

Winnetka Weekly Talk

ISSUED FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

by
The Lake Shore Publishing Company
1222 Central Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

Business Telephone.....Wilmette 1921
Editorial Telephone.....Wilmette 1920
Winnetka Office Telephone..Winn. 388

SUBSCRIPTION.....\$1.00 A YEAR
Strictly in advance

Address all communications to the Winnetka Weekly Talk, Wilmette, Ill. Anonymous communications will be passed to the waste basket. The same applies to rejected manuscript unless return postage is enclosed. Articles for publication should reach this office by Tuesday afternoon to insure appearance in current issue.

Resolutions of condolence, cards of thanks, obituary poetry, notices of entertainments or other affairs where an admittance charge will be made or a collection taken, will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

Entered in the postoffice at Winnetka, Illinois, as mail matter of the second class, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918

Make A Budget

So numerous and unusual are the demands which are made upon the purse strings of the individual, as well as upon the finances of business organizations, that it has become a fairly well recognized fact that some system of apportioning the income must be worked out, lest there be insufficient funds to meet imperative needs which have not in the past been included in the list of disbursements. A budget system, adapted to the individual needs of business, of the household and of the individual, is the only safe way out of the maze of demands.

Everybody is urged, and rightly, to save and to buy with his savings, the securities of the government, Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps or Thrift Stamps. It is a part of the plan of the government to accept pledges of payment, to encourage the disposition to save by making saving obligatory through these promises to buy certain bonds at certain times. In order, however, to know just how much it is safe to pledge, there must be some score of needful expenses, some accounting for the luxuries and non-essentials which may be eliminated, some reckoning, in other words, with the habits of expenditure which have prevailed in the past.

The budget habit is an excellent one for the American of today to develop. It will stimulate saving. It will classify expenditures. It will help the individual to differentiate between the necessary and the unnecessary. It will develop a habit of thoughtful expenditure which will be of immense advantage in those hard days which are ahead of us before the war is ended, and those almost equally hard days after the peace terms have been agreed upon and the treaty signed, when the great work of reconstruction of all our industries, all our social conditions, all our family life will be begun. That will be a time to tax our patriotism and our resources in almost as great measure as these days of excitement and suspense when the fate of the whole world is being weighed in the balance of military strength.

We must be ready with all our resources, with all our organization, to meet those conditions. And a habit of planning expenditures and of fitting them to a definite system, will be an immense help in bridging over the span between the return of peace and the restoration of normal living conditions.

The Aristocracy Of The Future

It is pretty hard when things are happening so fast around us and new developments are constantly arising to challenge our ingenuity to meet them, to remember that the present is a very small part of our history, that it is the future which

we should be thinking about, particularly with reference to the part we are taking in the work of the day.

Secretary of Labor Wilson came very near to the truth when he said, "After the war, only those who have helped will amount to anything. Our children then will judge us, not by what we have got; but by what we have done." This we should all remember.

It is not the men who are making fortunes out of the conditions produced by the war who will be honored in the days after the last battle has been fought and our men return again to us from over seas. The time has passed forever when America will endure an aristocracy based upon wealth. We have gone through that stationary period of our history and the honored class of tomorrow will be composed of those who have contributed to the good of the nation, either in actual service abroad, if their years and their circumstances permit that expression of their patriotism, or in this country in some of the many important branches of civilian endeavor.

That gallant young Australian, Captain Hugh Knyvett, said when he spoke before the Evanston public last winter that the new aristocracy would be an aristocracy of courage. But it will be supplemented by the aristocracy of service. Not by what we have, but by what we have done, will our children judge those of this generation.

It is the wise man who realizes and acknowledges that he knows nothing about what is happening in Russia and a real sage who refrains from prophesying what is going to happen there.

War and war problems are conducive to plain and direct thinking and speaking. People shy at reasons which bear every earmark of being just excuses. Hence there would be a more general appreciation of the position of the professional baseball interests if they would base their claim upon governmental consideration upon the fact that large sums of money are invested in the professional baseball and that such interests should be destroyed without due warning. It would go down with a better taste than the plea that baseball is an essential because it develops quick thinking and agility on the part of participants, particularly since it is not the vacant lot game that is likely to be interfered with through the imposition of the draft law.

