

**AIDS TO PREVENT MOTOR ACCIDENTS**

**KEEP WINDSHIELD CLEAN**

**Glycerine Used With Good Results; Other Means Also Efficacious; Hints to Drivers**

While figures compiled by the National Safety Council show that automobile accidents decrease in cold weather, it is believed that in proportion to the number of cars on the road and their mileage more motorists come to grief in winter than in summer. To the car owner winter brings troubles of its own: One of these is steam or frost on the windshield and the resulting obstruction of the view ahead.

This danger, of course, is confined to closed cars and may arise on a very cold day when the windows are tightly closed for warmth and the outside cold causes the moist air inside to condense on the glass. While the condensation of steam can be prevented by opening a window and lowering the inside temperature, this has decided disadvantages when the temperature hovers around zero.

**Glycerine on Windshield**  
One of the remedies now recommended is glycerine. Since radiator glycerine came into general use as an anti-freeze, many car owners report success in keeping their glass free from steam and frost by rubbing it with a glycerine-moistened cloth. Some make a practice, when they have their cooling systems serviced with radiator glycerine, of filling a small bottle with the anti-freeze mixture and keeping it in the tool kit in readiness for this emergency.

The peculiar qualities which keep glycerine from freezing even at 30 below zero and prevent its evaporation enable it to form an exceedingly thin film. This film clings to the glass and gives it an extra smooth finish without interfering with its transparency. In scientific terms, the glycerine "reduces surface tension," that is, it makes the glass so slippery that the tiny drops of water resulting from condensed steam cannot stick on.

**Hand in Sleet Storm**  
A bottle of radiator glycerine in the tool kit also may prove handy in a sleet storm. Rubbed on the outside of the windshield it retards the formation of ice and helps the wiper to keep the glass clear. However, when the combination of rain or sleet and freezing temperature is just right, neither glycerine nor any other treatment yet discovered will prevent the formation of ice for any great length of time.

When glycerine is not available, motorists resort to various devices to keep their windshields and windows clear of steam or frost in very cold weather. One is to polish the glass with newspapers. The chemicals in printer's ink seem to give the glass an extra smooth finish. Plug tobacco rubbed over the glass is effective to a certain degree, because it contains glycerine. Some car owners recommend a little salt on a moistened cloth. The salt treatment is especially good to remove ice and frost that have already formed on the glass, but the protective film it leaves will not last nearly as long as the glycerine film.

**USE OF SCHOOLS AS COMMUNITY CENTERS**

**Survey Shows Marked Increase in Utilization of Building for Purpose**

Use of school houses in the United States as centers for social, recreational, and community purposes increased 55 per cent during the four-year period 1919-20 to 1923-24, as shown by replies received from school officials addressed by the Interior department, Bureau of Education, in a survey to determine to what extent school buildings throughout the country are so utilized. The results of the inquiry have been published by the bureau in Bulletin, 1927, No. 5, Extended Use of School Buildings, by Eleanor T. Glueck.

Definite provision by law has been made in 32 states for use of school buildings as centers for community activities, says School Life, and it is permitted in other states. Two-thirds of the 722 places in which standard centers were reported have fewer than 5,000 inhabitants each, but two-thirds of the 1,569 centers were in cities of greater size. Of the large cities reporting such use, New York stands first with 138 school centers, Detroit next with 48, Cleveland 30, Pittsburgh 25, Buffalo 22, Grand Rapids 21, Fort Wayne and Cincinnati 20 each, Chicago 18, Washington City 17, Duluth 13, Milwaukee 12, Boston and Newark 11 each, and St. Louis and Lincoln, Neb., 10 each.

Austria plans erection of a monument to the memory of a mechanic of Vienna who is credited with having invented the first vehicle driven by gasoline, reports the Chicago Motor club. He is Siegfried Marcus said to have designed an automobile as early as 1864. His second model, completed in 1875, is said to have made trips of several miles.

**OLD SEWING MACHINE APPEARS IN NEW DRESS**

**Now One of Ornamental as Well as Useful Pieces of Furniture in Home**

The old sewing machine, always the Cinderella of household furnishings, has come back into the best of homes in such a guise that it ranks in beauty with any other furniture. Discovery that prosperous women who years ago gave up home sewing are resuming their interest is made by the household editor of Farm & Fireside and she attributes the renewed popularity of the art to the increased beauty of sewing machines.

"The old fashioned machine," she says, "was an awkward looking thing, out of harmony with everything else in the average room. Now the attractive cabinet in the corner, or the handsome mahogany table standing boldly against the wall and bearing flowers and books is just as likely as not to be a sewing machine. The new electric models come in such forms that they are utterly disguised and they are even more useful than their homely predecessors."

With the modern improvements that have been made in the machines, home sewing has become a much easier task, the article continues, and this fact, together with the trend toward simplicity in present day clothes makes possible a new dress much more frequently than in the old days. Letters received from women everywhere show that home sewing is gaining great headway, the household department of the magazine finds.

