

BARRINGTON REVIEW

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All communications should be addressed to the BARRINGTON REVIEW, 110 W. Main Street, Barrington, Illinois. Cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, poetry, memorials, and all notices of entertainments or society and church sales and parties given for pecuniary benefit will be charged for.

TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

Those who think our American form of government should be tossed aside so we may join other nations in experimenting would do well to study a couple of recent news dispatches from Europe.

One, from Moscow, quoted the Soviet newspaper mouth-piece, Pravda, as delivering a blast against southern government leaders because only 1,750,000 acres of wheat had been planted on Soviet farms. The warning, naturally, was intended as a threat of official investigation, and executions, unless farmers toe the mark. That is communism.

The second, and equally pertinent dispatch, was from Berlin. It reported two things: (a) That the standard weekly wage for skilled workmen in Germany is \$8 to \$9 a week, and (b) That the government has issued official orders forbidding anyone to change jobs simply for the purpose of making more money. That is nazism!

Of course, the "sit-down" strikes—the unlawful seizure of somebody else's property—won't win this nation any praise in future histories. But at the same time the farmer is not threatened with execution because he does not plant as much wheat as his government wants him to. The worst we have done is to bribe the farmer not to plant as much as they used to.

Furthermore, every American retains the right to work for whom he pleases, change jobs when he wishes, do what he can to improve his standing in life.

It is an attested fact that some "sit-down" leaders have insisted we should turn communist or fascist or nazi. We wonder if they have ever thought how long they would survive if they openly advocated "sit-down" strikes in Berlin or Moscow or Rome? But apparently they care nothing for facts; they certainly aren't bothered by laws.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RADICALISM

"What is social justice? Is it not an ideal of radicals? Are radicals not correctly defined as being 'failures who wish to share in the success of others'?"

These questions, addressed to Dr. Lewis Haney, professor of economics at New York university, were answered by him as follows, in his column in the "New York American."

"All justice is social, since it involves the relative treatment of different individuals. The tacking of the word 'social' onto the word 'justice', therefore, shows that some special meaning is attached to the words.

"Ordinarily, full justice is done when (1) each individual is given an equal chance to show what he can do; and (2) each individual is protected in the possession of all things that he has through his own efforts . . .

"A radical is one who favors revolutionary changes in social institutions or arrangements, usually for the purpose of seeking some ideal of his own. Radicalism always fails in the end for either one of two reasons: It either does not allow for the fixed limitations and laws of human nature; or it does not allow for the fixed limitations and laws of the world outside.

"Social justice' need not be a radical concept. As I define it above, it is not. As a slogan, however, it is apt to indicate radicalism. . . It then comes to mean that someone is trying to force his own ideals as to what is just, upon his fellow men.

"In Russia, Germany and France, for example, we see much of this."

THE DAY OF LITTLE BUSINESS

It is often argued that the development of large businesses—especially in the retail field—has tended to destroy the little businesses and to make it next to impossible for a man without vast capital to set up his own establishment.

This argument has strong appeal—but apparently facts contradict it.

During the depression, thousands of little businesses sprung up in the country—largely because of the difficulties of individuals in finding employment. These little businesses offer specialized services, or lower prices, or were the outgrowth of a new idea of some kind. Many of them found a ready welcome, and have prospered. With the return of better times, they are going ahead—and in due course a percentage of them will become big businesses.

Some of these little businesses failed—because they provided poor service, or did not fill a definite need. But many a large business has failed for the same reasons.

One has only to look around any growing community today to see a legion of opportunities in retail lines for young men and women who are willing to work and realize that riches can't be earned overnight. Even as changing times made necessary big business combinations to serve the public, so the evolutionary process has created a hundred opportunities for the small retail businesses where one existed a generation ago.

The day of little business isn't done—it is just beginning.—The Chemung Valley Reporter, N. Y.

People go to war to decide which is right, but the only thing they find out is who is left.

