

THE BARRINGTON REVIEW

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THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

An editorial in the New York Times, one of America's foremost democratic dailies, says: "A great number of Americans have been encouraged to believe that it is possible to grow richer by working less and by producing less; that it is the proper business of a government to subsidize large numbers of its people; that there is an inexhaustible supply of money which can be used endlessly for this purpose; that those whose advice greater caution in the expenditure of public funds, or who urge a relaxation of restraints which needlessly handicap private enterprise, are merely 'dual overlords' who stand in the way of all progress. The dangers involved in such a course as this are an eventual bankruptcy of the national government and encouragement of 'class' people prejudice which ought to have no place in the United States."

It then points out that the last election indicates "the American people are moving toward the middle of the road." The people want social reform, where it is necessary. They want adequate provision made for the needy and the elderly. But at the same time they want to keep our institutions, and our democratic heritage, inviolate. Disregarding all political partisanship, that's the best news in a long while.

YOUR WAR

"Keep the fifth man alive!"

That is the slogan which is now being employed in a drive to reduce the normally heavy winter automobile accident toll by at least 20 per cent.

If the United States can keep up the pace set in the first ten months of the year, the 1938 death toll will be 8,000 less than 1937's. We are in the midst of the crucial period now. December is always a bad month. And, looking into next year, January, February and March, with snow, ice and short days, constitute a period of maximum hazard.

The organized safety movement has reached a high point of efficiency. The technique of accident reduction has been amazingly perfected. Sporadic, desultory, localized safety campaigns have proven almost worthless. Instead, the safety education movement, supported by the casualty insurance industry through its national conservation bureau, state governments and numerous commercial and non-commercial groups, is attempting, with a high degree of success to reach every motorist every day.

Thus, the safety experts are doing all they can—and they are doing the biggest and best job in their history. The rest—and this is something you can't repeat too often—is up to the motorists and the pedestrian. The safety workers can offer you advice—but they can't open your ears and eyes if you insist on being deaf and blind. They can show you the road to safety—but they can't make you take it.

This war is your war. It is being fought to save your life, the lives of your friends and families, your property. Enlist in it now.

THE CHALLENGE

Addressing the recent New York Herald Tribune forum, at which a number of distinguished Americans, including the president, spoke on topics of general interest, Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern corporation, made a searching discussion of totalitarian government.

"We are facing in this country a challenge which all nations are facing," said Mr. Willkie. "It is the issue between security and freedom. Today nearly half the world lives under some form of dictatorship. Several hundred million people are completely enslaved by their governments. These governments place no importance upon the individual and his work; they place supreme importance upon the state and the efficiency of its organization. These people have given up their liberty for a false security. They have exchanged their freedom for bread which they may not receive."

"We need to remember that a completely planned economy, a guaranteed security, can exist only under an authoritarian and discretionary government. It is in the name of planning that government always assumes dictatorial powers and through discretion that it exercises them."

Mr. Willkie knows well what authoritarian government means—the electric utilities have had a bitter taste of it. And, to a lesser extent, so has all business in this country. It would be ridiculous to argue that we have thrown democracy overboard—but it would be equally ridiculous not to admit that that in our search for a guaranteed security we have weakened democratic institutions, in the interest of a so-called planned economy.

Here, then, is the greatest issue of the times. It is, as Mr. Willkie says, a challenge—to our intelligence, to our foresight. It is not a matter of partisan politics. We in America, in company with other troubled nations, must eventually choose between a free system which has given us more, by far, than any other nation—and the authoritarian doctrine which is spreading like a black cloud over the world.

A surprising minority of conservatives still cling to the hope that there is safety in non-resistance. They admit that private enterprise and individualism are being subjected to a deadly assault, but their only advice is to "play ball" with the reformers—"cooperate," and maybe in some vague way the world will resume its old orbit when the quake has ceased. This is the blindest folly—Nation's Business.

