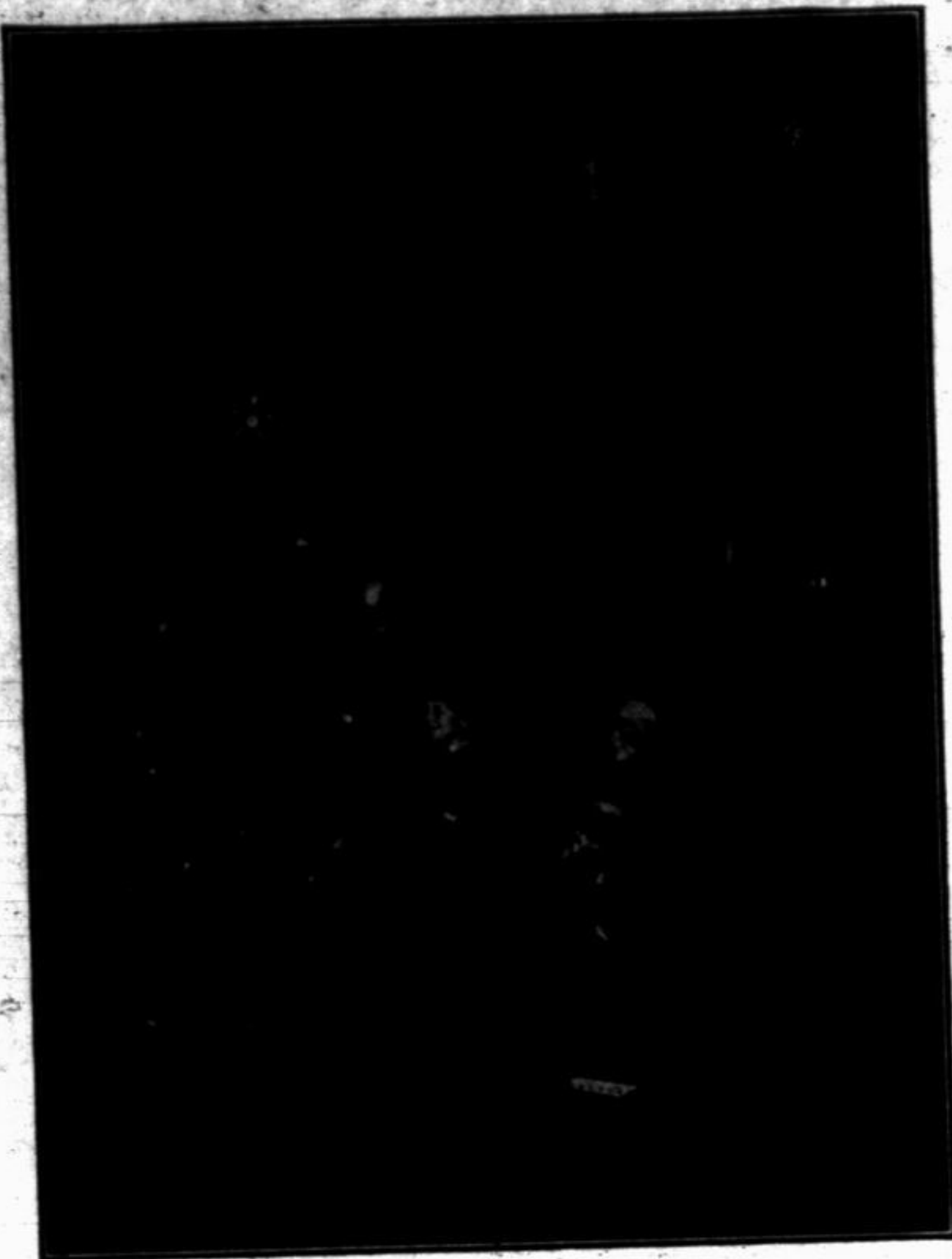


Lighting Up For Good Ol' Saint Nick



Safety for the kiddies is one of the advantages which accompanies the use of electric lights at Christmas time. No longer need parents worry about the danger of a sudden blaze from a burning candle detracting from the joys and pleasures of the merry Yuletide.

