

THE BARRINGTON REVIEW
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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

CUT AWAY THE UNDERBRUSH

The real cause of the railroad problem is that for more than thirty years we have not allowed the railroads to be run as a business under fair and equal conditions of competition, observed J. J. Felley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

We hear much of the lines being overcapitalized—yet in 1910 the industry had outstanding bonds and stocks with a total par value of \$987 for each thousand dollars invested, as against \$721 per thousand in 1936.

We hear much about the industry's fixed charges being excessively high. Yet in 1937 fixed charges were less in proportion to revenue than in any year prior to 1917—when the industry was most prosperous.

Lastly, as everyone knows, service has improved in every way, and startling progress has been made in operating efficiency.

The only solution to the railroad problem appears to lie in a revision of our regulatory philosophy. The lines must be allowed some of the privileges of their competitors. They must be given rates adequate to meet costs, and they must be given greater latitude in "pricing" their product, which is transportation.

It is believed by many that a special session of congress will be called early in the fall to deal with the railroads. If that happens, the senators and representatives will be wise if they cut away the underbrush of fallacy and unsubstantiated opinion surrounding railroad affairs, and go straight to the heart of the issue—which is reasonable rates, and a flexible and fair system of regulation that will treat all transportation agencies equally, penalizing and favoring none.

"HOODWINKING THE PUBLIC"

The Hartford Courant recently printed a long editorial discussing a grand jury investigation in a middle-sized Connecticut city. The investigation involved the relations of city officials with a so-called utility rate expert who has been engaged to help bring about rate reductions.

This is not the first instance where politicians have set up on a utility company to further their own ends. The country is full of utility baiters who seek to gain popularity for themselves by representing light and power companies as greedy beyond measure, and who promise to put them in their place. It matters not that every state has a utilities commission to determine what are and what are not fair rates and to redress any legitimate grievance to consumers.

The utility industry is surrounded with legislative safeguards for the protection of the consumer and the investor. In every state save one, there is a utilities commission with broad and sweeping powers for investigating utilities, fixing the values which determine the rate base, and establishing rates. Even if a utility wanted to, its chances of getting away with graft or exploitation of the consumer would be practically nil.

For twenty years or more, the cost of every item included in the government's cost-of-living index has tended to rise steadily, but electric power is an exception—it costs less today than at any time in history. So far as service is concerned, every householder knows the vast progress that has been made.

Publicly-owned utilities, on the other hand, are not subject to regulation. They become fertile fields for political patronage and control. And by and large, their record has been one of waste and failure—even as the record of the private utilities has been one of economy, efficiency and achievement.

TAX TERMITES EATING YOU

Those who still believe in the ancient fallacy that the "rich can pay the cost of government" will be startled by a recent survey showing that if everyone had to turn over to the government all income in excess of \$5,000 a year, the sum collected would pay only one-fifth of the total cost of government—federal, state and local.

In other words, the great bulk of taxes are "hidden taxes"—and they are paid principally by the person of small and moderate means. A loaf of bread, for example, is taxed 67 times. The tax collector gets his share when you pay your rent, buy a suit of clothes, go to a movie or do almost anything else.

A treasury report shows that of the 120,000,000 people in the U. S., 45 had incomes of \$1,000,000 or more in 1927. Their aggregate income was \$38,000,000. If every penny was squeezed out of them it would not meet the government expenditures for 48 hours.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

"If you can't beat them, join them," long has been considered sound political advice.

Recent events in the democratic party are causing many campaign rail-sitters to recall the motto. They read that the list of senators marked for a "purge" in this year's primaries, which originally was reported to contain nine names, has dwindled to three.

The three senators are Tydings of Maryland, George of Georgia, and Smith of South Carolina. If the judgment of some administration officials is valid, only the name of Tydings may remain beyond long. These sources say that Smith is stronger in his state than was expected and that the president's decision to speak in Georgia does not mean necessarily that he will advocate the defeat of George for re-election.

Of the nine, Senator Tydings has voted most frequently against new deal legislation. Maryland presents a case about which new dealers say that nothing will be lost by the administration even if a republican senator is elected in November.

In the states of the other senators it is different. Local political situations and maneuvers for strength in the 1940 democratic convention complicate the problem.

Members of the unofficial "elimination committee" of white house advisers wanted at first to replace all nine sitting senators with "hundred per cent Roosevelt" supporters. But they are against some hard political realities when they set out to make the effort.

The first test came in Iowa, where an attempt to defeat Senator Gillette for re-election failed. Senator Van Nuys was supported by the state party organization and resentment against "interference from Washington" was expressed.

Next in line was Senator Van Nuys of Indiana, an opponent of the supreme court enlargement bill, like the others on the list. He undertook to read him out of the party membership. Senator Van Nuys decided to run independently, if not renominated.

A reconsideration began with the approach of the state nominating convention on July 12. According to reports credited in the capital, these factors entered into the discussion: Van Nuys running independently would split the democratic vote and benefit the republican ticket.

Democratic candidates for lesser offices would suffer accordingly. Allies of Paul V. McNutt, the governor general of the Philippines, who is mentioned for presidential nomination, feared a split might make it hard for him in the national convention in 1940.

