BARRINGTON REVIEW

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 7

JUDICIAL REFORM OR SABOTAGE?

For 150 years under a written constitution the American people have worshipped at the altar of sportamanship.

They have accepted the doctrine that it is fundamentally unethical to refuse to respect an adverse decision.

For generations the supreme court of the United States has been the umpire in deciding what are and what are not valid acts of the executive and legislative branches of the government within the meaning of the supreme law of the land, the constitution.

There has been a recognized and well-defined difference between reforming judicial procedure and tampering with the personnel or judgment of the supreme court itself.

In the few instances where attempts have been made to control the supreme court by changing the judicial purposes, an outraged public opinion has risen in protest.

President Roosevelt's message to congress, considered purely as a piece of judicial reform, has so many obvious inconsistencies in it and makes so many statements that will be disputed by personal observation of the average adult truth about the alleged congestion in the work of the supreme court, that it would be most unfortunate if the American people came to the conclusion that the message itself was merely a pretext or excuse to cover up a direct attempt to punish the present members of the supreme court for their temerity in declaring several new deal laws unconstitutional.

It is a serious thing to impugn the good faith of a presidential policy however well-intentioned may be the motives of the president himself. But it is always the duty of the press to speak frankly and point out the dangers to our system of government occasioned by a president's bold assertion of political power.

Mr. Roosevelt's hostility to the present membership of the supreme court became well-known when, on the day after the NRA was declared unconstitutional by a unanimous vote of all nine justices, liberal and conservative alike, he exhibited a surprising pique. This, is was insisted by his supporters during the recent campaign, was abandoned because public opinion cooled radically against it. Millions of conservatives in the democratic party voted for Mr. Roosevelt on that supposition.

Not a word did Mr. Roosevelt say during the last campaign about his plans to change the number of justices on the supreme court. He refused to discuss the challenge of the opposing candidate who wanted to know if the supreme court would be "packed." But because about 28,000,000 persons voted for him, Mr. Roosevelt evidently has concluded now that they gave him a blanket endorsement to do what he pleased including all those things he had not mentioned in his speeches.

The president would be right in assuming that the American people bestowed on him a general grant of leadership, but he cannot by any stretch of the imagination assume justly that they gave him a mandate to undermine the strength of our judicial system or to impair the effectiveness of a life tenure assured to judges by the constitution.

What objection, it will be naively asked by many, can there be to a simple increase in the number of justices of the supreme court, especially since it now is composed of 9?

There can never be any objection to meeting an issue squarely and fairly in the American way. If life tenure for federal judges is wrong, if 70 or 75 should be the compulsory retirement limit, then the American people should have an opportunity to vote upon that particular question directly. Mr. Roosevelt says:

"Modern complexities call for a constant infusion of new blood in the courts . . . A number of states have recognized it by providing in their constitutions for compulsory retirement of aged judges."

The issue is clear. If there is anything wrong with the life tenure clause by all means let us change it through an amendment to the federal constitution itself as we have done in the states. George Washington warned us against "amendment" by usurption of power. Nothing in our history would be better way to preserve our democratic processes than to let the people decide whether they want the system of choosing justices of their courts changed.—The United State News.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Telephones jangled early in offices and homes of cabinet members three weeks ago. Mr. Roosevelt wanted his cabinet for one of those rare events—a special session.

Newspapermen, assembling for their regular 10:30 press conference, were quickly hurried into the president's outer office; kept waiting for half an hour while Mr. Roosevelt revealed his hand to his chief aides, who then hurried out unnoticed.

Once inside, reporters were quickly let in on the secret. The president had his answer to that vital question: What can be done —short of an amendment to the constitution—to modify the court attitude toward steps that the congress and the executive want to take?

In his January 6 message to congress, Mr. Roosevelt had said: "Means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest continuous democracy in the modern world."

Obviously pleased with the answer he had found, President Roosevelt set about describing it to his callers as a new "small group"—including Donald Richberg, real author; Felix Frankfurter, adviser; Homer Cummings, attorney general; Ben Cohen, and Tom Corcoran, technicians.

What he proposed caught the press by surprise. Instantly, newspaper men, caused a sharp break in the stock market, threatened a revolt among Democrats, engage in congress, ended breathing spell in the cabinet of Germany, put the white house course definitely to the left, and raised the prospect of an all-powerful federal government.