Church News

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
 9:30 a. m. Bible school.
 10:35 a. m. Morning worship in English. Conference reports will be given by Charles H. Miller and the pastor.
 Thursday, June 3—2 p. m., Monthly meeting of the Women's union.
 REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH
 Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road.
 Regular weekly schedule:
 Thursday, 9 p. m.—Cottage prayer meetings in 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.
 I. LAGESCHULTE, Pastor

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
 9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
 10:45 a. m. Sunday service.
 Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alms Memoriam and Hypnotism, Denounced."
 Golden Text: Jeremiah 15:20, 21. I am with thee to save and to deliver thee, saith the Lord. And I will deliver thee out of the hand of the wicked, and I will redeem thee out of the hand of the terrible.
 The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky 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. Palatina, Illinois
 9:45 a. m. Sunday school
 10:45 a. m. Morning worship. Memorial Day message by the pastor.
 7:45 p. m. Gospel service.
 Thursday, 7:45 p. m. Prayer service.

REV. DONALD LANDWEBER
SALEM EVANGELICAL
 9:30 a. m. Church school.
 10:45 a. m. Dev. worship.
 Observance of the Lord's Supper. This service affords a wonderful opportunity for every Christian to recall the devotion and sacrifice of our Lord. The pastor will give the Communion meditation.
 8:45 p. m. Meetings of the Young People's groups.
 7:15 p. m. Union Sunday evening Memorial service at the Methodist church with Rev. Drasel as the preacher.
 Quarterly German service Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. C. F. Roloff will preach and have charge of the service.
 Monthly Missionary prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
 REV. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST
 9:30 a. m. Bible school.
 10:45 a. m. Morning worship.
 8:45 p. m. Young people's meetings.
 The morning service will be devoted to the theme of "Christian Loyalty to Spiritual Interests." Special music by choir under the direction of Mrs. Angie Montgomery.
 In the evening we join in the Union Memorial service.
 REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

ST. ANNE
 Franklin and Elm streets
 Sunday Masses at 8 a. m., 10 a. m. and 11 a. m.
 Daily Mass at 8 a. m.
 Devotion in Honor of Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month.
 Communion, 8:30 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. P. J. HAYES, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 9:30 a. m. Sunday school.
 10:40 a. m. Worship service.
 6:45 p. m. Epworth league.
 REV. H. L. EAGLE, 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.
 8:00 p. m., Evensong.
 REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

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, 8:30 p. m. Question box—Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.
 REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL
 Of Course at Dundee, West
 Every Sunday morning at 9:30 under the direction of The Rev. A. STABLER, Leader.

Orchestra Members Warm Up Before National Contest



Pictures Courtesy DISPATCH, Columbus, O.

When in Columbus, O., for the national music contest, members of the Barrington high school orchestra, which ranked in the superior division, were found by a news cameraman diligently practicing. That their efforts were well repaid is evidenced by the results. At the upper left are Margery Fomeroy and Evangeline Mountain and at the lower left are Ruth Dreyer and Ruby Anderson. Robert Plagge is shown above.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

When President Roosevelt returned to Washington on May 14 to take up the tangled reins of national leadership, he was in a position to think back on three other home-comings, similar to this one but presenting striking contrasts. In each case congressional activity had more or less stalled, waiting for decisions by the president.

The situation strikes to the heart of American government practice, raising this problem: "Who should be the real leader of the country in legislation, congress or the president?"

During the first session of congress in the Roosevelt administration, the president stuck to his desk. That was the famous 100-day session of 1933, when the desperate economic condition of the country called for unrelenting efforts on the part of all public servants.

But the next year, Mr. Roosevelt went to Florida on a fishing trip, leaving congress to struggle with numerous pieces of legislation, including a new revenue measure. Possibly he hoped thus to avoid any possible resentment of congress arising from the charge that he was beginning to be heard—"rubber-stamp congress." The word dictatorship was being used to describe the Roosevelt pressure on congress.

But his return that year partook of the nature of a triumphal entry into the capital. A delegation from congress welcomed him back to unravel legislation from the snarls into which it had got without a guiding hand from the white house.

Mr. Roosevelt declared he had learned from the barricade and the sparks. "I am a tough guy," he explained. Inside of two weeks agreement had been reached on a revenue measure and other bills.

