

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1883

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

THE CALL FOR NATIONALISM

It is customary at the year-end to look back with satisfaction and to face the future with assurance. Today, however, we wish to escape from the past and we gaze ahead with anxiety. For the world is full of loosened boulders and crumbling rocks, coming from we know not where.

Many of us are still using the logic of materialism, trying by rule of thumb to chart the curves of past mistakes or the inevitable trends of economic law as if the future of the world could be adjusted by mere coalescence of money and product.

Unfortunately our grim search for causes has failed to give emphasis to the realities of life—the impersonal attitudes of individuals toward each other, intensified indeed by the strange behavior of organized peoples so that we observe today the full effects of an irresponsible individualism which has multiplied itself many times over into an unenlightened nationalism that knows neither the chivalry of unselfishness nor the tolerance of mutual concession.

We talk of the past as if we truly wished to bring back its supposed gains, its alleged prosperity. But do we really want to go back a decade or two? Is what we have passed through in the last twenty years an ideal to which we would care to revert if we could? What were the nations talking about in 1912? Why, naval holidays and organized peace. And 1914 came to shatter those aspirations. For eighteen years now we have tried to adjust ourselves to the destructive effects of a philosophy as old as primitive man, a savagery as deadly to the human spirit as if jungle law had gone unrepented.

We have spent the greater part of the last year blaming each other. We have searched for the culprit who preached the doctrine of speculation and unsound investment, thinking he alone was responsible. We have assumed that the germ could be segregated and guilt made personal in perhaps the banking group, or perhaps the salesmanship group, or perhaps in the unlimited production of excessive quantities of goods. And by the same token we are still groping for a formula that by one means or another of artificial control shall bring back some kind of economic equilibrium to enable us to pay our debts.

Yes; the payment of debts hangs over the whole world like a gathering storm with its flashes of fire ready to strike down great edifices of modern business. In the midst of it all, we hear strange voices, nations that have hitherto respected the morality and pledges and promises, nations that now cry "We can not pay" in tones that too often mean "We will not pay." And we, on our part, join the chorus with the insistent demand "You shall pay, you must pay," a slogan that ignores an age-old relation and forgets that the destruction of the debtor yields no return to the creditor, that trade is not built by isolation and that interchange of goods is the only device which ever produced in normal times a wholesome intercourse between nations.

What is the basis of this newly developed antagonism, this coarseness of spirit and defiance of all that civilization has ever taught us? We fought a war to break down the theory that might makes right. We paid for it in an enormous destruction of human capital and in an unprecedented drain on the credit resources of the world—those pledges of repayment which can only be expressed in mortgages on the earnings of future generations.

It was a terrible price to pay for human progress. It brought a dislocation of the world's economic machinery, first by the subtraction of ten million individuals from mortal life and second by the subsequent miseries of unemployment for twenty-five million more persons. Scarcely had we turned the soil on Flanders' Field when the wags began. A decade of debauchery, such as the modern world had never seen, affected the lives of men, women and children everywhere. The worship of gold begot a reckless indifference to all codes, corporate or personal, in an orgy of unrestrained sin.

The state stood by, an accessory to the crimes of an irresponsible individualism. Selfishness was enthroned in all its cruel majesty. To the faint cries: "This shall never happen again," and the suggestions of a league of peoples to organize mankind, there came the laughter of scorn as if the brotherhood of man had never been given the breath of a dominant religion more than nineteen hundred odd years ago. And thus we developed our irresponsible individualism into a creed of self-centered nationalism.

The hearts of free people are beating nervously as the last approaches next year. And what can we do as the climax draws near? We can turn in these critical hours to the unconquerable spirit of our fathers, the faith that guided the destiny of human life through the dark ages of selfishness and greed in centuries past. For, inevitably, the light of reason and conscience that has been dimmed in a decade of irresponsible individualism must shine brightly once more as the new nationalism spreads good-will on earth—an enlightened nationalism, an intelligent nationalism, a helpful, kindly and brotherly nationalism which alone can mitigate and relieve the national suffering of mankind.—By David Lawrence, in the Nation.

