

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—CANARY BIRDS. PHONE
Glencoe 408. T35-1tp

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
NOTICE—DON'T BUY A \$250 TALK-
ing machine for \$65 and think you
are getting more than \$65 worth;
you are not; don't buy unknown
makes; be careful; we carry only
the best make; get our advice. Pat-
terson Bros., 1522 Sherman Avenue,
Evanston. LTG-51tfe

FOR SALE—ONE SOLID OAK DINING
room table, perfect condition, one
ice box; one full-size enamel brass
bed, trimmed; one 3/4 bed, enamel;
one 3/4 brass bed. For information
call 912 Cherry street. T35-1tc

NOTICE—BEFORE BUYING SEE THE
Sonora Talking machine; received
the first prize at the World Fair for
tone; also hear the Victor and
Grafonola; these are the three best
makes. Patterson Bros., 1522 Sher-
man avenue, Evanston. LTG52-tfe

FOR RENT—FIVE ROOM FLAT,
sleeping porch and kitchen; reason-
able. Phone Win. 494. T35-1tc

FOR RENT—ROOM, 947 OAK STREET
Phone Win. 932. T35-1tc

NIGHT ROOM HOUSE, LARGE FRONT
yard with trees, new heating plant,
808 Prospect avenue. The Owner
Win. 1529. T19-1tfe

FOR RENT—SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW,
modern improvement; newly decorat-
ed throughout; reasonable rent; con-
cession. 1078 Elm street. Key at
1062 Elm street or phone Englewood
9606. T34-2tp

HELP WANTED
WANTED—WOMAN OR MAN AND
wife, caretaker for Winnetka house.
Duties, cleaning and cooking, occa-
sional lunch or week-end for owner.
Write, specifying capabilities, em-
ployment history and wages want-
ed. Address Winnetka Weekly Talk
S-400. T35-1tc

WANTED—COOK, REFERENCES: \$12
Phone Win. 35. 673 Walden Road.
T35-1tp

SITUATIONS WANTED
LET MISS CAERSTEN DO YOUR
dressmaking and alterations. Phone
Winnetka 974 before 8 a. m. T29-1tfe

PERSONAL
READ THIS. CHRISTMAS IS COM-
ING AND THE GIFT PROBLEM
TROUBLES YOU. SOLVE IT BY
GIVING A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE
LADIES HOME JOURNAL, SATUR-
DAY EVENING POST AND COUN-
TRY GENTLEMAN. IT WILL BE
APPRECIATED. SUBSCRIBE
THROUGH A RELIABLE AGENT. A.
M. SCHAEFER, 1501 WASHINGTON
AVENUE. PHONE WILMETTE
969-W. L51-ab-tf

MR. A. B. COLLINS OF THE NEWS
Agency has the Glencoe News at his
stands and is also the agent for
subscriptions. D-H-tf

MISCELLANEOUS
WE BUY ALL KINDS OF JUNK, AND
we pay the best prices. Paper, rags,
iron bottles and all kinds of junk.
J. Golinsky, 322 Prairie ave., Wil-
mette. Telephone 1150. Wilmette
Junk collecting for the Red Cross.
LTG37-tfp

WANTED TO BUY—SECOND HAND
clothes. Hoisman, 524 Davis street.
Phone 4676 Evanston. Drop postal.
LTG34-tfe

SHAMPOING, HAIR DRESSING,
manicuring, facial massage, elec-
trolysis and scalp treatment; will
call at home. Prices reasonable;
best references. Phone Win. 846.
Miss Tannerson. T33-2tc

CELEBRATE AND DIG

RED CROSS TELLS WHERE DOLLARS GO

The end of this year will see more than \$70,000,000 spent in France alone by the American Red Cross since the beginning of the war. This is revealed in a statement just issued by the Red Cross War Council. Nearly half of all this money—\$34,583,827.57 to be exact—has been appropriated for the last half of 1918.

This was made necessary by the great German attack of last spring which drove so many poor French families from their homes. The items of civilian relief and reconstruction of ruined villages alone have called for \$5,557,605.75 and the end is not in sight.

The Red Cross is having to face the terrible task of combating tuberculosis among the women, children. The above rules must be carried out so that man power will be released for war work and transportation not congested.

