

Winnetka Weekly Talk

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY

The Lake Shore Publishing Co
20 Prouty Annex, Winnetka, Ill.
Telephone Winnetka 388

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Subscription price \$1.00 per year
in advance.

To insure publication, items should be
in THE TALK office not later than Wed-
nesday noon.

Entered March 1, 1912, at the postoffice
at Winnetka, Ill., as second-class mail
matter.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S HOUSE

One of the most curious incidents of Admiral Dewey's career related to the gift of the house made to him by the American people. When the present was made, no one for years had been such a popular idol. In a moment he lost his popularity, simply by giving the dwelling to his wife.

No doubt his act showed a certain defect in taste. But even at its worst it was but a trifle in comparison with the matchless service rendered by the man who broke the Spanish power. Yet, for a mere incident like this, our people rose in their wrath and were ready for the time being to cut him off our list of heroes.

It goes to show what a transient possession popularity is. A man may render the most inestimable services. Yet, if in a thoughtless moment he somehow fails to conform to the popular code of manners, off with his head. The American democracy takes itself very seriously, and it demands due deference even from its heroes.

BOOKS AND POSTAL RATES

The magazines have been protesting bitterly at Washington against the proposed increase of postage on their issues that are shipped more than 300 miles. They argue that a two-cent stamp carries a letter from Maine to California, and they claim their publications should go anywhere on the same basis. Yet the parcel post has been established on a zone basis, the rate being dependent on the distance a package was carried. No one has claimed that this was unjust.

The magazines are exceedingly bulky. The labor handling them must be very large, and it is greatly multiplied by the distances covered.

The magazines reply that the advertising in their columns originates a great deal of mail business that tends to increase postal revenues. But inasmuch as so much mail business is done at a loss, there is a question if these publications are entitled to any special favors on this ground.

It is hard for the average man to see just why the magazines are entitled to any special favors. If a private corporation were running the post offices, the cost of carting these great bundles all over the country would very soon pay a charge proportionate to its value.

It is necessary for the commercial unity of the nation that letter postage rates be low all over the country. High rates for long distances would impede business. But a low rate for magazines is no such necessity. The standard magazines would be widely taken anyway, even if the readers did have to pay a bit more for postage. And there is a raft of trashy publications that would be put out of business, with no one the loser.

THE NAVY FOR YOUNG MEN

The death of Admiral Dewey concentrates attention on one of the great naval careers of American history. As our young men read the dramatic story of George Dewey's life, with its thrilling climax at Manila Bay, a great many of them will be fired with the ambition to enter this career. If the United States should be drawn into war, a great many young men now ob-

scure would in a day become figures of history.

Those who long for money making will not chose navy life. Republics are ungrateful, and most of our heroes have never received much financial reward.

But there are many solid advantages in a naval career. The strict discipline of these little kingdoms on shipboard produces a very self-controlled and well ordered type of character. The navy men are alert mentally, and erect physically and morally. Their drill makes them quick thinkers. The possibility of war makes them very brave and resolute fellows. Any family with a naval officer among its boys is prouder of him than of the money makers who stay at home and enter business.

Naval officers say that the navy has a more democratic spirit than the army. The various grades of the shipboard life meet in close quarters, and artificial distinctions could not live long.

American sentiment has decided that an increase of our navy is necessary in these times of world anarchy, and we need many bright young fellows in our ships. They should note that Dewey's great achievement was not due to any luck or chance, but to the fact that he had prepared himself for a historic emergency by a life of incessant industry, study and technical skill.

POLICE GRAFT

Every once in a while, from some of the big cities, there comes a tale of alleged police graft. Chicago is the latest to call for a show-down, the state's attorney claiming that one man has put \$25,000 in his pocket from illegal dealings with lawbreakers. Warrants for others are also issued. It is a constant problem also in smaller cities in appointing police officers to find men who shall be impervious to crooked work.

Formerly, in appointing policemen, the principal question was as to their athletic ability. They were supposed to be big, muscular fellows, who could handle the most riotous drunk or capture the most fleet-footed runaway. Police work is still a rough and tumble. These physical qualifications are still quite necessary. But certain moral qualifications are even more essential today. The policeman's sense of right and wrong needs to be quite as vigorous as his arms and legs.

That police forces are as honest as they usually are is a testimony to the good side of human nature. It shows that after all there is a lot of honor left in the world. A great many men who seem very ordinary types of fellows really show no little heroism in the way they set aside these temptations to easy money.

