

Winnetka Weekly Talk

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by

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1918

Bulgaria's Surrender

The beginning of disintegration has set in in the Central Powers of Europe by the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war by unconditional surrender to the Allied forces, a rather more significant event of the war than the making of a partial peace between Russia and Germany. Bulgaria had a very definite value in the alliance of the Central powers. It formed a very definite link in the chain through central Europe to the southern outlet. It connected Turkey with the German and Austrian empires and made an integer of the tract dominated by the Kaiser.

And Bulgaria has surrendered to the enemy. She has broken the chain, leaving Turkey isolated, putting a barrier between the Kaiser and his Ottoman ally. Bulgaria has not even stipulated for terms, trusting herself into the hands of the Allies as being preferable to the continuance of the domination of the Kaiser.

Serbia is relieved of the menace on the east. Greece is protected from the enemy, both Bulgarian and Turkish. The way is opened to the Allies to afford such aid to Serbia in operations against Austria-Hungary which should serve to make of that section an important front of war.

The success which Germany saw almost within her grasp of the open way to India and the southern seas through Turkey is turned to failure by the giving up of Bulgaria. The Allies have reaped their first really significant victory, and that through the means by which victory will ultimately come, the breaking down of the resistance of the people and the inability of their military leaders to enforce their support.

What has happened in Bulgaria must happen in Turkey, and will, because of the isolation of that member of the alliance through the surrender of Bulgaria. What will happen in Turkey must happen in Austria and in Germany and will, as the ever increasing evidence of the strength of the Allies and the insecurity of their cause is brought home to the people who are thinking of the war in terms of the nation rather than of the royal houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg.

Bulgaria has surrendered without stipulating terms. The next step that we may expect will be the feeling for terms by Turkey, then by Austria and then by Germany. The crumbling process has begun. It will require months, perhaps years, for it to penetrate the well organized structure of the German empire. But it will surely happen that the resistance of the nation will break down, the people be ready to accept what terms of peace they may. Their sacrifice has been great for a mistaken ideal. They will recognize the error of their ways and be ready to follow the example of Bulgaria, to make peace upon the only terms that the Allies can and will consider, unconditional surrender.

Not The Time To Talk Peace

Every American will concur in the reply of the President to the peace overtures coming from the Central powers of Germany. It is out of the question to talk of peace now, as it has been out of the question since the beginning. Only one outcome to

War Emergency Union Activities

WAR PERSONALS

Robert C. Hampton has enlisted in the Canadian army and is with the Canadian Railway Depot Troops at Camp Niagara, Canada.

Frank J. Klauke is in the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, overseas.

Gilbert H. Scribner III, who is an instructor at Fort Monroe, Va., has been made a Captain.

George W. Hinman, Jr., who has been at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, has been made a Captain and is in the 143rd Infantry overseas.

William G. Roberts is with the 8th Canadian Reserves in Surrey, England.

Frank V. Herdman who has been at Great Lakes has been made an Ensign. He is now on leave and reports at Annapolis October 7.

Harvey G. Badgerow is a First Lieutenant and is at the Motor Transport Training school at Jacksonville, Fla.

Louis Gutekunst has received the commission of second Lieutenant, and has been transferred to Camp Bowie, Texas.

Captain Harold W. Snell has arrived overseas. He is in Company B., 341st. Infantry.

Robert G. Steele is with the 67th Engineers in Nantes, France.

Captain Lawrence Howe has been sent to France in the Chemical Warfare Service.

Patrick Balmes who is in the 86th Division in France has been made a Corporal.

Ensign John L. King is Assistant Navigation Officer, Transport Service.

Sidney W. Nelson has been transferred from the 161st Depot Brigade at Camp Grant to the Base Hospital Medical Corps at Camp Grant.

Mr. Jesse B. Alton who is Associate Field Director, Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, has been sent from Great Lakes to Camp Dodge, Iowa.

