



This Week In Washington

by Ralph E. Church

Representative, 10th Congressional District

Washington, D.C., April 27—Rivers and harbors legislation has, generally speaking, been rather notorious for its "pork-barrel" nature. Practically every Member of Congress has some pet project for some river or harbor in his district which he endeavors to have inserted in a river and harbor bill. He can obtain support for his project by promise of support for some other projects. When the bill reaches its final stage it is generally loaded down with all kinds of proposed improvements and developments.

To be able to have the Federal government improve a harbor in one's congressional district or have a river dredged or a dam erected invariably enhances the political prestige of the Member representing the district. He has some concrete thing he can point to in every election as one of his accomplishments. And after all, Members of Congress are politicians. And, too, the people of their respective districts expect their Representatives and Senators to get them the things they want.

This week the Senate has had a river and harbor bill before it. It has had an interesting history and itself contains some very interesting features.

In May of 1939 the House passed a bill which authorized projects in the amount of \$83 million for navigation, power and flood control. When it came before the Senate Committee on Commerce, that committee put in the House bill practically everything imaginable. It multiplied the House bill by 5, and the amount of money authorized to be appropriated for rivers and harbors was increased to approximately \$400 million. As reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, it constituted "pork-barrel" legislation without a doubt.

But the Senate never took any action on it. The bill languished on the Senate Calendar, with no effort made to call it up. It seems that even the wildest spenders, who imagine the Federal Treasury to be bottomless, did not have the courage to ask for its consideration on the Senate Floor. And, finally, the measure was referred back to the committee.

This week the same bill came before the full Senate in a different form. In order to avoid the "pork-barrel" criticism, the committee took out of the measure all projects pertaining to flood control and power, and left in it only the projects relating to navigation. By this process it was able to reduce the amount from around \$400 million to \$231 million.

In other words, the Senate Committee on Commerce decided that it would be politically wise to divide the bill for \$400 million into three parts. The total sum may be the same in the end, but the amount would not appear so great to the general public if it were authorized piecemeal rather than in one lump sum. The Chairman of the Senate committee frankly admitted as much.

This political scheme is often employed as a way to fool John Cit-

zen, who pays the bills. Let me illustrate. If John Citizen were to read in his morning paper that Congress was considering a billion dollar measure, he would not doubt be disturbed. He would wonder where the money was coming from. If, however, the billion dollar measure could be divided into three bills of \$333 million odd, he is less likely to be disturbed because when the second bill came along he would probably have forgotten about the first one. And by the time the third measure is before the Congress, John Citizen will probably overlook the fact that two other bills of the same character have already been passed.

Because of the increasing frequency with which Congress has employed this scheme of making authorizations and appropriations in these wild spending years, this particular feature of the river and harbors bill now before the Congress merits special emphasis. Whenever an authorization or an appropriation bill comes before Congress, it would be well for John Citizen to ask himself: what bill or bills has Congress already passed at this same session for practically the same purpose?

Another Program For Great Lakes Patients, Friday

Three high school students again entertained the veterans at the Great Lakes hospital Friday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. E. R. Phelps and Mrs. Mansell. The girls who were secured thru the efforts of Pat Flinn were Ruth Bergman, voice, Shirley Lauridsen, piano, and Od Pickett, dancing were taken to the Great Lakes by Mrs. Flinn Friday afternoon.

Coincidental with the fact that Mrs. Mansell is so deeply interested in bringing entertainment to these war veterans, who gave their all to their country, is that while she is helping in the rehabilitation of the heroes of the last war, her nephew, Lieutenant Commander Mansell of the Royal Indian Navy, is fighting overseas. He was a member of the crew of the English ship Hardy, which engaged in the first naval battle in Norwegian waters, recently. Commander Mansell, who is only 27 years old, was forced to take command of his ship when his captain was mortally wounded. A gunner was shot down and a young man of 20 years of age took his place. History is repeating itself, history of 23 years ago, and also of so short a span of time, yet many Americans have forgotten the price that the young men of this country, who now lie in hospitals, have paid. They were the same ages as the men who are today engaging in the foreign combat. It seems strange that the only ones who can be interested in sparing one day a month for the enjoyment of these men are the younger generation. Most of those who offer their services are high school students. If it were not for these young people, the work which Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Mansell do could not be continued.

Approximately 100 men engaged in active leadership in the Boy Scout movement along the North Shore will leave Friday for the North Woods to spend two days at the North Shore Area council camp. This is an annual affair with each year proving more popular.

This year the trip will vary in that an opportunity to attend two training courses will be offered. Heretofore the trip has been one mainly of starting to clean up the camp in preparation for the summer camping season.