But no doubt there are a lot of policemen who stand up very straight and make a very impressive appearance on duty, but who are really in the pay of the underworld. Police graft strikes at the very foundation of our civic life. It is useless to pass laws, futile to conduct churches and schools, if crime can flourish unchecked by the simple expedient of paying policemen to be conveniently near-sighted.

In appointing policemen, the most careful attention needs to be given to a man's moral record. If he cannot show a clean life, square in all business dealings, he has no fitness for police work.

BILLY SUNDAY AS A MODEL

Scoffers and skeptics at Billy Sunday's evangelistic work must be affected by the figures of his results. Even on the basis of the crowds drawn, it is an amazing spectacle, without parallel in history. An attendance of a million and a half in eleven weeks' preaching in Boston, was nothing like it in Christian tradition.

The ordinary Christian preacher has a lot to learn from Billy. That does not mean that he must pound the table, mount up on the desk, swing

chairs, or sling slang like Mr. Sunday. Sunday has a certain natural physical grace that makes his antics a natural expression of his nervous and passionate utterance. Anyone who tries to imitate him, simply makes himself grotesque.

Wherever Billy goes, clergymen flock to hear him. They do well to study his methods. They can distinguish many methods used by Billy that the most difinified preacher can usefully employ in his pulpit.

For one thing, Billy is tremendously lucid. His language is clear cut, direct, straight to the point. He draws his illustrations and ideas from every day life, from much contact with men and things. Different types of character, different courses of conduct, are graphically described and separated from each other with absolute clarity. The hearer leaves one of Billy's tabernacles with certain positive impressions that stick in his mind.

No man makes a great popular appeal unless he does acquire this habit of clear, lucid, graphic utterance. Many clergymen surround their subjects with a hazy fog of speculation and philosophy. The best intentions and the most spiritual desires often fail to "get over," as they say in the theatres.

THE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

The newspapers are reporting the recent convention of the National League of Commission Merchants, held at Philadelphia. It is a big organization of successful men, with a gift for organization and executive management. The public has a good deal at stake in the efficiency with which they do their work.

There has always been a good deal of denunciation of middlemen. Not that anyone accuses them of being more dishonest than the rest of us, but there is a feeling that their function is, in part, wasteful.

Yet these men could not have built up these great businesses unless they performed an economic service. They have grown rich and prosperous, because they served the public better than any existing agency, otherwise they would not be holding big national conventions and traveling around the country.

A retailer likes to buy of them because they will deliver the goods when the consumer wants it, and of the quantity and quality that he wants. It simplifies and standardizes the business. The retailer can work on a smaller capital, in smaller quarters.

Any scheme to eliminate middlemen must do one of two things: One way is to sell food products in bigger retail stores that can afford to carry bigger stocks and buy in a more direct fashion without going through so many hands. The only way to concentrate business thus in fewer hands is to advertise.

The other way of getting rid of the middlemen's service is for a big system of storage warehouses to be conducted in farming districts where produce can be shipped direct to retailers. Both these propositions have merit. When they are efficiently performed, the big wholesale house will feel more competition than it has yet had to meet.

No interest in the Daylight Saving movement is as yet manifested by the young people who will sit out on shady porches next summer.

When a man talks about the extravagance of automobiles, it is a sign that he is struggling against a temptation that will overcome him about May first.

Now that women are wearing overalls, will they take up smoking, the physical difficulties that have prevented them from lighting a match being removed?

The people are looking forward to government ownership of railroads, when influential politicians will secure them marble structures with terrazzo floors for the flag-stations where trains stop once a day.

Domestic Science and Living Cost No. 1

This series of editorials will not deal much with household methods. The newspaper women's pages and women's magazines have produced inimitable volumes on that subject already. The women are bewildered with multifarious and conflicting advice.

A great many of such suggestions are written by women who could not go into their own kitchens and cook an egg. Or they may be done by black-browed men smoking corn cob pipes in some newspaper office. In these editorials it is proposed merely to discuss the new point of view which many women appear to be getting, which is encouraged and promoted by the teaching of domestic science and the widening influence of many schools of these arts.

To the typical woman of the older generation, housework was drudgery. It was hard, back-breaking work, with many tiresome and footsore steps. There was much distasteful contact with dirt, disorder, and refuse. The women living on small incomes did it with superb fidelity, and a certain hopeless persistence. Frequently they never taught their daughters the first principle of it. They had higher hopes for their girls, and looked forward when their daughters would be freed from the dominion of pots and pans by getting a job in some shop or office.

Women of larger means felt the distaste for household tasks even more keenly. It was not so much that they felt any social degradation in performing them. They merely regarded them as uninteresting, having nothing worth the attention of an intelligent person. Asking them to bake bread and tend the coal fire was much like asking their husbands to go out and dig a ditch.

