

EXPLAIN NEED OF LIQUOR REFERENDUM

(Continued from page 1)

referendum held, prohibited the sale, barter, exchange, or giving away of any alcoholic liquor, wine or beer.

"Highland Park has operated under this charter until May 10, 1934, when the new State Liquor Law was definitely cancelled the old charter provisions. Under the terms of this new State Liquor Law the City of Highland Park is now in the position that it must decide what it wants to do, and what it WANTS to do being limited by what it CAN do under the law.

"In considering this matter it must be understood first that the only power a City has, is granted to it by the State. In other words the authority to pass ordinances and conduct its own self government is very much limited by the State.

"While the Supreme Court of our State has not rendered decisions on various points of our new liquor law, it is almost unanimously agreed by our legal profession that the following interpretation of some of the major points of this law are without question correct. In applying these laws to Highland Park, it brings out the following facts:

"Highland Park is Wet territory unless an election is held in which a majority vote dry.

"This referendum can only be held at certain elections as specified by the liquor law, the first being our general municipal election April 16, 1935.

"In order to place this question on the ballot there must be presented a petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters or approximately 1500 signatures.

"If this petition is not presented 60 days prior to this election Highland Park will be wet territory.

"The wording of this petition, also the wording of the ballot which must be used is set forth in the liquor law and cannot be changed.

"This wording as set forth in the law only permits Highland Park to be WET or DRY as they choose by referendum and if decided at this election, it cannot be voted upon again for 47 months.

"This means that if NO referendum is held Highland Park will necessarily permit the sale of alcoholic liquor; if the referendum is held and a majority vote in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquor in Highland Park we stand in the same position but if a majority vote against the sale of alcoholic liquor in Highland Park, then no license will be issued either by the State or City and no legal sale can be made in Highland Park. However, there is nothing in this law that prohibits an individual from having liquor on his own premises for his own consumption or that will prevent the delivery to his premises from outside the limits of Highland Park, but there can be no sale, barter or exchange of alcoholic liquor within the limits of Highland Park.

"If Highland Park remains wet or is voted wet, the City Council may regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor but cannot prohibit without the referendum.

"In considering the power of regulation by the Council we must therefore distinguish between regu-

lation and prohibition.

"There seems to be a general feeling in Highland Park that the saloon or tavern is not wanted, so in making our decision we must bear in mind that if this is wet territory, the City CANNOT prohibit the saloon or tavern. They can regulate it but cannot prohibit it and any regulatory measure that is put into our law or ordinance must be reasonable," the statement said.

"In discussing this matter the mayor has expressed the feeling of the administration as follows:

"The administration, in view of the former charter provisions etc. do not feel that they want to make a decision for this community but want the people to express themselves through a referendum. They are not taking a position either way and will do nothing to influence the voter in making his decision. They stand ready to be guided by a referendum, however, they would very much prefer that the voter would not be guided by misinformation but would learn the facts and vote intelligently on the matter. We feel that every citizen who has any interest in this community will feel the same way and will do what he can to give their fellow citizens an opportunity to express themselves through a referendum on April 16.

"There seems to be rather a general feeling that the community should remain wet and ordinances passed which would prohibit the tavern but would permit the local stores to distribute alcoholic liquor or at least beer in package only. We wish to call attention to the fact that under the state law, this is impossible since it constitutes a prohibition. We know that measures of this kind have been adopted by some communities in this State but we also know that if this matter is taken into court, it will not hold under our present State law. Furthermore in talking with the officials of some of these communities they have told us they also know this to be true but have only adopted this as a temporary measure. Therefore regardless of what our feeling in this matter may be or what we feel would be the best for our own community we must necessarily be guided by the State law which gives us our only authority.

"If the majority of the voters therefore express themselves as being in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquor, do not expect your Administration to pass legislation that will keep out the saloon or prohibit the sale in any manner. Their only authority will be to license and regulate the sale but they cannot prohibit. Also if the voters express themselves as being opposed to the sale of alcoholic liquor, do not expect your Administration to permit the sale, within our City limits, in any form, for this is also impossible under State law," the mayor finished.

Stringent Requirements For Would-be Sailors

Selective recruiting procedure, as it is now understood and practiced, was seriously inaugurated in 1929. Subsequent to that year, the recruit accessions to the Navy have truly been hand-picked. The investigations of recruiters, preliminary to acceptance of new men, have been exacting to a degree not approached in any other organization, anywhere, whether industrial, educational or military.

With the standards for qualification for first enlistment so high that few applicants meet the tests, nevertheless, there are waiting lists of acceptable aspirants for a naval career, and from these lists outstanding, and incidentally fortunate, young men are selected periodically to fill the quotas allotted the Recruiting Service, and needed as replacements for the routine losses incident to normal separations of men from active service.