The president talked to congress of "aged or infirm judges—a subject of delicacy and yet one which must be considered because of the need for "infusion of new blood in the courts"; of the heavy burden resting on the supreme court, causing it to decline to hear 717 of the 867 cases presented for review last year.

In the halcyon days of 1929 President Hoover recommended that a long-range plan of public works be formulated to be carried out as a stabilizing factor in the unhappy event of a business depression.

In 1931, when the unhappy event had occurred, congress ordered that all construction agencies of the federal government should develop a reserve of projects arranged in order of importance for construction over a six-year period. An employment stabilization board, consisting of four cabinet members, was set up to advise the president on when it was desirable to construct the projects planned.

In 1934 a new president, pledged to action and yet more action, created the public works administration headed by a cabinet member, and congress. Its purpose was to put into immediate practice the plan formulated by President Hoover. It found ready to hand many blueprints prepared under the congressional law of 1931.

This agency was presented with more than a billion dollars in all to carry out its mandate. But the president's public WORKS PROGRAM has been able to spend for the specific purposes not more than half this sum up to the present time.

Now in 1937 the chief executive looks forward once again to the requirements of the future, determined this time that the plan shall be made smooth in advance and that a public works program shall perform the stabilizing task demanded of it.

Back in July last week, President Roosevelt sent to congress a report from the national resources board specifying public works to be accomplished in the future at an estimated cost of more than five billion dollars.

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Cites Causes of Highway Crashes

Improper signaling and failure on the part of motorists to signal their intentions to the driver behind caused more than 3,000 motor vehicle accidents last year throughout the nation, in which 200 persons were killed and 1,600 were injured, it was disclosed in a paper bulletin issued by the secretary of State Edward J. Hughes.

Livestock Decreases Noted in Bulletin

Decreases in the number of all livestock on farms in Illinois, Jan. 1, 1937, compared with a year ago, during 1936 are shown by the annual inventory estimates of livestock on farms made by the Illinois and federal department of agriculture as of January 1, 1937, for the United States as a whole, sheep numbers increased and all other species show a decrease.

The combined numbers of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep of all ages on farms on January 1, 1937, totaled 8,512,000 head compared with 8,464,000 head ago, an increase of 0.6 per cent. The total for the United States, 216,147,000 this year compares with 1265,539,000 the previous year, or a 6.4 per cent increase.

Plastic Materials

The six major types of plastic materials are pyroxylin (celluloid), cellulose acetate, phenol-formaldehyde, urea-formaldehyde, casein and the vinyl resins. Celluloid was the first plastic.

HOME EDUCATION

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

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

A Matter of Talents

By HILDA RICHMOND

Mrs. Lorton saw Harlan's teacher coming and wondered what her errand might be, so she went her son and his sister June to play in the back yard when the teacher reached the house. After the greetings were over, the teacher asked if Harlan might take part in an entertainment.

"He is very talented," she said, "it would be very easy for him to learn the part. Really, Mrs. Lorton, he is far ahead of the class, started school in the second grade instead of the first, he is so far advanced. That shows what home teaching will do for little folks."

Mrs. Lorton declined to say how dit for Harlan's brightness as well as for any special home effort to advance him, and said that it was Harlan was bright little boy he was in all respects, adding that he drew developed in different directions she pointed out. Harlan enjoyed his music, she said, and she found it easy; his cousin Charlotte, who was a little older, excelled in music. She said she could see her way clear to ask Harlan to take part in the entertainment, as it would cut in on his play hours and really do him very little good.

"What, Mrs. Lorton," the teacher disappointed teacher, "I think you are making a mistake. Everybody Harlan is perfectly happy when he has something new to do. It is always so when he has all his play hours japanese."

At this moment the two children came burrying breathlessly down to say that somehow a bird had made its way into the house. They had been afraid it would hurt itself flutting against the windows and walls, so June had tiptoed up and caught it. And now they wanted to know what they should do with it, it go or keep it for a short time to see if it may injured.

"We put it in the bird cage that June made," said Harlan, "and it is there now, I guess."

"What a clever bird cage," said the teacher looking at the small wooden box in which June had carved little windows which she had covered with the wire netting.

