penalty, the electrocutions shall be at the old penitentiary at Joliet, the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Menard, or the Cook county jail.

Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom in handing down this opinion specifying the old penitentiary at Joliet held the act specifies the "Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet," which would preclude the erection of the death house at the new penitentiary. The opinion was handed down under inquiry from Roy W. Ide, director, Department of Public Welfare.

Building operations at the new prison, generally called Statesville, are being pushed steadily and it was planned to erect a suitable building here to be used as the execution chamber, if within the province of the law. This would obviate the necessity of making a change to this institution with the abandonment of the old prison and transfer of all prisoners.

Mr. Dawes, who complains that the vice-president has no work to do, might talk it over with the King of Italy.—Portland Oregonian.

CHRISTMAS SEALS HISTORY IS TOLD

IS STARTED IN DENMARK

Originated by Postal Clerk in That Country to Aid Crippled Children; Idea Spread to Other Lands

The Christmas Seal this year has a new significance. It has become a living memorial to Einar Hoelbell, originator of the seal sale idea, who died during the past year at his home in Denmark at the age of 62 years.

Nearly every school child in Illinois is familiar with the story of the Danish postal clerk who in his efforts to raise funds to build a hospital for crippled children originated an idea which has made possible the greatest health campaign of all times.

It was on Christmas Eve in 1903 that Mr. Hoelbell, at that time an obscure post office assistant in a little town in Denmark, noted the gaily colored seals on the holiday mail, and mused on the fact that their service was only one of decoration. Then a wonderful idea came to him. Why not have every seal represent the contribution of one cent to bring health to boys and girls who were crippled and ill?

The following year his idea, sanctioned by the Queen of Denmark, was put into use, and as the postal clerk

handled the holiday mail he had the satisfaction of seeing seal after seal that meant pennies and more pennies to help cure the crippled tots of his country.

So successful was this first Christmas seal sale that the idea quickly spread and soon a number of other countries, our own among them, adopted the plan. The first national sale in the United States was in 1908.

By the double-barred cross the true tuberculosis Christmas Seal can be recognized. The story of the origin of this cross is an interesting one. It was the emblem of the Greek or Orthodox Catholic church during the ninth century, and became familiar to the Crusaders of the middle ages during their campaigns to conquer Jerusalem. Godfrey, Duke and Lorraine, a leader in one of the first Crusades, took this cross as his standard when he became Christian ruler of Jerusalem in 1099. Upon returning to France he made it the insignia of his own house, thus the Lorraine cross evolved from the eastern church emblem. In 1892 this Lorraine double-barred cross was adopted as the official emblem of anti-tuberculosis work throughout the world at the International Conference of Tuberculosis.

School boys and girls of today enrolled under the double-barred cross are true Crusaders fighting against an enemy which threatens their own homes, town, state and nation. Every penny seal sold brings nearer the day when tuberculosis will not longer be a menace.

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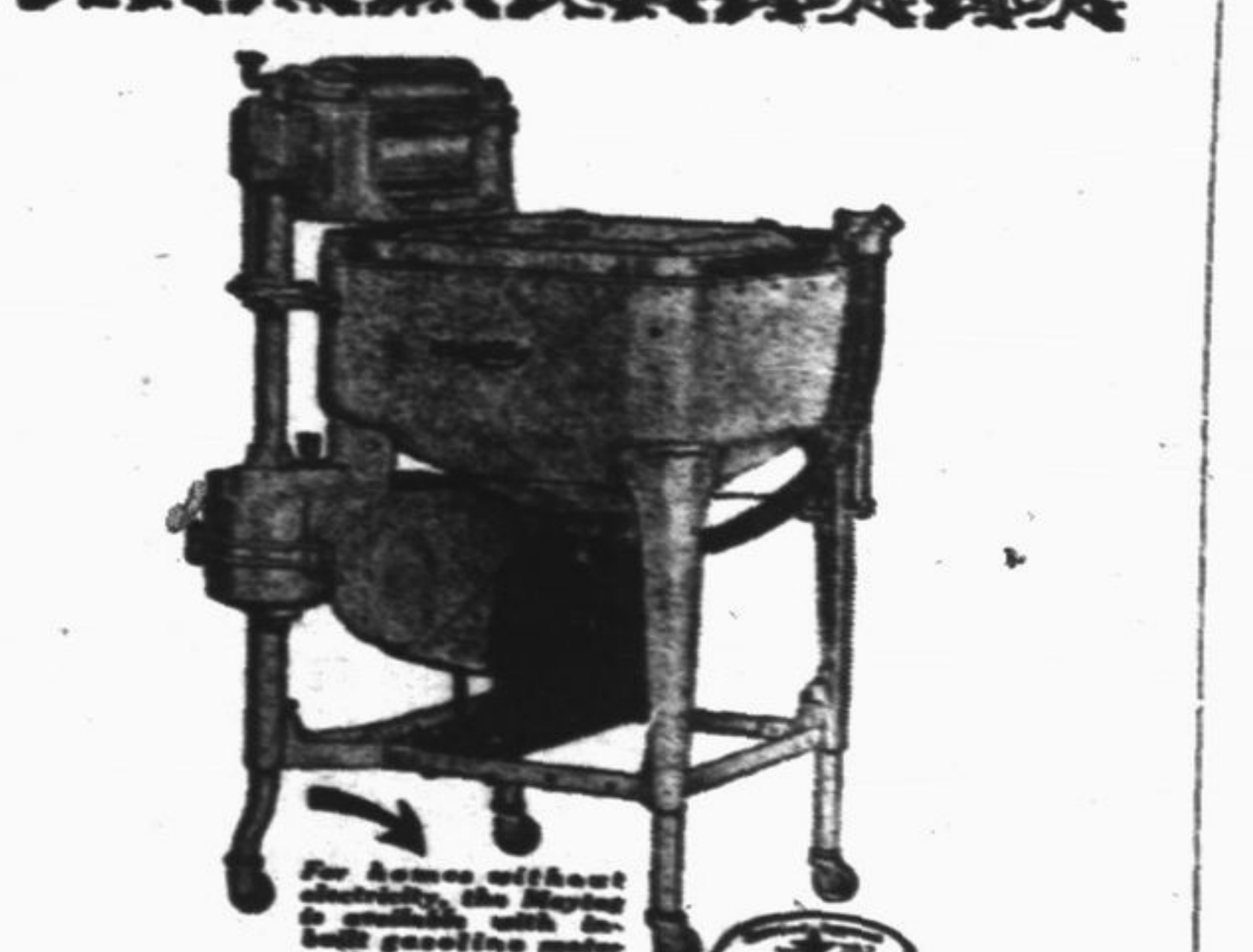
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