

**Winnetka Weekly Talk**

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918

Peace And The Liberty Loan

The peace proposal from Germany has come before the Liberty Loan itself has been half subscribed and more than half the allotted time passed by the slumping of the Liberty is reason to suspect that Germany has taken this fact into consideration in offering her peace proposals just now, thinking that the prospect of an early peace would discourage investment in the Liberty Loan, hamper the progress of the United States and give to the German military party the argument that public opinion in the United States is out of sympathy with the war as evidenced by the slumping of the Liberty Loan and, by that argument, opportunity to encourage the German people to the exertion of every ounce of strength in a determined effort to take advantage of a weakness in America to wring a success from what now promises failure.

It is true that half the time allotted for the Liberty Loan campaign has passed and that less than half the loan has been subscribed. But that has been the history of every other loan. It is in accordance with the American way of doing things, typical of our disposition to wait until the stimulus of the press of time sends us bounding on to success. At home we have no need to worry about the raising of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Americans are not the kind that wait for an excuse to stop fighting when the foe is not beaten. We shall raise the loan and on time, but we ought to accept the challenge of the Kaiser's peace proposal and subscribe before the end of the campaign period as an answer to the suggestion that the prospect of peace would make us lay down our arms. Our boys sing as they march "We won't come back 'till it's over," and we at home know that they won't. Nor will we here at home stop sending them the money to carry on the fight 'till it's over.

We can make this Fourth Loan the last if we show the Kaiser now that peace proposals have no music for our ears while German armies stand on French and Belgian soil. An early subscription of the Fourth Loan is the straightest way into the consciousness of the German people with the assurance that they may not cry "Peace, peace," when there is no peace and expect us to listen to it.

**Liberty Day**

October twelfth is a national holiday, celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of America.

Columbus Day has not meant much to America, however, except to the school children who rejoice in a holiday on that day. Banks close and employes of the city and the state are not required to work, otherwise the business world goes on in its accustomed way.

But this year October twelfth is to be given a different meaning. It is to be not only Columbus Day but Liberty Day as well, a day on which an extraordinary effort is to be made in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

If we have any patriotic sentiment connected with Columbus Day it is certainly developed about the joy which attends being an American, and the greatest blessing which America gives to her sons and daughters is a measure of liberty unknown in other countries of the earth. And

so it is not a far cry from Columbus Day to Liberty Day after all, and the occasion ought to stimulate a lagging American to a realization of what it means to be an American, make him willing to contribute his bit to the securing of that Liberty for which America stands.

**More Sectionalism In Congress**

The Democratic senators are valiantly fighting the establishment of a fixed price for cotton just as they have fought valiantly to prevent the passage of the suffrage amendment, and for exactly the same reason. It is inimical to the selfish interests of the dominating class in the southern states.

Democratic members of both houses of the national congress are openly lobbying to influence opinion in the government. They are prophesying with such vehemence as to make a prophecy almost a threat that if a set price for cotton is established, as a set price has been established in wheat and other materials of the north, there will be only sufficient cotton planted next year to ensure seed for the next crop.

Sectionalism is running rampant with the Democratic members of congress, particularly with those from the southern states, a sectionalism which is not so conspicuous for loyalty to the south and protection of its people and industries as for a willingness to sacrifice national interest, even national safety, to preserve some special privilege of the southern states. It is a type of Americanism not particularly desirable at this time, an exhibition of a lack of patriotism which it is unfortunate to have in the government.

**Constantinople After The War**

Constantinople has been the excuse for much that has happened in the history of Europe, much that does not well stand the turning in of the light of day with the application of the usual standards of Christian civilization. Constantinople will be one of the important items in the peace agreements, for upon what nation controls that port will depend the security of the world.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has brought forth a possible disposition of this troublesome point by suggesting that of the League of Nations which it is hoped will emerge from the war today Constantinople be made the capital and an international port.

It is going to be an interesting experience to watch the kaleidoscopic condition which exists in Europe today re-arrange itself to an orderly and permanent design which will make the continuation of a peaceful development possible and natural. Of the many elements that will enter into that re-arrangement the disposition of Constantinople will not be the least interesting nor the least important. Whether it is made the capital of the League of Nations or internationalized in some other way, it will be an essential part of the post-war program to make of the port a stronghold which defends the whole world, not a point which threatens its peace.