These rules are the outcome of an agreement between the merchants of the country and the War Industries Board. The Commercial Economy Administration of the State Council of Defense is charged with the duty of carrying them out. The public must help, so begin your Christmas shopping now, and remember the rules.

CELEBRATE AND DIG

CONSERVATION CLASSES FOR CHILDREN SATURDAY

The Saturday Domestic Science classes for children will be resumed at Central school next Saturday morning. The Conservation department of the State Council of Defense has issued notices to local conservation workers to continue all conservation classes in the Village which had been conducted during the war. It is pointed out that conservation of foodstuffs is of the utmost importance now that the United States will be called upon to feed the peoples of practically all nations engaged in the great world war.

Sidney Nelson has been made a corporal.

ACQUIRING A HABIT

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON
Of The Vigilantes

Probably nothing could humiliate us more than to be forced to admit any superior quality in a race for which we have a profound loathing and contempt. And yet it is a fact that the national habit of thrift in Germany is one secret of its prolonged resistance to the combined might of the civilized world. It is quite true that before the war the Germans were gross eaters, but they wasted nothing. The moment the civilians were ordered to eat less and save the scraps they drew in their belts and did as they were told. It might be difficult to control the cravings of their distended stomachs but to scrimp and save involved no long apprenticeship, cost them practically no effort whatever.

The same may be said of France. While England—as wasteful a nation as our own—was issuing repeated and almost frantic warnings to her people, devising constant new methods to control their natural extravagance, and at one time threatened with starvation, the French simply went on economizing and never were in danger for a moment.

I never shall forget my first visit to Paris. It was to friends, who lived in great style, but if I happened to feel hungry during the day or when I went to bed late, I either had to go hungry or satisfy my healthy young appetite at a canteen. There is never an extra roll in a French household. Exact rations are bought every morning for the day. If there are children in the home, who must be fed between meals, that is provided for, but nothing whatever for eccentric appetites.

I rebelled vigorously and denounced the French as a mean, stingy, economical race, my opprobrium extending to the Americans who drifted supinely into the national habit.

Easy to Follow Hoover's Rules.

Little did I think in those days that the national habit of thrift and severe economy in France was one of their greatest sources of strength. The national debt of France before the war was subscribed to almost exclusively by the peasant class and lower bourgeoisie, people who periodically dug into their stockings and bought a new bond. Nothing can exceed the self-denial of those classes. It was for this reason that Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, which was formed at the request of the French government to provide delicacies for the wounded soldiers in the hospitals of the war zone, was a private organization, the funds to be raised by subscription. The men must have the tempting and delicate foods or die, but if the government had taken over the task itself, that would have meant another tax, to be followed immediately by a popular outcry. To the average French mind delicacy rhymes with luxury, and it would have been impossible to convince the millions drudging at home that wounded men needed what they never had had before, ill or well.

When I lived in Munich I had a Swiss maid in whom I had implicit (and justifiable) faith. She would come to me periodically and say, "Madame, je n'ai plus d'argent," and I would hand out several hundred marks. That was all I had to do with the housekeeping during my seven years' residence in Germany. And yet my incomparable Elsie would never give me anything to eat between meals but zwieback, which in Germany is as hard as the thrice accursed national habit.

I have found it comparatively easy to follow most of the Hoover rules, for I have always eaten meat merely as a matter of duty, and took kindly to Graham biscuit with my morning tea. Moreover, the bread and butter habit at lunch and dinner I have always thought vulgar. But to eliminate waste has been a different matter. Still I have in a measure succeeded. There is nothing in the bread box or anywhere else (except the inevitable boxes of Graham biscuit) but the daily ration; so that now when I come home in the afternoon hungry I either forget it or eat a few more Graham biscuit—which I shall never look at again after the war is over.

Will Be Greatest Nation.

I mention this personal experience because it is no doubt that of many others. In a short time it will be the experience of everyone in the United States; for the way this nation has waked up, denied itself its customary luxuries in order to put the money into the Liberty loan and War Savings stamps is the most significant thing in

its history. And as there is something very fascinating about thrift and economy after it has been practiced for a time no doubt the habit will be a lasting one, and this nation will reach heights of wealth and strength of character that its most ardent native admirer never would have ventured to predict. More than any other single cause does a national habit, if it is a good one, knit a nation together, prevent the disintegration which comes from the softness of over-indulgence.

