

# BARRINGTON REVIEW

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

#### U. S. REFUSED TO COOPERATE

(David Lawrence in The United States News)

Franklin D. Roosevelt was once in favor of a league of nations. He campaigned on that issue in 1920. Theodore Roosevelt, too, once wanted a league of nations. The idea of world cooperation was at one time a republican as well as a democratic party ideal.

But Franklin Roosevelt fell victim to the nationalist theory and refused to take an aggressive stand for world peace when he became president. He promised William Randolph Hearst in a pre-convention campaign of 1932 that he would not allow America to join the league of nations if he became president. He won the support of Mr. Hearst in that campaign—ever though forfeiting the respect of those of his many friends who believed then and believe today in a league of nations as the true instrumentality of world peace.

It is idle to point to the weakness of the league today as proof of the correctness of the government which the republicans raised and to which Mr. Roosevelt succumbed. The League of Nations influence was crippled at birth by America.

When dictators became strong as in Italy and Germany, the league of free peoples ceased to be the strong force for the preservation of world peace that it would have been or could be today with America's whole-hearted cooperation.

The Roosevelt administration's readiness last week to aid the French ministry's political fortunes by helping it to placate French public opinion through a camouflaged "devaluation" so that the change in the value of the franc would appear to be a necessary part of a "stabilization" agreement of three nations was a helpful gesture, even though transparent. But unless accompanied by direct aid to rehabilitate the European economic situation it will prove another empty gesture in the name of "peace."

The United States has constantly been in a position to mould Europe into an effective economic entity. America could have negotiated enduring trade arrangements and a stable currency system three years ago. Mr. Roosevelt, himself, however, repudiated Secretary of State Hull, broke up the international economic conference in 1935 and went nationalist by 100 per cent.

The full effect of that blunder is not appreciated as yet but history may record it as the greatest single misstep the United States made in the post-war period.

And when the early Americans objected to taxation without representation they didn't realize how much worse it would be with representation.—Dallas News.

## HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School Is the Family"—Froebel

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 8 W. 40th St. New York

### The Child Who Has the Question Habit

By MARION BROWNFIELD

"Mother, why does the sun shine down that street, while it is cloudy and dark on this street?" asked a little girl one day.

Many mothers and fathers have found a child's questions an annoyance, yet they offer a precious opportunity which the parent cannot afford to ignore. A question like the above takes time to answer satisfactorily so the mother may need to say, "Remind me to talk with you about that this evening."

The subject of questions is indeed a problem. Some children seem born with the desire to ask questions, others develop the question habit. With certain children asking questions is the sign of a wide-awake mind, a natural alertness to all the world about them. Often children, as soon as they go to school are stimulated to ask questions. The boy who examines details by the question method is usually the one who will be thorough with any problem later, whether it is in the office, the laboratory, the factory or on the farm.

One nine-year-old of this type, who takes piano lessons, is never satisfied until he thoroughly understands every symbol on the page. Some children are just naturally satisfied to play a melodious tune. But he must know why it is fingered as it is, what every mark of expression means, and whether it could or couldn't just as well be written in another key.

Every parent should consider why a child asks questions. If his curiosity is genuine, the child deserves to be answered in the best manner at the parental relationship between child and parent. It may be that it will be wise to suggest that the child look care-

fully and see if he can find out for himself. This encourages him to observe and to think. It may be that an older child's question ought to lead to investigation and experimentation. The dictionary and encyclopedia should be ready to teachers for parents and children, never the parent's means of side-stepping responsibility.

If the child appears to be asking questions merely as a way of passing time, the cure may be to ask questions in return. If it is mental laziness that prompts the child to questions, putting a return query will certainly encourage him to think, or discourage a question that tends to be a whine. Sometimes the question in return will reveal what the child's real problem is. If Betty asks, "Mother, why do I have to wear that blue dress today?", a gentle, "Why don't you choose to wear it, dear?" may reveal some problem in school or social life.

All questions that parents ask in return to questions asked them, should naturally be put in a friendly, impartial heart-to-heart fashion. The man who asks questions that shame the child and forever banish confidence.

"Go and see" or "Look at the sun and see if you can judge." "May I have a nickel?" may be important or otherwise. It depends upon whether the child needs to understand that the family must economize on whether it is necessary to impress upon him that his regular allowance should not be over-drawn. But certain other questions, such as "Who made the world?" and "How did I get here?" are basic in forming a happy, contented child and parent. They should never be evaded.

## SHOOTING THE RAPIDS



## WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Despite the refusal of company officials to testify, an arresting tale of strike-breaking activity by six leading detective agencies is unfolded before the senate committee inquiring into denial of civil liberties.

For refusal to testify, six officials are indicted by a grand jury for contempt of the state committee. The committee, utilizing the detective art for itself, obtains and pieces together scraps of paper thrown out as waste by the companies. On the basis of the reconstructed letters and through testimony of witnesses, the committee presents evidence showing:

- One detective agency, supplying strike-breakers or espionage service to 67 large industrial concerns, had made a profit in the four depression years, 1932-1935, of more than a million dollars.
- Part of the profit had come from a munitions manufacturing subsidiary, which had sold arms to corporations either directly or through the offices of industrial police departments.

Methods used to "sell" corporations the need of more guards or strike-breakers include destruction of property and violence by guards, while representing those to be the work of strikers.

Technique of espionage includes supplying men who work their way into union offices and thence report what they learn, and "hooking" of union members. This term is explained to mean inveigling needy employees to give information and their services to the employer by threat of exposure.