Two courses are being offered. The first will be the "Elements of Scout Leadership" which gives the new man in scouting the aims and purposes of scouting along with how these aims are met in the program of scouting. The second course will be one for men experienced in scouting who have completed this first course. It will be divided into four sections taking up the subjects of short term camping, long term camping, the Camporal, and educational trips and hikes.

Any registered scouter over the age of 21 is entitled to go. Any man who has not as yet registered and desires to go may call the council headquarters and make arrangements.

Ready for Camp
At the close of last week nearly one-third of the places at Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan were filled by scouts of the North Shore Area council. There were a total of 206 periods reserved which involves 136 different scouts.

This year there has been an extra period added to the camp season which makes four periods instead of the three as of last year. The enrollment in each period is also being limited to 175 scouts per period. By doing this the Camp committee felt that each boy would have more opportunity to make use of the facilities at camp to a greater extent.

As last year the first 200 scouts applying for camp have been receiving a free camp shirt which has the 1940 camp emblem on the front. This year the emblem for Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan is an Indian head with the name of the camp and the year emblazoned on it. Following is a list of the scouts from this vicinity already registered for camp:

Bob Christensen, Gilbert Anderson Jr., Bart Clinton, Roy Crossman, James Gregory Fahey, Thomas E. Gilroy, David Heart, Robert Johnson, Bud Lee, Kenneth Margeison, Truman Metzler Phillip Minorini, Jack Ryan, Bob Shanley, John Wood, Bob Klemp, Mason Armstrong, Bobby Jones, Joseph K. Landauer, Bill Laurie, John Law, Stephen Pollak, Jim Thomson, Miles Zimmerman, Herbert Bowker, Norman Hirsch, Howard Jacobs, Jack Lanigan, Joseph Michaels, Bruce Robinson, Arthur Supply, Arthur Vyse, Robert Winton, Charles Bletsch, Albert Buckmaster, Ray Ranner, Robert Francoeur, Warren Hintz, John Lind, Wm. Mann, Don Martin, Peter Matthiessen, Richard Thompson, Bill Murphy, Hap Murphy, Calvin Bauer, Warren Waggett, Clarke Church, Tom Foster, Robert Will.

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Anne Birk Kuper Presents Broadway Success, Monday

On Monday, May 6, at 2 p.m. which is the last of the Reading series, Mrs. Florence Burke Ellis will review "The Morning Is Near Us" by Susan Glaspell. Mrs. Kuper was unable to be present and this is Mrs. Ellis' first visit to this group.

The Sisterhood cordially invites its North Shore neighbors to attend the last reading for the club season. The community has enjoyed Mrs. Kupers splendid portrayals of current plays and is grateful for the opportunity of hearing her in the suburbs. A social hour and tea will close the afternoon, as usual, and all are invited to remain. There will be a nominal fee for the reading.

Ravinia Garden Club Plans for Annual Fair May 25

The Village Park at Ravinia will be the meeting spot for garden lovers of the vicinity on Saturday, May 25, all day and especially during the luncheon hour.

The Ravinia Garden Club in staging its annual garden fair, has decided to add a friendly touch by selling sandwiches, cake, cookies, chocolate milk, and coca cola from 12 to 2, thus encouraging homecoming husbands to meet their families at the park for fun and garden planning.

Bedding annuals, potted plants, vines, and garden gadgets will be on sale. Lists are being sent to many by mail, but don't be discouraged if you do not know in advance the names of all items on display. You will still be able to take your choice, buy them on the spot, eat your luncheon, and go home to planting and overalls.

Save the date! Mrs. V. E. Lawrence is acting as chairman of the fair, with Mrs. James Lytle as co-chairman. Their committee consists of Mrs. Willard Ewing, Mrs. DeForest C. Colburn, Mrs. Frank O. Strait, Mrs. J. D. Dickinson, Mrs. D. B. Robinson, Mrs. Gerald D. Stone, Mrs. Charles DeLuw, and Mrs. Theo. Uehling.

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TWO VERBAL PICTURES

WHICH SHOULD INTEREST EVERY MAN AND WOMAN EVERYWHERE

This is an additional chapter under the heading "Are We Civilized?"

When the pioneers came into the wooded areas and onto the prairies of this country they had—for some years at least—a struggle for the plainest existence. They could not have any of the modern refinements of life,—no modern conveniences in their homes, no pictures on the wall except cheap chromos, always the plainest of foods and of raiment, mud roads on which to travel to the country stores and villages.

Under those circumstances, if a death occurred in the family all the experiences of such a family in providing a final resting place for the body were radically different from the conditions connected with the burial of a human being at the present time. No undertakers were available and so the new settlers in the neighborhood volunteered to prepare the body for interment. At times rough boards were hauled from a mill several miles away and those unplanned and unpainted boards were used to make a box for the temporary enclosure of the mortal remains of the deceased. If the settlers in a township or a community had already mapped out a crude burial place, the body was taken to that place and consigned to the earth without any "rough box" concrete vault, or other outer enclosure.