**Not Wisely—But Too Well**

We have been asked by the Illinois, Educational Division of the United States Food Administration to publish the following editorial:

"A guest is no excuse to break away from the food conservation rules. Just because you have a guest does not give you the right to offer her liberal amounts of sugar, meats, bread and all kinds of food luxuries.

"A business girl lately returned from her vacation where she was the guest in the home of a friend made the remark that she never had been served such elaborate, unnecessary foods. She had been used to the conservation program, and the fudgy angel foods, afternoon tea confections, elaborate meats and salads were clear out of her line of wartime habits.

There is indeed a certain deference due to one who shares your salt. We show it by offering our best to our visitors. But the best we have to lay before our guests today is an opportunity to help win the war.

"Any other estimate is an insult."

**War Emergency Union Activities****ATTENTION!**

A complete report of the work accomplished by the various Winnetka branches of the American Red Cross, during the months of August and September, will appear in the issue of the Winnetka Weekly Talk of Friday, October 18, 1918.

Due to the extra burden falling upon the local post office, brought on by the Saturday holiday this week, it was necessary to have "time copy" such as the Red Cross reports replaced by rush news such as the Liberty Loan and other matters which would be time-worn matter in subsequent issues, so as to rush the current issue through the mails.

The Editor.

**WINNETKANS WHO AID WAR CAUSES, NOW CATALOGED****BUY A BOND**

The many demands made on the residents of the Village for various purposes connected with war has emphasized the need for a complete card catalog. Such a catalog has been devised by the War Emergency Union, so that now every person's donation or subscription may be easily ascertained.

In checking over the subscribers to the bonds of the Fourth Liberty loan it appears that many of the well-to-do men and women are evidently holding back all or part of their subscriptions till they feel their help is needed.

The committee has recommended that those of whom this is true go to the Liberty loan headquarters just south of the post office and make their subscriptions without delay. This is particularly important, it is emphasized, now that so many houses are closed to block captains owing to the precautions very properly taken by the Health department in order to check the spread of Spanish influenza.

**FOR A SAILOR****WAR PERSONALS**

Sergeant Sidney Strotz who has been at Camp Tobeyhanna, Pa. in the Tank Corps, is now overseas.

Harold C. Strotz is in the Student O. T. C. at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. He is in Naval aviation.

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

Basil Thompson has enlisted and is in the O. T. C. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Fisher C. Bailey has enlisted and is in the O. T. C. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Sergeant Francis W. Mason and Sergeant Charles C. Mason have enlisted in the Red Cross Ambulance Service and are at Camp Scott, Chicago.

William E. Davis and Arthur Davis have entered the Student Army training corps at Northwestern university.

Kenneth Forest McLain has entered the S. A. T. C. at Northwestern university.

Captain Edward M. Mikkelsen who has been at Fort Riley is now in the 40th Field Artillery at Camp Custer.

Second Lieutenant Morris Greeley is at a school of heavy field artillery, in France.

Coleman Crowell is at sea on the U. S. S. Culgoa.

**Red Cross Salvage Report**

About the last of July Mrs. William C. Boyden appointed me as chairman of Red Cross Salvage department in Winnetka. A meeting of the Civics committee of the Winnetka Woman's club was called shortly afterward and it was decided to use the Block Captain system to canvas the work and obtain signed pledges from the Winnetka householders which were to be sent in the headquarters in Chicago before September 15.

The Captains were handicapped from the start for lack of sufficient printed material and the fact that so many were out of town in August taking their vacations. However before September 15 a list of 183 names had been secured on Red Cross pledge cards which were mailed from time to time to Mrs. Samuel Chase, chairman Chicago branch.

Ever since that time, however, many calls have come in to me over the telephone for the junk man to come for Red Cross junk.

The system is as follows: The Junk man secures his coupons by paying cash for them at the various headquarters established in the banks, banks in Wilmette and Evanston

now carry them; in exchange for these coupons the householder disposes of his junk to the junk man. Each individual householder makes his own bargain with the junk man and must insist on having his stuff weighed. There is a general misunderstanding about just what is constituted by "junk" a list of the articles is printed on the Red Cross cards which have been distributed. Sufficient is to say here that the junk man will not take things for which there is no market. He has to make his living out of it.

