

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1889

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

QUESTIONABLE RESULTS

Washington's labor union leaders, to their surprise, find themselves out on the end of a limb—and they don't know how to get off.

The steamship and glass strikes are responsible. They may force labor organizations to accept legislation which they have been ducking for years but which Great Britain has had for 10 years and which even the present Labor British government won't repeal.

The story is this: Labor organizations for several decades have defeated every attempt to make them responsible, collectively, for their actions. They denied that if, during a strike, property was destroyed by strikers, the labor organization to which they belonged should be subject to a suit for damages.

Some state laws tending in that direction have been enacted, but nothing really tangible has resulted. The only recourse of a man whose property is damaged is to prosecute the individual strikers or to sue them individually for damages. Obviously, neither a prosecution nor a suit will restore the property.

That was the situation when the shipping strike started on the Pacific coast. It is still the situation. But some things have happened out there, labor organizers fear, which may lead to legislation.

For example, the price of lumber already has risen high because of the shipping strike. The lumber already cut can't be shipped. And thousands upon thousands of lumberjacks have lost their jobs and been forced upon relief because of the strike. Consumers have to pay the higher prices and the extra taxes for relief, but they can't recover from anybody.

Incidentally, folks in Washington generally are interested in a number of things that have happened in San Francisco. For instance, men who work or who run businesses within the strike zone—but who are not involved in the strike in any way—have to get special passes from picket lines before they can get to their jobs or plants. Even the United States navy, it is reported here on good authority, has been forced to obtain passes from pickets in order to load supplies aboard warships.

The glass strike started, so it is understood, because one glass factory and its workers could not reach an agreement. Other factories are out in a "sympathy" strike.

A potent factor in this dispute is that unless it is settled quickly, the "sympathy" strikes will put the whole country in a hole. Many states forbid the sale of automobiles not equipped with safety glass. The present safety glass supply is nearly exhausted. Because it is nearly exhausted, the result is not only voluntary unemployment in the glass industry, but involuntary unemployment in the automobile, steel, and other large industries.

THE OTHER SIDE

Those few who have been heard to declare that the supreme court had better take a tip from the election returns and have a change of heart "or else" are guilty of shortsightedness of the worst degree.

There are two implications in such statements that are repugnant to the American conception of free government. One is that the court's interpretations of our constitutional law are subject to its members' desires to be on this or that bandwagon. The other is that they are subject to browbeating.

Aside from the obvious absurdity of such implications, is an almost unparalleled exhibition of bad taste and ignorance. With such declarations they indicate that they have no more sympathy with an abstract justice than a Chinese war lord.

Suppose we now set the precedent to forward some item of legislation or some minority cause, of packing, bullying or hamstringing the supreme court, thereby making it the star chamber of each successive administration. What defense would any group then have against unconstitutional repression under a thoroughly reactionary or radical regime?

BE PREPARED

A small country weekly published the following subscription notice:

"If you have frequent fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chillblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a sign that you are not well, but liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription in advance, and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."—Exchange.

Police say that motorists are triple parking. Well, if there's not enough room in the streets to park, let 'em use the sidewalks, pedestrians can crawl underneath or over the top—so think some motorists.

The new cotton highways are full of amusing possibilities. Fancy the distance from coast to coast being cut 1500 miles on account of shrinkage.—Milwaukee Journal.

A good speaker is one who says the things you would like to think of, or to say the way you would say them if you thought of them.—Heron Lake News.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Knocking five times on the door of the head offices of the General Motors corporation, Homer Martin, an ex-employee, seeks admittance with a message of significance for the entire motor industry and other industries with employees running into the millions.

The message: The voice of employees, speaking through the United Automobile Workers, demands that the corporation bargain with the union as representative of all employees in all subsidiary companies that employ them. Five times the demand is made. The fifth time, the company replies:

The management will meet in conference with the union, but for collective bargaining the company will speak only through the individual plant managers, and then only with unions as spokesmen for those workers they represent and not as spokesmen for all workers.

