

# THE BARRINGTON REVIEW

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## RESTORE FREE COMPETITION

In a recent address, Judge John D. Miller, president of national cooperative council, said: "An attempt by the government to correct monopolistic abuses should be loyally supported. However, if the government is to adhere to its policy of curbing monopolies and restoring free and fair competition, some of the recently enacted statutes still effective should be immediately repealed. Among these are the Guffey Coal act, the Robinson-Patman act, and the Miller-Tydings act."

So organized agriculture is now adding its voice to the great chorus which is asking the repeal of measures whose principal result is to artificially boost prices, throw the machinery of sound competition out of joint, and stick the consumer at every turn. The Robinson-Patman act and the Miller-Tydings act, by legalizing price-fixing, and prohibiting merchandising methods which help lower the cost-spread between producer and consumer, hit every family in the land. Whether you buy a loaf of bread or an automobile, the price is likely to be higher than it would otherwise be—because of such laws.

When will congress finally learn that free competition is essential if the public is to be served efficiently and economically—and the 130,000,000 consumers of the country are to be protected from legally-forced exploitation?

## RECIPE FOR RECOVERY

Testifying before a senate committee, Bernard Baruch, the well-known financier, although a close friend and advisor of the president, said that the present depression can be ended by a change of the government's attitude toward business and a wise readjustment of the tax structure. He stated that he agreed with the president's view that the national income could reach \$100,000,000,000 a year, as against about \$67,500,000,000 at present, and added that a business upsurge is now being prevented by a feeling of insecurity—the fear that reasonable profits will be confiscated by "inordinate taxation" and that assets will be subjected to some "great arbitrary change in the value of money."

A short time before this, the United States Chamber of Commerce issued a report pointing out that all the essentials of recovery—men, materials and demand for goods—are present—yet recovery does not come. It does not come because of that feeling of insecurity of which Mr. Baruch and a thousand other authorities have spoken—that feeling which causes capital, industry, workers and farmers to retrench, and to hold back the spending that would create real productive jobs, new opportunities in industry, new markets for agriculture, and normal conditions in this country.

Government has reviled and fought business. Government has taxed business to death. Government has held out a constant threat of still more severe "reprisals." The political drive for government ownership of much private business is destructive of private investments. The inevitable result is depression, and all the political promises and hot air will not fill the bread baskets. The more business is taxed and "lawed" against, the lower will drop the national income and the harder jobs will be to get. These are facts that cannot be laughed off. The longer they are ignored, the worse the depression will be.

## WHY THE CONSTITUTION?

Something over eight months ago, a German citizen, The Reverend Martin Niemöller, an outstanding anti-Nazi protestant pastor, was arrested in Berlin because of his outspoken opposition to the dictatorship of Adolph Hitler.

Later he was found guilty of the "crime" of having discussed and criticized government measures from the pulpit. He was sentenced to seven months in prison and a substantial fine. Because he had been in prison for a longer period awaiting trial than that to which he was sentenced, he was set free. But—he was immediately arrested by secret police and without trial was sent to a prison concentration camp.

All too often we take our own constitution and the rights it gives us too lightly.

In contrast to Germany, the Reverend Niemöller under the protection of the American constitution would in the first place never have been arrested for criticizing the government or its acts; he would not have been held for eight months awaiting trial and then upon his release could not be arrested and sent away to a prison camp without trial. All because such things are forbidden by our constitution.

## MEN AND MACHINES

Today there are many misinformed and misguided persons who are setting up modern machinery as the big bogeyman responsible for unemployment. So the machinery institute set about getting at the facts and used as the basis of its study the official reports of the United States government's census bureau and other governmental agencies.

Here are the facts revealed by the institute's study: "It is not logical to assume that the machine is the cause of unemployment."

"Factory employment today is 83 per cent above the 1899 level when little machinery was used, while population is only 72 per cent above the 1899 figure. Had there been no increase in mechanization since then, a 94-hour work week would be required for factory workers to produce the goods necessary for the current standard of living."

# WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Railroads soon will put into effect the first permanent general upward revision of freight rates since 1920.

But it now appears that the application of the increases announced March 5 by the Interstate Commerce commission will do little to dissipate the pessimistic outlook for the railroad industry. For railroad officials have estimated themselves as "greatly disappointed" that their request for a full 15 per cent increase was not granted and have asserted that the estimated net income of 5 per cent, with a total of 175 million dollars in additional revenue, does not go far enough.

The official figures show that thirty out of every one hundred miles of track and approximately one dollar out of every four of railroad capitalization—a total of 37 class 1 roads—is now operated by receivers or trustees.

Another reason for pessimism is that this picture of insolvency steadily is getting worse. The RFC estimates that 27 more class 1 roads may be forced into receivership this year. Nearly 50 per cent of the railroads, figures of the American Association of Railroads show, operated in the red last year.

In normal years the railroads receive an operating income equal to from 8 to 9 per cent of the entire national income arising out of productive operations.

So long as the railroad carriers continue to be threatened with bankruptcy and cannot raise the capital required for efficient operation a substantial barrier is raised against restoration of prosperity.

That is given as the reason why President Roosevelt has announced he is planning further study of the railroad situation.

An immediate result of the failure to get the requested rate increase was the recommendation of the board of directors of the American Association of Railroads March 11 that the railroad brotherhoods be asked to accept a general wage cut.

The economic malady which now afflicts the railroads goes back a long time, many diagnosticians holding that it began in the early '20's when the first serious inroads on revenues were made by a new form of competition—the passenger automobile, bus and truck. Against the new competition the railroads deployed their best engineering and inventive skill, succeeding in cutting unit cost of moving freight one-third.

