

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1899
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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

WIRE YOUR SENATOR

Uncounted hordes of letters and telegrams requesting, urging and pleading congressmen and senators to vote one way or the other on the president's proposal to pack the supreme court have descended on Washington. To-date the number of messages urging them to vote against it is in the majority.

These messages have undoubtedly prevented an early steam rolling of the bill into law. They have served a purpose. But this deluge of letters which rightfully might be termed a spontaneous reaction of the majority of citizens, has begun to subside.

On Tuesday night the president made a nationwide radio appeal to the people hoping to regain the popular support necessary to pack the court so that it will interpret all laws as he and succeeding presidents want it to do. Undoubtedly his appeal will reap a tremendous response among large masses of people who do not understand the duties or purpose of the high tribunal nor the nature of the scheme behind the packing bill. This response will be in favor of packing the court.

The thinking citizens must stay on duty. Each person who has an honest conviction on the proposal should write or wire immediately United States Senators from Illinois, William H. Dieterich and James Hamilton Lewis. It is useless to write to the congressmen as passage of the measure in the lower house is already assured.

Neither senator has committed himself on the proposal. Each is waiting for total majority sentiment from his constituents. They will receive many thousands of messages of approval from certain large wards in Chicago. It is up to the residents of the suburbs and downstate Illinois to help save the supreme court and the constitution.

Write or wire your senators now!

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

Contrary to general impression, congress does not possess the explicit right to alter the size of the supreme court at will.

There is not a word in the constitution which vests in the legislative body any such control over the judicial branch of the government.

It is true congress assumed the right in 1879 and it has never been questioned. But there is a well-settled principle of constitutional law which holds that because a right has never been questioned does not mean it has necessarily been given validity under our constitution.

The reason the right of congress to pass a law fixing the number of justices has ever been challenged is that it has always been assumed the power to fix the number of justices would never be abused.

It has always been assumed, also, that an enlargement of the court would be based on sound reasons related to the business or procedure of the court. It has never been supposed by the American people that congress would abuse its assumed privilege by endeavoring to change the number of justices in order to bring about a change in the decisions of the court itself. This purpose has now been officially acknowledged by the president himself.

The American people never intended to grant to congress power to impair the judicial operations of their government by attempting to make the size of the supreme court contingent upon the character of the decisions of the court.

There is a simple and direct way to override decisions of the supreme court of the United States. It is to let the people do it. Decisions of the supreme court are not now and never have been irrevocable. Again and again in our history when the supreme court, as in the matter of a federal income tax law, found no justification in constitutional precedent for such a statute, the American people promptly supplied the missing power by a specific amendment to the constitution.

Recently it has been contended that a constitutional amendment would be useful whereby congress could override an opinion of the supreme court by two-thirds vote but only after an election of congress had intervened.

Such a plan mixes up numerous collateral issues and the personalities of candidates with fundamental questions of charter right and constitutional grants of power.

The better way is to follow the rule set forth in the constitution whenever the state legislatures, or the people through conventions in three-fourths of the states have ratified the amendment in question.

This wise method enables the people to decide on its merits a question of increasing or diminishing the power of their agents—the government.

Any trend which safeguards the rights of the people is a progressive trend. Liberalism and progressivism are much abused words. But in their truest sense they should be employed to describe that kind of thinking which constantly wants the people to decide fundamental questions of power not covered by the constitution.

The constitutional crisis that has just developed in America over President Roosevelt's demand that congress by legislation add six justices to the supreme court should never have arisen.

For the question is one of fundamental power to alter our form of government and the only tribunal which should be permitted to decide an issue of this kind is the sovereign people.—The United States News.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Presidents have different ways of getting their ideas across in congress. Some have traded, others tried argument, still others barked heavily on party loyalty.

To the list, President Roosevelt—battling for his plan to change the membership of the supreme court—is adding others.

Senators have gone singly and in groups to enjoy a lunch at the executive offices and to discuss the court and the constitution and the election.

They have basted in the light of the president's persuasive efforts. They have sampled what he intends to tell the country on the night of March 9. They have been tipped that Mr. Roosevelt expects to make a selling of his plan, a personal responsibility. And they have been asked to help out with the educational process.

It is against this background that the president's court change program moves towards its first battles on March 10.

On that day hearings start before the senate judiciary committee. And on the night before Mr. Roosevelt makes his personal statement to the people of the country concerning the issue he has raised.

By that time, too, the law of the land will provide that supreme court judges, after ten years of service, may retire at the age of 70 and draw \$20,000 a year for the remainder of their lives, free from income taxation or from the threat of reduction. Six of the nine justices can take advantage of that law.

But what are the chances that President Roosevelt will be given power to appoint additional justices to sit with those who will avail themselves of the plan now approved by both houses of congress? What can be done if he is given that power? What are the alternatives?

Strategy now calls for senate action first. The problem at the start is to get the plan out of the senate judiciary committee and before the senate. If that problem is solved, then the counting—it looks as if the opponents of the plan can count definitely on 35 votes and that president can count on 35 votes. Twenty-six are on the fence.