Of course the cage was a somewhat crude affair, and the bird was not at all pleased with the idea of the screens at the windows if it had tried, but the little girl had painted it a soft green and fitted it out with a little bath and with dishes for feeding and drinking.

The mother advised letting the frightened bird out in a while.

"Can you make a bird cage like that, Harlan?" asked his teacher.

"I guess I could if I had it not as nice as that one," said the little boy, knowing that June had to help me with my windows.

Soon the little boy and girl were ready to find a good place for the bird.

Then Mrs. Lorton explained that she had always been anxious to impress her children with the fact that they were not in competition. At home, no undue importance was ever placed on Harlan's brightness or June's dullness, she spoken of, and with appreciation, the two, too, for June's outstanding ability to do certain little things about the home. "I don't want Harlan to be conceited because I am fadied or self-centered," said Mrs. Lorton.

"Of course you are right in that," admitted the teacher, rising to go. "Children are very like Fisher, for instance, who is in danger of being spoiled because of her little voice and because the fact that she always gets the solo parts in the school entertainments. I don't think Harlan could be affected by attentions like that. Boys are different."

"I'm not so sure. In any case, I don't want Harlan to be placed in a position that will make him think he is superior to others," said Mrs. Lorton. "For the present child is bound to have a hard time of it all through life and I don't want to handicap either of mine in that way."

Beginning of Co. Tail Snap

During the Reign of Terror in Paris, in 1793, many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and begging. Some shoplifters sent some lifes fresh to the tanneries without removing the tails, and in cleaning the hides for tanning, the tails were tossed aside. A beggared noble asked for and received a tail, which he took to his lodgings and carefully concealed it. The tail fish of the now-famous soup. He told others of his ingenuity, and the demand for tails increased, so much annoyed with requests for co tails that they put a price on them.

Church News

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:45 a. m., Sunday service.
6:45 p. m. Epworth league.
REV. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST

9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:35 a. m. Morning worship.
6:45 p. m. Juniors and B.Y.P.U.
7:30 p. m. Evening service.

During the Lenten season the pastor continues his themes for the bulletin of the spiritual life in the morning worship for all the church, and in the evening themes used are intended to help young people to become established in the right life in such a time as the present.

Back of the people of our community avail themselves of the special efforts of our churches in this important period of preparation for a victorious Easter. Let us be found in our places of worship.

REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Lincoln St. and Dunton Grove Ave.
Palatine, Illinois

9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.

Message by the pastor on the subject: "Seeking God's Teachings."

7:45 p. m. Evangelistic service. Mr. Hiden will speak on the subject of "Christ's Second Coming."

Friday, 7:45 p. m. Prayer service.

REV. DONALD LANDWER

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

9:30 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Sunday service.
Subject: "Christ Jesus."
Golden Text: Hebrews 13.8. Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.

The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky building, is open to the public from 1 to 5 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL

Golden Hill Church
9:30 a. m. Bible school worship service. We invite young and old to come to the church at which the pastor will bring a message based on the Sunday school lesson.

10:35 a. m. Morning worship in German.

Wednesday, March 3, 7:45 p. m. —Midweek Lenten service. The members of the young people's league will be our special guests in this service.

REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH

Penny road between Bartlett road and Hoffman Blvd.

Regular weekly schedule:

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Cottage prayer meeting at 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. Special music.

H. SCHOEPPE, PASTOR, 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. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Rock River SCHOOL)

Off County Line Road, West
Every Sunday morning at 9:30 under the direction of the rector, Albert E. Taylor of St. James' Church, Kenosha. Holy communion is held in the County Day school and is open to children of Episcopalian families and those of no church affiliation with other churches.

ST. ANNE

Franklin and Rita streets
Sunday masses, 7 a. m. and 10 a. m.
Daily Mass at 8 a. m.
Devotion in Honor of Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month.
Confessions, 7:30 to 8 Mass at 8 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 4 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m.
Baptisms by appointment.

REV. J. J. HILL, Pastor.

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. Communion service, morning worship, 6:30 p. m. Question box-Christian Endeavor, young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.

