THE BARRINGTON REVIEW

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

ANOTHER POINT FOR RURAL ZONING

The value of a zoning ordinance for land lying outside the boundaries of municipalities is being more clearly demonstrated as time progresses. Of particular interest is the battle now being waged between the village of River Forest and the City of Chicago. The River Foresters are engaged in a legal battle to prevent the City of Chicago from dumping garbage on some land within a short distance of the smaller community.

The matter is now in court and may remain there for a long time. All the trouble and cost could have been obviated if a zoning restriction and land usage ordinance were in effect. The counties of DuPage, Kane and Lake now have county zoning ordinances on the books and are free from the fear of some obnoxious business or condition arising within their boundaries.

Of greater importance to residents of the Barrington community on the Cook county side is the steps being taken by the Barrington Countryside Owners' association to place all the land outside the village limits under certain stipulated agreements for 20 years. When the plan is successfully brought to a conclusion it will rid us of the possibility of having any one dumping their garbage under our village "gates."

It isn't a question of dumping garbage alone. Many other things are detrimental to the successful growth of a community. Safeguards are needed to insure that continued orderly growth.

It wasn't so many years ago that dead horses and dogs were hauled to a farm in Barrington township where the horses were skinned and then taken on to a rendering plant. The dead dogs were allowed to remain above ground without any precaution being taken to prevent odor. An unhealthy condition soon occurred and necessitated in steps being taken by the late C. P. Hawley, the town supervisor and his son, Supervisor V. D. Hawley, who was town clerk, before the concern was ousted from the township.

Progressive-minded residents of Cook county should appeal to the board of commissioners to give the matter serious consideration. True, on the surface it appears to be a large and expensive undertaking, but the net results will far exceed the labor and money expended, entailed. It is still better to lock the barn before the horse is gone.

THE TWO SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

One thousand, nine hundred, and thirty-nine years have passed since the birth of Christ, and in all that time the world has not produced another perfect man.

Most of the people in the world are pretty good people, when you get to know them, but none of them are perfect. Some of them are not as thrifty as they ought to be, and others are too thrifty; some of them get excited too quickly, and others don't get excited as quickly as they should; some of them are not very smart, and others are too smart. And every man makes some mistakes.

Obviously, if there are no perfect people, there cannot be any perfect society—because a society is only what its people make it. So this problem is left to us, the people, to see if they can, with imperfect material, to develop a reasonably good society and government. The two systems of society and government that are most generally in use today are the "paternalistic" system, and the "democratic" or "competitive" system.

The paternalistic system is based on the effort of one imperfect man (or a small group of imperfect men) to combine millions of imperfect people into a perfect society. Russia, Germany, and Italy now have this kind of a system.

The competitive democratic system is founded on the belief that because there are no perfect men, no man is qualified to hold complete control over the lives of the people of a nation. The United States was founded on this belief.

—Business Bulletins.

50 Years Ago

From Files of The Review
October 5, 1889

Mr. L. D. Castle is on the sick list.

Mrs. F. Richardson was a guest of Mrs. L. Colburn this week.

Miss Belle Gray, of Marengo, is being entertained by Miss Nellie Gray.

The rails were laid on the W. & S.W. Ry. up to the Northwestern tracks last Wednesday night.

Miss Lizzie Martin and Mr. Rollin vers spent at Fremont last Wednesday, also Mr. Berry to Miss Keller.

A surprise party was given Mr. Stewart Miller last Wednesday evening. It being the 17th anniversary of their marriage. The following were among those present: Messrs. and Mesdames E. W. Shipman and wife, F. J. Buck and wife, J. Robertson and wife, J. O. Selbek and wife, C. H. Aldrich and wife, Charles Lules and wife, A. Gleason and wife, and S. Seebert and wife, and Mrs. LeRoy Powers and Mr. C. Dickinson. All report a very pleasant time.

The statement by the Gazette, a couple of weeks ago, that the right of way of 21 or 22 miles of the Waukegan & Southwestern Railroad from Barrington to Waukegan, has cost over $50,000 has excited considerable comment. A more careful investigation shows that the figures are very nearly correct. In one instance, the right-of-way for one mile cost about $7,000, and in another case $9000. These figures are quite different from the cost of the right-of-way of the Wisconsin Central road through this county, secured four years ago. That was 26 miles, and the entire cost including all incidental grounds and all fees, expenses and commissions, was only $31,000. But that was four years ago and times are four years and there is considerable difference between getting the right through a county where the people want the road, and where they are indifferent, as they were in the case of the W. & S.W. Ry.

Slam Esports Rice

The chief product of Siam is rice. Other exports are tin and tin ore and rubber.