TEN MOST IRRITATING REMARKS ARE LISTED

Writer in Magazine Says They Constitute Perfect Recipe for Hatred

The ten most irritating remarks in the world are listed by Marcus Eli Ravage, well-known writer, who declares, in an article in The American Magazine, that they constitute a perfect recipe for incurring the hatred of associates.

"I don't agree with you at all," used when the other person was only saying something to start a conversation, is first upon the list. "I don't like your friend," snapped out after an introduction, is the second. "Anybody could do that," mimicking other people's accomplishments; "I know better," and an offer of superior information; "I'll tell you exactly where you failed"; "As I was saying," when dragging in a favorite topic where it is not wanted, and "I thought you were going to—" reminding people of promises they made impulsively, are among other disagreeable and irritating phrases Mr. Ravage advises avoiding.

"Let me show you how," thus insisting upon holding the center of the stage, is another. "I used to think a while back" is another remark which throws a wet blanket on people's enthusiasms, making it appear that their tastes are antiquated and that you are superior to them.

The tenth phrase, "That's nothing but prejudice," is called the most effective one of all in earning dislike. "Picking upon people's religious or patriotic sentiments is sure to estrange any friend," concludes the author.

And a Real One

Five-year-old Arthur awoke at 3:00 o'clock in the morning.

"Tell me a story, mother," he said.

"Quiet, dear," replied his mother.

"Daddy will be in soon and tell us both one."

Jeweler: Of course you want the girl's name engraved on the ring?

William: Surely — but — ah — not too deep!

INCREASE IN COST OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Is Disturbing Experts at Washington; Not Keeping Step With Federal

The increase in cost of municipal government is, frankly, disturbing the experts in Washington. They have the feeling that for all of the gains they make in lowering the cost of the federal operation, that their savings are at once absorbed by the cities and towns which increase their own rates.

The president, through the budget commission, and through congress, acts to directly influence federal expenditures, but there is no one who has been able to assume blanket authority to even check the increase in rates in city, town and state governments. The governors of the various states in their inaugural messages, continually point to these local increases, but the orgy of spending still continues.

The average per capita cost of administering government in some 250 cities is now in excess of \$40 as compared with \$37 in 1926, an increase of 4% in the City of New York for example, the per capita cost of 1917 was \$25.64; it is now virtually \$53. Cleveland shows the smallest increase of all the cities. Its per capita cost in 1925 was \$39.66, and for 1926 it was \$39.67, an increase of only one cent. Yet the Cleveland people are not satisfied, their theory being that instead of the one cent increase, they should have shown a decrease.

Judge: Thirty days—

Speeder: Oh, I know that one!

Thirty days hath September, April—

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U. S. LEADS WORLD IN WATERPOWER USE

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS

Comparison With Other Countries Shows America Far Ahead in Utilizing Force of Its Rivers

The extent of the industrial development of a nation, which is the modern measure of its civilization, can probably be gaged best by the extent of its use of mechanical energy. For this reason it is interesting to compare the extent to which the water-power resources of various countries have been utilized and the progress which is being made in building new plants.

In both respects, according to an estimate made by the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey, the United States leads all other countries of the world, and in the capacity of its constructed plants it nearly equals all Europe.

Total for U. S.

The total for the United States at the end of 1926 was 11,700,000 horsepower for plants of 100 horsepower or more, as against 13,100,000 horsepower in Europe, presumably for plants of all sizes. In the six-year period 1921 to 1926 the capacity of constructed plants in the United States of 100 horsepower or more increased 2,800,000 horsepower, while in Europe the increase in plants of all sizes was 4,200,000 horsepower. During the last three years of that period, however, the rate of increase in the United States was much greater than during the first three years, whereas the rate of increase in Europe showed a decline.