As bearing on the subject of separations from the service, it is of interest at this point to note that the so-called "first year losses," regarded as entirely preventable in an ideal organization, were reduced from 2,160 in 1929 to 294 in 1932, of from a figure of 16 per cent to one of four per cent. And are still coming down. Included in the above losses are those due to desertions, medical surveys, bad-conduct discharges, underrate, inaptitude, undesirable and dishonorable discharges. Net desertions were reduced from 730 in 1929 to 31 in 1932. The cost to the government of replacing these so-called preventable losses is \$650 per man. Recruiting, transporting, outfitting, training, subsisting and paying a man who gives no return to the service involve items of expense which we are endeavoring to eliminate from the federal budget. In the matter of losses due to expiration of enlistment, it is significant of the new order of naval affairs that most men whose contracts terminate reenlist

in continuous service or extend their enlistments. Incidentally those who break their service by failure to reenlist within the three months' limit, and those who become separated from the service by other than honorable discharges, are permanently barred from re-entry. The reenlistment figures in the present day Navy furnished abundant proof of the feeling of the enlisted men towards the service. No further argument need be advanced on this subject. Free men of their own accord identify themselves continuously with a service only when that service offers them something worth while.

It is often remarked in recruiting that an original enlistment in the Navy of today is a more difficult matter than entrance into a university, and this is literally true, for not only is a high intelligence test given, but the physical and moral standards are such as would bar a majority of college students.

PLAYERS TO PRESENT "THE DARK TOWER"

(Continued from page 1)

The plot has to do with the producing of a play called "The Dark Tower," which, as the curtain rises, is completing its Greenview try-out, and is about to be brought in to New York. Chief in the cast of the play within the play is Jessica Wells, who is making her return to the stage after an absence of three years. Her retirement had been occasioned by a collapse on the stage, caused by the hypnotic influence which her husband, Stanley Vance, held over her. Vance, a confidence man, forger, and ex-convict, had disappeared shortly after his wife's collapse, and when, subsequently, he was reported killed, Jessica began to recover.

Vance, hearing of Jessica's return to the stage, returns, and exerts his old influence over her. Her relapse causes the indefinite postponement

of the play, in which she owns a half interest, and Vance sees an opportunity to make some money by selling her share of the play in return for a promise on his part to leave town. A mysterious foreigner, Max Sarnoff, suddenly appears as a prospective buyer, and Vance attempts to force Weston, the original backer, into announcing an immediate opening date, or else into buying Jessica's share of the play himself.

From there one, event pile rapidly on top of each other, with many thrills and laughs for the onlookers. Officers of the club will not make

any statements as to who will play the part of Sarnoff, but hint that it is someone whose name is well known in theatrical circles hereabouts.

Bell System Shows Gain

There was an estimated gain of 300,000 telephones in the Bell system during 1934, the first increase in any year since 1930 and contrasting with declines of 630,000 telephones in 1933, and 1,579,000 in 1932.

Read the Want Ads

FOR WINTER HEALTH

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SUNLAMP

reduced to

\$14.95

● This General Electric Ultra-Violet Sunlamp formerly sold for \$19.95. It is a high efficiency lamp, extremely helpful in guarding the health of your family during the dark, drab winter months. Give your family the sun treatment—the treatment that provides the precious Vitamin D.

This Sunlamp operates at the flick of a switch. May be adjusted to desired position. Made and guaranteed by General Electric. See this bargain at your nearest Public Service Store.

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First Calavo Bumper Crop!



Special prices on California's new improved avocado offered by dealers all over the city

This winter you can have all of this rare salad delicacy you want. The first bumper crop in California means a plentiful supply—at prices which make them very easy on the household budget.

Just be sure you get genuine Calavos—so trademarked on the skin. Only 14 of more than 400 varieties of avocados or alligator pears qualify as Calavos. Genuine Calavos have smooth, fibreless flesh—

small seeds—and up to 2½ times as much of the flavor-bearing natural fruit oil that gives Calavos their unique melting goodness!

This week note dealers' specials on Calavos—in their advertisements and in their stores. Order two or three, and see how delicious they are. And always insist on genuine Calavos when you buy. They insure praise from family and guests.

How TO SERVE

HALVED—Cut lengthwise a Calavo that has softened sufficiently to yield readily to the gentle pressure of the full hands. Remove pit. Serve halves unpeeled on lettuce bed with a light, sharp dressing or lemon juice and salt. Eat with a spoon.



SLICED—Halve, peel and slice Calavos. Serve on shredded lettuce with light, sharp dressing. Or add to mixed vegetable, fruit, fish or meat salads. Cube Calavos and serve in cocktail sauce for a first course.



MASHED and seasoned with lemon juice and salt. Calavo pulp makes a delicious sandwich spread or celery stuffing.



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