# BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1888

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1


## LET'S PLAN A CLEAN-UP

According to the calendar, spring will be here next Sunday, but actually spring has arrived and settled down in Barrington already. Transplanting of the trees to permit widening of Main street is underway weather, good, and of course dozens—maybe hundreds—of the first robin, have awakened the community to the realization that spring is here.

All right, no argument there. But what shall we do about it?

For the last several years, this community has engaged in annual spring clean-up campaigns. The village board usually decides on a date for rubbish disposal and assists residents by hauling away winter accumulations of cans, ashes, and other trash. This is a very worthy cooperative undertaking and helps make the community clean, tidy and attractive. Accompanying clean-up is a fair degree of painting up and fix-up effort.

The plan is admirable. Any criticism that might be due should be directed against the limited amount of clean-up effort and spirit, and not against the campaign actually gets underway. If the annual event is thought about and talked about enough in advance, it will attract enough interest to make it worthwhile. Some people do clean up in April rather than the middle of May, so lawns will be raked, gardens planted, houses painted and porches fixed well in advance of Decoration Day when the community likes to appear at its best.

## TRAILERS, A NEW PROBLEM

Trailer regulation is one of the most complicated and difficult questions that will come up for consideration by numerous state legislators in the months immediately ahead. Joseph H. Braun, general counsel of the Chicago Motor club, declared recently.

"Already several municipalities have taken action against the trailers and court rulings have resulted," Mr. Braun said. "In some cases, the trailer wheels have been removed, and the 'traveling bungalow' placed on brick or wood foundations which action, the municipal officials claim, brings the trailer under the provisions of the building ordinance.

"In Pontiac, Mich., a judge ruled that trailers must have at least 400 feet of usable ground space and 500 cubic feet space for each occupant.

"In Detroit, the board of health has ordered trailers to move off a Detroit parking lot on the ground that the trailers were unsanitary and unhealthful. An investigation has been ordered into possible fire hazards and other technical violations of the building code.

"The town council of Palm Beach, Fla., has decreed stringent restrictions against trailers and refused authority for establishment of a trailer camp. Parking of trailers on the highway is limited to one hour. A proposal was advanced in the city of Washington to prohibit trailers from parking except long enough to load and unload but this suggestion met with strenuous opposition.

"Other questions, such as taxation, schooling of children, and so on are among the knotty problems that have been created by the ever-growing and peripatetic trailer population."

## THE FORTRESS

The federal government may secure power which it does not now possess in only one way, through the ratification by the people of several states of an amendment to the constitution.

In declaring a law in violation of the constitution, the supreme court is not thwarting the will of the people. If congress enacts legislation approved by the president which is in excess of their powers, it expresses the will of congress and the president. It is the constitution is to stand and the elected representatives of the people are to respect its provisions and exercise only the powers therein granted, we must have a supreme court to check and restrain the executive and congress from performing acts not authorized or in excess of their powers. The supreme court is necessary to prevent the invasion of rights of the individual, and the enforcement of laws by congress that the constitution expressly forbids.

In view of the long, able and patriotic service of the judicial branch of our government since its very beginning, we should take no hasty action to curtail or prevent the supreme court from exercising its present powers and functions. Time has repeatedly justified the past decisions of the court which have definitely disappointed certain political or economic interests. Time will reaffirm this viewpoint in the future.

The supreme court was established as a barrier against the necessity of revolution if either the executive or the legislative branch attempted to take their rights from the people. The court is the fortress, the arsenal, the standing army of the American people in the protection and enforcement of the inalienable rights which lovers of liberty in every civilized land poured out their blood and treasure to enjoy.—From a speech in the senate by Senator David I. Walsh, democrat, of Massachusetts.

## WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

A series of intimate talks took place in the White House between Mr. Roosevelt and members of the count in the court changing proposal.

Thirty-five senators in favor of changing the size of the supreme court.

Thirty-five senators opposed to changing the size of the court.

Twenty-six senators on the fence.

Against that background, the leaders of the junior committee of the cabinet, senators and representatives, workers high in government, met Saturday night to celebrate their November victory. They met at the place for the first 1500 present, coupled with dinner at $15 a plate for 500,000 democrats gathered over the land, assured the end of a $430,000,000 crit, turned thoughts to the future.