Responsibility for the failure of the Anthony amendment to pass the national Senate clearly rests upon the heads of those members of the Democratic party who prevented its submission to vote. It is a responsibility which suffragists will do their utmost to see visited upon the party when the time comes for the election of the next federal legislative body. Since the offending individuals cannot be reached through the woman's vote, necessity imposes the infliction of punishment upon the party to which the opponents belong.

Do you think you have done all that should be required of you when you loan your money out of your abundance while other men give their lives? Sacrifice a little, indulge yourself less, save more, loan all you can, and then be sorry you can do no more.

Economizing may possibly hurt, but what of the hurts of the men who fight and die for you?

Rogers B. Weld Tells How It Feels to Be Gassed by Fritz

THE ACTION of April 13 in the Toul Sector, between German and United States forces involved two companies of U. S. Marines, Company 95 and Company 74 of the 6th Regiment. There were reported 40 killed and all wounded or gassed excepting 16 in the 74th Company, among which number were Roger B. Weld author of the following letter and Brower Monroe, of Wilmette.

Dear Mother and Father

I have been sort of lax in letter writing of late because I hate to dictate a letter and I have as you know been unable to use my eyes much. Inasmuch as it is ancient history by this time, I think that it will be alright to relate to you what really happened to us and how, etc.

We were in the third line reserve and had just been there a few days when Fritz sent over a lot of shrapnel and gas bombs. We were gassed but uninjured although it was only he dugouts that kept us from being ruined by the shrapnel.

This happened very near the middle of April. In a little town near the French Field Hospital that I was taken to is a cemetery with about 40 gray crosses, all 74 Company men, and fine fellows they were, too. At this French hospital I remained for almost a month.

For about ten days I hardly knew what was going on, except that I was aware that they were carrying them out from all around me.

After getting well enough to get around I immediately got some of the money I happened to have and hunted the nearby towns for something to eat with one of my friends, which I suppose was none too good a thing for us. We finally discontinued these maneuvers after my friend nearly got run over because he couldn't see the auto coming. Neither could I but I wasn't in the way.

Praises U. S. Hospital

Finally we were shipped to an American Hospital (Glory Hallelujah) but after staying there just a day and a night, we were shipped to a big French base hospital and from there to one of the best places I know of in France—American Base Hospital, No. 36, a Detroit Unit. Upon arriving here we were given brand new socks, slippers, pajamas and bath rober and put to bed, two in a room and Oh! the cats. Oatmeal, sugar and milk for breakfast, good bacon, syrup, butter, jam and wanted was there. It was almost enough to make a fellow break down and cry. It was too good to be true. Here we remained about a week, and then all the eye cases, which included me, were shipped on a Red

Gross train for Base No. 1 where I am now.

Suffers a Relapse

The Red Cross train of which I spoke was one of the nicest things I've seen in France. It was heated and had bunks for everyone in it. It was springy and had an electric fan ventilation system. After I had boarded this train going from Base No. 36, one of the nurses sent me a box of fudge out of which I ate just one piece. I guess they treated us too well at this place, because I had a relapse and didn't eat for about ten days. Gee! I felt rotten. I'm strong enough to walk around now although I am still in bed. I've had no fever for several days and my eyes are feeling wonderfully although they are not what I'd call well by a long shot.

I received your letters mailed about April 15, also letters from Mr. Ott and Louis Orth yesterday. I enjoyed quite a read.

Love to all,

"Rog."

OUR JACKIES "AVENGE" RAVAGES WITH KINDNESS

(Continued from Page One)

this; the doors of heroism are thrown open so wide that the lowliest may enter, and not to experience that feeling of satisfaction that comes from the knowledge that one did what one could in time like these is to lose a precious thing. And I say to you that the people at home are going to awaken when their sons return—please God they may all return—and one's failure to do one's part is going to be a mighty hard thing to account for in the life that is to be when the business of war is done.

