

WINNETKA WEEKLY TALK

Nearly Everybody in Winnetka Reads the Talk

VOL. VI, NO. 42

WINNETKA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1918

FOUR PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

INCREASE IN RATES GOVERNS GAS BILLS

Winnetka People Will Pay December Gas Bills Under New Rate Schedule of North Shore Gas Company.

COMMISSION FIXED RATES

State Public Utilities Commission Granted New Schedule.

Consumers of gas in Winnetka will pay increased rates to the North Shore Gas Company, commencing with December bills, under an order of the State Public Utilities Commission dated December 19th, 1917.

The new rate per thousand cubic feet is as follows:

Per month, per meter	Gross	Net
First 2,000 ft.	\$1.25	\$1.15
Next 3,000 "	1.20	1.10
" 5,000 "	1.15	1.05
" 10,000 "	1.10	1.00
" 10,000 "	1.05	.95
Over 30,000 "	.95	.85

A discount of ten cents per thousand cubic feet is allowed from the gross rate for payment on or before the tenth of the month.

The minimum charge is fifty cents per month.

All gas sold through prepayment meters is to be charged for at \$1.20 per thousand cubic feet.

The foregoing rates are to remain in effect until December 31, 1918, at which time the old rates shall again be effective, unless the Commission rules otherwise.

The increase in rates is the result of an application filed by the North Shore Gas Company with the Commission several months ago. This application set forth that the company's net income was insufficient to continue operation, as a result of abnormal operating expenses brought about by the present high cost of materials and labor.

The schedule of rates asked for by the company in its petition provided for a service charge of seventy-five cents per consumer in addition to an increased rate for gas consumed, resulting in a rate as high as \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet for the small consumer.

The Village Council, acting through the Village Attorney, in co-operation with other villages in the association of north shore municipalities, strenuously opposed the proposed rate before the Commission with the result that the rate granted represents a material reduction over that proposed by the company, for the average consumer.

A compromise of the old, new and proposed rates follow:

Consumption	Old Rate	New Proposed Rate
1,000 cu. ft.	\$1.00	\$1.15
2,000 cu. ft.	.95	1.15
3,000 cu. ft.	.93	1.13
4,000 cu. ft.	.92	1.12
5,000 cu. ft.	.92	1.12
10,000 cu. ft.	.91	1.08
20,000 cu. ft.	.86	1.04

NO POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING OF DRAFT BLANKS

In mailing their questionnaires back to the local exemption boards registrants have wasted thousands of postage stamps because they were unacquainted with the use of a franked government envelope. When questionnaires are sent out by the boards franked envelopes are enclosed for their return when filled out. Each envelope, in the upper right hand corner, bears a warning that \$300 will be the penalty for private use.

Many read this warning, and, unable fully to digest it, slap stamps over it to be on the safe side. If the questionnaire is mailed back to the board in the envelope provided, no postage whatever is required.

Adams Enlists.

Lee Adams, Winnetka druggist, is enrolled in the navy and he is stationed at the Great Lakes station. Mr. Adams has been assigned to the pharmacy department.

DR. W. T. GRENFELL WILL SPEAK HERE JANUARY 13

By Miss H. P. Houghteling.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell will speak at the Winnetka Congregational Church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, January 13. Dr. Grenfell has many friends in Winnetka, having visited here several years ago to lecture.

Surgeons and doctors appeal to our imagination in these days, particularly because of the full measure of their devotion expended so heroically in staunching the flow of life blood on the battlefields of Europe. For a period of twenty-five years, along the Newfoundland and Labrador coast, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell has been performing surgical miracles no less astonishing, experiencing adventures no less wonderful, and bringing to a forlorn and desolate people messages of happiness which only those who have never known a physician or an unselfish friend can appreciate. In as many other ways as one may enumerate, he has brought them assistance, settling their disputes as a judge, ministering to their material welfare as a business organizer developing their country's resources as an engineer, succoring the needy and comforting the afflicted as a true benefactor of mankind, and teaching the meaning and value of true religion as a disciple of Christ.

In 1892 Dr. Grenfell first set sail from England in a sailing vessel of the same tonnage as the ship in which John Cabot, four hundred years ago, essayed the same voyage. He spent three months sailing up and down the coast, administering to the sick and needy, and then returned to England for the winter. The next summer the first hospital was opened, and in 1894 a second was added and the first was kept open for the winter. From that time on the Grenfell Mission has grown in scope as well as in size, until now it includes five hospitals and four out-stations, an orphanage, a hospital-ship, the "Strathcona," on which Dr. Grenfell spends every summer visiting isolated settlements and superintending the work of the missions. The Seamen's Institute in St. Johns was built by Dr. Grenfell to provide shelter and entertainment for the thousands of fishermen who put in to this main port each year. Besides the staff of doctors and nurses, a group of teachers and other workers direct the constructive work along educational and industrial lines, giving the people of this barren coast opportunities for schooling and for self-support never availing before. A chain of co-operative stores is helping to solve the serious economic problems arising from inaccessibility to the markets and the uncertainties of the chief industries, fishing and fur-trapping.

