

War Emergency Union Activities

Important to the Returned Soldier

If a soldier wants to know about his disability compensation he goes to the Federal Board on Dearborn street between Adams and Monroe streets, Chicago. If the soldier desires information as to vocational training he should apply at 54 West Adams street, Chicago, Service League for the Handicapped. If the disabled man has no money the Red Cross will finance him between the time of his discharge and the beginning of his training—that is, the Red Cross will loan him money which he will be able to repay out of his compensation while he is training. War risk service is security. The entire sum, for which a man while in service has taken out a policy and paid his monthly premium, is never paid in a lump sum, but in monthly payments in a proportionate ratio. It is never paid to the assured except in cases where the man has either lost both eyes, or two legs, or two hands, or two feet, or is permanently bed ridden. It will be paid at the time of his death to his beneficiaries in monthly payments, if the premiums have been paid before or after the assured has returned to civil life. Soldiers should be urged to keep up payments on insurance.

Disability compensation is the sum the government gives to the man who becomes disabled while in service and it will be paid to him as long as his disability continues, or prevents him from earning a commensurate wage; what is computed on the extent of his disability, and the sum paid to him for the last month of his service.

A private in the army receives \$30 a month. If single he got it all. If married his family got \$15. A totally disabled man, not taking up training will receive as compensation after discharge \$30 a month if single, and \$45 a month if he has a wife with compulsory allotment. He will receive \$10 a month for each child up to the number of—but he must use this to maintain his children whether living with his wife or not. A disabled man who takes training will receive at least \$65 a month if single. If married and he can live at home, he will have \$75 a month. If he must live away from home he may get as high as \$95 a month and \$10 for each child up to the number of 3 children, while taking training.

Training is Free—Books are Free
A man not totally disabled earning \$30 a month only receives that proportion of his salary, received in service only his disability warrants and no allowance for dependants. This keeps decreasing as earning power returns, and ceases when complete earning power returns. He must return each month to the Federal Board for inspection. Compensation to the man who has taken training depending on his physical condition, is paid until he is satisfactorily placed and able to support himself; and it is paid in direct ratio to his earning power. Other countries do not pay salaries while giving training.

Gassed and tubercular cases are first cured—men are sent to proper climates until well and able to take up training, at the same time being given compensation.

Pension rates will not be allowed as a result of a man becoming industrially proficient from trade training. The period of apprenticeship is to be made as short as possible.

Periods of training sufficient to earn a livelihood: Bookkeeping, 4 months; Tinsmithing, 6 months; Shoe making and Agricultural, 8 months; Mechanics, 8 months; Harness making, 10 months, and a year for primary instruction of the illiterate as well as industrial design. Men are boarded and clothed free by the schools.

Reconstruction means restoration to physical and mental health. Re-education means being fitted to a new vocation. The public must be familiarized with the problems of such men. Men will be trained by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and placed by the U. S. Employment Service in permanent positions. The board will give advice, and assistance and approve the final choice of the men.

LETTER OF THANKS

The following letter is in answer to a gift of \$100 raised by Mrs. T. McInerney in Winnetka to supply an afternoon meal to the school-children of Jarville. It will be of interest to many Winnetka children, who wrote letters to the French children and who ought soon now to receive answers.

"Dear Mrs. Taylor:—
This morning, on receiving your letter, I had the most delightful surprise in the world. I thought that the letters of my pupils had been submarined, because I had had no further news. My little ones are completely enchanted at the thought that their letters have reached Chicago (which we looked for on the map) and they are still more delight-

ed to think that their little American friends are going to write to them. I had them read your letter aloud today in class and all wish to send their love and gratitude for the good food the money will supply. Will you tell Mrs. McInerney how much good she has done? Our children are anemic after 4 years of war and privation, for one must confess it—the people of France have been deprived of many things. Here, in the outskirts of Nancy, very poor, very miserable, the children are wretched, (Dr. Brown knows, for she took care of them for several months). The fathers went to war, and the mothers work in the foundries—and so these children no longer had any homes; the school has been to them a sort of home, without which they would have lived in the streets. Their mothers no longer had time for cooking, and so the children ate bought food and drank black coffee—not a very wholesome diet, and that is why I appealed to Dr. Brown and to the generosity of her friends, so that we might at least give the little ones one wholesome meal a day. It gives me so much joy when I see my dear children (75 of them) seated around their tables, and each one drinking a bowl of warm sugared milk. Our nights are calm now since the armistice, and we are quite astonished to be able to sleep even on bright moon nights—in 4 years of German occupation we have become unaccustomed to these delights. Once again I would like to thank all the good people of Winnetka for their generosity to France.