But to no avail. The growing seriousness of the evil is shown by the fact that, whereas, a decade ago only 2 per cent of the railroad mileage was operated by receivers, today, as has been pointed out, more than 30 per cent of the mileage, or more than ever before, is operated by receivers.

Railroads shared, of course, in the general decline of business following 1929. But since the spring of 1933 their rates have not advanced to correspond with the sharp increases in certain operating costs. Other industries are free to set their own charges but the railroad rates are fixed by the ICC.

Government attorneys have been saying for some time that they did not know what to expect of the supreme court on tax questions from one week to the next. Roosevelt Magill, under secretary of the treasury, put their feeling into words last fall when he said some decisions had led lower federal courts into a "wilderness of fine distinctions."

A principal cause of confusion was the lack of a definite line marking the authority of federal and state governments to tax agents and instrumentalities of each other. It had been claimed that apparently contradictory decisions had been rendered on that question.

As a result of two decisions just handed down, however, an opinion in the capital is that the attitude of the highest court is crystallizing toward a broadening of both the federal and state tax fields. The dispute goes back to a case in 1919, when in *McCulloch v. Maryland*—the court held that a state could not tax a federal bank. Time and again it has ruled against such levies on the ground that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." The numerous exemptions from taxation thus held to exist narrowed the revenue fields.

The situation caused official concern. Mr. Magill listed three possible approaches to the problem: amendment of the constitution, attempts at legislative remedy, and restudy of the situation and the law by the supreme court. "Consider how much the administration of the federal income tax would be improved," he said, "if the sixteenth amendment were now held to mean what it says—

to confer the power actually to tax incomes from whatever source derived."

Meanwhile, the supreme court already was tending toward a broader conception of the taxing power. It has ruled that independent contractors must be distinguished from regular government employees and agencies in the matter of tax levies; and that employees who might be under government jurisdiction but were not being paid out of government funds were subject to taxation by another government.

## Swine Growers' Day at U. of Ill. March 31

A favorable feeding ratio for hogs and an increased number of pigs to be fed on Illinois farms this spring is causing farmers throughout the state to make plans to attend the annual swine growers' day at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, Thursday, March 31.

"At present 100 pounds of hogs equal in value 14 bushels of corn, whereas at this time last year 100 pounds of hogs was equal in value to nine bushels of corn," it was pointed out by B. W. Fairbanks, associate chief in animal husbandry, who with H. R. Rush, head of the department of animal husbandry, will have charge.

"With increased numbers of hogs to be marketed, it is likely that spring pigs sold earliest will bring best prices," he continued. "With these facts in mind, the program for swine growers' day has been built around results of experiments to find better rations and more efficient and more economical methods of handling sows and their litters."

During the morning visitors will have an opportunity to tour the college farms, inspect at first hand the college swine plant and study the equipment used. Here they will see demonstrated the method used by the colleges in handling sows and litters. At the swine plant Wise Burroughs, assistant in animal husbandry, will discuss the feeding of sows during gestation and ration for dry lot and pasture management.

## 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 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.  
REV. P. J. HAYES, Pastor.

**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.  
Community young people's society, 6:30 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 B. 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**  
9:30 a. m., Church school.  
10:30 a. m., Divine worship.  
6:30 p. m., Meeting of the Intermediates with the pastor.  
6:45 p. m., Meetings of the Junior and Young People's leagues.  
7:30 p. m., Evening preaching service.  
Mid-week Lenten service each Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.  
W. A. STAUFFER, Minister.

**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.  
Dance society meets every other Wednesday at 10:00 a. m.  
Missionary Volunteer society will conduct its Attainment class next Sabbath afternoon, Mar. 19, 7:30 p. m., at 715 Fourth avenue.  
Memory verse for Sabbath, March 19—"Ye shall keep My Sabbath."

bath, and reverence My Sanctuary; for I am the Lord," Lev. 19:30.

**O. J. DAHL, Minister**  
**ST. JAMES**  
Dundee, Illinois  
8:00 a. m., Holy Communion.  
9:30 a. m., Church school.  
Morning worship, 10:45 a. m.  
6:00 p. m., Evensong.  
REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

**FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**  
Main and Wool Streets  
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.  
Sunday, 10:45 a. m.

**Golden Text: Psalms 114:7.**  
Tremble, thou earth, at the presence of the Lord, at the presence of the God of Jacob.

Wednesday evening testimony meeting, 8 p. m.  
The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Liposky building, is open to the public from 2 to 6 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Monday and Saturday.

**FIRST BAPTIST**  
9:30 a. m., Bible school.  
10:35 a. m., Morning worship.  
6:45 p. m., Young people.  
7:30 p. m., Evening service.

At the morning hour we especially invite teachers, officers, and members above the primary department.  
At the time of the evening service we continue the review of "Our Highland Heritage" by Mrs. Alta M. Bennett. This review follows the brief opening devotional.

**REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.**

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL**  
9:30 a. m., Sunday school. Victor Riske, superintendent. Classes in all departments.  
10:45 a. m., Worship service.  
Third Sunday in Lent.  
7:00 p. m., Young people's hour.  
Monday, 8 p. m., The March meeting of the official board in the church.  
Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Mid-week devotional service. 8 p. m., Choir rehearsal.

**REV. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor.**

**SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH**  
Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave.  
Palatine, Illinois  
9:45 a. m., Sunday school, with the superintendent, Everett Weseman, in charge.  
10:45 a. m., Morning worship service. The pastor's subject for the message will be taken from Luke 5:4, where the Master spoke these words to Simon Peter: "Launch Out Into the Deep."

7:45 p. m., Evangelistic service conducted by the pastor, whose message will be based on "Things Men Steer By."  
Thursday, Friday, 7:45 p. m., the closing services of the Evangelistic campaign being conducted.

**REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.**

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