

## THE BARRINGTON REVIEW

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION



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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

## ABUNDANCE OF DEPRESSION!

Speaking on the importance of normal consumption of basic products, W. M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific railroad, expresses the following common sense ideas that show there is no dividing line between the interests of production, distribution, transportation and employment.

The business depression of the past eight or nine years has focused national attention on the railroads and their problems. It has placed them in the position of parading their troubles before the world and of continually complaining of regulation, taxes and wages, while trying to meet the other fellow's problems as well as their own.

They have given faster service, later departures, earlier arrivals, modernized equipment, smoother handling—any one or all of which may easily be factors of far more importance than a fractional reduction in rate, in the solution of shipper's difficulties.

Distribution costs have grown tremendously in many lines of business. This may be traced to the merchandising or selling methods of the producer, or to federal or state legislation, or to competitive conditions.

"The grading of agricultural products, the packaging of merchandise for sale, the cleaning of your windshield or putting air in your tires when you buy gasoline—all of these and many other services have added to the cost of distribution. I have no quarrel with any of them. They are praiseworthy and successful methods of merchandising. But railroad freight rates and charges have not increased, and today revenue per ton mile is only a fraction of what was 20 years ago," said Mr. Jeffers.

"This problem of distribution concerns us all. There is need for proper government regulation in connection with distribution, but not for government control. Control can only result in putting the government in business, the establishment of federal competition with private enterprise.

"We live in a land of plenty—of surpluses in many commodities. And still we have millions who are underfed, poorly housed, ill clothed. What a paradox!

"Hundreds of millions have been expended for relief in various forms, and other hundreds of millions to control surpluses through reducing production.

"Why not expend these hundreds of millions in distributing America's products to the far corners of our land—thus enlarging consumption, production, payrolls, reducing relief and finally restoring private industry to the position of absorbing unemployment.

"The interests of producers, shippers, railroads and labor, are identical. Only one thing will increase traffic and that is greater consumption, which in turn means greater production. You cannot ship more grain, or potatoes, or anything else, if you decrease production or choke consumption. Only by narrowing distribution costs through volume distribution and consumption is it possible to utilize increased production. And only by working together unselfishly with a mutual appreciation of fair play can that be brought about."

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK PROMISING

News from the business front is almost uniformly good. Typical comment came recently from Alfred B. Sloan, head of General Motors, who said, "I feel encouraged for the first time in many years that American business and industry are headed for a long uphill pull."

For about ten successive weeks, the business indicators have shown steady advances. This is largely due to major improvement shown by the automobile industry, whose new models are now coming on the market. In one late week, car output jumped 50 per cent. Monthly shipment rate, it is expected, will soon be at the 250,000 point.

Construction figures continue to be another bright spot in the picture, with both residential and non-residential building far above the levels of last year. Still more substantial increases in all kinds of building, including public works, are anticipated for this winter and spring.

Retail trade, which hung behind industrial production during most of the summer months, is on the rise now, with Christmas prospects in most parts of the country good.

It is an interesting fact that the wage-hour law came into effect without causing much of a ripple in business. One reason is that most large businesses are unaffected by the law's minimums, inasmuch as they have long exceeded them. Another is that most business men believe that moderate reforms of this nature are inevitable and desirable.

## RELIEF PROBLEM MENACE

"Oldsters have taken the stage for themselves while youths who must ultimately support them continue to attend the school of idleness," said Dr. Marvin S. Schaffer of College of Puget Sound. "If we do not solve the present relief riddle we shall say good-bye to both capitalism and democracy."

"No one but a malefactor is ever afraid of a government of laws. Everyone is afraid of a government of men, and with reason. It is the honest, industrious, and well-disposed who have the greatest reason to be afraid of it, for they are the most acutely conscious of their helplessness. Despoiled of initiative, they become apathetic, demoralized, pursued by a nagging sense of outrage and indecency, and the general consequence is an incurable progressive debility in every department of life."—Albert Jay Nock.