The leading countries in Europe in the use of water power and the capacity in horsepower of their constructed plants in 1926 are as follows: Italy, 2,300,000; France, 2,000,000; Norway, 1,900,000; Switzerland, 1,850,000; Sweden, 1,350,000.

In Africa

The developed water power of Africa amounts to only about 14,000 horsepower, but Japan has built plants aggregating 1,750,000 horsepower, and India 200,000 horsepower. New Zealand has some large plants under construction, but those completed have a capacity of 60,000 horsepower. The Dutch Islands of Java, Sumatra, and Celebes have plants of 80,000 horsepower. Tasmania's plants have a capacity of 75,000 horsepower. Australia depends mostly on fuel plants and has utilized only 2,000 horsepower of its water-power resources.

South America

In South America, Brazil leads the other countries by a wide margin, with 500,000 horsepower, most of it used in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Chile's plants amount to 114,000 horsepower, and Peru's to 55,000 horsepower.

Coming back to North America we find that Mexico has plants with a capacity of 3,000 horsepower. A large part of this capacity is in plants supplying Mexico City and there is not much activity in building new plants. Newfoundland has a large new plant for the manufacture of paper that increases its total to 160,000 horsepower. But the only real competitor of the United States in the world is our neighbor Canada, whose plants had a

total capacity of 4,556,000 horsepower at the end of 1926, an increase of 2,138,000 horsepower since 1920.

At the end of 1926 the developed water power of the world was as follows: North America, 16,800,000 horsepower; South America, 750,000; Europe, 13,100,000; Asia, 2,100,000; Africa, 14,000; Oceania, 240,000; total of 33,000,000. As the total capacity of the water-power plants of the world in 1920 was 23,000,000 horsepower, there was an increase of 43 per cent in the six years.

FASHION HINTS FROM WOMAN'S PAPER CITED

Says Flares Still Style in Paris; Other Later Suggestions Regarding Dress

Instead of dying out after the summer and fall favor, flares were still more the rage as the Paris social season, previous to the grand departure for the south, opened this week.

Latest advices showed the flare to be the most important single fashion feature in the showings of coats and gowns for the Riviera season, as well, so it appears to have gained instead of lost in popularity. The circularly cut skirt, the short coated suit with a front-flared skirt, the evening dress with two uneven side flares and the afternoon dress with its off-center flare are among the types most prominent at Drecoll's, Worth's, Lelong's and Doucet's.

One sheer, black velvet frock, printed with a small white flower design, possessed not only the side flared skirt but there were flares as well in the cuffs of the long, tight sleeves. An evening gown in the winter mode was made of chiffon and charrtuse pale velvet in the skirt, the skirt being gathered slightly over the hips, accentuating the bloused bodice and leaving fishtails from the waist in the back as a sort of flare which gave a graceful swaying, unequal hemline, a detail necessary to this winter's chic.

A great deal of attention to trimmings is also being paid this winter. Long sprays of flat, chiffon flowers are placed over the shoulder of an evening gown by Molyneux. Jenny cuts the back yoke of contrasting material and lets a one-end scarf hang loose. Bechoff slips a jabot through a slash on the left side of a blouse and Drecoll encourages elaborate pendants, bright in color such as crystals and emeralds. Much attention is being given to coat sleeves, too. Lanvin having evolved a beaver cuff almost to the elbow, which is tight at the wrist, but curves out widely, following the curved outline of the lower portion of the arm. Contrasting colors of material from which gowns are made are also in great favor in Paris.

Fair Questions

Were you ever out with the girl who—

Blushed when you cracked a risqué joke?

Was horrified at the idea of parking?

Refused to let you kiss her the first time you tried?

Was insulted when you offered her a swig of scotch?

Wore old-fashioned corsets?

Had to be home by 10 o'clock?

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