Word was sent from Washington that nomination of Van Nuys would be "acceptable," if a costly split might result otherwise. The result was a decision by state leaders to invite Senator Van Nuys to seek a renomination. Whether the senator actually will be renominated remains to be seen.

In four states, local support for the incumbent senators apparently has so outweighed administration disfavor that slight dispute is in prospect. The states are Colorado, Connecticut, Missouri and Nevada.

Two international conferences—one at Evian, France, convoked by the United States, and the other in London, but under the Great Britain—have just about covered in their scope the world's tenderest and most infectious spots.

At Evian, delegates from 32 nations, headed by the United States representative, Myron C. Taylor, 64-year-old former steel magnate, began to draft plans for ameliorating the plight of hundreds of thousands of political refugees.

In London, delegates from 24 nations, the United States not included, completed plans for the evacuation of foreign war refugees in Spain as to localizing the conflict which, according to foreign observers, now appears nearing its final and decisive stage.

To the delegates sitting in the assembly room of the Hotel Royal perched above the shores of the sparkling blue of Lake Geneva, the final factoring charges offered obstacles not in the least engendered by the nations themselves.

Mr. Taylor in his opening address energetically asserted: "If some governments are to continue to lose large sections of their populations lightly upon a distressed and unprepared world, suffering ahead which can result only in general unrest and in general international strain."

He did acknowledge the fact that the problem is so vast and so complex that no country can do no more at the initial inter-governmental meeting than put in motion the machinery, and correlate it with existing machinery.

For further narrowing the scope of the conference's activities, Mr. Taylor repeated to the delegates the suggestion, previously made by both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, that any action taken by the delegates must take place "within the framework of existing laws and practices of the participating governments."

In the case of the United States, Mr. Taylor pointed out, consolidation of the German and Austrian quotas now permits 27,370 immigrants from the Third Reich in one year.

Other delegates were not slow in pointing out the virtues of their respective countries' treatment of the refugees. Lord Winterston, heading the British delegation, called attention to his government's treatment of the problem, acknowledged the fact that the United Kingdom, already thickly populated, could not very well receive many more refugees.

Early Furniture-Making Until comparatively recent times, woodwork did not exist. There was no need for it. Ancient peoples spent most time outdoors. Merely eating and sleeping in the home, they used little furniture, usually preferred that to be made of metal. But about 400 years ago woodwork became an art; furniture making was highly profitable and its secrets handed down from generation to generation. But machinery-made furniture ended that.

THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

Advertisement for 'THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE' featuring illustrations of a man with a pocketbook and various text boxes containing tips and facts.

The Four Seasons The civil or tropical year, the one commonly used in the measure of time, is the period which elapses once the sun's appearance on the tropic circle to its return to the same. It varies very slightly and has a mean length of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 46.7 seconds.

Amur River's Length During its five flowing months Amur river is navigable for 3,000 of its 3,000 miles.

Church News

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH 9:30 a. m. Church school. 10:30 a. m. Divine worship. 6:45 p. m. Young People and the Intermediates will have a combined league meeting.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Dundee, Illinois Church school: Primary department, 8:30 a. m. Junior and senior departments, 9:45 a. m. 11:00 a. m. Choral Eucharist and sermons.

ST. ANNE Franklin and Elm 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.

ST. JAMES Dundee, Illinois 8:00 a. m. Holy Communion. 9:30 a. m. Church school. Morning worship, 10:45 a. m. 5:00 p. m. Evensong. REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL OR County Line Road, West Dundee Every Sunday morning at 9:30 under the direction of T. B. Under the direction of St. James' Hall, 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.

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. Dorcas society meets every other Wednesday at 10:00 a. m. O. J. DAHL, Minister

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST Main and Wool Streets Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Sunday, 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Love." Golden Text: Psalms 145:9. The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works. Wednesday evening testimony meeting, 8 p. m. The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky building, is open to the public from 2 to 6 p. m. every day, Wednesday, 2 p. m. to 7:45 p. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Monday and Saturday.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN 9:30 a. m. graded Sunday school and adult Bible class. 10:30 a. m. morning worship. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. "The Son of Man is Come to Save That Which Was Lost." Matt. 18, 11. REV. A. T. KRITZMANN, Pastor

FIRST BAPTIST 8:30 a. m. Bible school. 10:30 a. m. Morning worship. The pastor will preach at the worship service. Prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30. REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL 9:30 a. m. Sunday school. 10:30 a. m. Morning worship. Dr. J. H. Sander will preach.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, 8 p. m. Council meeting at church. SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave. Palatina, Illinois 9:45 a. m. Sunday school. Judges 14:5, 6; 15:11-14; 16:15-21. "Samson: Strength and Weakness." 10:45 a. m. Morning worship.

The subject will be "Thoughts on God's Guidance." Thursday, 7:45 p. m. Prayer service and Bible study. REV. DONALD LANDWEHR. METHODIST EPISCOPAL 9 a. m. Sunday school. 10:45 a. m. Morning worship. Thursday, 8 p. m. Choir rehearsal. REV. H. L. BAGLE, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS Directory

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