WHAT'S GOING ON



(Courtesy The United States News)

A vast and growing quantity of cotton is piled up in the hands of the United States government. Ten million bales already are in this board. Within a few weeks the total is scheduled to approach eleven million bales.

All of the world, if present official estimates are borne out, will use barely eleven million bales of American cotton during 1938, to August 1939.

This means that the federal government, at taxpayer expense, will be holding from the market an entire year's supply of cotton.

Attempted price control under the rapid growth of the government's cotton hoard. Cotton on hand is held as security for price stabilizing loans made to growers. The growers receive the government's cash; the government gets the growers' cotton.

Southern farmers on December 10 voted by a heavy majority to continue the program that enables them to exchange their cotton for government loans. These are one-way loans; if the price rises above the loan the borrower can sell and retire the loan; if the price falls below the loan the borrower can keep the money and the government gets the cotton.

Taxpayers now have more than half a million dollars tied up in cotton on that basis.

As a result of the December 10 vote of the cotton growers, American taxpayers will continue to make loans for another year. In return, the cotton growers agree to control the number of acres planted to cotton and to limit the amount of cotton that each grower can market.

Officials frankly are baffled in their search for a way out of the cotton impasse.

This reason is in the comparative experience of the old federal farm board and the new agricultural adjustment administration. The farm board, seeking to peg cotton prices first at 16 cents a pound and then at 12½ cents, required 3,400,000 bales. The AAA, seeking to peg cotton prices first at 16 cents, then at 12 cents and now at 8 cents, already has accumulated 10,000,000 bales.

In the years since 1930, when government set out to control cotton prices, something fundamental, as the experts see it, has happened to the American cotton industry. The fundamental happening is found in figures showing the trend of sales of American cotton at home and abroad, as set against the ability of the farmer of this country to produce cotton.

Back in 1930 the world consumed 22,400,000 bales of cotton from every source. American farmers supplied nearly 12,000,000 of those bales. In the cotton year, 1936-37 the world consumed nearly 11,000,000 bales of cotton—a gain in consumption of more than 8,000,000 bales—but American farmers still supplied 12,000,000 bales. Some falling off in consumption occurred in the 1937-38 cotton year.

But now there is a new cotton year. In this cotton year world use of all kinds of cotton is expected to approach 30,000,000 bales, but use of American cotton is expected to fall short of 11,000,000.

900 bales. Estimates made for official use conclude that no more than 4,000,000 bales of American cotton will be sold abroad this year. Sales of American cotton abroad in the 1920's average above 7,000,000.

The meaning of all of this is that the world is using more cotton, but is using a smaller amount of American cotton.

Benjamin Franklin Won

Popularity With French

Benjamin Franklin, born January 17, 1706, of humble parentage, became a foremost philosopher and statesman. But he never lost his simplicity of manner, which, coupled with ready wit, won not only the esteem of Americans, but the hearts of the French when he was sent to Paris to represent his country during the Revolutionary war, writes Leslie Hartley in the Washington Star.

One of 17 children, Franklin was compelled to work at an early age. When only seventeen he ran away from home to Philadelphia, where he married and became the Quaker City's outstanding citizen.

Of a practical turn of mind, Franklin, who was a successful printer and journalist, developed numerous inventions. His philosophy also was practical and his quaint sayings and homely wisdom, published for years in Poor Richard's Almanac, are quoted still.

When the Revolutionary war began in earnest he was sent to France to win the sympathy of that nation for the cause of the Colonies. Not only did he persuade the king to openly aid the Americans, but he won such personal popularity that crowds followed him through the streets. Upon his departure the king presented him with handsome gifts and gave him the use of the queen's litter to bear him to the coast.



SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

Meets every Saturday morning in Sunday school room of First Baptist church, Grove and Lincoln avenues.

9:45 a. m. Sabbath school.
11:00 a. m. Morning worship.
Wednesday, 8 p. m. Mid-Week prayer meeting.
Dorcas society meets every other Wednesday at 10:00 a. m.