President Roosevelt spoke. He revealed his ambition to retire in 1941. He recalled campaign promises made to farmers, workers, and to the people generally. He said that America democracy is at a point of crisis. He defied "anyone" to tell him how prosperity for a new NRA, new AAA, a TVA, a Federal Reserve, unemployment insurance, food control and dust storm control could be fulfilled with any decree of the supreme court they would not be held unconstitutional. He warned against the advice of "defeatist lawyers."

Never before as a president had Mr. Roosevelt used language as strong in criticism of supreme court jurisprudence as in this speech. The words were of his "battle against obstructionists" for immediate action to remove the supreme court obstruction from the path of a new New Deal.

Still the count stands.

Thirty-five senators in favor of changing the size of the supreme court.

Thirty-five senators opposed to changing the size of the court.

Twenty-six senators on the fence.

Harry L. Hopkins, as WPA administrator, is having his troubles with relief rolls swollen and more troubles, project troubles, politicians trying to place a proportionate number of just ordinary troubles.

Out of them comes the fact that, although industry has put to work for millions, this country still contains more millions of men and women who want jobs but cannot find them.

The heat is on to cut down federal expenditures, national centers. If the national budget is to be balanced they need to be cut.

So Mr. Roosevelt called the following schedule of jobs and expenditures for the remainder of the present fiscal year:

In March he would give $120,000 jobs at a cost of $146,000,000; in April 2,000,000 jobs at cost of $134,500,000; in May 1,800,000 jobs at a cost of $120,000,000; and in June 1,600,000 jobs at a cost of $109,000,000.

Then there would be a cut of 550,000 jobs and a saving of $45,000,000 a month, leaving the period of four months.

But was he figuring without the food, and developments show, he was figuring without the pressure that can come from the consumtitive of the land.

Food with a sharp reduction in the rolls of those getting WPA jobs, has been impressing upon governors of the nation's big industrial states the fact of a crisis of relief. WPA workers cut from the rolls, they contended, did not find jobs in industry but fell back on the localities for relief. State governors have asked for a conference of state cars. State governors, called upon by local governors, found their resources exhausted.

How to keep the nation out of foreign wars without ending American profits from wartime trade—that was the problem debated three days by the senate and house committees on neutrality acts of 1935 and 1936.

Varying criticisms were levelled at the neutrality acts on grounds that it failed to end war profits, that it failed to protect American distributory power, and that it aerified the traditional American neutrality of the most policy. Not on the roll call there were only 6 negatives against 376 affirmative votes. The measure now goes back to the senate for its consideration. Excerpts from the senate debate.

Senator Pittman (dem.) of Nevada: I contend that nothing in this proposed resolution interferes commerce with the world, except that we have imposed a restrict it in existing law, or in other words, unconstitutional, or substitutes a surrender of the freedom of the seas.

It is not the intention . . . to make an embargo upon any exports or upon the transportation of any exports except arms, ammunition and implements of war.

It permits our citizens to sell their products for export and transportation abroad, even to belligerent countries, provided that the sale must be made in the United States and that title to and possession of such products shall not be executed to someone else other than a citizen of the United States before such goods may be placed upon any vessel for transportation to a belligerent country.

## 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 all questions to Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

Q. When was the township organization first passed in Illinois?

A. In 1849.

Q. What part of the state do Egyptians live in?

A. The northern sections. These were peopled by immigrants from southern states who were accustomed to township organization.

Q. When was the first negro convention held in Illinois?

A. In 1854 by John Xinnis, the first negro. The slave was known as "Black Jim."

Q. Who made the first map of the city of Chicago?

A. The first map of Chicago was made by Jonathan Stoughton, surveyor, for the canal commission.

Q. The map was printed August 4, 1830.

Q. What tribes did Chief Sauga-nash lead?

A. Sau-ga-nash was the principal chief of the Indian tribes of the Ottawa, Potawatomie and the Chippewa.

Q. Where was Richard Yates born?

A. Governor Yates was born at Warsaw, Hancock county, Kentucky. He came to Illinois in 1831 and settled at Island Grove, Sangamon county.