First Lieutenant Edward W. Bodman is in the Army Medical Corps at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Henry P. Clarke, athletic supervisor and former captain of the Reserve Militia, is now in France well and glad that he is doing his little in humanity's struggle for freedom. He writes there is much America should be thankful for when viewed from a background such as is "over there." There should be very little repining, he says, for the present is such an amazing wonderful period. He is convinced that the end of the war will not only see the defeat of Germany and her allies, but the end of selfishness.

Clarke is called upon to turn his hand to everything, from unloading trucks, doing traveling canteen work, taking charge of a big warehouse, laying out tennis courts and conducting baseball games, to helping conduct Sunday evening services in the shadowy woods for a regiment of black soldiers. A knife given him before leaving has already served various purposes including the cutting of chewing tobacco to repairing trucks.

He writes that now when school is

the war can be considered by the American people, a peace based upon a complete breaking up of the present policy in the German government. This war must be thoroughly won and a permanent peace cannot be founded upon an incomplete settlement of the issue of militarism.

The Allies have not entered the war for the purpose of securing or of holding territory. The issue has been one of principle from the very first and only the establishment of that principle can be called a successful termination of it. To make a peace based upon the restoration of Belgium, with or without indemnity, or upon any other consideration of territory, would be to give up that principle for which we have been fighting and to leave Germany victor whether the redistribution of territory were to her advantage or not.

The object of the war has been the overthrow of the military power of Germany. Only when that is completely done can peace be discussed, and that time is not yet.

beginning he misses all his former work, especially with the children; that he visualizes each group and remembers all their "tricks" and that he "sure does like those kids."

Report of the Patriotic Meeting of September 22.

The patriotic meeting at Community House on Sunday, September 22, began with music by Miss McDonald, Mrs. Brewer and Miss Pratt. A moving picture followed, showing the remarkable feats of the tanks. Mr. Tenney, chairman of the War Emergency Union, presided. After the invocation by Mr. Davies, Mr. Frederick Dickinson spoke on the opportunity offered Winnetka men by the Reserve Militia and the Volunteer Training Corps. On these two organizations the state must largely depend for home protection, for there are now only three regiments in Illinois. Men not in the draft can do their part in the "home guard" while those drafted can take advantage of this chance to learn the rudiments of military training and thus put themselves in line for early promotion.

Sergeant Sam Barre, who has seen service in our army for thirty years, described some of his recent experiences. He told of the reverence with which France welcomed our soldiers, and of the inroads on the submarine which we have already made. He described the effects of mustard, chlorine and phosgene gas, and how he himself was gassed. When the British and French lines were separated by the German advance, the Americans were rushed into the breach, Sergeant Barre among them. The Germans came on in waves for two days, but the Americans had received orders to "hold", so they met the Germans and "punched their tickets and put them on another train".

Sergeant Barre paid a fine tribute to the Red Cross in France, especially its work among the children, the orphans who never smile at their play. Red Cross sickles have saved many a soldier's feet from freezing, and many more will be needed this winter. The wastage of medical supplies is enormous because of lack of time to care for them in emergencies.

Victory is the man's one thought during battle, but afterwards when he returns to his trench and finds that his "bunkie" has not come back, all his sorrow crystallizes into a grim resolution to make the Hun pay next time.

After Sergeant Barre's stirring speech, Mr. Tenney read a cablegram from Colonel Reilly of appreciation of one sent by the War Emergency Union telling of our pride in the achievements of the "149th". Mr. Tenney then announced that reorganization of the work of the Red Cross has resulted in the allotment of definite quotas of work to each auxiliary. Since Winnetka regards a quota as only a Quarter-post in any race, the women of Winnetka are asked to give assurance of their help. Larger and larger demands will be made upon all. Those who have not given their time generously are asked to give more, and those who have not yet found their place in the Red Cross are urged to join now. Every woman is asked to sign for what time she can give.

