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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

ESSENTIALS OF U. S. DEMOCRACY

A short time ago, a number of senators, principally members of the majority party, conferred with a view to creating a definite program for promoting recovery. Their conclusions, embraced in ten proposals, were presented to the senate by Josiah Bailey of North Carolina. A digest of these ten vitally important points follows:

- 1. The capital gains tax and the undistributed profits tax should be thoroughly revised at once, so as to encourage the normal flow of savings into productive enterprise.
2. A start should be made toward balancing the federal budget, in order that public credit may be preserved and fears which deter investment, ended.
3. The constitutional guarantees of the right of the worker to work, and of the owner of property to its possession, must be preserved and enforced.
4. Government should stay out of fields which belong in the realm of private industry—and if the government does propose to compete in any field, due notice should be given so that private investment may avoid it.
5. The competitive system must be maintained—as against either private or government monopoly, and business' right to a reasonable profit must be guaranteed.
6. Private credit must be preserved—and that means that the nation's collateral on which all credit depends, must be preserved.
7. There must be an assurance that taxes will not be further increased, and that they will be reduced at the earliest possible time.
8. States' rights, home rule and local self-government must be vigorously maintained, unless proven definitely inadequate.
9. The needy must be aided under a system which is non-political and non-partisan.
10. Lastly, the nation should rely, in the future, as in the past, upon the principles that have made America great. If congress will adopt it, it will make a magnificent contribution not only to recovery, but to the maintenance of U. S. democracy.

WORD MEANINGS

Many of the words we use nowadays have ceased to have any meaning.

The word democracy, for instance, is now used by the communists. Democracy means the rule of the people. Communism means the rule of the proletariat—that is, rulership by only one class of people, the very lowest. And they purpose to exterminate the middle and upper classes. That is not democracy (which means all the people) but oligarchy.

The "radicals" call fundamentalist and constitutionalist Americans "reactionaries," whereas a reactionary means one who seeks to return to ancient and outworn forms of social and political organization—such for instance, as those that make the state all powerful and abolish the common rights of individuals.

Reactionaries are actually thus fascists, communists and socialists. A liberal used to mean one who was opposed to centralization and regimentation in those matters that concern the individual alone. Today men call themselves "liberals" who support every crackpot scheme to make the individual a parasitic growth on the general public. They now call these schemes "social legislation."—By Benjamin DeCasseres in The Washington Herald.

A SOUND GOAL FOR AGRICULTURE

An authority on agriculture recently said: "The real goal of American farmers and their cooperative associations is not to practice 'scarcity economies' and maximize farm income through tight control.

"The real goal is to so organize and utilize the nation's capacity to produce food and clothing materials as to give all consumers the maximum capacity to consume the diet that makes for full health and vigor, and to be well clothed at moderate cost."

Here is a sound program. Any agricultural movement which thinks only of benefiting the farmer and disregards the rights and desires of the consumer, is rightly foredoomed to failure.

FREE PRESS?

Dean Carl Aekerman of Columbia university, has made an exceptionally interesting map, showing how censorship of the press has spread throughout the world.

In practically all of the Far East, freedom of the press is unknown—the U.S.S.R., China, Japan, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt and other countries rigidly control their periodicals, and in India, Belgian Congo and French West Africa, there is some measure of government control.

In Europe a truly free press is enjoyed only by the inhabitants of England, France, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

On this continent, the press is completely free in the United States, Mexico, Canada (except for the province of Quebec) and part of South America.

Since 1930, the legal reserve life insurance companies have paid to American citizens \$21,600,000,000—a sum 12 times greater than the total war debts of all Europe at present in default and owing to the United States.

This WEEK in WASHINGTON

By RALPH E. CHURCH Representative, 10th Congressional District

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—On January 21st the house passed the navy department appropriation bill providing for an expenditure of \$649,227,842 for the next fiscal year. This is the largest sum allotted for naval purposes since the fiscal year 1921.

One week later, on January 28, the president submitted a message to congress recommending the enactment of legislation which would authorize additional appropriations for both our military and naval forces. Almost immediately the chairman of the house committee on naval affairs introduced a bill authorizing a \$300 million navy program in accordance with the president's recommendations.

For the last several days the house committee on naval affairs has been holding public hearings on this bill. Being a member of the committee I do not feel at liberty to pass judgment on the pending legislation until the admirals have explained to the committee the necessity for the program and until we have heard such testimony as may be offered by parties opposed to the bill. But I believe I can with propriety say that there are a great many people—members of congress and private citizens—who are inclined to believe that the president's billion dollar armament expansion program when finally disclosed, represents more than a purely defensive program.

It is true that in his message to congress the president emphasized the fact that he made the recommendations "specifically and solely because of the slipping up of national land and sea armaments in other countries, in such manner as to involve a threat to world peace and security." It is also true that in his testimony before the naval affairs committee, Admiral W. D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, repeated several times his original statement: "There is nothing in this program that would permit of aggressive action, of policing the world or of projecting an attack against the territory of any other naval power."

In spite of these assurances of

the purely defensive nature of the armament expansion program now before us, the president's recommendations have created public anxiety and fears lest it ultimately may mean our becoming involved in a war. Many are not sure the president has made known the reasons for his recommendation. His proposal, insofar as any sentiment can be analyzed at all, there seem to be three underlying reasons for these misgivings and fears.