Q. Where was Governor Matteson born?

A. Joel A. Matteson was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 3, 1808.

Q. Who were Governor Matteson's opponents in the campaign of 1852?

A. Edwin B. Webb of White county, a Whig, and Dexter A. Knowlton of Stephenson county, a Free Soiler.

Q. Where was the first Methodist church in Illinois?

A. The first Methodist church was brought to Illinois in the spring of 1834. It was sent from the north from New Jersey to Meredosia.

Q. What Illinois doctor was appointed governor of the Dakota Territory?

A. Doctor William Jayne, the son of Doctor Gershom Jayne.

## Prepare for Crowd at Chicago Easter Sunrise Services

Thousands of early Easter worshippers are expected to pour into Soldier Field at 6:30 a. m. Sunday, March 28, for the 17th annual Easter sunrise service to be held in Chicago since the first one was held in the Illinois theater. Harry G. Saulnier, chairman arrangements committee.

Dr. Robert Crawford McQuilkin, president of Moody Bible institute, internationally known author and educator, will be the speaker.

John F. Fletcher and his 800-piece Wheaton College Band and a chorus choir of 1,500 voices, led by Prof. Talmadge J. Bittinger, will be the musical attractions.

At 5:30 to 7:00 o'clock the service is to be broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting system, Broadcasting company, and from 6:00 to 7:00 over WMAQ, Chicago Daily News station, as the Chicago outlet.

## † Church News

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
Park avenue and Station street
Meet every Saturday.
Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Sabbath school lesson for March 20: "Signs of the Physical World."
The teacher's training course class will meet Thursday evening.
Dorcas society meets every other Wednesday.

A. STABLER, Leader.

FIRST BAPTIST
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:35 a. m. Morning worship.
7:30 p. m. Young People's meetings.
7:30 p. m. Evening service.
Next Sunday is Palm Sunday. The sermon and the pastor's message will be suited to the day.
REV. C. R. DRUBEEL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
Palm Sunday, March 21
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:45 a. m. Confirmation service. The following young people will be received into membership with our church: Robert Gaulke, Kenneth Grow, William Dunker, Lorraine Meyer, Arthur Knowland, Leonard Lentgarten, Ruth Schulz, Dorothy Schulz, Hilda Schulz, Elvera Lustgarten, Cora Mae Schulz, William Reuter and Florence Reuter.
7:30 p. m. Confirmation reunion service. Speaker: Rev. Elmer Rinas, Long Grove.
Good Friday, March 26
10:30 a. m. German Communion service.
1-3 p. m. Union service at the Methodist church.
7:45 p. m. English Good Friday and Communion service.
REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lincoln St. and Northwest Grove Ave., Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Bible school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.
7:30 p. m. Confirmation and Catechism class and special music service.
Friday, 7:45 p. m. Prayer service.
REV. DONALD LANDWER

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN
Coolidge Avenue and Lill Street
March 21
9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday school and Bible class.
10:30 a. m. Confirmation service.
In an impressive ceremony members of the 1937 children's confirmation class will be received into communicant members of the church. Confirmation of this class are: Eleanor Gerhake, Rudolf Dencker, Ruth Dencker, Lucinda Grimacher and Arvin Loebner.
Friday, March 26
7:30 p. m. Liturgy service for communicants.
8 p. m. Good Friday service with celebration of the Lord's Supper.
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor.

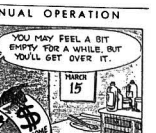
SALEM EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Church school.
10:30 a. m. Divine worship. Sermon, "By Whom Crucified."
3 p. m. Christian Education conference under the auspices of the conference board of Christian Education, Dr. J. A. Heck, Cleveland, Ohio, speaker. Also Mrs. Ida Krell of Oswego, conference director, will be the principal speaker and leader of discussions.
6 p. m. Fellowship supper in the church parlors.
7:30 p. m. Closing session of the conference. Dr. Heck will speak on inspirational address.
Monday morning, March 29, 10:45 a. m. Community young people's society, 4:30 p. m. Question box—Rev. Ernest Ziegler, speaker. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.
REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

ST. ANNE
Franklin Park street
Sunday Masses at 6 a. m. and 10 a. m.

