

BARRINGTON REVIEW

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WANTED: ECONOMIC REALISTS

Whenever President Roosevelt discloses, as he did in his "freedom chat" last week, some of the fundamental premises on which he bases his recommendations for such new laws as affect the economic situation of the country it is important to subject those premises to a minute analysis.

Mr. Roosevelt professes every now and then not to object to critical analysis. In his radio address last week, for instance, he said:

"Five years of fierce discussion and debate—five years of information through the radio and the moving picture—have taken the whole nation to school in the nation's business. Even those who have most attacked our objectives have, by their very criticism encouraged the mass of our citizens to think about and understand the issues involved, and understanding, to approve."

If we reread Mr. Roosevelt's speech of last week we will find that in two places his economic reasoning is exposed to view. He says, first, with reference to his defense of crop control by government decree:

"You and I have heard big manufacturers talk about control of production by the farmer as an indefensible 'economy of scarcity.' And yet these same manufacturers never hesitate to shut down their own huge plants, throw men out of work, and cut down the purchasing power of whole communities whenever they think they must adjust their production to an over-supply of the goods they make. When it is their baby who has the measles, they call it not an 'economy of scarcity' but 'sound business judgment.'"

"Of course, speaking seriously, what you and I want is such governmental rules of the game that labor, agriculture, and industry will produce a balanced abundance without waste."

But do we want "governmental rules" to regulate labor, agriculture and industry? Are the labor unions ready to submit to governmental control? Are ownership and management ready to turn over the productive processes of the country to the Roosevelt-Farley political machine for experimentation? Is the farmer really ready to ordain government as his master instead of his agent?

It must be conceded that when we have depression, an unbalanced economy has been the cause. But what unbalances our economy? What causes the shoe manufacturer to find himself with a so-called over-supply? Reliable figures by independent research institutions prove that we really never have an over-supply but an under-consumption. We know there are plenty of people without the standards of living that others enjoy. A family using one pair of shoes two years would gladly, if they could afford it, buy a new set of shoes every six months. Mr. Roosevelt himself says that one-third of our population are "ill-housed, ill-nourished and ill-clad" and he still uses that phrase notwithstanding that he has had four years in which to ameliorate the situation and notwithstanding his addition to the public debt of about \$13,000,000,000 spent in the name of "recovery and relief."

If we follow through the case of the shoe manufacturer, in 1932 we find that millions of persons in the low-income group had either lost their jobs or had their "money wages" cut. The Roosevelt administration today is engaged in the process of cutting "real wages." Money wages have been going up but this is futile if the cost of living takes more out of the pay envelope to buy a smaller quantity of the same articles.

What Mr. Roosevelt fails to grasp is that if you take \$100 of income and if it is now divided so that labor has 65¢ and management and ownership about 35¢, and then you turn around and give management and ownership 15¢ and divide the other 85¢ among the workers, you still have a purchasing power of only \$100.

Redistributing the amount of purchasing power may help certain of the so-called consumer-goods industries here and there but, on the other hand, you throw completely out of balance the so-called heavier-goods industries which are dependent on the 35¢ that management and ownership receive and use for building of plant and for expansion and for job creation.

All the "economic royalists" put together cannot eat more than three meals a day nor sail but a certain number of yachts. The total amount spent on themselves and their families is infinitesimal compared to the amounts they place in the stream of investment or, if you will, in the stream of speculation, which in turn means risk for the purpose of gain but considerably risk for the purpose of job creation.

There was a time, from 1920 to 1929, when we had an abundance of capital and too much money, so to speak, went into investment, savings, and speculation; but that period has passed and we face now a dearth of working capital, largely because of the extreme to which the liquidating process was carried during the depression.

What Mr. Roosevelt overlooks is that a redistribution of existing purchasing power is not actually increasing purchasing power. It is merely robbing Peter to pay Paul.—David Lawrence, United States News.

An Ohio reformatory provides radios for the cells. The new idea of making punishment fit crime.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Cabinet Member Henry Wallace was up to his neck in plans to revise permanent farm control. Word had come that President Roosevelt was prepared to call congress to put those plans into effect.

Just at this critical moment Cabinet Member Daniel Roper was busily engaged in writing a speech he intended to make to farmers at Gilman, N. C. These were some of the farmers Cabinet Wallace wanted government to help.

Wrote Cabinet Member Roper in his prepared address, later printed but destined not to be given orally:

"Farmers by and large are more interested in equitable treatment than in subsidy. Their attitude looks to stabilization that is not possible under a permanent system of artificial support. Furthermore, superimposed controls except the most emergency conditions have a tendency to thwart the principles of democracy through a form of regimentation that we rightfully condemn in other forms of government."

"The safe course for agriculture and the country is to widen the channels of distribution by removing trade barriers, followed by a study of world market conditions as a basis for production plans more in line with foreign and domestic demand."

The speech of Cabinet Member Wallace at this moment of a fellow cabinet member—in the midst of preparation for new farm controls—was immediately apparent. Cabinet Member Roper later explaining to newspaper men why he chatted informally with the farmers instead of making his prepared address, observed that to him the proper emergency conditions cabinet member was not regimentation but only a method of providing a balance in agriculture that would enable it eventually to operate without artificial support.