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. 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.
 Text: John 11, 20-46. Theme: "The God-pleasing Thoughts of a Christian on Memorial Day."
 REV. A. T. KREYMAN, Pastor.

When the president returned from a fishing trip in the Bahamas Islands, Mr. Roosevelt found congress less burdened with controversial measures. The elections were in the offing with the new deal preparing to go to the country for a vote of confidence. The message of the corporate profits tax had not yet been sent to the bill.

What is the picture today? In the first place, however far-reaching the measure with which congress had been tussling in the previous years, those before it now far outrank them in actual importance. There is the court reform bill and the measure for reorganizing the executive branch of the government. Budget plans are out of gear and the president's request for a drastic cut in expenditures leaves individual congressional members in favor of saving on all measures except those in which they are interested.

Since Mr. Roosevelt's departure congress has been doing little more than marking time, with a gesture toward economy here and an offering of appropriations there. Revolt has grown against administrative measures and their supporters are at sea on the question of whether to accept compromise for the sake of congress. Particularly is this true regarding the court reform bill, on which an unfavorable senate committee report is expected on May 18.

Government economy may be of two kinds—short range and long range. Congress gave its attention to the long-range variety last week and voted to save money in one direction and to spend more in another.

The presumptive saving was in the house's refusal to make the civilian conservation corps a permanent agency of the government, costing about 200 million dollars yearly. Life of the corps was extended for one year only in the bill as adopted.

is at the mouth of the Tennessee river where it empties into the Ohio.

The house's action amounted to a denial of the president's request that this "peace army" should be made a permanent institution to engage in warfare against enemies of forests and other natural resources. While the measure was being debated in the house, a senate committee reported favorably a bill to carry out the president's recommendations.

Told of the house's action, President Roosevelt commented that the important thing was to extend the CCC's existence.

The total paid to these young men in the last four years has been 461 million dollars, from which sum 369 million dollars was sent to support needy relatives.

Two large purposes were embraced in the original establishment of the CCC in April, 1933.

The more urgent of the purposes was to provide work for young men belonging to needy

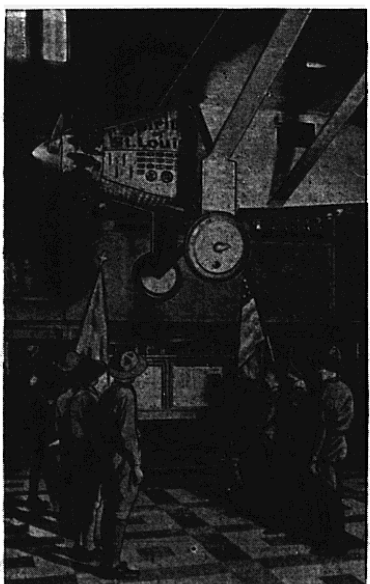
families. Enrollees between 17 and 23 years were chosen from families on relief and were paid \$30 a month, of which \$125 might be sent home to their families.

The other chief purpose was improvement in public forest lands, the combating of pests, fighting forest fires and preventing erosion of soil.

"Sun Drawing Water"
 Water is evaporated by heat and is incorporated in the atmosphere. The optical illusion of the sun "drawing water" is only the common phenomenon of rays of light reflected in dust particles floating in the air, making them visible when the sun shines between clouds.

The Herring Gull
 The Herring gull is one of the commonest aquatic birds of the Great Lakes district. They are especially attached to the many commercial fishing ports where they find plenty of fish food and wastes from commercial fishing operations.

Lindbergh's 'Partner'



THIS "Spirit of St. Louis," the other half of the famous Lindbergh team—"Wop"—will be visited by more than 25,000 Boy Scouts of all parts of the nation when they converge on Washington, D. C., for their first National Jamboree, June 30 to July 9, on their own 350-acre tented city on both sides of the Potomac River.

The famous plane in which Col. Lindbergh made his epic flight from New York to Paris ten years ago May 21, is housed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington where Boy Scouts are shown respect by the craft. The St. Louis Jamboree Contingent will make a special pilgrimage to the plane.