This WEEK in WASHINGTON

By RALPH E. CHURCH
Representative, 10th Congressional District

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 31.—At the end of a year it is customary to look back over the road we have traveled and to look ahead in anticipation of even greater progress. We usually end a year with a feeling that we have accomplished much in solving the problems that faced us when the new year began. We usually begin each year with an assurance that it will be a happier and more prosperous one than just concluded. It is a time of rejoicing.

Such, unfortunately, does not seem to be the attitude and mood of today as our people greet 1933. Underneath the surface one senses a feeling of discouragement rather than satisfaction with 1932. One senses that 1933 is being welcomed by our people with a feeling of anxiety rather than assurance. There are hunger and weariness where there should be happiness and prosperity. Rather than unity and a spirit of friendly cooperation between organized groups, classes and the government there are disunity and hates.

Indeed it is today we should courageously face realities, recognize and boldly acknowledge the errors we have made. It is today that our leaders should draw up resolutions abandoning their selfish policies fostering a constant economic and political warfare. Our hope for 1933 lies with development of a new spirit and tolerance and cooperation. The new year may bring prosperity but it is idle to speak of it until there has been a change of attitude on the part of the administration and on the part of various groups.

During the last session of congress a "document" known as "The Address to the American People" was drawn up by several republican and democratic senators. It is well worth the attention of every citizen as embodying a declaration of principles which point the way to economic recovery. This document could well be the basis of a new resolution which would bring real happiness and prosperity.

ity in 1933. It expresses the new spirit of tolerance, unity and cooperation so greatly needed. As expressing that spirit and need of today the opening paragraphs of the document are worth quoting here:

"A sudden and extensive recession in business, industry, employment, prices, and values demands instant attention of all in positions of responsibility. To arrest it, to reverse it, and to avert its consequences is the common task. In this as senators we have a duty, and in partial discharge of it we have determined upon this statement."

"We believe that a policy of cooperation by all concerned upon sound lines will suffice to set the country as a whole on its accustomed way toward higher growth. This cooperation is the object of this address to the American people. This is no time for alarm or pessimism. We have come to the inevitable period of transition, and fortunately the underlying conditions are favorable."

"We are concerned now only with our duty in view of the conditions that confront us, in order that full activity of employment and commerce may be had. To avoid controversy and make for unity, we may dispense with appraisals of policies or arguments. The past is experience and is of value only for its lessons. We propose no criticism, no politics."

"That is the general spirit and tone of the document. It should constitute the resolution for 1933. Almost all of 1932 was spent in blaming each other and in a vain search for some magic formula. It is to be devoutly hoped that in 1933 the administration will find a basis for cooperating with business and business with the administration, that republicans and democrats will find a basis for cooperating in the common task, that all our people may look to the future with assurance of real prosperity and real happiness in a free country."

HOME EDUCATION

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

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 9 W. 40th St. New York

Unfinished Business

By TRELLE DICK

"Please give me a quarter to buy some wire, Dad," Ted Weston said to his father, one evening.

Automatically, his father reached into his pocket "For your airplane?" he asked.

"No, I'm working on something else," Ted answered.

Mr. Weston handed over the quarter, and returned to his paper.

Mrs. Weston, on the other side of the table, looked thoughtful.

"Why didn't he finish the airplane he was wanted to herself."

"Why are the children always asking for money, and never showing anything they make?"

Only that day, Julia, two years older than Ted, had asked for money to buy yarn and needles, so she could learn to knit. Yet the week before she had been very busy weaving a beaded headband.

"I'm sure she didn't finish it," thought Mrs. Weston. "I'm going up to the attic tomorrow, to see about some of these things."

A little hunting around in the attic playground, next morning, confirmed her worst fears.