The "Peace Act of 1937"—will it keep the United States out of the next war, or drag it in? In case the bill is recognized, this is what Chairman Pittman,

of the senate foreign relations committee, and Chairman McKey-nolds, of the house foreign affairs committee, prefer to call the bill which such has reported to his respective branch of congress.

Hitherto, the measures have been loosely referred to as neutrality proposals, designed to replace the present stop-gap law with a permanent declaration of policy for the United States toward the next war abroad.

Whether the bills will actually accomplish their purpose, to isolate this country from war, will come in for heated debate.

The senate debate promises to be a lively one. The opposition will be led by two of the "irreconcilables" of the days when the league of nations issue was before the upper house, Senators Hiram Johnson (Rep.), of California, and William E. Borah (Rep.), of Idaho.

In the house, Representative Hamilton Fish (Rep.) of New York will lead the opposition. He plans to file a minority report with a few days.

The Pittman and McKey-nolds bills, while identical in some respects, differ in the degree of discretion allowed the president in carrying out the "cash and carry" trade policy.

The year 1937 has the distinction of witnessing the first epidemic of sit-down strikes in America. This new labor weapon divides administrators, embarrasses law enforcement agencies and gives courts a new problem.

In the field of practice, its effectiveness is currently impressive but with signs that it may possibly be less so in the future.

As sit-down strikes have broken out in two score or more plants, state governors have divided in their attitudes. Employers in some cases have fought them with court orders but in other instances have been influenced by the motive of urgency to effect settlements lest property be damaged.

Labor leaders have felt the influence of this weapon by the added power which it has given to rank-and-file workers. Being easy to use, this strategy has frequently forced the hands of union officials and made them more attentive to the opinions of their followers. In other instances, union officials have adopted this method as less dangerous than mass picketing and often more effective.

HOME EDUCATION

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

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn 5 W 40th St. New York

Rules of Poetry—and Childhood

By JOSEPHINE E. PHILLIPS

"Your children always seem so happy, Mrs. Elliot. Don't they ever get cross?"

"Of course!" was the laughing reply. "They have their ups and downs. They wouldn't be normal if they didn't."

"But I sometimes wonder if the Elliotts are merely by a poet's other mother broke in eagerly. There's such a joyousness about them. Haven't you a secret about their bringing-up?"

"Well, yes," Mrs. Elliot smiled almost shyly. "I didn't suppose I should ever tell it, but if it would help anyone, perhaps I ought. You see, I try to think of the daily life of each of my children as a little poem."

"A poem!" gasped one of the listening mothers. "I surely couldn't compare either of my children's better-kept lives to anything as simple as a poem. Of course, you who were a teacher—"

"But poetry isn't high-brow," Mrs. Elliot reminded her. "Poetry is for everybody. The first poems were chanted for the whole tribe, you remember, chieftains and warriors, women and children."

"Still, I don't see—" pursued Mrs. Edwards. "How can you make a poem?"

"I don't, really. I only think of it that way. There are two kinds of beauty in poetry: beauty of the subject matter and beauty of form."

"I guess we all try to give our youngsters beauty of 'subject matter' in their lives, try to keep them always in the presence of the best, so that happy things, rather than sad things, will come to them. And we help them to find the high lights. Even a long narrative poem has its lyric moments of breath-taking beauty, or suspense,

or climax! I don't like a day to go by in which Billy and Margaret and Jack do not discover somewhere some lovely moment—and appreciate it."

"And then there is the beauty of 'form' in their daily lives. In poetry we know there are well-fixed laws about the regular recurrence of stresses and verse-patterns. I somehow compare these laws to those which must govern from the moment a tiny furry-haired baby is first placed in one's arms—laws of health, regularity of all habits. But soon one can put variation into the steady rhythm of a baby's day, the variation of a wee bit of cuddling and play."

"Isn't that like poetry, where so much of the beauty comes from a certain balance between the established pattern and the variations from that pattern? There are certain rules of health and conduct which are inviolable, of course, but one understands these, unless we allow some flexibility and some freedom for the development of individuality, our little folks might as well be brought up 'machine-made' in an old-time orphan asylum. I try, in discipline and in all my dealings with the children, to maintain that flexibility. Perhaps that is why they keep their joyousness. Order is freedom; that is the paradox of the well-managed kindergarten. It is also the paradox of a happy family life. And no one will deny that it is and always has been the paradox of poetry!"

"High lights—habit—order—freedom," mused Mrs. Edwards thoughtfully, gathering up her bundles. "I'd better be getting home to my own little family of two versus one. And it might be a very good idea to try to get some regulated rhythm into their background—and help them find some high lights!"

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 CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
9:30 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Sunday service.
Subject: "Substance."
Golden Text: Romans 8:25. If we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it.

The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lippofsky building, is open to the public from 2 to 5 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave.
Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.
7:45 p. m. Evangelistic service.
Friday, 7:45 p. m. Prayer service.