## WHAT'S GOING ON



(Courtesy The United States News)

High on the agenda for the coming season of congress is a program for making over the existing system of medical care.

Impetus for pressing that program has just been provided by the American Public Health association, meeting in Kansas City. Its 6100 members took to a time when public agencies—federal, state and local—may spend up to \$150,000,000 a year to guard the national health.

If the program is approved, how might that money be spent? Who could be affected? Where would the money come from?

Answers to such questions cannot be given definitely as yet, because the program still is in the formative stage. But it is possible, on the basis of studies made at the direction of President Roosevelt, to indicate the nature of the ten-year program being discussed and its possible effects.

Illness prevention—This is the starting point. Increased federal grants in support of a federal, state and local health and maternal and child health services are under consideration. Research to combat all diseases and maternal mortality would be foreseen. Eventual cost: \$350,000,000 a year.

Patients—Federal and state governments would divide the cost of providing medical care for an estimated twenty million persons who are dependent or unemployed, and twenty million more in families with incomes of \$1500 a year or less. Doctors' and dentists' services, hospitalization and purchase of medicines would be included. Eventual cost: \$400,000,000 a year.

Self-supporting persons—states would institute either general or insurance programs for medical care. The treasury would help to pay the initial cost at least. The idea would be to enable people to anticipate and to meet sickness costs on a budget basis. General taxation to foot the bill appears to be less in favor than insurance contributions from those to be helped. No cost estimated.

Doctors—The American Medical association's position that "treatment of disease should be left as far as possible to private physicians" would be ignored. More doctors would be recruited into public health service and public funds would be used to train medical personnel. The personal relationship between doctor and patient in the higher income groups would be left as it is, but public pay roll doctors would care for more of the need.

Hospitals—the federal government would help the states to improve existing hospitals, to construct and maintain facilities for 150,000 more beds, and construct about 500 health centers in areas unable to support hospitals. Eventual cost: \$10,000,000 a year.

Disability compensation—A federal system of disability insurance would be linked up with the present old-age pension system. Employees and workers would share the cost in similar manner. This is the only part of the prospective program left entirely to the federal government. No cost estimated.

What are the chances for adoption of the program?

The administration expects con-

gress at least to make a start in 1935. The major dispute probably will be over the general medical care or health insurance proposal. While endorsing the other sections in substance, the American Medical association did not endorse the insurance section.

The Secretary of agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, today is crediting one idea with more results and more misconceptions in a shorter time than can be credited to any other advanced by the New Deal in years.

This is the idea of creating a two-price system within the United States through which the surplus products of the farm would be sold to low income groups at a subsidized price while other income groups paid the regular price.

Out of that idea always has flowed excitement among farmers, deep interest at the White House and some consternation among politicians.

The idea itself is in process of being worked out into practical form. Grapefruit are scheduled to provide the first practical demonstration. But officials suggest that before the concept becomes excited certain facts should be made known.

One of these facts concerns the generation of the new idea.

Mr. Wallace a few days ago found himself up against another idea that threatened to sweep through congress. This was the idea that American farmers should buy a fixed price on the output of their crops consumed at home, with the surplus to be allowed to seek a market abroad for whatever price it would bring.

Here was the prospect of high-cost food and clothing for American consumers and cheap food and clothing for foreigners.

To scotch an idea that promised to sweep away the existing AAA, the secretary of agriculture proposed that if there were to be a two-price system there should be one price for Americans able to buy the food and clothing that they need and another price for Americans who now are unable to afford adequate food and clothing. In other words, if there was to be dumping, that dumping should be at home.

Already Secretary Wallace is crediting his idea with killing the two-price plan that suddenly had become popular with congressmen. Apparently few members of congress want to give away food to hungry foreigners when there are hungry Americans.

But the department of agriculture now faces the practical problem of designing a two-price system for United States itself.

Here the following facts are emphasized by A.A.A. officials.

There is no intention to scrap the Agriculture Adjustment act, which is designed to bring farm production more nearly in line with normal demand at home and abroad.