And for the formation of this habit of thrift, and the lucid exposition of what thrift means in the winning of the war, we must thank the War Savings stamp campaign. I doubt if any individual in this country, barring the traitors who call themselves pacifists and I. W. W.'s, has failed to buy himself at least one War Savings stamp.

CELEBRATE AND DIG

WOMAN GREAT HELP IN LIBERTY LOAN WORK

Has Become Integral Part in Sharing Obligation of Financing the War.

By MISS GRACE DIXON,
Federal Reserve Director for Women in Seventh District.

One of the great truths we have learned in this war is the need of men and women working together understandingly and sympathetically—animated by the same spirit of helpfulness, of fearlessness, of enthusiasm, facing definitely one goal with equal honor, equal power. For men and women working together with unanimity of purpose make the ideal service for the nation. Taking Lincoln's great words "We all need to work together to the end" that loyalty of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth.

To write of the activities of the women's work in the Seventh district is a pleasure, as we have become such an integral part in sharing the obligation of financing the war. That the work of the women and men might be more effectively co-ordinated in the district, the director for women has been made a member of the campaign committee as well as of the executive committee of the federal reserve banking committee. The state chairmen, county chairmen and city chairmen have been made members of the executive committees of the men's organization in their respective states, counties and cities.

The definite activities for women shall be:

1. All women's organizations that are listed strictly under women, such as clubs, fraternal societies, lodges, leagues, guilds, etc;
2. All elementary and high schools, private and parochial schools.
3. All booths, such as street, hotel, restaurant and cafeteria, department store and theater booths.
4. Women shall co-operate with the men's committee in churches, universities, ward organizations and any other committees where they can be of service.

It was also recommended that no separate reports of the amount of subscriptions taken be given by women, but that on account of the volunteer subscription and allotment plans, credit be given equally to both men and women it is advisable for women county chairmen to have a distinct and complete understanding with the county chairmen of the men's organization of this fact, so that no misunderstanding will arise on this subject during the campaign. Where regular campaigns for soliciting subscriptions are made by both men and women, a separate record must, of course, be kept and reported.

Dr. Anna Shaw's admonition to the women of America "That every woman should tie her child to the United States government by a little bond" is the slogan that is the inspiration of our workers. Through our various churches, schools, clubs, we hope to reach every home in this country—for we realize that if we can touch and kindle the patriotic ardor of women and bring women of diversified experiences and standards of living to a realization of their responsibilities, that upon the people who remain at home rests the obligation of financing this war, then indeed are we fulfilling our mission as we should.

THE WILL TO WIN.

The casualty lists are hitting the rural communities as well as the cities and bringing home the war in earnest. Every casualty list should increase the will to win, and strengthen the determination to win regardless of cost. The men are giving their lives on the fighting front, and the folks at home cannot do less than exert every effort to increase the production of food crops and to expend every dollar possible in buying Liberty bonds.

A WALLED CITY OF WOMEN

A little sunny village has grown up inside a high wall in France within the last year. Its square flat houses stand in straight even rows and along one side of the city wall is a long dormitory for single women. There are many more of them than of the families in the drab little houses. The village is full of women—old, young, middle-aged—whose faces, hands and hair slowly are turning yellow from the powder which it is said will eventually affect their lungs. But most of them are refugees and the fact that they are giving up their good looks, their health, and perhaps their lives in the munition factory, is of little moment to them. They have come into the walled town from ruined villages and devastated farms with their frightened little children, their despairing old people, carrying all their earthly possessions in tiny bundles. In their individual lives there is no future; in all their world there is no interest but the conquest of the Hun.

No one comes into this little war community that centers around the big new munitions plant but those who work. Because of the danger and the blighting yellow powder, the work is highly paid, and all the workers are volunteers.

The women wear overalls or apron dresses, some of black sateen, some nondescript. The dull garb harmonizes with the yellowing faces and despairing eyes.

Into this modern walled city of despair the Blue Triangle has flashed the first message of hope. The Y. W. C. A. foyer is the only recreational center within reach. The cars which find cafes at the end of the line a mile away, stop running at seven o'clock to save fuel. The city is three miles from the factory.

