

WINNETKA WEEKLY TALK

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

FILTRATION PLANS MEET OPPOSITION

Attitude of Shortsighted Citizens Is Displeasing to Village Trustees.

NEW SYSTEM SELF-PAYING

Glencoe Women Endorse Plan and Ask Council to Work for Pure Water—Present Plant Shows Profit.

Opposition to the proposal to install a filtration plant at Winnetka has been discouraging to those who have the best interests of the village at heart and the members of the council especially, who have been working for pure water from the standpoint of future as well as present benefit, have taken the opposition which has made itself evident as small reward for whole-souled and disinterested personal efforts.

Will Cost Residents Nothing.

The plan of installation, as proposed, will not, it is claimed, cost the village one penny in extra taxation or assessments. The present water system, under the able management and direction of Village Manager R. L. Fitzgerald, has shown a profit of between \$6,000 and \$7,000 a year for the past two years. The claim is made, and apparently justified, that the proposed filtration system, if installed, will be paid for out of the earnings of the water department, and not from the pockets of the residents.

Glencoe Women Endorse Plan.

The controversy as to whether Winnetka shall have, or shall not have, filtered water, is occupying the attention of not only residents of that village but of Glencoe as well. The Woman's club of Glencoe, at a recent meeting, passed unanimously a resolution endorsing the plan of filtered water and calling upon the village council of Glencoe to cooperate with the Winnetka council in an effort to put the plan through to a successful conclusion.

Glencoe buys its water from Winnetka and is therefore vitally interested in the question. A filtration plant at Winnetka would mean better water for Glencoe and at practically no increase, if any, in cost, as President Rummeler of the former village made plain to Village President MacRae in a recent letter. In his letter President Rummeler said:

Rates to Be Adjusted.

"In the event the village of Winnetka is able to construct a filtration plant, in connection with its present water works, we propose to sell filtered water to the village of Glencoe at 9c per thousand gallons. It is proposed to enter into a contract with the village of Glencoe extending over a period of twenty years. This agreement to provide for the readjustment of rates at five-year intervals and a reasonable rate for the service to be determined on the basis of actual operating costs per thousand gallons pumped, plus a reasonable allowance for interest and depreciation on the investment, the final agreement to contain a statement of the basis upon which apportionments of operating expenses between water and electricity are to be made.

Big Profits Not Sought.

"I would like to convey to the council of the village of Glencoe at this time that it is not our object to install a rate that is highly profitable to Winnetka at the expense of Glencoe. All we are asking is sufficient to cover our operating expenses and a reasonable return on the investment. We are perfectly willing to base our rate from the start on this basis with the distinct understanding that all elements of cost will be taken into consideration. There is unquestionably some economies effected through the joint operation of a water works and electric light plant. We are willing to give you the benefit of the economies due to this joint operation."

BUILD SAMPLE POSTS IN PARK.

The Chicago Concrete Post company has constructed two sample concrete posts in the park west of the station. Several other sample posts have been constructed by firms desirous of securing the contract for the erection of lamp posts which it is contemplated to install.

MANY RESIDENCES PLANNED

Issue Twenty-one Building Permits in January—This includes 18 Homes.

Several Streets Improved and Walks Made Safe—Skating Ponds Give Enjoyment to Young and Old.

Considerable village improvement work has been completed during the month of February, especially upon the streets. Superintendent of Public Works William J. Schultz finished the distribution of cinders upon Elder lane from Wilson avenue to Essex road and upon 250 feet of Hawthorn lane east of Fairview avenue. Slippery sidewalks were given several sprinklings of sand during the month.

Skating Ponds Give Pleasure.

Locust street, from Pine avenue north to Fig street and the extension of Ashland avenue leading to Railroad avenue, are being cleaned out and opened up as rapidly as possible. The public skating ponds were given attention and kept in condition to be used practically all the time. These ponds have been a source of enjoyment and pleasure to a big majority of the residents of the village.

New Homes to Be Built.

