

## N. W. RAILROAD HAS REVENUE INCREASE

Report for May Indicates Gain Over the Preceding Months; Prospect Better

Gross revenues of the Chicago and Northwestern railway for May were about \$1,900,000 less than those of May last year, which amounted to \$1,722,767, according to Fred W. Sargent, president, says a Waukegan paper. The surplus after charges was about \$700,000 less than the \$1,325,365 reported in May, 1929.

This, however, shows an upturn in earnings of the Northwestern, as the road reported a deficit after charges for the first four months of 1930 amounting to \$447,270. Mr. Sargent recently predicted that its business would gradually increase until its tonnage in the closing months of the year would equal that of the corresponding months of 1929.

### Looks for Gain

The gross of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway, Northwestern subsidiary, was about the same as in May of last year, according to Mr. Sargent, though its net railway operating income was

about \$50,000 under that of May 1929.

"There has been no change in the business situation in the Northwestern's territory," said Mr. Sargent, "but I expect to see gradual gains in business in the second half of the year. Prospects for grain the Northwestern's territory were never better. Spring wheat and corn are coming along well. Nebraska should have the best crop in its history. Soil conditions, moisture and weather have been very favorable. There has been some slight pick-up in business in Chicago, but it still remains well below a year ago."

### Commodities Lower

"The Northwestern's loadings in May showed gains over a year ago in grain and grain products, live stock, and fruits and vegetables, while declines were shown in meat and packing house products, commercial coal, lumber and forest products, merchandise, sand and gravel, automobiles, oil, furniture, brass, paper, agricultural implements, cement, dairy products, rubber, sugar, cotton coffee, wool and radios."

One reason we don't go to Bermuda for a spring vacation is that we don't like onions—but that isn't the main reason.

## Collection of Ancient Egyptian Sandals and Baskets, Field Museum

A collection of ancient Egyptian sandals and baskets has been added to the exhibits in the hall of Egyptian archaeology at Field Museum of Natural History. Iron candlesticks equipped with snuffers, and wooden headrests used in place of pillows are included in the exhibit.

Even before the first Egyptian dynasty (about 3500 B.C.) sandals had been invented, according to Dr. T. George Allen, assistant curator in charge of Egyptian archaeology. However, most Egyptians, both of the high and low classes, for a long time thereafter preferred to go barefoot except when protection for the feet was absolutely needed, as in crossing fields of stubble. The wearing of sandals did not become prevalent until about 1500 B.C., and even then it was customary to remove them in the presence of one's superiors.

The Egyptian footwear protected only the soles of the feet. A peg stood usually between the big toe and its neighbor, from which a thong or cord, with another cord around the ankle, held the sandal on the foot. Papyrus, palm fiber, and leather were

the materials of which sandals were usually made. Carrying out the Egyptian idea of providing all the necessities of the living for the dead, wooden models of sandals, painted to imitate the stitches of sewed soles, were placed in tombs, and some of these are also on exhibition in the museum.

The baskets shown are made of reeds, grass and palm fibers, and range in date from about 2000 to 1300 B.C. The sandals were presented by Stanley Field, president of the museum, H. J. Patten, and Charles B. Pike, and the baskets were collected by the late Edward E. Ayer.

## Wright Again Heads D.-M. Business Group

Roy Wright of the Lake County National bank was elected president of the Libertyville-Mundelein chamber of commerce for next year, at a business meeting of that body last week.

O. A. Newsom was elected as vice president, Roy Gardett, treasurer, and N. E. Armstrong, secretary. Plans for the founding of a retail merchant's trade school were discussed following the election.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Announces its ninth

# REDUCTION in RATE for RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

On AUGUST 1st, 1930, the Following Reduced Rate will be in effect for Residential Customers:

**8c** net per kilowatt-hour for electricity used in any month equivalent to or less than the first 4 kilowatt-hours per room;

[This portion of the rate will be 1c higher in Arhmeton Heights, Kenilworth, Lake Bluff and Melrose Park, due to ordinance provisions.]

**7c** net per kilowatt-hour for additional electricity used in the month equivalent to or less than the next 4 kilowatt-hours per room;

**5c** net per kilowatt-hour for additional electricity used in the month equivalent to or less than the next 4 kilowatt-hours per room;

**3c** net per kilowatt-hour for all electricity used in the month in excess of the equivalent of the first 12 kilowatt-hours per room.

This, the ninth reduction in electric rates since the Company's organization in 1911, is made possible through the increased usage of electricity by our residential and commercial customers, and through the increased efficiency of Central Station operation. This new reduced rate affords you the convenience and luxury of additional electricity for your home for the same money.

## About the new rate —

This new rate will bring a saving to residential users of electricity supplied by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois of about \$1,117,000.00 during a period of twelve months.

This saving will be effected in two ways: first, through a reduction in the rate to 8c, 7c, 5c and 3c [net] per kilowatt-hour, according to the amount of electricity used; second, by computing the first rate, second rate and third rate kilowatt-hours on the number of rooms, instead of on the number of sockets which has been the practice heretofore.

The new rate is a more simplified form of charge for electricity. Since the number of sockets is not considered in the computation of charges, residential customers may have an unlimited number of outlets for increasing lighting facilities and for using an unlimited number of ordinary domestic appliances. Bills will be computed on the basis of the number of rooms and the number of kilowatt-hours consumed.

A residential survey has been made to determine the number of rooms upon which the charges will be based. The Company will from time to time continue to make such surveys in order to keep accurate records of the number of rooms.

The new rate schedule does not cancel the old rate for residential service. Should any customer, after trying the new rate, be disposed to have his charges computed under the old rate, the Company will do so upon request, providing the request is made before February 1, 1931.

## Reduction in Commercial Rate

Effective on the same date as the reduction in rate for residential service, there will also be available a new light and power rate for small commercial users, such as stores, shops and offices. For the majority of such customers this new commercial rate will effect a reduction in the cost of electricity over a year's period.

A detailed schedule of these rates is on file at every office of the Company.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Serving Electricity and Gas to the Metropolitan Area into which Chicago is Growing.