"Here are things they started years ago," she groaned. "I wonder if they've ever finished a single thing. Oh, how could I have been so careless and inattentive! What habits they have built up!"

She stood in deep thought for some time, then hurried to the basement, where she obtained two large boxes. She labelled each of them "Unfinished Business" and filled them with material she found about the playroom. After school, that afternoon, she called the children to the attic and showed them the boxes.

"What on earth!" Ted stuck his head into his. "Where'd you find all the old junk, Momma? Look! Here's a boat I started to make when I was in the fourth grade."

"I'll tell you my plan," their mother went on briskly. "All the things there that you have really organized, you may give to the orphan, or of Salvation Army. But everything you have started this year, I want finished before you start anything else."

"It's a big order," sighed Ted, beginning to sort the things.

"Yes," his mother said cheerfully. Weeks later, Mr. and Mrs. Weston were invited to the attic, for an "exhibition."

"It looks like a bazaar," exclaimed Mrs. Weston, surveying in pleased surprise the orderly array of finished articles.

"Come and see my radio, Dad," called Ted.

"I have six presents ready for Christmas," Julia said proudly. "I'm going to keep the rest of the things. I don't think I'll ever start another bit of sewing, as long as I live; I don't like it. But it's fun to knit; look at the washcloth I made."

"I'm through collecting bugs and stamps," Ted declared. "I like making things. It's worth the trouble I've had, to find out what I like, and what I don't like to do."

"And to find there is satisfaction in finishing what you start, whether you like it or not," said his mother.

"From now on, I'm going to think twice before I start anything, but if I start it, I'm going to finish it," Julia declared.

"I am, too," Ted said. "See there!" He pointed to the "Unfinished Business" boxes, standing upside down. "Mama's going to put in that position all the time!"

The Junior League

The Junior League organized among a small group of young women in New York city who in 1900 sent a large number of roses from a party to a hospital. Later they, and others banded together for mutual help and the good of the community. From giving entertainments for the benefit of a college settlement they extended their activities to many other forms of social aid. Similar organizations of young women were formed in other cities out of which grew a national association of leagues, each interested in its particular work in the educational, social and civic conditions of its community and in various charitable and other services.

Church News

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, Off County Line Road, 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, 6:30 p. m. Question box—Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.

REV. W. H. HILL, 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.
5:00 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.
Subject: "Sacrament."
Golden Text: I Corinthians 10:16. The cup of blessing which we bless is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?
Wednesday evening testimony meeting at 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 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.
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 6 p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m.
REV. F. J. HAYES, Pastor

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST First Baptist Church Basement
Grove and Lincoln Ave.
Meets every Saturday morning.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m.
A. STABLER, Leader.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave
Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Worship service.
Vocal solo by June Freeman.
7:45 p. m. Evening service.
Thursday, 7:45 p. m., Praise and prayer service.
REV. DONALD LANDWER

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN Coolidge Avenue and Lill Street
9:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
First Sunday after Epiphany. During this service the church officers for 1933 will be inducted into office.
An evening service will be held on January 16.
REV. A. T. KREZEMANN, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH 9:30 a. m. Church school.
10:30 a. m. Divine worship.
6:30 p. m. Young people's meetings.
Mid-week prayer services Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
7:30 p. m., Evening preaching service.
W. A. STAUFFER, Minister.

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.
Prayer service, 7:30 Wednesday evening.
3:15 Official board meeting.
REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL 9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:30 a. m., Morning worship in English.
Wednesday, Jan. 12, 8 p. m.—Monthly meeting of the Brotherhood.
Thursday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m.—Monthly meeting of the Intermediate League. The Senior League members will also participate in this meeting.
REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL 9:30 a. m., Sunday school, Victor High, superintendent. Classes in all departments.
10:40 a. m., Worship service.
7:00 p. m., Young People's hour.
Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Mid-Week Devotional service.
8:00 p. m., Choral rehearsal.
REV. H. L. BAGLE, Pastor.

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