This WEEK in WASHINGTON

By
RALPH E. CHURCH
Representative, 10th Congressional District

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—Since the president's call of the special session of congress I have literally received thousands of letters, postal cards, telegrams and petitions with regard to our foreign policy generally and the Neutrality act specifically in the light of the war in Europe. To what extent this personal mail from constituents truly reflects the prevailing public sentiment in Illinois I have no means of knowing. But one thing I am sure of. The communications from home definitely show there is no unanimity of opinion as to what our foreign policy should be, as to what course we should pursue.

As to the objective, however, there is more or less complete agreement—that the United States must keep out of this European war. Of the thousands who have written me only six have expressed the opinion that this country should, with her men and money, enter the war on the side of Great Britain and France. An additional few express the view that profiteers of whatever we enact or what course we follow we cannot possibly avoid becoming involved, particularly if the allied powers meet with successive defeats; but, they state, it behooves us nonetheless to make a real effort to stay out.

Save for these few letters, probably no more than 50 at the most, the thousands of others on my desk indicate that the overwhelming majority of American people unequivocally believe the United States can avoid involvement if we pursue the proper policy. But there is indeed a sharp division of opinion on what constitutes this "proper policy." That is the difficult, truly grave problem confronting the congress in special session as it takes up the question of revising our Neutrality act of May 1, 1937.

There seems to be three schools of thought on the way to keep out of this war. First, there are those who advocate the complete repeal of all neutrality legislation and return to international law principles. This seems to be the policy which the president now prefers. It will be recalled that in his message to congress in regular session on January 4 he stated: "We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly . . . Likewise in his message at this special session on September 21 he laid much emphasis on international law principles and his recommendation to congress was in the form of alternative plans.

The leading spokesman of this doctrine in the house has been Congressman James W. Wadsworth, republican, of New York. A few other members expressed the same thought during the debates on the moon bill at the last session. It is, however, a decidedly minority opinion in congress and a decided minority opinion insofar as mail is concerned that a resort to international law is better than our neutrality laws.

Secondly, there are those who advocate legislation along the lines of that of 1937 but that it should be changed so as to permit the shipments of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerents on a "cash and carry basis." In a general way, this is the administration's program.

And thirdly, there are those who contend that the safest way we can possibly keep out of war is to embargo the shipments of arms, munitions and implements of war to all belligerents. Senator William A. Borah, republican, of Idaho, is the outstanding spokesman for this school of thought. It is the contention of this group that once we permit such shipments to be made, even though it may be on a "cash and carry basis," we create vested economic interests in the European war which would be dangerous to our neutrality.

A number of polls have been taken on the subject, but one can never be certain until the vote is actually taken what the outcome of the senate debate will be on this issue—embargo vs. cash and carry. If my personal mail is an accurate measure of public sentiment, I would appear that the overwhelming majority of the people in Illinois believe in the embargo. I estimate that for every one advocate of the "cash and carry" plan I have received 100 letters for the "embargo." The letters do not follow any set form but rather seem to express, sincerely, honestly and frankly, the point of view of the writer.

On Monday the debate will probably begin in the senate. It is to be hoped that it will be kept on a high plane and not a single word will be uttered to animate the people who are united in a desire for peace.

Church News

SALEM EVANGELICAL
Lincoln Street and Pine Grove Ave.
Palatine, Illinois

9:45 a. m., Sunday school.
11:00 a. m., Morning worship service.

REV. DONALD LANDWER

METHODIST

9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:25 a. m., Divine worship. The pastor's theme will be, "The World's Debt to the Missions."

REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Main and Wool Streets

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Morning service, 10:45 a. m.
Subject: "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?"
Wednesday testimony meeting, 8 p. m.
The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky building, is open to the public from 1 to 5 p. m. each week day, Wednesday, 7 to 9 p. m. Saturday.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN
Coolidge and Hill

9:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m., Morning service in observance of Mission festival. Rev. Martin C. Ely of Chicago will preach the sermon. The mixed choir of the church will sing two numbers.
8 p. m., Evening Mission service. Rev. H. C. Fricke of Arlington Heights will be the guest speaker and the Mixed choir of Arlington Heights will sing.

REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH

9:30 a. m., Church school.
10:30 a. m., Divine worship. Sermon, "Loyalty to Christ—Its Objective."
6:45 p. m., League meetings for the Intermediates and Juniors.
7:30 p. m., Evening worship service. Sermon, "His Church—Its Expansion."

Mid-week prayer service this Thursday evening. It is expected that both Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hummer, missionaries on furlough from China, will be present for this mid-week prayer service.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, the women of the church will be hostesses to the brotherhood of the North Suburban district. This is the regular fall meeting. The dinner will be served at 6:30 o'clock and the program will follow. Rev. William Bernhardt, pastor of the Oak avenue Evangelical church of Freeport, will be the speaker of the evening.