Devotion in Honor of Sacred Heart Sunday, March 28, Holy Communion, 6:30 a. m. Mass at 8 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 4 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Baptisms by appointment.
REV. P. J. HAYES, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:40 a. m. Worship service. At the morning hour the Easter opportunity will be given to any desire to unite with the church.
6:45 p. m. Epworth league.
Evening worship, 7:45 p. m. Quarterly Communion service.

## THE ANNUAL OPERATION




## REVIEWPOINTS

This service is presented annually in commemoration of the "Last Supper."

REV. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH
Penny road between Hartlett road and Sutton road
Regular weekly schedule:
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Cottage prayer meeting in the home. We will gladly come to your home upon invitation.
Sunday, 2:30 p. m.—Bible school. Classes for all ages. 7:00 p. m.—Young People's Christian fellowship, 8 p. m.—Evangelistic service. Sunday, March 21.
H. ENGELSKIRCHEN, Supt.

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL
SOUTH SUBURBAN SCHOOL
Off County Line Road, Wilmot
Every Sunday morning at 9:30 under the direction of the Rev. Albert E. Taylor of St. James' Church, Dundee, church school is held in the County Day school. Church is open to children of physical families and all those not having affiliation with other churches.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning service. Subject: "Matter."
Wednesday, March 17, 8 p. m. Testimony meeting.
Reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipsky building, is open to the public from 2 to 5

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p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

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

**Half-Timbered Houses**

In Lincoln are streets of ancient half-timbered houses not equaled elsewhere in France.

# HOME EDUCATION

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

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

### Cherish Each Moment

By GEORGIA LOTT Author

"Run along, Julia, and play. Don't bother Mother now. Auntie's visit will be so short, and we must make the most of every minute of it."

Aunt Julia looked thoughtful as her little namesake went reluctantly from the room. "Not too short to please Julia, I imagine," she said. "Do you realize that this child has been left out-of-doors practically all her free time since I have been here? Her visit is short, to be sure; but so is little Julia's!"

"It is hard for us who are mothers to realize that our children do not really belong to us," mused aunt Julia. "We are privileged to hold them in our arms for a brief period, and then they must take their turn. Then they are away from under our wing, and fly upon their own affairs. We ought to be glad to allow them to do so, because too soon he will walk away from us."

"That's true, in a way," admitted Julia's mother. "Yet one cannot allow a child to dominate the whole life. You will be here only a few days. I want to be able to Julia after you are gone."

"Yes, I know, and I wish perhaps you can't. Perhaps during this week of long sunshine and little little door of communication between Julia's room and mine is closed definitely. Why should we send a little away? We could easily have her come and include her in our good times. If our visiting grows uninteresting to her, she will go about her own pursuits without being sent. We talk rather grandly about gaining the confidence of our children. Yet, you will agree, there is only one way in which to do this; we must live with them. Adults and children must share each other's interests in work and in play.

"As a member of our Study Club said one day, 'Mary's mother when I was a little girl used to drive away from her, tries to cloth herself, determined to hold him near her, dependent upon her love and care. That is nothing more nor less than trying to deprive him of his independence. What she should have clothed was the opportunity that was here, every moment that he had him near her, to give him opportunities to use what he has been developed freely to the fullest possible extent in every direction. We cannot turn time backward. But we can make the fullest use of every hour as it passes.

Little Julia, playing quietly in her sand pile could scarcely hear her own ears. "Julia's Mother was calling. Do you want to come and help Auntie and Mother and pass for dinner?"

Did she want to! Her feet could not carry her fast enough. Her willingly she washed her hands and brushed her little chair. She was no longer being pushed out of the good times.

Aunt Julia's visit suddenly became a time of happiness instead of misery. Little Julia wished there was always something pleasant for her to do, something to stay with her mother and aunt, something that the ladies could see for her deftly. Sometimes she accomplished a task on little trips. It she must remain at home, it was Aunt Julia who came to help and to share some of the also, usually things in her dressing room. Little Julia's disability became very promise, and little Julia was glad to get to bed to her own playmates and interests.

"Oh, Aunt Julia," she exclaimed one day, "it is so nice to have you here."

Mother met her little daughter's happy smile with one of tender complacency. "Do you know," she said, "I think you and I have learned a big deal since Aunt Julia made us this visit!"