**DO HOUSEWORK TO PAY FOR ROOM AND BOARD**

Housework in payment for room and board has been found the most remunerative occupation by undergraduate students working their way through Syracuse university, New York. Of 3,951 regular term and summer students who were wholly or partially self-supporting, 2,247 were men and 1,704 were women. Of the men, 408 were wholly self-supporting, but only 73 women maintained themselves entirely by their own labor while pursuing their studies. Many of the men did "janitorial engineering," or worked on the grounds. A total of \$785,755 was earned by the students during the calendar year.

Hee: "Ever see a worse fog than this?"  
Haw: "Yes, once."  
Hee: "Is that so, where?"  
Haw: "Why, er... er... it was so foggy I really couldn't tell where it was."

**U. S. HAS HUGE TOTAL OF DEVELOPED POWER**

**HYDRAULIC SURVEY SHOWS**

**Department of Interior in Its Report Says More Than 12 Million Horsepower is Being Used**

The developed water power in the United States on January 1, 1928, was 12,296,000 horsepower, showing an increase of 575,000 horsepower, or approximately 5 per cent, during 1927; and the total amount of potential water power available 90 per cent of the time is 38,110,000 horsepower and that available 50 per cent of the time is 59,166,000 horsepower, according to an announcement by the Department of the Interior, through the Geological Survey.

**Not Comparable**  
The figures for potential water power, because the figures for developed power are given in terms of the capacity of the installed water wheels, which may be several times the potential power available 90 per cent of the time.

Estimates based on studies of the capacity of water wheels installed at fully developed water-power sites indicate that about 15 per cent of the potential water power of the United States is developed at the present time. If it were feasible to develop all the water-power resources of the United States, the total capacity of water wheels installed at all water-power plants would amount to about 85,000,000 horsepower.

**Increase in 1927**  
All of the increase in developed water power in 1927 was in the plants of public-utility power companies, the capacity of water wheels in manufacturing plants showing a small decrease during the year. California still ranks first in developed water power, with a total of 1,993,000 horsepower of water wheels in water-power plants. New York, with 1,779,000 horsepower, is second, and Washington, with 707,000 horsepower is third. The rest of the ten leading water-power States are all east of the Mississippi River.

The report from which these figures are taken contains tables showing the relative importance of the divisions of the United States in developed water power, the rank of the ten leading water-power States for several years, and the total amount of developed water power in each State on January 1, 1928.

**Estimate Revised**  
The estimate of potential water

power in the United States has been revised to include the results of recent studies and surveys, particularly in the upper Columbia River basin and the Tennessee River basin. Washington, with 11,200,000 horsepower available 50 per cent of the time, leads all the States in water-power resources by a wide margin. It is followed by California with 6,700,000 horsepower, Oregon with 5,900,000 horsepower, and New York with 5,000,000 horsepower, these figures representing power available 50 per cent of the time at an efficiency of 70 per cent. Most of the undeveloped power in New York is on the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers.

**SCIENTISTS BELIEVE MARS SIGNALS EARTH**

Belief that Mars is constantly signaling to the Earth is gaining ground among scientists and the latest observations tend to bear out this theory which has been held since 1879, according to Professor William Pickering, noted American astronomer.

Professor Pickering, who has just completed the analysis of observations taken in 1924, the year when Mars has been nearer earth than at

any previous time, declares in an interview with the American Magazine that the markings of the planet from time to time are of such geometrical precision that it does not seem that they could appear purely by accident. Moreover, observations of the "signal" have been so nearly identical at all observatories that their form has been universally agreed upon.

In 1879, says Professor Pickering, the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, first called attention to a cross within a dark circle, nine hundred miles in diameter. At the next opposition of Mars to the Earth, the cross had disappeared and been replaced by an irregular curved design. When next the planet came into the best position for observation from the earth in 1892, Professor Pickering, from the observatory at Arequipa, Peru, discovered a pentagon with markings radiating from the center. The five sides were remarkably uniform, all the more striking because five sided figures are rare on Mars.

In 1907 a perfect five pointed star was observed in the same longitude as the other "signals" had appeared. The star, 1,100 miles in diameter, appeared more "intentional" to world astronomers than any previous sign and when again, in 1924, ano-

ther star sixteen hundred miles in diameter appeared, the signaling theory became a matter of serious concern.

Astronomers expect another opposition of the planets in 1939, at which time concentrated effort will be made to read the riddle of the strange figures.

"Ten years ago I arrived in the town with only one quarter, but that quarter began my fortune at once."  
"You must have invested it very profitably."  
"I did. I telegraphed home for money."

**Four Great Questions About JESUS CHRIST**

Answered in *Lesson Addresses* by the Rev. James M. Gray, D. D.  
in the **Moody Bible Institute Auditorium, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS AT 3:30**  
Mar. 18—Who Really Was Jesus Christ?  
Mar. 25—Are Jehovah and Jesus the Same Person?  
Apr. 1—Why Did Jesus Christ Die?  
Apr. 8—Did Christ Arise and Will He Return?  
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