It is only in the event that these controls and distribution programs become so transcendent to prevent an emergency in a particular crop that an attempt will be made to sell the remaining surplus at a special subsidized price to working persons.

## Church News

## ST. PETER EVANGELICAL

Lake Zurich

9:30 a. m. Sunday school.

10:30 a. m. Worship service.

REV. D. F. FREESE, Pastor

## 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.

Dances society meets every other

Wednesday at 10:00 a. m.

A. STABLER, Local Elder

## ST. PETER EPISCOPAL

CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

ON County Line Road, West

Every Sunday morning at 9:30

under the direction of The Rev.

Taylor of St. James

church, Dundee, church school

held in the Country Day school

and is open to children of Episco-

pal families and all those not con-

nected with any other church.

## ST. JAMES

Dundee, Illinois

8:00 a. m. Holy Communion.

9:30 a. m. Church school.

Morning worship, 10:45 a. m.

9:40 p. m. Evening

worship.

REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

## 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.

Confessions, Saturday, 4 to 5

p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m.

REV. F. J. HAYES, Pastor.

## FIRST CONGREGATIONAL

Dundee, Illinois

Church school: Primary depart-

ment, 9:30 a. m. Junior and sen-

ior departments, 9:45 a. m.

11:00 a. m. Choral Eucharist

and sermon.

Community young people's so-

ciety, 8:30 p. m. Question box—

questions asked by young people.

Religious, moral, social—answ-

ered by the pastor.

REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Main and Wool Streets

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Subject: "Soul and Body."

Golden Text: Isaiah 24:8. Yes,

Lord, have we waited for thee;

the desire of our soul is to thy

name, and to the remembrance of

thy name.

Wednesday evening testimony

meeting, 8 p. m.

The reading room, 114 E. Sta-

tion street, Lipofsky building, is

open to the public from 2 to 6

p. m. every day, Wednesday,

2 p. m. to 7:45 p. m. and from

7 to 9 p. m. Saturday.

## SALEM EVANGELICAL

Lincoln St. and Park Grove Ave.

Palatine, Illinois

9:45 a. m. Sunday school.

10:45 a. m. Morning worship.

Rev. L. C. Schmidt will bring the

Thanksgiving sermon and the choir

will sing. The pastor will conduct

the service.

3 p. m. Dedication service for

new members. Dr. H. R. Helm-

inger will be the speaker. The choir

will sing. The pastor will con-

duct the service.

7:45 p. m. Evening service with

the pastor.

Friday, Nov. 18, 7:45 p. m.

worship service with a preparatory

message for communion by Rev.

L. C. Schmidt. This service will

be followed by the quarterly busi-

ness meeting.

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 7:45 p. m.

Thanksgiving service.

REV. DONALD LANDWEY

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN

Cottage and Lincoln

9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday

school and adult Bible class.

10:15 a. m. Preparatory ser-

vice for communicants.

10:30 a. m. Morning worship.

Last Sunday in the church year.

In his service the Lord's supper

will be distributed.

7:45 p. m. Preparatory service

for communicants.

8:00 p. m. Evening service.

Rev. M. L. Kretzmann of India

will deliver a lecture on India. Dis-

tribution of the Lord's Supper in this

service.

A Thanksgiving service will

be held November 24 at 10:30 a. m.

REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

9:30 a. m. Sunday school.

Daily Day Special program by

the entire school. The goal: an at-

tendance of 300.

10:45 a. m. Divine worship.

Sermon: "A Thanksgiving Pre-

lude."

11:00 a. m. Youth hour. An open

house is being planned, with par-

ents and friends especially invited.

Thursday, Thanksgiving day.

Special Thanksgiving community

## Personals

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. School and children Alberts and Warren, and Mrs. R. H. Southern of Malta, were guests Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hoernicke, 416 Grove avenue. Miss Grace M. Schell of Molina, was a visitor Saturday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Hoernicke.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brewer of Algonquin were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Brewer, 134 W. Russell street.