As the president appoints the first three members of the maritime commission for administering subsidies to an enlarged merchant marine under the ship subsidy act, seamen's union leaders are protesting to the Secretary of Commerce to postpone enforcement of another law of his sea.

What the seamen object to is a provision that requires certificates of service from all members of crews. For coastwise shipping, the requirement goes into effect on December 25; for other shipping, on June 25, 1937.

The fear is that issuance of these certificates will give opportunity for shipowners to discriminate against workers identified with unions. Apprehension also is expressed that strikes will be ordered under this so-called passport act. Since a collective labor contract with west coast shipowners expires on September 30, union leaders are striking then while they still may do so to obtain better terms for the future.

Mr. Roper, calling a conference, assures labor leaders that the certificates of service are in effect merely government passports; that it is against the law for shipowners to make any notation upon them beyond the record for voyages and the position held by the seaman; and that in any case the physical fact of making up the certificates will not make possible their issuance by December 25.

America's commercial bankers, assembling in annual convention at San Francisco, Calif., take stock of the changes that have come over banking in recent years. Temperate by contrast with the previous two conventions of the American Bankers association is the leveled against governmental policies.

Noted by its committee on economic policy is the record

ing spent several days at Indianapolis and Fowler, Ind.

Wilbur Buddemeier and Clarence Saelinger attended a Four H club meeting at Graylake Monday evening.

Norman Nehmer of Prairie View and Harry Lohman leave Thursday for Waterloo, Ia., where the national dairy congress is to be held.

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Sunday, 10:30 p. m.—Bible school. Classes for all ages. 7:00 p. m.—Young People's Christian fellowship, 8 p. m.—Angelic service. Special music.

H. ENGELSKIRCHEN, Supt.

## SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave. Tainton, Illinois

9:45 a. m. Sunday school.  
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.  
7:45 p. m. Special. The Calvary Male Quartet of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago will take charge of the entire program.

Friday, Oct. 2, 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting and Bible study in charge of Mrs. Chris Sommer.  
DONALD LANDWEHR, Pastor

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church, Dundee, Illinois

Church school: Primary department, 9:30 a. m. Junior and senior departments, 9:45 a. m. Morning worship, 10:45 a. m. Community young people's society, 6:30 p. m. Question box—Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST Park avenue and Station street

Meet every Sabbath, 9:45 a. m. Morning worship, 11 a. m. Subject: "Unity."

ST. JAMES Dundee, Illinois

9:00 a. m. Holy Communion.  
9:30 a. m. Church school.  
11:00 a. m. Choral Eucharist service.  
8:00 p. m. Evensong.

REV. E. C. TAYLOR, Rector.

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

9:30 a. m. Sunday school.  
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## Ela Township

Mr and Mrs. William Laadwer, Mrs. August Lohman and Harry and Lillian Lohman spent Monday in Chicago.

The committees of the House of Science division at the Business Institute held a meeting Friday evening at the home of Mrs. George Williams.

Ms. August Volling was the honored guest at a birthday celebration at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Pohlman, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hildebrand and children spent Sunday with Mr. Henry Hildebrand at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dunlay returned home Thursday after hav-

Norman and Harry are entered in a judging contest for fieldmen of the Herd Improvement association.

The word "Lies" is pronounced either liven or lin (it is in police, e as in rest). The pronunciation "Lies" (l-i-e-s, a as in Gas) is common in Scottish law.

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## Bronks

## Warren to Oppose

## Local Eleven Conference

0-0 Score Marks Contest  
Niles Center in Heat  
Rain Saturday

Week-End State  
Friday, Oct. 2  
Lake Forest at Liberty  
Saturday, Oct. 3  
Warren at Barrington  
Grant at Arlington.

The Barrington Bronchos actually opened the 1936 schedule by meeting the Center eleven on the Bar field Saturday afternoon after 40 minutes of trying to score almost constant downpour the contest ended in a scoreless tie. The Bronchos entered the test as a green outfit, the and line carrying a male new men in varsity count. Niles Center was the aggressor through the bar although Barrington back into it repeatedly and the final score on several occasions.

Slow on Offense  
The Broncho line was charging, allowing the shielded Niles Center to pierce the line and enter the ball on downs. With their to the wall, the Bronchos made to show a sustained defense took the ball on downs.

Niles Center made its threat in the third quarter. The play failed to pick necessary half-yard for a first on Barrington's five yard line. With the field in a sloping position, making trick plays feasible, both teams were content to follow the conservative game.

Attempt Field Goals  
With less than a minute before the first half, Grant Barrington left half back, secured a field goal from the line but the sudden ball roll threw the ball into the open. Niles Center was forced to punt the same play later. The fourth quarter was a sloping field. The ball was placed on the line but ringer Bill Moustaka threw left tackle, broke through and smothered the kick.

Little Passing  
Few passes were attempted to a wet ball. Only one pass was completed, from hooker to left end Gaare for 12 yards. Three others were incomplete. Niles Center connected with one loss yards while throwing five ones.

Barrington was penalized times during the contest. Total of 20 yards while Niles Center had 25 yards on three. Slayers Niles Center made 11 first to Barrington's 7, which explains the fact that the greatest scoring threat was Bob Cadwallader stood on the last of the game.

Barrington's danger zone was a few yards. Two of his punts for 40 yards, a field goal of the ball and field goal.

Warren Saturday  
The Bronchos will make the last bid for conference when the Blue Devils of township high school at come to Barrington 8

## Wide Fur

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