First, some have their misgivings because of the personal characteristics and philosophy of the president as an individual. This feeling is probably best explained by a quotation from a recent magazine article by the eminent historian Charles A. Beard. He writes: "Hovers over the scene is the prospect of war. That President Roosevelt would struggle to the last ditch to keep the country out of foreign wars may well be doubted. He has, to be sure, expressed himself in more or less unambiguous terms by the universal philanthropy of Woodrow Wilson. Like Wilson, he feels that America is morally bound to do good everywhere and imagines himself able to know the good to each and every case."

Second, some have their fears and misgivings because of the president's speech at Chicago. In that speech he spoke of the necessity for "concerted effort in opposition to treaty violations," the necessity of "positive endeavors" and indicated that a "quarantine" might be imposed by peace-loving nations against aggressive nations. Congress wishes to keep out of war. It will no doubt adopt the president's armament expansion program. But it will do so simply because it is convinced that it is necessary for an adequate defense. Yet there will be the misgivings and fears that more than a defense of our own shores motivates the president.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 22, the annual Father and Son banquet will be held in the church parlor.

W. A. STAUFFER, Minister.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL 9:30 a. m., Sunday school. Victor Rieke, superintendent. Classes in all departments.

Rev. Eggle's theme will be "George Washington."

7:00 p. m., Young people's hour. Mrs. Kirk Smith will tell of Chinese experiences.

Monday, 8 p. m.—The February meeting of the official board of the church at the parsonage.

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 Superintendent Everett Weseman in charge.

10:45 a. m., Morning worship. 7:45 p. m., Evening service. Thursday, 7:45 p. m., Prayer service and Bible study. Read 1 John 4 in preparation for the Bible study.

REV. DONALD LANDWEHR

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

Golden Text: Psalms 92: 5 O Lord, how great are thy works! and thy thoughts are very deep. Wednesday evening testimony meeting, 8 p. m. The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Epiphany building, is open to the public from 3 to 5 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

FIRST BAPTIST 9:30 a. m. Bible school. 10:30 a. m. Morning worship. 6:45 p. m., Young people. 7:30 p. m., Evening service. Two special features should be announced for next Sunday. At the morning worship we specially invite all the scholars above primary department, teachers and officers of our school for the morning worship. Instead of the regular service we devote our afternoon service to the mission work as presented in the book, "Our Highland Heritage."

embodied in any farm legislation for 1938," he continued.

"Past experience has indicated that those farmers who have followed good systems of farm and soil management have usually had greater average net returns and have been able to conserve both soil fertility and soil better than those who have followed a more exploitative system of farming."

"The business of farming is largely the conversion of soil fertility into crops, livestock and livestock products. Farm income is derived from the sale of this fertility from the land. Intelligent farming makes provision for replenishing this fertility when the supply gets low. Systems of farming which include such provisions justify themselves in both increased net returns and less impoverished soils," he concluded.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN Coolidge Avenue and Hill Street 9:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class. 10:30 a. m. Morning worship. Sexagesima Sunday.

8 p. m., Monthly evening service. "Go, then, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God." Rom. 10, 17.

REV. A. T. KREZTMANN, Pastor.

County Farmers Can Go Ahead With 1938 Plans, Says Adviser

Lake county farmers need not wait until passage of additional farm legislation to start planning their 1938 farming operations, according to C. A. Faulkner.

"Farmers in Lake county who follow good farm and soil management practices usually have a substantial percentage of their farms in legumes and grasses and also have a corn acreage that is 75 to 80 per cent as large as the average corn acreage for the community," Mr. Faulkner said.

"Such farmers should find themselves in line to comply rather fully with any provisions that may be

embodied in any farm legislation for 1938," he continued.

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Jewel Tea's 8 Per Cent Sales Up 8 Per Cent

Jewel Tea Co., Inc. reports that its sales for the four weeks ending January 29, 1938, were \$1,824,299.59 as compared with \$1,656,081.43 for parallel weeks in 1937, an increase of 8.19 per cent.

Grizzly Bear Long Fellow A full grown grizzly bear stands about eight feet high when he rests on his hind legs.

Local Driver's Car Hits Stalled Auto in Fog Near Elgin

A stalled car hidden by the dense fog early Sunday morning was blamed for a three-car accident on route 25 two miles north of Elgin in which Reese Martens, 440 North avenue, received minor bruises.

Mr. Martens was traveling north of route 25 when his machine struck a car stalled at the edge of the pavement. The machine was owned by Robert Barr, rural route 3, Elgin. The third car, driven by Elmer Eggert, 8 Van Buren street, Dundee, also northbound, narrowly avoided hitting the other machines. Eggert swerved into the ditch and his car overturned. He escaped with minor injuries, as did occupants of the other cars.

Selected for Beauty Contest Miss Lois Holmes of Barrington, formerly of Barrington, is competing at the University of Vermont, was one of the twelve women selected by a committee composed of one member from each district to compete in the Arden beauty contest held at the university. Five of these women will be eliminated by vote. The remaining seven will be judged by some prominent artist.

PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS Directory

Directory listing various professionals including lawyers (Castle, Williams & McCarthy; Arthur J. Haggenjos; Julian C. Ryer; Helene Lederer), physicians (Dr. Olga A. Wilhelm; Dr. D. F. Brooke; Dr. L. R. Barnum), dentists (C. H. Kellam; W. G. Burkhardt), and other services like insurance, real estate, and printing.

Church News section listing services for St. Peter Episcopal Church, St. James Dundee, St. Anne, Methodist Episcopal, Salem Evangelical Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, and First Baptist.