Clarence Happ Flying at Washington

(Telegram states they reached their destination about 7 o'clock.)

An event ever to be remembered in the history of Lynchburg came to a fitting conclusion yesterday afternoon when aviators Jesse Menefee, C. W. Happ, E. G. Leonhardt and N. C. McDowell flew away as gracefully as they came Saturday afternoon. Lieutenant Menefee and Happ were the first to leave. After much priming and easy running of the Curtiss motor the ship left the ground at 3:35 o'clock and in a few minutes the other one followed. After soar-

ing over the large crowd on the island amid cheers of the thousands who had gathered to see the flight, the aviators flew over the city about 10 minutes and then darted toward the north and out of sight. In a telegram which was received at a late hour last night the aviators announced they had a splendid trip home, arriving at their hangars near Washington at 7 o'clock. On Saturday afternoon history was made in Lynchburg where the first successful aeroplane demonstration was made by Lieutenant Jesse Menefee and his aviator friend Lieutenant C. W. Happ, of Winnetka, Ill. A crowd estimated at 12,000 people were gathered on the island hillside and nearby housetops Saturday afternoon to welcome these aviators who, leaving Washington at 1:30 came into view here a few minutes of 4 o'clock, after making one stop at Rappan for gasoline. The second machine, piloted by Lieutenants McDowell and Leonhardt, arrived just two hours after the first, in which Lieutenant Menefee and Happ, the latter of Winnetka, Ill.

(Clipping from paper sent by Lieut. Happ, September 20, 1918, Bolling Field, Washington D. C.)