At the same time the officials complain that sit-down strikes have tied up numerous plants and thrown nearly 30,000 out of work without as much as consultation between unions and managers regarding the grievance alleged as cause of the tie-up. Orders from union headquarters are said to be the reasons for the interruptions of work.

Meanwhile in a nationally broadcast radio address, John L. Lewis, head of the committee for industrial organization, rallies the workers. He defends their course in what appears to be the beginning of a spontaneous strike that may paralyze the automobile, glass, steel and possibly coal industries.

Says Mr. Lewis: "The strike which has broken out are the result of 'employer trouble.' Employers who tyrannize over their employees, with the aid of labor spies, company guards and the threat of discharge need not be surprised if their production lines are suddenly halted."

"It is absurd for the General Motors corporation and other big corporations to insist that their policies are settled locally. A conference must be arranged with persons who have the power to negotiate."

Mr. Lewis warns the senate committee investigating labor espionage and industrial arming that industry must be shorn of its lethal weapons lest labor come on their march to industrial democracy.

should have to take by storm the machine gun emplacements builded by the rapacious moguls of corporate industry.

He warns also the leaders of industry that labor will not tolerate the use of arms against the strikers, but will expect the protection of the agencies of the federal government in support of its lawful objective—collective bargaining as defined in the National Labor Relations act.

While other leading nations of the world center on forbidding the export of arms to the embattled factions in Spain, America's government, though desirous of following the same policy, finds itself without the legal right to do so.

"Purposes of the embargo as it is to prevent outside nations from taking part in Spain's civil struggle and thus aligning themselves into opposing ranks of Fascist versus popular front powers."

World peace in the price at stake. Yet the department of state reluctantly grants a permit for the sale of airplanes and parts to the Spanish government since to the American exporter insists that it be granted; notifies other governments of its "embarrassment."

The first shipment of war implements, valued at \$2,777,000 is thus given clearance through a large loophole in the neutrality act, which expires in May.

The act forbids such export to belligerent powers but does not cover the case of civil wars. Hiberto American exporters, heeding the state department's plea that shipment of armaments to Spain would embarrass the government, have refused to ship.

The event focuses attention on renewal of the expiring law. Senator Key Pittman (Dem., Nev.) serves notice of intention to seek enlargement of the act to cover civil strife.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (Rep., Mich.), prepares to fight for enlargement. He hopes to cover export of all materials that may be of use in war—a policy which he declares, "may be touch on cash registers but much easier on our souls."

President Roosevelt comment: It shows the need of lodging discretionary power with the executive.

DO YOU KNOW ILLINOIS?

By EDWARD J. HUGHES, Secretary of State

The secretary of state of Illinois is the state librarian ex-officio. Much information concerning your state. Any questions which are of particular interest to readers and which are not covered in this series will be answered immediately. Address, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

Q. Where was Governor Oglesby born?
A. Governor Richard J. Oglesby was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, July 21, 1844.

Q. When was the last agitation for the removal of the capitol from Springfield?
A. In 1871.

Q. What was the cause of this agitation?
A. The exorbitant cost of the new capitol and the generous offers of Peoria to have the capitol moved there.

Q. What was the result of this agitation on Springfield business?
A. The agitation of this question had a most depressing effect upon Springfield business and especially building and real estate.

Q. What president approved the land grant to each state for the building of technical colleges?
A. President Lincoln, July 21, 1862.

Q. How many acres was Illinois to receive?
A. Illinois was to receive 480,000 acres.

Q. Who was James B. Thomas?
A. J. B. Thomas was a United States senator and a federal judge, representing the Illinois territory.

Q. How was Thomas elected to the legislature?
A. Thomas was elected to the legislature upon his pledge that if elected he would procure the separation of Illinois territory from Indiana.

Q. When was the Industrial League of Illinois founded?
A. November 14, 1852.

Q. What was the object of this league?
A. To educate the people to the advantages of an industrial education, then advocated by many colleges.