Twenty-one building permits were issued during the month of February, for homes ranging in cost from \$2,000 to \$8,000, one store building with apartments above to cost \$13,000, and several smaller structures ranging in cost from \$1,000 up. The list of permits follows:

To E. J. Schaad for a residence on Arbor Vitae road, to cost \$5,000, and one residence on Lincoln avenue to cost an equal amount.

To Thomas Jensen for the construction of a residence on lots 1 and 2 on the south side of Willow street, to cost \$2,000.

Aitken Secures Seven Permits.

For a residence on lot 8 of block 10, Scott avenue, to cost \$5,000, William Aitken, owner. Also a residence on lot 9, block 10, Scott avenue, to cost \$6,000. Also two residences on lots 25 and 26 and lots 29 and 30, Forest avenue, to cost \$5,000 each. Two on lots 24 and 27 and lots 28 and 31, Ridge avenue, to cost \$6,000 each. One residence on Spruce street west of Glendale avenue, to cost \$8,000.

To Felix W. Boldeneck, owner of the northwest corner of Willow and Linden avenues, a permit for the construction of a residence to cost \$9,000.

John D. Hoth was granted a permit to erect a garage and storage shed to cost \$1,000.

The Community Development company secured permits for the construction of three residences on Woodland avenue, to cost \$3,000 each.

For the temporary repair of the old Columbia school, at an expense of \$300, a permit was taken out by George E. West.

To Erect \$10,000 Store Building.

To William Salmen for the erection of two residences on lot 7, block 4, to cost \$4,000 each.

To William Wente for the construction of a store building on Railroad and North avenues at a cost of \$2,000.

To J. K. Reily for the erection of a dwelling house on Blackthorne lane, Burling's subdivision, to cost \$13,000.

George Gonsalves was granted a permit to erect a building on lot 6, Railroad avenue, which will contain three storerooms on the ground floor, and two suites of apartments above. Cost estimated at \$10,000.

YOUTHFUL CHAUFFEURS MUST SECURE LICENSES

Driving Ordinance Amendment Calls for Fee of \$5 from Children Over 16 and Under 18 Years of Age.

Children between the ages of 16 and 18 years may now drive automobiles within the village limits of Winnetka provided they have qualified as chauffeurs and secured a license at a cost of \$5. The chief of police will be the court of last resort as to the eligibility of applicants for licenses, according to the provisions of an amendment to the ordinance passed some time ago which prohibited the driving of cars within the confines of the village by children under 16 years of age, and requiring those between the ages of 16 and 18 to be accompanied by an adult person, when at the wheel.

PRESIDENT RUMMLER NAMES COMMISSION

Winnetka Plan to Be Worked Out with the Assistance of E. H. Bennett.

WILL ORGANIZE TUESDAY

Village to Be Divided Into Resident and Business Districts—Streets and Parking to Be Arranged.

Acting upon the advice of the Winnetka Plans Commission that an expert in village planning be secured the village council Tuesday night unanimously agreed to retain E. H. Bennett of Chicago, in that capacity. Mr. Bennett will start his investigations at once and definite results are expected in the near future.

The Winnetka Plan contemplates the laying out of the village with a view to future growth. The town will be divided into districts for resident and business purposes, parks planned and laid out, streets arranged with a view to avoiding future complaints as to narrow and poorly selected thoroughfares. Traffic routes will be designated, housing conditions taken up and many other matters of import to a village that is steadily growing and enlarging.