REV. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor

ST. PETER EVANGELICAL
Lake Zurich, Ill.

9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:30 a. m., Worship service.

REV. B. F. FRESSE, Pastor

ST. JAMES
Dundee, Illinois

8 a. m., Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m., Church school at Masonic temple, Barrington.
11 a. m., Morning service and sermon.

REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL
Off County Line Road

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.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
Dundee, Illinois

Church school:
9:30 a. m., Primary department.
9:45 a. m., Junior and senior departments.
11:00 a. m., Choral Eucharist and sermon.
6:30 p. m., Community young people's fellowship supper. Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.

REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor

ST. ANNE
Franklin and Kia Streets

Sunday masses at 8, 10 and 11 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. F. J. HAYES, Pastor

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, 7:30 p. m., Mid-Week prayer meeting.
Dorcas society meets every other Wednesday at 10:00 a. m.

A. STABLER, Local Elder

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
(Evangelical & Reformed Church)

9:30 a. m., Sunday school for beginners and primaries.
9:30 a. m., Junior church for Juniors and intermediates.
10:00 a. m., Junior church for Juniors to adults.
10:30 a. m., Morning worship.

The following is our schedule of meetings:

Women's Union, Thursday, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m.
Senior league, Thursday, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m.
Church council, Friday, Oct. 6, at 8 p. m.
Confirmation school, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 8:30 a. m.
Intermediate league, Thursday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 p. m.

Beginning Sunday, Oct. 8, nursery service will be provided during the hour of morning worship. Mothers are invited to leave their children at the nursery with competent leaders who will take care of them.

REV. P. E. ELLERBRAKE, Pastor

Dental Diseases

A report of the Greater New York Bureau for Dental Information asserts that 5 per cent of the children in this country and a slightly smaller percentage of adults suffer from dental diseases.

YOUR FARM COLUMN

By BILL RUSK

Howdy, farm friends: Had a good old fashioned visit with Jess Pfaster the other day. He's the operator of the T. A. Harwood farm southeast of Barrington. I found him out behind the corn crib doing a little paint job. We talked about the war and about all do these days, but neither of us had much of a solution to offer for the situation in Europe so we turned to matters closer to home.

Lack of rain has delayed the plowing this fall because, Jess says, "If I can't do a good job of plowing to a depth of 7 or 8 inches in the fall, I quit until I can." He's a firm believer in a good mellow seed bed and does all his plowing in the fall when possible.

Phosphates, legumes and manure are putting new life into his fields and the results are a matter of pride to Jess. "The thing I like most about my soil improvement plan is the difference in the soil since I came here. The soil not only works easier, but I get more corn and the quality of all the grain has improved. When I came here in 1926 I had a corn field that averaged about 20 bushels per acre. Last year on this same field the corn averaged 75 bushels per acre."

The difference resulted from the treatment now being put into the soil over the entire farm. Soil tests showed a slight acidity and a lack of phosphorous in the soil. Phosphate was applied in the fall of 1936 and sweet clover was seeded in the wheat in the spring of 1937. The sweet clover was pastured in 1938 and plowed up in the fall. This year the field is in corn and a conservative estimate would place the yield at 75 bushels per acre, and it sure looks like it will make 90 bushels.

The rotation being followed on this farm is corn, corn, wheat, and sweet clover, and it's doing its share in the way we all like to see it done.

"If you can't afford to lose, don't bet," is the advice Jess will give you and he's taking all the gamble out of farming by following a good rotation, fertilizing where necessary and feeding the land at home and returning the manure to the fields.

We've heard a lot about acidity of soils and the use of limestone to remedy the situation. Someone may well ask, "What do you mean by an acid soil?"

For all practical purposes we may say that an acid soil is one that does not contain enough lime for the successful growth of legumes such as clovers and alfalfa. A soil which does contain enough lime for these legumes is considered a sweet soil.

Soils become acid because the lime is carried away by leaching and in surface water and is used up by the crops. Calcium, which makes up about 40 per cent of pure limestone, is an element essential to the growth of all crops. Calcium equal to that contained in 200 pounds of limestone is removed from an acre of soil in four years when average yields are obtained in a four year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover. The losses due to the rains seeping down through the soil and dissolving the calcium and carrying it away in the drainage water may amount to as much as 500 pounds per acre per year.

Soils which eventually cause sweet soils to become acid and acid soils to become even more acid.

Clover crop failures are often blamed on the weather. Many a good stand of clover has burned up during the hot dry spells after harvest but in some cases lists just across the road have survived. The difference in the two conditions will often explain why the clover comes through in good condition in one field and dies in another. In the field where the soil is acid the clover roots are more vigorous and better able to withstand the hardships of unfavorable weather.