Q. Where was the birthplace of Governor Duncan?
A. Governor Duncan was born at Paris, Kentucky, February 23, 1819.

Q. Who opposed Governor Duncan in the gubernatorial election of 1847?
A. Governor Duncan had three opponents: Lieutenant Governor Kinney, Robert McLaughlin, and James Adams.

Q. Who was Samuel McRoberts?
A. The first native Illinoisian elected to the high office of a U. S. Senator from this state. He was born in what is now Monroe county, April 12, 1799.

Q. Who was called the "School-master-general of Illinois"?
A. An Irishman named Halfpenny, who was one of the earliest school teachers in Illinois. Reynolds in his Pioneer History, confers this title on Halfpenny. He taught in Illinois in 1785.

Q. Where is the tomb of Stephen A. Douglas?
A. In Chicago at the east end of 35th street and the Illinois Central tracks.

Q. Who designed the monument at Douglas' tomb?
A. This monument, designed by Leonardo Volk was erected at his tomb in 1877. The state purchased this ground in 1865.

Q. Who was the first postmaster in Chicago?
A. Chicago's first postmaster was Mr. Bailey, appointed to this office March, 1837.

Q. How many of the early explorers called Lake Michigan the "Lake of the Illinois"?
A. Marquette, Dablon and LaSalle.

Q. How many times have Illinois citizens voted on a change of the state's constitution?
A. The people of Illinois have voted on 37 proposed changes in the state's constitution since 1857.

Church News

ST. ANNE
Franklin and Elm streets
Sunday Masses at 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.
Daily Mass at 8 a. m.
Devotion in Honor of Sacred Heart first of each month.
Communion, 6:30 a. m. Mass at 8 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 4 to 5 p. m. and 7-9:30 p. m.
Baptism by appointment.
REV. P. J. HAYES, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
9:30 a. m. Sunday school.
Classes in all departments.
10:40 a. m. Morning worship.
6:45 p. m. Epworth league devotional service.
Wednesday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m.—Monthly meeting of the Official board at the parsonage.
REV. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor.

ST. JAMES
Dundee, Illinois
8:00 a. m. Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m. Church school.
11:30 a. m. Choral Eucharist and sermon.
5:00 p. m. Evensong.
REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
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, 5:30 p. m. Question box.
Questions asked by young people: Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.
REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL
CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL
OF County Line Road, West
Every Sunday morning at 9:30 under the direction of The Rev. Albert E. 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.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lincoln St. Pine Grove Ave., Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.
7:45 p. m. Evangelistic service.
DONALD L. SANDWELL, Pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
9:30 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Sunday service.
Subject: "Sacrament."
Golden Text: Psalms 23:5. Thou preparest a table before me in presence of mine enemies.
The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky building, is open to the public from 2 to 5 p. m. on Wednesdays and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

SOUTH CHURCH
Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road
Regular weekly schedule:
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Cottage prayer meetings in the home. We pray, come to your home upon invitation.
Sunday, 2:30 p. m.—Bible school. Classes for all ages, 7:00 p. m.—People's Christian fellowship, 8 p. m.—Evangelistic service. Special music.
H. ENGLSKIRCHEN, Supt.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
Park Avenue and Station street
Meet every Saturday.
Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
A. STABLER, Leader.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN
Coolidge Avenue and Hill Street
9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m. Installation service. All the church officers elected to serve during 1937 will be inducted into office. Theme of sermon, "The Duties and Obligations of Church Officers."
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
11:45 a. m. Sunday school.
7:30 p. m. Evening service.
The pastor will bring both morning and evening messages, and a special message of the service.
REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
Sunday, Jan. 10
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship in English.
Wednesday, Jan. 13
8 p. m. Monthly meeting of the Brotherhood. Rev. William Rest, Elgin, will be our guest speaker.
Thursday, Jan. 14
8 p. m. Monthly meeting of the Brotherhood. Mrs. R. Bennett will speak about her impressions of South America.
REV. H. B. KOENIG, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Church school.
10:30 a. m. Divine worship.
The second in our series of sermons on some of the Christian doctrines.

HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School Is the Family"—Froebel
Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 8 W. 40th St. New York

Odd Playthings
BY LYDIA LION ROBERTS
There are many things in the average home that will make odd and interesting playthings for the children. If a bit of thought and ingenuity is given to their presentation.

An old umbrella may be used in several ways. It provides an ideal cave, a shelter on a desert island or an Alaskan igloo. Balls or marbles may be rolled from the top of it to a certain spot on the floor, the one coming the nearest winning the game. Then, too, if the umbrella be carried, tiny paper kites or airplanes tied to the ribs by long strings will bob and sway merrily in the breeze as one walks along.

Great fun may be enjoyed from a large sheet of light-colored wrapping paper—a sheet larger than a child. Place the paper against a wall, let one child stand up against it with arms hanging loosely and let another child outline his figure with crayon or pencil on the paper and then fill the outline with dots of color.

Various hands, arms and feet may be outlined on the paper in the same way making a comical collection which one he cut out and saved for further play. The children, 5:30 p. m. Question box. Questions asked by young people: Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.
REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

Cereal boxes of any shape make amusing faces if features are cut out and bright-colored paper pasted at the back of the holes. Perhaps the children would like to paint all over the boxes first, each box a different color. A whole circus may be evolved from these boxes if clothespins are used for the legs of the animals. Cereal boxes make fine trains; strings should connect the cars, and a large and small box may be combined to form the engine. Also, the boxes may be piled up for towers, barns or doll houses.

An unused inexpensive mirror, or an old picture frame enclosing silver or cellophane paper instead of a picture, will make a delightful skating rink for paper dolls. The picture, if various figures and scenes are pasted on it and then it is unrolled slowly. A whole story might be illustrated by pasting on appropriate scenes, with animals and people. One must work, of course, from the bottom to the top of the shade. Both sides may be utilized.

Suppose there is no possibility of buying playthings for the boys and girls this season. The over-zealous mother, reading of the possibilities of an old window blind picture, "Oh, if I only had time I would make one of those 'movies' for the children." Don't be tempted, dear parent! Let the children make it. It is the making that it is most of the fun.

N 1/2 1-42-9; lot 12-10; mo; 5 per cent; \$4800.

Real Estate Transfers
Barrington
Asas Div. L 10 W 1/4 NW 1/4 and SE 1/4 NW 1/4 1-42-9; Emma M Richardson et al to Harry E Brown; R S 99; Dec 1; \$10.
McIntosh & Co Main St C T to Barrington, L 19 B 2 sub L 2 Co Cks Div NE 1/4 1-42-9; C T & T Co to Sam DeFrancisco; R S 50c; June 25; \$10.
McIntosh Main St Cks L 17-18 B 2 sub L 2 Co Cks NE 1/4 1-42-9; Vincent and Della Tarsi to Eva and John Becker; R S 50c; Nov 30; \$10.
Olin sub L 1 & 2 sub L Peaks sub 2-42-9; Addie M Filbert to Stone W Brinsinger; R S 11; Dec 1; \$10.
Twp 42 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Ex [14] rds of N 14 rds S 18 rds 16 links 16-42-9; C T & T Co to Harriet T Shea; R S 111.50; Dec 1; \$10.

Palatine
Twp 42 pt N 1/4 NW 1/4 15-42-10; Henry Moehling, Anton and Jean Jaster; R S 11; Nov 6; \$10.
Wash Heights Add to Palatine, L 36 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 23-42-10; Carter H Harrison Jr rec inland Natl BK to Ralph F Mills; Nov 30; \$4200.

Masters Deeds
Palatine
Twp 42 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 36-42-10; Julia M Barker et al by M C O'Neil & Humphrey; Nov 24; \$25.00.