So these women held themselves aloof from household tasks, not from any unworthy false pride, but from their aspiration, most commendable under wise leadership, for larger and bigger interests outside their homes. So they turned over their housework to ignorant alien maids, who wasted and scattered while the mistresses read Browning and Tennyson and wrote papers on Rembrandt's art.

Domestic Science and Living Costs No. 2

The former attitude of women toward housework differed somewhat from the attitude of men toward their tasks. Few men ever drop the mere routine and laborious aspects of their tasks, provided they can see a dollar in it. The farmer does not hesitate to take hold with the shovel and the hoe if he sees his crop needs it.

The merchant will unpack his own goods and even sweep his own store if help is scarce. He does not complain if it is dull and uninteresting work that a boy could do. He does it because for the success of most small businesses it is frequently necessary that men take hold and work a good deal with their own hands.

The high cost of living is persuading a great many women that it pays for them to attend more closely to their own households. They find a business profit in so doing. They are saving money that gives them, in many ways, a freer life and more money to spend on pleasures and improvement, than they had when they kept servants.

The Domestic Science movement is emphasizing several points with great force that are worthy the attention of every housewife. One of these is that with competent training any woman should be able to perform the tasks of a moderate sized household with half her time, save probably laundry work. The Domestic Science experts say they know in their own acquaintances a great many women who are doing that. They are perfectly good housekeepers, yet they have half their time free either for social life, for literary and study club work or for philanthropy. A great many of them use it in some money earning occupation outside the house.

It is the testimony of these active housekeepers that they could never in the world have done it, had it not been for the training they had had in domestic science. Also they could not live on their husbands' incomes at present prices, had they not had domestic science training.

When Harry Thaw was looked at as a murderer, he was rather popular, but now that he is merely accused of assault, he seems to have lost all his friends.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

We all know we cannot always make ourselves well, but few perhaps realize how much we can do to keep ourselves well.—Sir John Lubbock.

SOME PEACH WAYS.

Peaches baked like apples are a delicious dessert. Place them in a

low pan, sprinkle with a little sugar, a few drops of lemon and bits of butter, with a grating of nutmeg. They may be baked whole or in halves with the pits removed.

A half of a peach placed on a square sponge cake or angel food, so with fruit sirup and topped with cream or whipped cream is a dessert well liked.

Peaches sliced and mixed with marshmallows and sweetened with cream is another well liked dessert.

Glorified Peaches and Cream. Peel and cut each peach in half, remove the pits and put a little sugar, a pinch of schino and a teaspoonful of sugar each; let stand for an hour or until the fruit has absorbed it, arrange the peaches around a dish of sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

Peach Salad.—Peel and cut each peach in half, remove the pits, arrange on nests of lettuce; fill with dressing and chopped nut meats. The dressing use two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of celery salt, salt and paprika to taste, five drops of tabasco, four tablespoonfuls of olive oil and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar.

Peach Compote With Peach Sauce.—Scald two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler and add one-half cupful of farina, gradually, stirring constantly. When the mixture thickens, add a fourth of a cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and cook 20 minutes; then add the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff. Turn into shallow pan. Remove skins from six peaches, put in a saucepan a half cupful of sugar, a quarter cupful of water, cover and cook the fruit until soft. Cut the farina into squares, put a peach on each square and pour the peach sauce over all.

Peach Sauce.—Mix half a cupful of cornstarch with one cupful of water; add to the sirup in the pan and cook five minutes, ring constantly; add two yolks, beaten thick, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a dash of salt.

Nellie Maxwell

The country is wondering how long it can do the rest of its work for six weeks, and the congressmen are wondering how they can keep doing it for that length of time.

Hardware and Paint J. F. ECKART 736 Elm Phone 4

SPECIAL PRICE

To introduce our Strictly Home-made Chocolates to the public we are making a special price of

50c per pound

on our regular 60c Chocolates Saturdays and Sundays.

We have old-fashioned butter Scotch taffies, chocolate fudge and a number of new candies that appeal to the taste of everyone.

Mrs. Illing's Candy Shop
"THE SHOP OF QUALITY"
566 Railroad Ave. Tel. Win. 1

Special Assessment Taxes NOW DUE

Your taxes are now due and payable at my office in the village hall, down stairs, near the Ash street entrance.

Mrs. Preston, who has been collecting taxes for the past several years for the village, is in my office and will receipt for your taxes and give you a necessary information.

Much time and worry can be saved by paying taxes here.

THEODORE FLYNN
Special Assessment Tax Collector