POTATOES TO HELP U. S. WIN THIS WAR, HOOVER

"If we are going to win this war we must fight Germany man for man, shell for shell, potato for potato," Food Administrator Hoover said in making a plea for an increased production and consumption of potatoes in the United States.

The United States food administration is planning a consistent campaign to increase the use of Irish potatoes. Grocers will be urged to inaugurate a "potato day" each week, selecting whatever day is slack in deliveries and making a special price for potatoes delivered on that day.

Housewives will be asked to buy potatoes, a week's supply, on each potato day. The administration wishes to place the Irish potato, every day in the year, on every table in America.

Y. M. C. A. Fund.

Total number of givers.....974
Total amount.....\$50,248.95

Quotations from a letter which was written by Mr. Wm. J. Parker, business manager of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, to Mr. Calvin Frenness reads as follows: "The gifts from Winnetka amount to an astonishing total. Such results speak well for the public spirit of Winnetka. They also show the splendid work which you and your associates performed."

"Shovel Day"

21,350,000 school children administration's "National Shovel Day"

(SPECIAL) ART in ad- Shovel Day

UNDER plans of the fuel administration to save coal, January 30 next will be "National Tag-Your-Shovel" Day and 21,350,000 school children will be furnished the tags now being printed. These tags bear this warning:

"Save that shovelful of coal a day for Uncle Sam."

On the reverse side are these hints on saving coal:

"1. Cover furnaces and pipes with asbestos, or other insulation; also weather strip your windows or stuff cracks with cotton.

"2. Keep your rooms at 68 degrees (the best heat for health).

"3. Heat only the rooms you use all the time.

"4. Test your ashes by sifting. If you find much good coal, there is something wrong with your heater. See a furnace expert.

"5. Write to the maker of your furnace or stove for practical directions for running economically.

"6. Save gas and electric light as much as possible. This will save coal for the nation."

CAPTAINS APPOINTED TO DIRECT SCHOOL PROGRAM

The war programs of the Winnetka schools will begin this month. Mrs. Clarence Mehlhope, who is in charge of this work, reports that the following officers will direct the work at the various schools: Mrs. Hoyt McLain, Greely school; Mrs. F. E. Plowman, Horace Mann school; Mrs. Raymond E. Durham, Skokie, and Mrs. Stephen Foster, Girton school. Lieutenants will have charge of the work in each of the grades. The programs for the children will be announced by the committee in charge of the school work next week.

COMMITTEE REGULATES COASTING IN VILLAGE

The committee appointed by the Council to arrange for safeguarding coasting on Oak street announces that the village will protect the several crossings by watchman or barricades during the following hours:

3:30 to 5:00 P. M.
7:00 to 9:30 P. M.

Coasting will be allowed only as long as the above hours are strictly observed.

Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Congregational Church will be held on January 16 at the Community House. The annual reports of the church will be read at the business meeting which will be held after the dinner.

Boil Water.

Notice is given that to insure safety Winnetka water should be boiled before drinking, until further notice.
C. O. SCHNEIDER,
Commissioner of Health.

The Winnetka Office

of the

Winnetka Weekly Talk

will be opened

January 7, 1918

Telephone Winnetka 338

20 Prouty Annex Winnetka, Ill.

Lake Shore Publishing Co.

WINNETKA MAN PICKED TO DIRECT RAILROADS

Hale Holden, formerly of Winnetka, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who this week was appointed head of operations on the new directing staff of five which will aid Director General McAdoo run the steam roads of the country is a protege of James J. Hill, rail magnate and empire builder.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Holden is one of the youngest presidents of a big railroad in the country. Ten years ago he was an attorney in Kansas City, specializing on interstate commerce law. He was just becoming known in railroad circles as a promising man when the Great Northern retained him to aid in the Minnesota rate case. The litigation lasted three and a half years and the roads lost, but Mr. Holden's brief and argument won him immediate recognition. It is said that his brief is one of the ablest documents in railroad litigation ever presented in an American court.

Mr. Hill, one of the biggest men in railroad history, was attracted by the work of Attorney Holden in the case and told some of his associates not to "let that man get away."

"Hang on to him," advised Mr. Hill. "He will prove useful and valuable to American railroads. He will advance far."