Miss Ardith Wentz of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wente, 204 E. Station street.

Mrs. Newton O. Plasse of Ames, Ia., visited relatives and friends in Barrington several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Foster of Niles Center were overnight guests Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Tucker, 536 Grove avenue.

Mrs. M. A. Morrill, 208 Coolidge avenue, spent the week-end with her daughter Mary at Jennings Seminary, Aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lieberman of Winnetka and Miss Dorothea Welch of Chicago spent the week-end with Mrs. A. Welch, 106 W. Lake street.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Kellam and son Lane, 125 E. Liberty street, visited in Barrington Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kichman, 227 W. Russell street, spent Sunday in Sandwich.

Mrs. A. Welch, 106 W. Lake street, is visiting Wednesday and Thursday of this week with her sister, Mrs. Bertha Horner in Oak Park.

Mrs. Esther McKeercher, 154 W. Main street, spent the week-end in Peoria, visiting her sister.

Mrs. Grace E. Barker, 217 Applebee street, was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Langhous of Palatine.

services under auspices of the Barrington Youth Commission. Breakfast at seven o'clock, with social period following. Thanksgiving day service at eight o'clock at the church of the young people of the churches. Sermon by Rev. G. P. Ellerbe. The breakfast and Thanksgiving service will be held in the Methodist church.

GEORGE T. NESMITH, Minister

FIRST BAPTIST

9:30 a. m. Bible school.

7:15 a. m. Morning worship.

7:30 a. m. B.Y.F.U.

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

REV. C. R. DRUSHEL, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL

9:30 a. m. Church school.

10:30 a. m. Divine worship.

The pastor will preach a Thanksgiving sermon and the choir will furnish two special Thanksgiving numbers.

6:45 p. m. League meetings of the three groups.

7:10 p. m. Evening worship service.

Mid-week prayer services on Thursday evenings at 7:30 p. m.

W. A. STAUFFER, Minister.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL (Evangelical Reformed Church)

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

10:30 a. m. B.Y.F.U. Junior church for juniors and intermediates.

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

10:35 a. m. Morning worship.

Our church returns to the regular schedule of services this Sunday morning following the special services the past two Sundays in which we celebrated our diamond jubilee.

The guest speaker this Sunday at the 10:35 a. m. worship hour will be the Rev. A. E. Kitterer of New Castle, Col., who has been engaged as a temporary representative of our Bensenville Home for Children and Aged. He will present a special project of the Bensenville Home.

The Gleaners class will meet this Thursday, Nov. 17, at the home of Mrs. E. Wickman, 313 Grove avenue.

Our congregation will participate with other cooperating churches in a union Thanksgiving day service at the Barrington Methodist church at eight o'clock Thanksgiving day morning.

Rev. G. P. ELLERBE, Pastor

Chinese Use Gallstone Powder

A dose of gallstone powder administered to a baby within ten days after birth will, the Chinese believe, immunize the child against convulsions for life. The powder also is prescribed to reduce fever and raise blood pressure.

## Black Walnut Tree Held

Fine for Shade and Beauty

Aside from the rich, dark-leaved tree it bears, the hardy, long-lived black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is a most desirable ornamental tree—for shade, for planting along driveways or on roadside, or as a single specimen in the yard. It makes an excellent effect when grouped with other hardwoods, observes a writer in the New York Times.

This striking handsome tree reaches a height of 100 to 150 feet; its trunk sometimes measures six feet in diameter. In summer the dark brown bark is in pleasing contrast to the great yellow-green compound leaves. In winter, the tree is noticeable for its straight trunk and the way its limbs form a round-topped head.

Native to the eastern United States and to southern Ontario, the black walnut has been successfully grown in large parts of nearly every state in the Union. However, it thrives only in rich, deep, well-drained clay or loamy soils; and even in its long taproot it requires continuous moisture.

The young black walnut may be obtained from nurseries, but it may be easily propagated from the nuts. The best results coming from those planted as soon as they ripen in the autumn. The nuts should be planted about two inches deep. If the seedlings are grown