Village President E. L. Rummeler has appointed the following committee as members of the commission:

Chairman, Philip S. Post; vice-chairman, Raymond E. Durham; architects, J. L. Hamilton, Edwin H. Clark, Melville C. Chatten, William A. Otis, Arthur R. Dean, Leon Stanhope, Chester H. Walcott, Alfred S. Alschuler and Austin D. Jenkins; civil engineers, Frank A. Winder and Morris L. Greeley, J. Roy West, landscape architect. Messrs. Joseph Husband, Arch W. Shaw, William H. Elliott, Roger Sherman, Robert O. Butz, W. C. Boyden, M. K. Meyer, B. W. Blow, Jonas Madsen, Lee Adams, C. A. Forberg, E. C. Weisenberg, A. J. Vollman, William G. Hibbard, Ayres Boal, Frederick W. Burlingham, William D. McKenzie, L. B. Kuppenheimer, John W. Scott, George B. Wolf, W. E. Seatree, Robert Stevenson, Jr., Sherman M. Goble, John Harden, William M. Schneider and Joseph Teske. Mesdames James F. Porter, Carrie B. Prouty, M. L. Lieber, Horace Tenny and Charles W. Hubbard. Ex-officio members include the president and trustees of the village, Park Board President George W. Gordon, School Board President Edwin Fechheimer, John S. Miller, Jr., president of the Village Improvement association; Mrs. Clark C. Wortley, president of the Winnetka Woman's club; Asa Q. Reynolds, president of the Indian Hill Improvement association; Lloyd F. Hollister, president of the New Trier Commercial association; Father Haarth of the Catholic church; Edwin Snell, pastor of the Congregational church; Reverend Gerhard of the Episcopal church and the pastor of the Swedish church, Reverend Eric Fernlund.

A meeting of the commission has been called for Tuesday night when the organization will be perfected and as soon as possible thereafter arrangements will be made with Mr. Bennett for the preparation of preliminary plans.

CUT HIGH COST OF LIVING

Expert Household Economist Tells "Housewives' Conference" How to Keep Expenses at Minimum.

The "Housewives' Conference" held a meeting at Community house last Friday at which Mrs. Alice Sherry Houston, a graduate of Lewis institute and now connected with the educational department of a baking powder company, delivered a lecture. Mrs. Houston, while giving her talk, demonstrated by baking a cake, omitting as many expensive materials as possible. She gave many instructive points concerning household economics.

At the next meeting to be held at the Winnetka Woman's club rooms on Monday morning Mr. John B. Newman, assistant state food commissioner, will give a talk on canned goods and "the necessity on the part of the housewife to read the labels."

CONTROL SKOKIE MOSQUITO

Marsh Natural Breeding Ground for Millions of the Disease Carriers.

Question of Entirely Eliminating Pests Depends Upon Artificial Control of the Water Overflow.

In touching upon any matter pertaining to the Skokie marsh situation it is realized that there are many questions which might be asked or brought up for consideration. Principal among these will probably be that relating to the ultimate or final disposition of the marsh as a whole.

It is not the purpose at this time to discuss the merits of any of the proposed schemes for the ultimate general treatment of the Skokie marsh, but rather to confine the subject strictly to the mosquito situation and its possible control.

To many of the readers the size of the marsh and its mosquito producing capacity make the task of control seem impossible unless the marsh is completely and entirely drained. Whether this is true or not will depend upon the extent of the attempt made to control mosquitoes without such complete drainage.

Water Breeds Mosquitoes.

However, regardless of what is eventually done with the Skokie marsh, whether entirely drained or otherwise treated; whether taken over by the Forest Preserve Commission or controlled in some other manner, success in present and future mosquito work in any case will depend primarily upon one factor. This is the question of the maximum time in which water, exclusive of that in the ditches and channels, remains continuously exposed above the surface of the ground, in any specific locality in the marsh.

Water remaining exposed anywhere for as short a period as seven days, is capable of producing a full-developed crop of mosquitoes. Whether it actually does produce such crop under natural conditions depends, besides wave action, mechanical disturbances of the water, etc., upon a number of factors, principal among which is the presence or non-presence in sufficient numbers of natural enemies such as mosquito destroying fish, insect enemies, etc.

Conditions Favor Development.

In the Skokie marsh natural conditions are very favorable for development of immense numbers of mosquitoes and therefore, until such a time as the marsh might be entirely drained, artificial methods of control must be resorted to if relief is desired.