Coming—An illustrated missionary talk Sunday evening, April 4, by Charles Millson, on evangelizing the public from 7 to 9 p. m. These moving pictures were taken in 1936.

REV. DONALD LANDWER
FIRST BAPTIST
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:35 a. m. Morning worship.
6:45 p. m. Young People meetings.

7:30 p. m. Evening service. The pastor will bring the Lenten message Sunday morning, but instead of the usual sermon in the evening ladies of the Missionary society will present the drama: "The Two Masters." This play was given before our Ladies Missionary Society, and rendered so well that they have been requested to give it in the church service. Special music at each service under the direction of Mrs. Angie Montgomery.

REV. C. H. DRUSSEL, Pastor
ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
Presentation and testimony of members of the 1937 confirmation class.

Wednesday, March 17, 7:45 p. m.—Mid-week Lenten service. Members of our Bible school will be our special guests.

REV. H. E. KOENIG, 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. Community young people's society, 6:30 p. m. Question box—publicly examined by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.

REV. W. H. HILL, 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

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, 4:30 a. m. Mass at 8 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 4 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m.
Baptisms by appointment.

REV. F. J. HAYES, Pastor.
SOUTH CHURCH
Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road
Regular weekly schedule:
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Cottage prayer meetings in the home. We will gladly come to your home upon invitation.

Sunday, 9:30 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. ENGELSKIRCHEN, Supt.

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL
Off County Line Road, West
Every Sunday morning at 8:00 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.

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. MATTHEW BV. LUTHERAN
Coolidge Avenue and Lilli Street
9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.

The Birthday Child of the Week

This week's Birthday Child column contains six children whose birthdays are spread through the early part of March and two in February.



JOHN FREDERICK POPP
JOHN FREDERICK POPP, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Popp, 107 W. Hillside avenue, celebrated his fourth birthday Wednesday, March 10, by having his picture taken while seated in his new car, a Christmas present from his parents.



RAYMOND DANIEL STURM
RAYMOND DANIEL STURM, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sturm, 245 W. Lake street, was very much interested in the whole proceeding when his picture was taken. Raymond is three years old today, Thursday, March 11.



JOYCE HELEN KEMP
JOYCE HELEN KEMP was playing outside when the photographer arrived so she decided to have her picture taken in her new snow suit. The little lady is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertion Kemp, 115 W. Lake street, and was one year old March 2.



WAYNE LISHARTKE
WAYNE LISHARTKE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lishartke, 120 Garfield street, was waiting for his father when he had his picture taken. He celebrated his fourth birthday March 4 and hopes to grow up and help his father on his oil route.



CONSTANCE ANNE LERE
The two young misses pictured above had their birthdays in February but a delay prevented their pictures being printed before.



ANN LEE JEFFRIES
ANN LEE JEFFRIES (at left), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Lere, 420 June terrace, was one year old February 26 and is a boon companion of ANN LEE JEFFRIES (at right), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jeffries. The Jeffries also live at 420 June terrace so the two children are congenial playmates. Ann Lee was one year old February 10.

The members of the 1937 children's confirmation class will be divided into the doctrines of the Bible. The members of the class are: Alvin Luebbers, Rudolf Donner, William Jura, Lucinda Grimmerack and Eleanor Gehrke.

Wednesday, March 17, 8 p. m.—Last mid-week Lenten service. Text: John 18, 28. Theme: "Pilate's Question: 'What is Truth?'"
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Church school.
10:30 a. m. Divine worship.
6:45 p. m. Young People's meetings.
7:30 p. m. Evening service of worship.

Mid-week prayer services Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
REV. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor.

Cook County School Children to Enter in Poster Contest

"How to build good Health to Prevent Tuberculosis" is the slogan that has been selected by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute as the theme for its annual campaign essay and poster contest to be sponsored in the Cook county private and public schools from March 15 to April 15.

The contest is open to all eighth grade pupils of Cook county schools. At the present time more than 100 schools are participating. Cash awards will be presented to both the boy and girl

division's 1st and 2nd place winners. Blue ribbons will be awarded for third place in both contests. The preliminary judging will take place in the local county communities by local health center judges. The final selection will be made by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute judges.

Compositions in the essay contest must not exceed 300 words. Each essay will be judged on the following points: originality, accuracy of subject matter, grammatical structure, and expression of ideas. The poster contest, also open to eighth grade students will be conducted similarly to the essay contest. The final selections and the awarding of cash prizes for 1st and 2nd choices will be made by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. The posters can depict any health subject. They will be judged on originality, art quality, subject matter, and execution.

The English Constitution
The English constitution, unlike that of the United States and other countries, is not a single written document containing the fundamental law. It is the body of the laws adopted by parliament that expound the policies of the British government.

River Jordan Doesn't Reach Sea
The River Jordan, in Palestine, is one of the very few rivers that do not reach the ocean in some way. It flows into the Dead Sea, which has no outlet, and is 1,500 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.