Very sincerely yours,

F. Labatut,
Directress of the Jarville School.
Menthe et Moselle.
(Translated).

Chateau Lafayette, Chavaniac,
December 2, 1918.

"My dear Mrs. Taylor:—
I was so pleased to receive your letter and to learn that you had received the letter from the little children of Jarville. Mme. Labatut had written me soon after the opening of the school this fall. The children were not well, and she wanted very much to continue the gouter, so I sent her sufficient for one month, it being the amount that I had left which was sent me by Judith Boddie. I would like it if Winnetka would continue her interest in the Jarville school. Jarville was the first dispensary where we began our work. Mme. Labatut has always been very much interested in our work there. She refused a better position last winter so as to help these poor children.

Alice Barlow-Brown."

The Winnetka War Emergency Union asks the families and friends of all men in the Army of Occupation to notify the office, either by letter or telephone concerning these men as this is an important addition to the war records. All men who are released from service are urgently requested to advise the office since there is no other way of receiving this information. The Winnetka service list should be a source of accurate reference for the future and this is impossible without the co-operation of men in the service and their families.

RED CROSS WORKERS IMPORTANT NOTICE

Urgent work is waiting for Red Cross workers. The Parish house will be open every Wednesday morning for this work, and the women of the Village are earnestly requested to come and help. An imperative call has come from Red Cross headquarters to Winnetka urging that they needed Refugee clothing, Hospital garments and warm things for our men in Siberia be made at once. Mrs. George Farnsworth will be in charge of this work. Women of the Village are asked to devote as much time each Wednesday as possible.

WAR PERSONALS

Sergeant Percy Margerum of the 12th Cavalry Machine Gun Tr. is now at Fort Bliss, Texas, where he has been sent with four other non-commissioned officers.

Preston B. Kavanaugh has won his commission as 2nd Lieut. in the Coast Artillery Reserve corps, and is honorably discharged from the service. He has been at Fort Monroe in the Coast Artillery training camp.

Captain Thorne Clarkson Taylor is in Germany with the Army of Occupation, 94th Aero Squadron, 1st Pursuit Group.
Second Lieutenant Wilberforce Taylor, who has been at Carlstrom Aviation Field, Florida, has been honorably discharged, and has resumed his studies at Cornell University.

Clarence J. Anderson, Assistant

Physical director, Y. M. C. A., at Jefferson Barracks, has been released from service and has resumed his work as physical director in the Winnetka Public schools.

Edward Drew, brother of Mrs. J. Connor, has arrived in New York, and is on his way home. He was in Company 9 of the Marine Guard, overseas.

Fisher C. Bailey of the O. T. S. at Camp Taylor, is honorably discharged from service.

Ask Your Theatre
Manager When
He Will Show

TOM MIX

The Man Who
Never Fakes

In the
William Fox Photoplay

TREAT'EM ROUGH

It's like a bracing
breath from the great
Western plains

Back from Overseas
Joseph Meyers is reported returned from overseas and stationed in a Virginia cantonment.

Slipper Styles
In the east, as a general rule, Turks wear yellow slippers, Armenians red and Jews blue.

3 Shovelfuls of Coal Saved Each Day!

This amount of coal saved each day will total roundly a half a ton a month—certainly economy worth while and when at the close of the heating season you find your coal bills have been lessened three tons or more it will certainly take the sting out of the high price of fuel.