"My problem," writes the Y. W. C. A. secretary in charge, "is to keep the women occupied in the evenings, to give them good healthy amusement so that they will forget their sorrows and go to bed and sleep, physically tired out from playing."

She goes on to tell of some of the women and girls who come to the foyer:

"There is a pretty little round, rosy-cheeked girl here who is just beginning to show the effects of the powder. The roots of her hair and her forehead are a pale yellow. The palms of her hands are a deep burnt orange and her hands and arms a bright yellow.

"There is an ex-professional dancer, an interesting girl who enjoys the foyer and helps entertain the other girls. There is a professional pianist who does her bit at the noon and evening hours. There is one rough-and-ready girl who speaks English, whose father was an innkeeper in northern France. There is a pretty little girl who is engaged to a French soldier who still is rejoicing over the five minutes she had with him recently during an air raid. His mother is the caretaker here and he is one of six sons in the war. Two of them are German military prisoners, two are civil prisoners in Germany and two are soldiers in the trenches. Her home in the north of France was destroyed and she escaped with a small bundle of such things as she could carry in her hands.

"There is a sweet-faced girl who was a lacemaker in Valenciennes, who came direct to us from the German-ruled section after a hard experience in getting away."

These are the women the Blue Triangle is helping to forget—perhaps only for an hour at a time—the horrors that have blackened their hearthstones and darkened the world.

"My foyer," the secretary writes, "consists of a hall and two large rooms with cement floors. One has a writing table and paper, pens and ink, sewing machines, a cupboard with teacups in it, a large table with papers and magazines, easy chairs and my desk. The other room has a piano, more tables, chairs, ironing boards and a Victrola. There are unframed French pictures and American and French war posters around the room. The walls are painted gray and white."

Saturday evenings they sing and dance. "First they have a chorus," writes the secretary, "such as 'Le Reve Passe' or the 'Hymne des Aviateurs' or something equally thrilling, and at the final notes of triumph a voice at my ears begs, 'Un polka, mees.' The polka finished, there is a call for the 'Hymne Americain' and we sing the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' (Le Drapeau Etoile) in two languages."