All of those conditions were entirely excusable under the conditions in which those early settlers were living and struggling to develop the country for the latter portions of their lives and for the benefit of coming generations. As a rule, those burial places cost practically nothing. As a rule no care was given to such places for many years to come. As a rule such "graveyards" were left to the growth of briars and other brush, to the growth of thistles and other weeds. After a few years of such neglect, somebody in the neighborhood would propose that a "bee" be formed to "clean up" the "graveyard." However, nobody thought of setting aside a fund, the income from which would care for such a place after the first generation, or the first two generations, were gone. It never occurred to anybody that a little extra money should be paid in at the time of a burial and that all such contributions should be accumulated for what is now called a "perpetual care fund." Nobody thought of draining such a place and hence thousands of interments were made in water in the flat burying grounds on the prairies of Illinois and other states during the spring season.

It is extraordinary that as the second and third generation from the pioneer settlers adopted new methods for living—improvements to their homes, better raiment, some luxuries in their diet, improved highways, modern tools for their farming purposes, etc., in extremely few instances did such people think of adopting similar new methods for putting away the dead. Even to the present time in almost every county in the United States such neglected, uncouth, "cheap" and ugly graveyards may be seen.

There is a burial place in Lake County in which the women of the nearby small community meet occasionally to raise money for the care of the graveyard. The aim and purpose of those women is entirely commendable. They want to see that burial place cared for. However, it does not seem to occur to them that when that place is filled up with graves, corresponding generations then living will not be sufficiently interested in those whose mortal remains of the past rest there to pay any attention to it. It seems not to occur to them that their efforts are only temporary in accomplishing their purpose. In that very place there are no driveways which would admit of automobiles entering the place.

In one case a tomb was purchased at the office of NORTHSHORE GARDEN OF MEMORIES for use in that burying ground and two men went to deliver it.

They found nobody anywhere about the place and they opened a gate and drove to the open grave with that tomb which weighs nearly 2,000 pounds. Of course, it would be difficult to transport such a receptacle from the public highway to a grave even 200 feet inside of the grounds. When the men had reached the grave with the waterproof and everlasting tomb, a "caretaker" showed up and scolded them for driving into the grounds. That illustrates one condition—as well as several others—connected with such places of human interment.

There are many such places however, in which neither the women nor any other group of citizens put up money for the annual care, but leave the same to the growth of thistles, briars, tall grasses and other untidy conditions. Moreover, in such places there is no effort made to use any sense of beauty, harmony, or permanence in the choice of memorials. It would be difficult for the best travelled person to be found in any community to name such a place where discrimination had been used and control exercised over the choice of grave markers and monuments that have been used in an effort to perpetuate the names of those whose bodies rest in the soil of such a place. Literally hundreds of such places have been obliterated from the face of the earth. One of those hundreds is the case of Lincoln Park, Chicago, where there was once a cemetery containing thousands of graves.

The SECOND VERBAL PICTURE refers to the more modern and beautiful final resting places for those who have lived, loved, worked, and passed from this world. These modern ideas have come into existence largely with progressive people in towns and cities. Extremely little has been done in that line in the rural districts.

A striking example of enforcement of artistic principles in the development and management of such a modern place of human interment is NORTHSHORE GARDEN OF MEMORIES, located on the Green Bay Road, five miles north of Lake Forest, one mile west of North Chicago, and 3½ miles southwest of Waukegan, the County Seat. There is not a flat half-acre of ground in the entire area of this beautiful place. It is located on the divide between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence River basins. A lot of money, care and sacrifice have been expended to make this place absolutely desirable in all respects as a burial place. The founder has spent 23 of the best years of his life in this task. Moreover, he and several of his friends have put in a lot of money and have not received any returns thereon during the last 12 years. Of course, the principal reason for this fact is the well known condition that this project, as well as all other business, artistic, and religious undertakings have suffered severely by reason of the ruinous and heart-breaking business conditions which have prevailed in the country.

There has been a national organization composed of like-minded men from many states at work for 50 years trying to arouse an interest in making a beautiful final resting place for the dead everywhere. This organization is known as the association of American Cemetery Superintendents. The founder of NORTHSHORE GARDEN OF MEMORIES has been a member of that association for 30 years.

In the next issue of this paper, the management of NORTHSHORE GARDEN OF MEMORIES will publish a very exceptional offer which should interest every man and woman who does not already have a lot in this beautiful place of interment. It would be well for every reader of this paper to save every article on this important subject from the beginning.



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