I went to church yesterday in one of the most beautiful cathedrals in this part of the world. My limited powers of description will not permit me to do it justice, so I shall not attempt it. There were bushels and bushels of freshly cut roses scattered over the floor and it was a pleasure to just sit and practice lung expansion. I am not addicted to prayer—I do not say it boastfully—and I know not what was being said, but one's heart went out of the people gathered there praying, one knew for the safety of loved ones at the front. Women there were who had given their husbands and perhaps a son or two, and then with that spirit that causes one to instinctively uncover and pay homage when the women of France pass by, they had sought the Cathedral to pray God to give them strength to give up their last-born in the new struggle now on.

And, somehow, one felt that they would go forth from there strengthened in their resolve, and with a smile on their lips would pay the final sacrifice though it break their heart. Oh, I wish that the people at home could be made to realize the debt we owe to France; I wish that they might become imbued with some of the wonderful spirit that drives them ever on. I went to that cathedral out of curiosity only, but I say to you that the Catholic church nearly gained a convert when I knelt down and offered up a prayer that God would, in his judgment, give me a greater part to play against the people who could do what I have seen done to the people of France, rather than allow me to keep this unending vigil against a peril that may never come.

We raised about a thousand dollars among the crew, and on Saturday we entertained a thousand kiddies of ... a pledge to entertain a thousand each trip until the entire juvenile population have been our guests. It is hoped that we can interest the other ships that make this port, and it is felt that we can, because when the proposition was mentioned here, we were very nearly killed in the riot that followed to deposit money. There is something that tugs at one's heart strings to see little tots that know not the taste of regular candy or the joy of playing with a doll. I confess to you that in deciding to put on these parties, we were actuated by selfish motives entirely. It is worth more than the price to experience that feeling of satisfaction that come only from the knowledge that one is helping the needy. It is wonderful, the gratitude of those abused little tots, and as one contrasts their life with that of the kiddies one knows on that side, one cannot but wonder, for a moment, if God is always just.

It was my intention to tell you something of the life on board, and the experience with subs, but I have already written more than you will care to read, so am going to cease. I realize that this is not a very interesting letter, and it is more than likely that I shall never mail it. If I do, please forgive on the plea that when I am in the present mood, I can write of nothing save what may occur to you as being a plea for recruits. It is just unfortunate that you should be the victim—that's all. With the kindest regards, and thanking you anew for your kindness to me while at the station, I am

Very sincerely,

John E. Robertson.

(Note:—Mrs. Haines has personally met two or three thousand boys at entertainments at her home since the outbreak of the war. She started entertaining Jackies Saturday afternoons and evenings at that time, and has been continuing in that good work since that time.)

Discontinuance of Credit

In order to meet conditions brought about by the war we are forced to change our policy in extending credit.

We very much appreciate the courtesy extended to us by the majority of our customers in meeting their bills with a reasonable promptness in the past. However, having laundry work charged and carried on our books for a period of thirty days entails a considerable expense in keeping up the office detail. The large number of customers we have each owing a small amount of money, requires us to carry many thousands of dollars in open accounts.

In order to meet the abnormal conditions, over which we have no control, we shall be obliged on and after July 1, 1918, to place all of our business on a STRICTLY CASH ON DELIVERY BASIS.

This is not to be construed as a reflection on your credit of financial standing, but actual necessity compels this course, which is in accord with the request of the Government in its conservation policy. We are relying on your co-operation.

For your convenience we are issuing coupon books in denominations of \$3, \$5 and \$10, which may be purchased from our representatives or at our main offices.

EVANSTON HAND LAUNDRY.....	Evanston, Ill.
FRENCH LAUNDRY	Evanston, Ill.
LAKE FOREST LAUNDRY.....	Lake Forest, Ill.
NELSON BROTHERS LAUNDRY CO.	Evanston, Ill.
NELSON BROTHERS LAUNDRY CO.	Wilmette, Ill.
NORTH SHORE LAUNDRY CO.....	Winnetka, Ill.
QUALITY LAUNDRY CO.	Evanston, Ill.
RELIABLE LAUNDRY	Highland Park, Ill.
WASHINGTON LAUNDRY	Evanston, Ill.