This advantage in fuel saving is available in its fullest measure if you will wisely install

The MINNEAPOLIS
HEAT REGULATOR

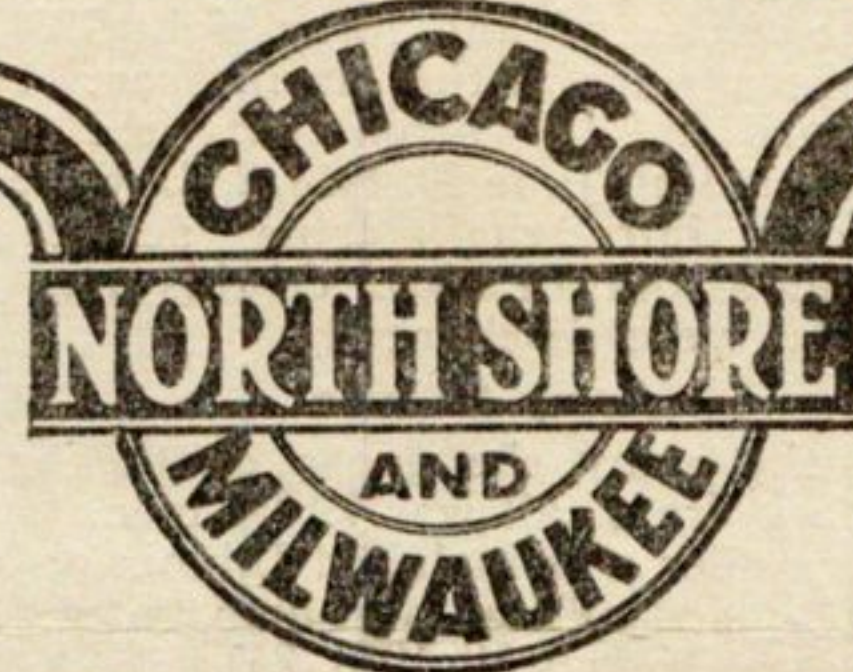
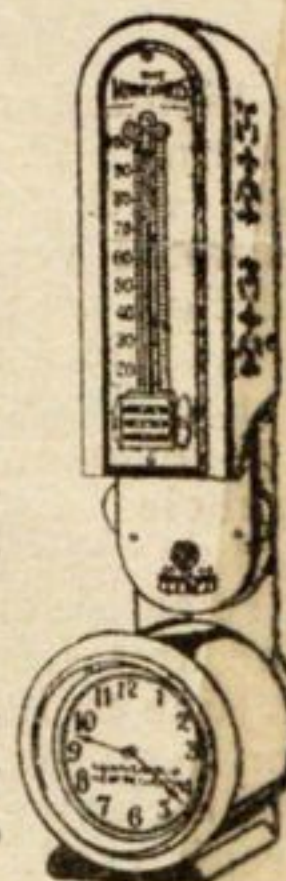
Automatically regulates the drafts and dampers at all hours of the day and night, holding the consumption of fuel to just the amount required to obtain the temperature desired.

Eliminates heating plant attention and worry. Insures comfort, health and safety.

Works perfectly with any kind of heating plant—hot water, hot air, steam, vapor or vacuum, burning coal or gas.

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WABASH 2020

Our Chicago Service Branch:
Minneapolis Heat Regulator Co.
231 Insurance Exchange Building
Corner Jackson and Fifth Avenue, Chicago



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use the

NORTH SHORE LINE

It will pay you in time and comfort gained to use the North Shore Line when you have occasion to travel to Milwaukee, Racine or Kenosha. Hourly schedules maintained daily; Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Holidays there is a train every half hour. The running time from Winnetka to Kenosha is 53 minutes—to Racine 1 hour 6 minutes—to Milwaukee 1 hour 47 minutes.

LIMITED SERVICE NORTH BOUND

Limited trains leave Winnetka at 6:29 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 11:29 p. m. On Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Holidays there is a train every 30 minutes.

PARLORCARS—leave Winnetka at 9:29 a. m. and 2:29 p. m. Leave Milwaukee at 9:45 a. m. and 2:45 p. m.

DINING CARS—leave Winnetka at 12:29 p. m. and 5:29 p. m. Leave Milwaukee at 11:45 a. m. and 5:45 p. m.

EXPRESS SERVICE

Express trains, making one stop in each town between Evanston and Waukegan, leave Wilmette Avenue every 30 minutes.

For further information apply to
the nearest ticket office of the

NORTH SHORE LINE

Chicago Office:
66 W. Adams Street
Phone Central 8280

Milwaukee Office:
Sixth & Clybourn Streets
Phone Grand 945