REV. F. H. HILL, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN

Coolidge Avenue and Lill Street
8:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school.
10:30 a. m., Morning worship.
Third Sunday in Lent.
Wednesday, March 3, 8 p. m.—Fourth midweek Lenten service. Text: John 18, 17. Topic: "Are

Letter Reveals Interesting Points on English Customs and Conditions

Interesting highlights of the English peoples, customs and conditions are revealed in a letter received last week from Mildred Miller, public school teacher, from Mrs. Edward Ouilette, formerly Miss Marion Everett, who is in religious instruction at the local public school last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Ouelette are now residing in London where he is doing research work on the place of the church in cooperatives. The couple went to England when Mr. Ouellette was given a theological scholarship from the University of Chicago.

The various phases covered in the letter were of such interest that we are published it in our issue. Review readers a glimpse of one American's perspective.

The letter in part follows:

5, Endsleigh Gardens,
London, W.C. 1

February 28, 1937

Dear Mildred, and the rest:

Even though we only have one room, a woman comes in to clean every day. I don't my plan for it would be much easier to do it myself than to wait around for her to come and then keep out of her way until she is finished. I feel that it is embarrassment as I could take care of it myself but it seems that "respectable" middle-class people have to have some work done by servants. So the servant problem is not so bad.

The woman is supposed to even make the beds but so far the three which have been occupied on us have been such poor ones at bedmaking that we have taken over that much.

But, I do the cooking which is fun. I find that meat is not nearly as quite necessary as well as interesting to get some English recipes. Yesterday I tried a recipe for a long American one but there were some American ingredients which are hard to find.

For instance, yesterday I tried to buy "corn starch." It is used in the grocery knew what I meant. When I asked for "corn meal" to make pudding, the grocery clerks were still not able to help. So we have decided it is surprising for not many men know the ingredients of puddings.

Speech is Different

Last evening I continued my inquiries but this time from some other men. They understood that I meant "corn flour" which is apparently the same thing. I guess I was done up in the same kind of package and looked the same. In the course of the conversation I learned that when English people say "corn" it means a kind of grain—wheat, barley, oats. Maize is the word used to mean corn as we think of it. To be sure there is practically no corn raised in England and few people have ever seen corn on the cob. So far the only place I have seen corn was growing in a store which deals almost entirely in imported goods. I wonder if the English people think when or if they have an opportunity to see a great field of corn growing?

Isn't it strange the different meanings of words in the same language? It seems more and more amazing as time goes by that "corn" or "corn" is a sweater is called a "jumper." People just don't understand what words we have used. So, we learn to speak English in Boston.

People Fear War

People are desperately afraid of war. Everywhere I have been in various parts of the city giving instructions about what to do in case of air raids. Many are trying to cover the roofs of their houses with thick layers of soil to resist the effects of bombs. I can secondary bombs are dropped.

It is little wonder that people fear when it is only a matter of hours in fast plane from England to the continent where the not thou also one of this man's disciples?

REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor.

ST. JAMES

Dundee, Illinois

8:00 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. E. TAYLOR, Rector

SALEM EVANGELICAL

9:15 a. m. Sunday school.
10:30 a. m. Divine worship.
Sermon, "Jesus and the Spiritual Life."

6:45 p. m. Young People's meeting.

7:30 p. m. Evening service of worship.

March 3, 2 p. m. regular meeting of the W.M.S. in the church parlors.

Mid-week prayer services Thursday evening.

REV. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor.

Ancient Bible Found in Italy

The oldest complete Bible in Italian manuscript in the British museum. The oldest one in the Codex Sinaiticus was found and recovered in the monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, in a western in Greek, having been made in the 4th century. Some of the Greek manuscript in possession of the monks had been using the rolls of the Bible; the German, Tischendorf, discovered that in 1859.

The Russian government had the manuscript for some years but the British Museum purchased it for $500,000, half of which was paid by the government, the other half by subscription through churches.

There are lots of other manuscripts and letters. Queen Elizabeth's letter to Mary Queen of Scots, Diarsail, Voltaire, Dickens, Robert Burns, Benjamin Franklin, Martin Luther, etc. Famous people of all kinds whose friendly and business affairs have been preserved. Among the newest is the original copy of Kipling's poem, "Kim."

This all sounds terribly cultural but it is London. We've seen some good movies, called "flicks," for most of the American films are shown here. We went to a dance. There is not much difference in the cost of living means (this was a semi-private affair given by a club of students) and the lights are never dim.