Letter from Paul Kreger with the 149th at the Front

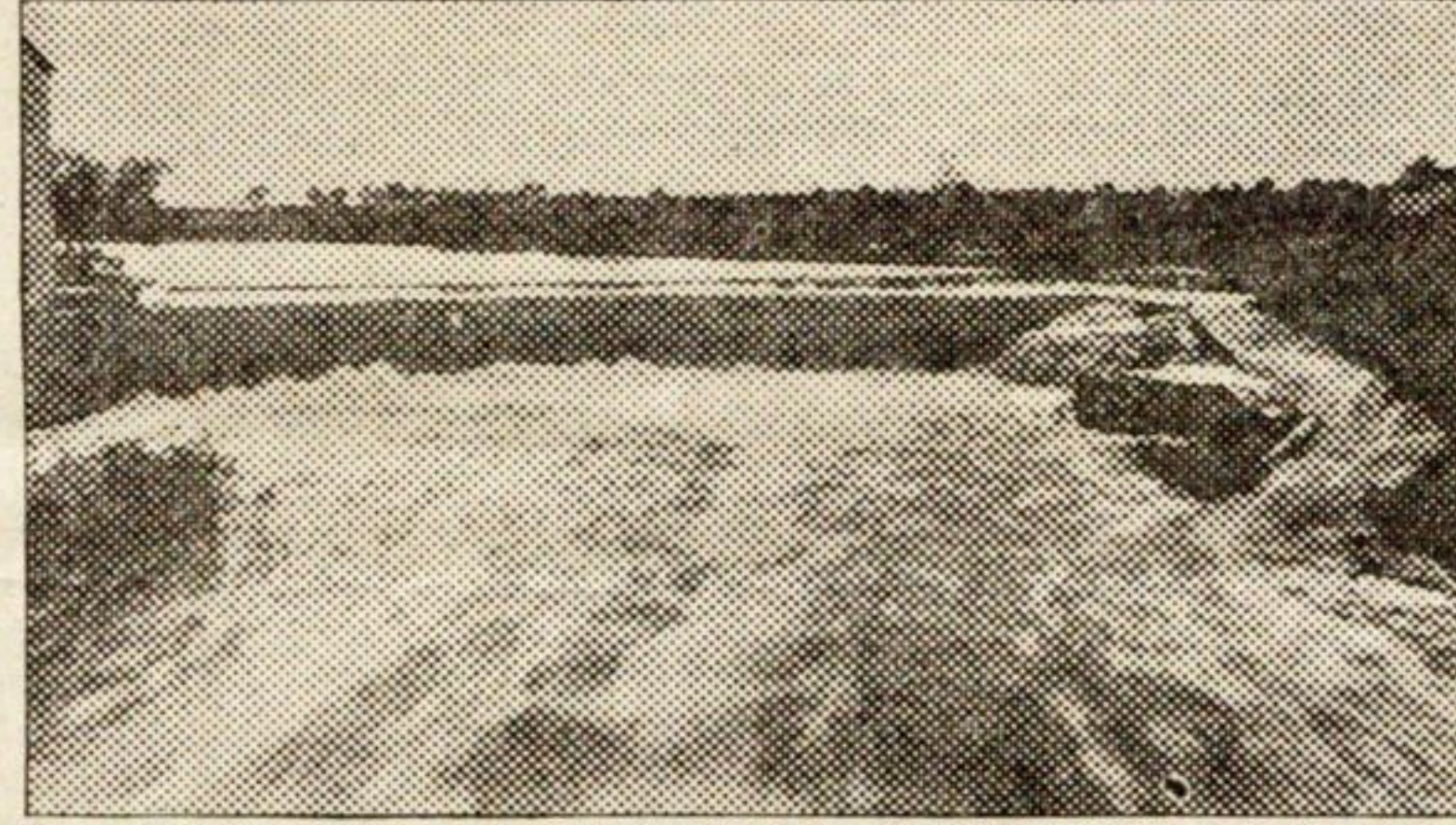
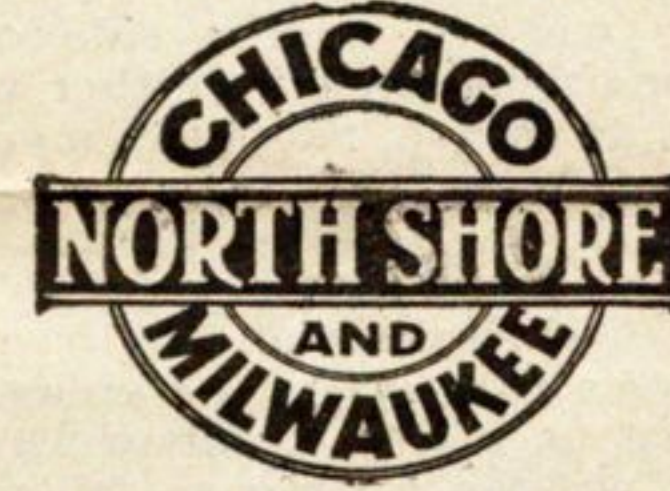
ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, August 24, 1918.

Dear Aunt:—

I have not had much time to write recently, but we were mighty busy chasing huns as you probably know from reports. We were up where they play this game for keeps and our division went through hell and back again various times. We have been drawing back of the lines to a small town for a rest and the boys surely need it as the whine of the shells got to be a nightmare. It must have been worse for the boche than it was for us at that because we dumped over enough shells to pave Clark street. It doesn't seem possible that this murder can go on much longer as the hun has bumped

(Continued on page eight.)



See Beautiful Root River Falls take the North Shore Line

Do you know that just a short distance north of Racine you can gaze upon a beautiful little Nature-picture of the Golden West? Take a day off this very week for a jaunt up to Root River Falls. It's really worth going many miles to see. You'll store up health and energy for the months of hard work ahead. Yet the total expense will amount to only a few dollars.

Leave Winnetka at 6:28 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 11:28 p. m. On Saturday at 6:28 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 11:28 a. m.—then every thirty minutes until 8:28 p. m.—then every hour until 11:28 p. m. On Sunday at 6:28 a. m., 7:28 a. m., 8:28 a. m. and every thirty minutes until 11:28 p. m.—then 12:28 a. m.

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