A. STABLER, Local Elder

ST. JAMES

Dundee, Illinois

8:00 a. m. Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m. Church school.
Morning worship, 10:45 a. m.
8:00 p. m. Evensong.

REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

SALEM EVANGELICAL

Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave.

Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.

REV. DONALD LANDWEY

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL

CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

Off County Line Road, West
Every Sunday morning at 9:30

under the direction of The Rev. Albert R. Taylor of St. James' church, Dundee, a church school is held in the Country Day school and is open to children of Episcopal families and all those not having affiliation with other churches.

ST. ANNE

Franklin and Elm streets

Sunday Masses at 8, 10 and 11 a. m.

Daily Mass at 8 a. m. Devotion in Honor of Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month. Communion, 6:30 a. m. Mass at 8 a. m.

Confessions, Saturday, 4 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m.
REV. P. J. HAYES, Pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL

Dundee, Illinois

Church school: Primary department, 9:30 a. m. Junior and senior departments, 9:45 a. m.

11:00 a. m. Choral Eucharist and sermon.

Community young people's society, 6:30 p. m. Question box—Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.

REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

ST. PETER EVANGELICAL

Lake Zurich

January 1

New Year worship service in German.

REV. B. F. FRESE, Pastor

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN

Coolidge and Lincoln

New Year's Eve, Dec. 31

7:45 p. m. Preparatory service for communions.

8:00 p. m. New Year's Eve service with celebration of the Lord's Supper.

New Year's Day

9:30 a. m. First and Sunday school and adult Bible class.

10:30 a. m. New Year's Day service.

On Friday evening, Jan. 6, a religious motion picture "The Call of the Cross," will be shown at 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

9:30 a. m. Sunday school.

10:45 a. m. Divine worship. New Year message, "Doing Softly."

7:00 p. m. No Epworth league meeting.

Monday through Friday: Week of prayer.

GEORGE T. NESMITH, Minister

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Main and Wool Streets

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Subject: "God."

Golden Text: Isaiah 44:6. Thus saith the Lord the King of Israel, I am the first, and I am the last; and beside me there is no God.

Wednesday evening testimony meeting, 8 p. m.

The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky building, is open to the public from 3 to 6 p. m. each week day, Wednesday, 2 p. m. to 7:45 p. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m. Saturday.

FIRST BAPTIST

9:30 a. m. Bible school.

10:30 a. m. Morning worship.

6:45 p. m. Young people's service.

Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m. prayer service.

Next Sunday morning will be our New Year's service.

REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL

9:30 a. m. Church school.

10:30 a. m. Divine worship.

A New Year's message by the pastor.

6:45 p. m. League meetings.

7:30 p. m. Evening service of worship.

Mid-week prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

New Year's Eve service from nine to midnight. A three hour service of sociability, entertainment and worship.

The annual Week of Prayer service will begin Monday evening, Jan. 2, with the first meeting in the high school auditorium.

W. A. STAUFFER, Minister.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL

(Evangelical & Reformed Church)

9:30 a. m. Sunday school for beginners and primaries.

9:30 a. m. Junior church for juniors and intermediates.

10:00 a. m. Sunday school for juniors and adults.

10:35 a. m. Morning worship in English.

Monthly meeting of the Women's Union Thursday, Jan. 5, at 2 p. m. Nursery service is provided during the time of meeting so that mothers of young children may attend.

Because of the Week of Prayer services, the Brotherhood will not meet Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, and the Senior League will not meet Thursday evening, Jan. 5.

Annual congregational meeting Sunday, Jan. 5, at 2 p. m.

There will be a joint meeting of the Senior and Intermediate leagues Thursday, Jan. 12, at 8 p. m. with the young people of Lake Zurich, Palatine, Crystal Lake and Plum Grove churches as guests.

G. P. ELLERBRAKE, Pastor

PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS Directory

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