Our first negotiations were with the Evanston Scrap and Metal company, telephone Evanston 905. The man from this concern came for many weeks to my house on Mondays for the lists of pledges and then proceeded to collect what he could but at last was disgusted because he said they didn't have enough junk and as householders naturally objected to paying the telephone toll to Evanston, when we could get Golinsky, telephone Wilmette 1150, without toll I now call the latter when people call me up to have junk removed.

There have been some amusing episodes; one woman asked me to get her little boy's patent leather pumps back from the junk man, her son disposed of them because he didn't like to wear them. Others have been filled with joy at the prospect of getting rid of huge galvanized water boilers which weighed tons only to find that the junk man wouldn't take them because there is no market for galvanized iron; still others saved mixed papers to find they must be bailed. In connection with bailed paper it must be recorded that some of our grocery men have given up about \$50 a year, of their bailed papers, to the Red Cross—the Co-operative and the Progressive—this is a real sacrifice on their part and should be known to be appreciated; perhaps people would buy more of their staple groceries in Winnetka were this fact better known.

An honor button is presented to those that have received \$2 or more for their Red Cross junk; so far four people have received this token. When the Block Captains have had a chance to rest after this Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which is now in progress, I would recommend that we ask them to find out how much has been received in Red Cross coupons by Winnetka people.

Respectfully submitted,  
Anne Foote Greeley.

**Sacred Heart Auxiliary No.611**

During the month of August and September, 70 Hospital shirts were made, 23 Sweaters, 80 pairs socks, and 5 pairs wristlets were turned in during July, August and first week in September. Two boxes of clothing, weighing 107 pounds were sent to Belgium Relief committee, 101 New Jersey avenue, Newark, N. J., October 3, 1918.

Mrs. A. E. Tilroe, chairman.

**BIG W. S. S. DRIVE COMING IN DECEMBER**

There was assigned to Illinois a definite quota of \$125,000,000 in War Savings stamps, which the state was asked to purchase during the year 1918.

There will remain unsold on December 1 approximately \$40,000,000 of this issue. This balance must be absorbed before January 1.

**Plan**

It is planned that the entire balance of the 1918 War Savings stamp issue shall be sold during the month of December by a nation-wide savings drive designed to occupy that entire month.

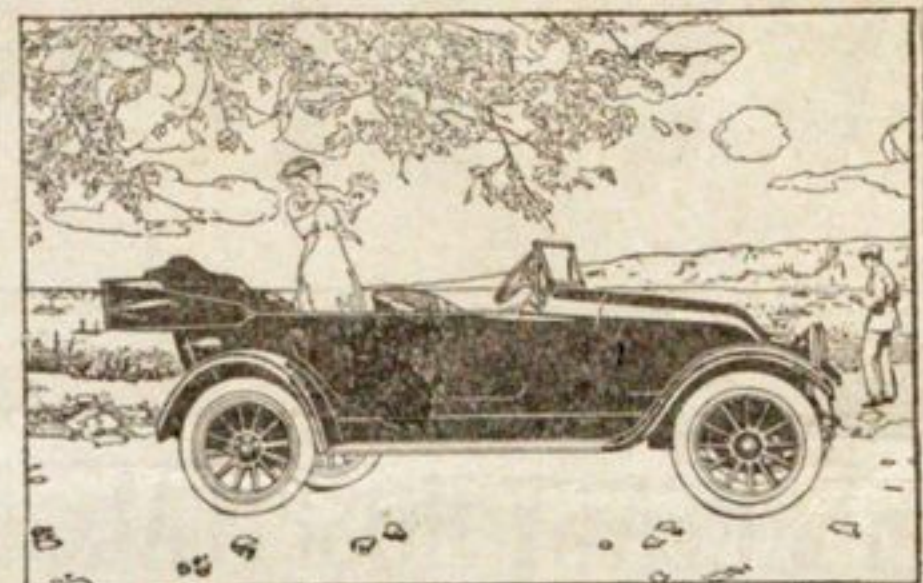
It is assured that during December there will be no drives of other government or war service bodies.

**Organization**

The December campaign will be purely a sales drive for cash purchases. It is suggested an organization be planned to conduct the drive.

The Treasury department has asked that Christmas presents and all salary increases, bonuses, awards, et cetera, should this year be given in War Savings stamps.

Michael Falasca, of the Indian Hill Inn, was a victim of Spanish influenza at the Chicago Union hospital. He was well known among students of the New Trier High school.

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