And only a few years later the prediction came true. Shortly afterward Mr. Holden was retained as general counsel of the Burlington, a Hill road. In 1910 he became assistant to the president and within a short time became one of the vice presidents.

Darius Miller, the president, died in August, 1914, and his dying wish was fulfilled a day after his funeral when the directors elected Mr. Holden president by acclamation.

Mr. Holden is known as a clear thinker, a master of problems, one possessing broad vision. He talks simply to the point. Perhaps as great a tribute as could be paid to him by fellow road presidents came to him a year ago when he was chosen spokesman for the railroads of the country in a conference with President Wilson.

Mr. Holden was born in Kansas City in 1869 and graduated from Williams College. He studied law at Harvard and began his practice in Kansas City. Mr. Holden recently sold his residence in Winnetka and moved to Chicago.

GERMANS REQUIRED TO REGISTER NEXT MONTH

The week of February 4 was set aside by the department of justice for registration of the half million unaturalized Germans in the continental United States by police and postmasters in pursuance of President Wilson's alien enemy proclamation.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by internment for the war.

The orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

ARMY ENGINEERS WILL BE EXAMINED JAN. 21

The next examination through which graduates of approved engineer schools may apply for commissions as provisional engineers, corps of engineers, will begin January 21. Another will probably be held about the middle of the coming summer.

Students in approved technical schools who are considered as rating in the upper third of their classes may enter the enlisted reserve corps, and so enlisted will be permitted to remain on the inactive list until they have completed their college courses. When they leave their colleges these students will be called for active service in some branch of the engineer service of the Army or will be discharged to take their chances under the selective service law.

LOCAL WOMEN RUSH HELMETS TO CAMPS

Neighborhood Circles Organize to Furnish Helmets to the Soldiers at Rockford Cantonment.

ISSUE DECEMBER REPORTS

War Emergency Union Publishes Reports of Local Committee.

By E. W. Wortley.

Through the initiative of Mrs. J. O. Ely, and with the ready assistance of the Neighborhood Circles, a rush order of knitted and sewed helmets was completed and sent to the soldiers at Camp Grant last week. One hundred and six helmets were forwarded and others are being completed to meet the great demand caused by the cold weather. There is great need of knitted garments everywhere. Are you doing your share of knitting?

The American Fund for French Wounded received from Winnetka the following garments: Twenty-four trousers and shirts, 15 baby blankets, 21 baby kits, 36 dresses with bloomers, 12 flannel shirts for boys, 20 infant flannel bands, 19 skirts, 10 flannel petticoats, 2 coats, 20 infant bonnets, 20 pajamas, 55 loads, 20 booties, 14 mittens, 10 sacks, 21 bedroom slippers, 10 socks, 6 skirts with waists for women, 5 pairs of bed socks, 18 children's skirts, 7 bloomers, 4 dresses, and one sweater, afghan and coat.

One slicker and hat and eleven packages of gauze have been sent to Dr. Alice Barlow-Brown.

Mrs. Melhope's group is of the greatest assistance in making the surgical garments, and Mrs. McClain's group is showing splendid results in their work for the American Fund for French Wounded. Mrs. Fulton's committee is showing wonderful results in reconstructing garments, and donations of old flannels, undergarments, or pieces of wool are solicited by this department at the Red Cross shop.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Taylor from Mrs. Benj. Carpenter, vice chairman of the American Fund for French Wounded:

"December 24, 1917.

"My dear Mrs. Taylor:
"We are today sending to Dr. Brown the aggregate contribution from Winnetka, saying that it has come from her various friends there and showing for what purposes the contributors wish it expended.

"Winnetka has been so splendid in its support of Dr. Brown's work that we feel increasingly grateful, both to the American Fund for French Wounded Committee there, and many persons who have made individual gifts.

"Enclosed please find formal acknowledgment of the latest contribution, two hundred dollars, which we are including in the draft sent today.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) Helen G. Carpenter,
"Vice Chairman."

The great need for socks at the war fronts is illustrated in the following excerpt from a letter written by a Canadian soldier and published in the official bulletin of the Red Cross on December 28th:

*** "Do tell the American women to plead with their sisters to conserve every ounce of precious yarn. Why, we even carefully untie the short threads around the small knot skeins in banks of yarn and save them to tie our socks together! We dare not waste a piece two inches long! You do not yet realize the terrible need for socks. Just wait until the U. S. line is up to strength, and your men have to do as ours have had to do for three long years—stand in water-filled trenches, wade through mud, water and slush up to the knees, for days at a time—then you will hear the 'S. O. S. call, 'send our socks,' in one long constant wail. You will hear about 'trench feet' which in one word means 'gangrene' and the need for frequent changes, if that terrible scourge is to be

(Continued on page three)