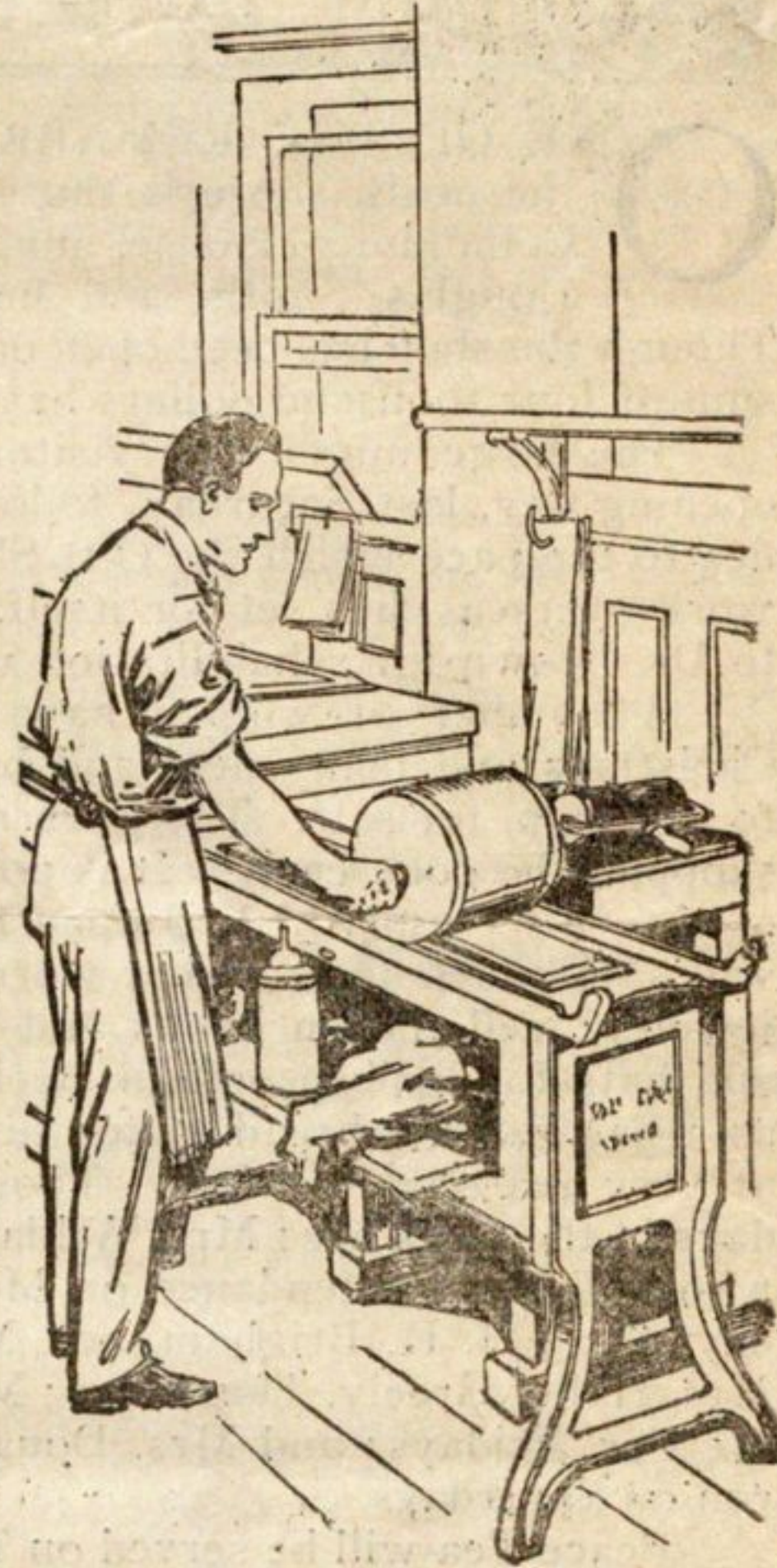
CELEBRATE AND DIG

For Boy War Farmers

"Farming for Victory" is the name of a new publication of the State Council of Defense for the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. It is issued monthly and sent to the boys of the Reserve in Illinois.

We Give Clean Proofs of Every Job

Our Printing Is Artistic



WE GUARANTEE FULL AND COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

Give us a trial order.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Winnetka Trust and Savings Bank

located at Winnetka, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the second day of November, 1918, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES

1. Loans and Discounts	\$ 56,471.38
2. Overdrafts	.....
3. Securities	179,687.99
4. Investments	.....
5. Banking house	.....
6. Furniture and fixtures	9,426.69
7. Real estate other than banking house	5,277.14
8. Cash and due from banks	79,846.59
9. Other resources	13,625.48
Total resources	\$344,335.27

LIABILITIES

1. Capital stock paid in	\$ 35,000.00
2. Surplus fund	2,450.00
3. Undivided profits (net)	2,053.45
4. Deposits:	
Bank	.....
All other deposits	304,831.82
5. Dividends unpaid	.....
6. Reserved for taxes and interest	.....
7. Contingent Fund	.....
8. Bills payable and rediscounts	.....
9. Other Liabilities	.....
Total liabilities	\$344,335.27

I, M. K. Meyer, President of the Winnetka Trust and Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. K. MEYER,
President.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of November, 1918.
P. W. BRADSTREET,
(SEAL) Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Winnetka State Bank

located at Winnetka, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 2nd day of November, 1918, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES

1. Loans and Discounts	\$117,405.83
2. Overdrafts	895.40
3. Securities	.....
4. Investments	208,540.84
5. Banking house	.....
6. Furniture and fixtures	900.00
7. Real Estate other than Banking House	763.91
8. Cash and due from banks	52,762.48
9. Other Resources	1,593.07
Total Resources	\$382,861.55

LIABILITIES

1. Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
2. Surplus fund	5,000.00
3. Undivided profits (net)	2,350.23
4. Deposits:	
All other deposits	345,511.33
5. Dividends unpaid	.....
6. Reserved for taxes and interest	.....
7. Contingent Fund	5,000.00
8. Bills payable and rediscounts	.....
9. Other Liabilities	.....
Total Liabilities	\$382,861.55

I, Henry R. Hale, Cashier of the Winnetka State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY R. HALE,
Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of November, 1918.
(Signed) JONAS H. MADSEN,
(SEAL) Notary Public.