All acid land will eventually have to be limed if it is to continue to support the farm family. Limestone and sweet clover have no substitutes. The longer we put off liming the land, the harder it is going to be to do the job right because the soil becomes more acid each year and the losses from such land decreases each year. It will become increasingly difficult to finance the liming program.

The application of limestone does not always complete the fertility problem. Many soil are also deficient in phosphorous or potassium and these elements must be present for satisfactory yields. Simple tests have been devised to indicate where these elements are lacking and these tests also show how much should be applied per acre.

Law ON THE FARM

Insurance.—Farmers are increasingly large users of insurance of various kinds. Much can be said about insurance from the economic standpoint. How much insurance to have, what to have it on, where to get it and what kind of policy is desirable are problems a farmer must settle for himself. An intelligent answer to these questions requires adequate information and sound judgment.

The difficulty which purchasers of insurance have had in obtaining accurate information has at times led unscrupulous companies to take advantage of the uninformed. As early as 1869 the Illinois legislature attempted to curb some of the existing injurious practices by enacting a law regulating insurance companies. Since that time the insurance laws of the state have been repeatedly amended and enlarged.

Two years ago the Illinois insurance code was adopted. It classifies all insurance into three groups: (1) life, accident and health; (2) casualty, fidelity and surety; and (3) fire and marine. A company doing business in this state must be classified in one of these three groups and must operate subject to the restrictions contained in the act. The organization, financing and investments of insurance companies are also subject to regulation under this code. For particular interest to policyholders is the following section: "No company transacting the kind or kinds of business enumerated in class 1 (life, accident and health) shall issue or deliver in this state a policy or certificate of insurance, attach an endorsement or rider thereto, incorporate by reference or make or state matter therein or use an application blank, in this state until the form and content of such policy, certificate, endorsement, rider, by-law or other matter, or such application blank to be used in connection therewith, shall have been filed with and approved by the director of insurance . . . It shall be the duty of the director to withhold approval of any policy, etc . . . if it violates any provisions in this code, contains inconsistent, ambiguous or misleading clauses, or contains provisions and statements that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risk purported to be assumed."

The affect of such a provision well administered is obvious. It makes insurance contracts safer, gives the companies fewer slight grounds for avoidance of policies and puts the purchaser less at his own risk when he buys a policy.

The Illinois insurance code may be found in the Illinois revised statutes, chapter 73, sections 613-1091.

Food Sales Return $3198 in Taxes Here

Families in Barrington pay an estimated $3198 in hidden taxes annually through their purchases of food, a Nation's Consumers' Tax commission survey showed today.

Nearly eight per cent of the total food bill represents sifted taxes buried in the price of every purchase, the report stated. "These unseen levies, for example, take 8 per cent of butter costs, 5½ per cent of bread costs, 10½ per cent of sliced bacon and 14½ per cent of canned milk."

The report was made public through sirs. Franklin M. Miller, of Chicago, national committee member, who leads NCTC study groups in about 135 communities in the educational crusade against "unnecessary consumer-penalizing taxes." The report added:

"Chief offenders, and those that fall most heavily on lower income families, are hidden taxes. These are levied originally against the producer, manufacturer, shipper and distributor. Unable to absorb the load, each must pass on a share of its taxes and the consultimately pays them, usually without knowing it."

The commission, in whose nonpartisan study groups in groups approximately 5200 communities have launched tax study projects, said the hidden tax figure does not include the many other hidden and direct taxes families here have to pay.

The food tax estimate was compiled from NCTC averages based on last available U. S. bureau of the census which placed 1935 food sales in Barrington at $2,760,000. Government estimates of total sales in the country last year approximate the total in the 1935 study, the NCTC said.

Advertising man, proposing: "Remember, dear, this is the last day on which to get in on this tremendous and worthwhile offer!" —Clipped.

THE POCKETBOOK of KNOWLEDGE by Joseph Kaye

INGREDIENTS MAKE NEW JOBS—MORE THAN 2,000 PERSONS MAKE BEAT-PRINCING HOME COMPOUND—MAKES 10 GALLONS FOR 25 CENTS—SAVES 75 CENTS—WAGES TOTALING $1,500,000

PATENTED KITCHEN GADGET WINS AMERICAN WOMAN—$50,000 MOUSETRAP—HOURS A DAY

THE SEARCH FOR ORIGINALITY IS ENDLESS—$77 IT PAYS FOR A SUMMER FUR COAT

INDUSTRY AND WE THE PEOPLE

IN TWO ONE METAL SURFACES CAN NOW BE JOINED WITH STRONGER BONDS THAN THEY FORMERLY COULD IN 27 DAYS—THE NEW LACQUERED TIN IS A MAN WANTED—CITIZEN LANTERN

THE CHINESE WORD FOR TELEPHONE IS "LIGHTNING MESSAGE"

SEAL THIS VALLEY PLANTS!