If this was evidence of official wire-crossing, so was it an example of the conflicting thought about the proper government attitude toward agriculture. Cotton is a typical example. Opponents of crop control contend that if only the government would step out of the way and let cotton farmers grow as much as they can and sell their cotton for what it would bring, all would be well. Government-induced scarcity, they contend, is wrecking the industry.

Yet Mr. Wallace now points out that the South has just grown more cotton than it ever has grown before, and the price has broken through eight cents a pound to within shouting distance of the lowest in history.

Even so customers are not rushing the South has to sell.

The national labor relations board, long accustomed to criticism from employers, now finds itself under attack by both wings of organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor and leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, meeting last week respectively in Denver and Atlantic City, each found fault and demanded changes in administration of the collective bargaining guarantees of the Wagner act.

Particularly bitter, the A. F. of L. charged a bias in favor of the C. I. O. to the board and voted to press for amendment of the law itself. The C. I. O. policy-makers approved the law as it stands but recorded "full condemnation" of decisions affecting the automobile and steel industries which were felt to favor craft unionism. The board defended its course.

Employer organizations stood up for nothing but bargaining conditions determined again to ask in the special session of congress that the law be amended to give the employer a voice comparable to that given organized labor. It was said in informed Washington quarters that a case for amendment was being put on paper for presentation at the white house.

Although A. F. of L. speakers did not berate Chairman J. Warren Madden as they did the two other board members, Edwin S. Smith and Donald W. Smith, it was indicated that speakers at the convention was especially galling to him. Mr. Madden apparently had sought to stave off the criticism in his address to the delegates a week before.

Before the convention at the time was a resolution asking amendment of the law to make scaling of collective bargaining units dependent upon the wishes of a majority of any craft division within a plant, instead of leaving it to discretion of the board, as at present. This proposed amendment, sponsored by Senator Walsh (Dem.), of Massachusetts, and Representative Dies (Dem.), of Texas, was endorsed by the convention.

The federation went further, deciding to gather evidence of alleged perversion of the Wagner act and to petition the president "for prompt and adequate action." The phraseology was interpreted in the capital in the light of an arraignment of the two Smiths on the board by John P. Frey, head of the federation's metal trades department. He said Edwin S. Smith, whose term runs until 1941, had entertained John L. Lewis and an attaché of the soviet embassy at dinner and should be removed by Mr. Roosevelt. Under the Humphreys decision by the supreme court, the president could not remove Mr. Smith.

ing to buy the huge amount of cotton secretary of the Russian Gospel association, will tell about the work of the organization and show slides. There will also be a gospel message.

Thursday 7:45 p. m. Congressional business meeting to complete the plans of last week. REV. DONALD LANDWER

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN COEDUCATION Avenue and Lill Street 9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class 10:30 a. m. Morning worship. Advance announcement is made that the Lord's Supper will be celebrated October 31, Reformation Day, in the morning session. REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST Main and Wool Streets Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Sunday, 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Probation After Death."

Golden Text: Matthew 24:12. He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved. Wednesday evening meeting, 8 p. m. The reading room, 214 S. Station street, Liberty building, is open to the public from 3 to 5 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

ST. ANNE Franklin and Elm streets Sunday Masses at 8 a. m. and 10 a. m. Golden 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. Baptisms by appointment. REV. P. J. HAYES, Pastor.

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH 214 S. Station street, 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.

ST. JAMES Dundee, Illinois 8:00 a. m. Holy Communion. 9:30 a. m. Church school. Morning worship, 10:45 a. m. Community young people's society, 8:30 p. m. Question box—Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor. REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST Landover Hall: 212 Station Street Morning worship, 11 a. m. Meets every Saturday morning. Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m. A. STABLER, Leader.

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. 5:00 p. m. Evensong. REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

SOUTH CHURCH Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road Regular weekly schedule:

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Cottage prayer meetings in the home. We will gladly come to your home upon invitation.

Friday, 8:30 p. m.—Bible school. Classes for all ages. 7:40 p. m.—Young People's Christian fellowship, 8 p. m.—Evangelistic service. Special music. I. LAGESCHULTZ, Pastor

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL 9:30 a. m. Bible school. Special worship service to which all who do not understand German are cordially invited. 10:35 a. m. Morning worship in German. Reformation festival. Thursday, Oct. 28—7:30 p. m. Monthly meeting of Junior League. REV. H. R. KOENIG, Pastor.

Hold Open House to Show New DeSotos

Open house for everybody in Barrington and surrounding territory will be held by the Brewer Motor Sales, DeSoto dealer in Barrington, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 23. Lloyd Elbrink of the firm announced today.

Mr. Elbrink recently returned from the DeSoto presentation meeting in Chicago with the first of the 1938 cars. During the past few days the entire force has been busy decorating the showroom, making ready for the big show.

"While I don't want to take

the edge off our party by revealing some of the features of the new car, I do want to say that visitors are in for a pleasant surprise when they see the DeSoto on October 23." Mr. Elbrink stated. "The new DeSoto, in my opinion, sets a new high in beauty, riding comfort, strength and safety."

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