But there are limiting factors, also the practical operation of artificial means of control. Such operations can be practically and successfully carried on in the marsh as long as the water is confined to ditches and channels regardless of how long it remains there, but so soon as a state is reached where the water rises to such extent that it spreads out over large areas of ground, artificial control becomes vastly more expensive, much less certain of being successful, and in fact impossible in some places due to the inability to walk or drive over flooded ground.

Preventive Action Necessary.

Obviously enough then, the first step in developing an efficient plan of mosquito control in the Skokie marsh is to make the necessary adjustments in the marsh and its outlet which will prevent the water at any time from remaining exposed outside of ditches for periods longer than four or five days at a time. This period is too short to allow of the full development of the mosquito larvae, and their destruction will therefore take place if they do not move back into the ditches and channels with the receding water. In the latter case, the artificial control methods, which will be described later, will take care of them.

Consideration of the question of reducing the water level of the marsh suitable for practical mosquito work to go on, will appear in the mosquito article of next week.

CONVALESCING AT HOME.

Mrs. Edwin T. Schildberg of 642 Ash street, who was operated upon for appendicitis at the Littlejohn hospital in Chicago, is convalescing at her home.

PAY-UP WEEK WILL BE GREAT SUCCESS

All New Trier Business Men Actively Work to Insure Rousing Results.

BARGAIN DAYS AT STORES

Pay Bills During Pay-Up Week and Start Anew with Clean Slate—Buy for Cash and Save Money.

Wide spread activity in promoting the campaign for National Pay-Up Week is in evidence in all parts of the country. February 19 to 24 inclusive will witness the biggest getting-together of merchants and customers in every hamlet, village, town and city in the United States that ever has been known. Growing enthusiasm marks the progress of the campaign, especially in New Trier township, where merchants handling every conceivable line of merchandise are working energetically and consistently for the success of the movement.

Birth Place of Idea.

Des Moines is the home of the National Pay-Up Week idea and the Merchants Trade Journal the father of the plan. It was conceived out of the desire to bring the merchant and consumer into closer relationship in the selling and purchasing of the necessities of modern living.

It was believed, and rightly, that a specified time designated for the purpose of paying up old business debts, and all debts in general, would meet with universal approval. That such belief was well founded has been shown by the ready response to the idea advanced, and the general approval by persons in every walk of life throughout the Union.

Bankers Endorse Plan.

The Illinois Bankers' association, as an example, has expressed its hearty endorsement and approval of the Pay-Up Week plan by sending letters to every banking house in the state requesting that every possible furtherance of the idea be given in the respective communities. Other state organizations have taken similar action and local business houses everywhere are taking hold with a will that shows hearty and unequivocal support of the most up-to-date idea that has been advanced for many years.

Publicity Campaign Opens.

"National Pay-Up Week" will greet the eye from every possible point of vantage within the next few days, when the local publicity campaign gets into full swing. The business men of New Trier township are making exhaustive plans to advertise the proposition and they have determined that no one shall be in a position to say that "National Pay-Up Week" is an unknown quantity.

Bargains Will Be Offered.

Practically every merchant and business house in the township will offer bargains in merchandise during this last full week in February. Opportunities for advantageous buying will be many and it is expected that housewives in all parts of the township will seek to participate in the Pay-Up Week sales.

Credit Valuable Asset.

Business men in other lines, too, will be lining up to carry out the general idea of the plan—the squaring up of old accounts and the establishing of new accounts upon a more desirable and co-operative basis. Credit is a valuable asset when properly handled. It becomes a liability when not taken care of. Business, in a way, is established upon credit. The manufacturer, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the livestock raiser, the wool producer, the fuel producer,—all lines of manufacture and production,—expect and receive credit in the shape of loans, from the banks of the country.

Retailer Has Heavy Burden.

The manufacturers and producers in turn extend credit to the middleman or selling agent; the middleman and selling agent carry the retailer upon the books and the retailer extends credit to the consumer. From the retailer up credit is given for a specified time only. The retailer, however, ninety-nine times out of one hundred, must needs extend credit with no particular specified limit. There-

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