Wheeling
Town of Dunton (now Arlington Heights) L 3 B 3 Wm F Meyer Jr et al by M of M to Sloan B & L Asas; R S 35.50; Dec 1; \$3500.

Trust Deeds and Mortgages
Barrington
Dorothy W and Henry B Ryan to C T & T Co E 53 1/2 ft of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 3-42-9; Dec 12-11; 12-10-1946; 5 per cent; \$15,000.

Palatine
Ralph F and Ruby L Mills to North West Fed Bar & L Asas of Chgo; L 18 Washington Heights Add to Palatine sub of pt NW 1/4 NW 1/4 23-42-10; filed 12-9; \$30.23 or more 12-1-36 and mo thrs; 5 1/2 per cent; \$3700.

Wheeling
Albert Wilks to First Fed Sav & L Asas of Des Plaines; L 4 in Henry Heights sub add to Arlington Heights a sub of SW 1/4 36-42-10; filed 12-7; \$26.32 1-26-37 and mo thrs; 6 per cent; \$3000.

Torrens Trust Deeds
Barrington
Albert M Wilkins to Percy Wilson Mfg & Finance Corp; L 19 B 3 Landwehr's add to Barrington B 3; Dec 1; \$1000.

Palatine
This Thursday evening Rev. C. Deuel will preach in this church at the nation meeting of our co-operating churches. Mid-week prayer services Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
REV. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor.

Real Estate Transfers Filed in Lake Co. Recorder's Office
Howard L. Scott, Recorder
Cuba
F W Gross to E A Wetmore; R S 28 & 27.
E A Wetmore to F W Gross D Sundry tracts in Sec 27.
F O Karcker to M H Karcker QCD Tracts in Secs 22 & 23.
M H Karcker to F O Karcker QCD Pt SW gr Sec 23.
D C Parmelee & wf to W & A O Davis tracts QCD Lots 25, 29 & 30 sub lots 9 & 10 Chicago Highlands.
H D Krizanowski & wf to W & A O Davis & wf itens QCD lots 2, 13 & 33 Bk 14 cub lots 9 & 24 Chicago Highlands.
H D Krizanowski & wf to C O Anderson to W David & wf itens QCD Lot 31 Bk 14 Sub Lots 9 & 10 Chicago Highlands.
F L Waterman to R A Rieke & M C Waterman QCD A tract in Sec 26.
F L Waterman to M E Waterman QCD A tract in Sec 36.

Wauconda
G F Dahms to H G Dahms WD Lot 6 Bk 7 Original Town of Wauconda.
Person to W Pearson & wf itens QCD Lot 178 First Add to Williams Park on Sloum Lake, Secs 28 & 23.
Burt F Dymus & wf itens WD N 1/2 SE Sec 27.
H Galiger & bus to D Benjkins & bus to D E Robinson T D Pt E hf SW gr Sec 27.
A tract in NW gr of NW gr Sec 26.
N S Sowers to A M Sowers WD A tract in SW gr Sec 25 & SE gr Sec 26.
A tract in Sowers to A M Sowers WD A tract in SW gr Sec 25 & SE gr Sec 26.

Elia
wf itens D Pt NW gr of NE gr Sec 23.
M Huzzard & bus to R L Huzzard QCD NW gr Sec 25.
P Lictor & wf to F Meyer & wf itens WD E hf of SE gr of NE gr Sec 35.

Conservation Laws Old,
According to Authority
Define mention of conservation of both birds and trees is made in the laws of Moses over 2500 years ago, cites a writer in the Detroit News. On trees we find this: "If any man shall beget a city a long time in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an axe against them, for they are man's tree, and thou shalt not cut them down (for the tree of the field is man's life) to employ them in the siege." Deuteronomy 20:19.

Then touching on birds we read: "If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree or in the bush, whether they be young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young." Deuteronomy 22:6.

Men and Women in the U.S.
Statistics reveal that for every three men between seventy-five and eighty years old in the United States, there are four women. For every four men more than eighty-five, there are seven women.