BARRINGTON REVIEW

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

NRA RETARDED RECOVERY

"Instead of a democracy America has during the past year become a bureaucracy," said Senator Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, today.

"Please note," he continued, "that the NRA and its alphabetical cousin, the AAA, went into effect in July 1933. The first industrial code, cotton textile, was approved by the president July 9. Please remember July as the starting point from which to measure the economic effect of the NRA and its crackdown brigadier. Yet from July to December, the first six months of the NRA, only one industrial country on the globe had a set-back in industrial production, and that was the United States. And from July to December the industrial production of the United States dropped 25 per cent, the heaviest decline for that period of the year in the entire history of the depression, which began in 1929. On the other hand, in the same July-December period of 1932, the last year of the original depression, there was an industrial recovery of 12 per cent. The low point of the depression was in July 1932. Recovery then began. There was therefore during the fall of 1932 and the early winter of 1933 no longer 'an emergency' such as to justify a dictatorship by the suspension of the laws and constitution of the United States."

AN ACHIEVEMENT IN SAFETY

Charles M. Hayes, president of the Chicago Motor club, has sent a letter to Governor Horner, congratulating him on the latter's instructions to proceed with the construction of grade crossing separations. Mr. Hayes' letter follows:

"With 1500 deaths at railroad grade crossing occurring annually in the United States, and with 152 deaths occurring in this fashion in Illinois last year, your action in authorizing the Illinois commerce commission and the state division of highways to proceed immediately with the program for greater protection at railroad grade crossing is to be highly commended.

"Only too few persons know that during the past year, Illinois has taken the lead in separating grades at highway and railroad intersections."

The present program involves approximately 300 grade separations in most of the counties of the state. These grade separations will result in material reduction of serious and fatal accidents over a period of time.

$350 PER CAPITA DEBT

Every man, woman and child in the country has been run into debt $350 by the various government agencies, national, state, and local.

The total indebtedness of all government units in the country is about $45,000,000,000. If this debt were to be paid off tomorrow by a capital levy on every person in the country, every child and adult would have to pay $350.

Of course, the debt will not be paid off in a day, and it won't be paid off by a flat horizontal tax on every person. Years will be required to pay even a considerable part of it, and the money will come out of incomes and out of business in accordance with the tax systems now in effect or later enacted.

AN EMPHATIC "NO"

The answer of the leading insurance companies to President Roosevelt's question: "Are you better off than you were last year?" is an emphatic "No."

A federal district court decision that the government can abrogate a contract or change its terms, the passage of the Lempke-Frazier law, which the president admits was to give a dishonest ten per cent of the farmers a chance to repudiate their mortgages, and other radical trends in Washington have resulted in the insurance companies refusing to take a lot of new business. They can find no place to invest the money safely.

These insurance companies have 65,000,000 policy holders and 100,000,000 beneficiaries named in the policies. The welfare of all of these is jeopardized.

EDITORIAL SHORTS

The hardest money to get hold of is easy money.

Americanism: Senate millionaires investigating fellow-citizens who are trying to get that way.

Baseball is a tonic to jaded nerves and to individual worries.

A wide open town and lawless town mean the same thing.

A stupid person has no patience with the stupidity of others.

The fellow who's fooled the most is the one who thinks that if he can just make enough money everybody will be happy at home.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

No sooner is Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, nominated by a segment of the press gallery as the best orator in the senate than he takes steps to live up to the title. He is marshalling the entire battery of his oratorical powers to campaign against the NRA, which he thinks takes business away from the little fellow and makes a monopolizer of the big; and against some of the plans of the AAA, which he believes will harm American agriculture. The mind of the Roosevelt administration, that is its political intuition and foresight recognizes now that as the autumn elections approach there must be some evidence of a plan that comports with American tradition, that Senator Borah's type of attack cannot be dismissed as was that of Clarence Darrow or Dr. Wirt. The truth of the matter is that much of the criticism of the admistration has sunk in. It is not human of course, to go around admitting error. There is always a desire to appear consistent or to give the impression of evolution.

The press of the country is almost unanimous in its condemnation of the Frazer-Lemke bill for adjustment of farm mortagages, with provision for a moratorium. Comments on the measure are divided in these proportions: Recognition of good qualities in the measure, 8 per cent; opposition to the law, 92 per cent. Most serious of the objections, it is asserted in editorial debate, is that it will have a tendency to deprive the farmers of credit in the future.

The political plum crop seldom has been so bountiful as in Washington today. This bumper harvest of jobs is being gathered hurriedly by the party in power under the renewed sway of the old-fashioned "spoils system." Revived for present-day use is the slogan of Andrew Jackson, coined in 1829: "To the victor belong the spoils." In the past 15 months the "spoils" of the new deal totaled 89,000 jobs, a gain of 14,978 in May alone, and mounting as new boards and commissions came forward to take the oath. On the tongue of every jobseeker is the question: "Have I adequate political clearance?" "Political clearance" is the magic word that opens the way to possible work. It means the written "okeh" of the party leaders from the precinct up through the United States senator, to the political standing of the person seeking a government job.

Business has been consulted. Labor has been consulted. And General Johnson, who has had exceptional opportunities to examine at close range all the criticism of the NRA, has developed a plan by which it is hoped to bridge the gap between the old methods of doing business and the rather extreme and hasty adventures in government regulation which in the last year have emanated from government. Briefly, the idea is to constitute a board of three or five, comprising highminded, sensible men of judicial temperament and economic background. The drift is away from pure theory to experience and practice.

When the economy act of March, 1933, cut salaries of federal employes 15 per cent, it meant a saving of $135,000 a year to the treasury. Five per cent of the cut was restored last Feb. 1 by the act of congress, another 5 per cent July 1. Remaining was the final 5 per cent, with the president having power to restore it to federal workmen when the cost of living had returned to the level of June 30, 1928. Under an executive order of July 6, which the president had left sealed before going on his vacation the final 5 per cent cut will last another six weeks at least, because the cost of living still is 20.2 per cent lower than the 1928 figure. This ruling saves Uncle Sam $22,000.00 during the last half of the year.

National planning on a grand scale is contemplated in the exeutive order issued by President Roosevelt on July 3 creating the national resources board, which is charged with studying and planning for the better utilization of the land, water, and other national resources of the country. Problem before the board: millions of farm families now attempting unsuccessfully to wrest a living from worn-out, eroded soil. Projection solution: for the land, a return to forest or to use as grazing areas; for the families, removal to better land, where their efforts will bring a better living and more certain economic security. In announcing the executive order, M. H. McIntyre, assistant secretary to the president, stated that there is imperative need of saving those lands of the country now being turned rapidly into virtual deserts through wind and water erosion and the relocation of those trying to obtain a living from the rapidly deteriorating soil. These lands include flat prairie land of the west, where drought and wind combine to carry away the remaining fertile top-soil, and hill land which, after being cleared, has been cut into gullies as the rain has washed away rich surface land. The program will give consideration also to the better balancing of agricultural production.

Our Children

By Angelo Patri

c. Bell Syndicate—WNU Service

Truth Telling

"What's this I hear about your telling lies in school, John Thomas?"

"I'm not telling lies in school. When she asked me did I hand in my homework I said yes. I knew I could have it on her desk by noon and I would have only we had an extra assembly and that cut short our study hour and so she said I told a lie. Maybe I did but it wasn't anything to make such a fuss about. I'll bet she tells more than I do if it comes down to it."

"Now, John Thomas, don't begin putting blame on other people because you're caught in the wrong. We have always taught you to tell the truth, haven't we?"

John Thomas mumbled something that might be taken for assent by one anxious to have it so.

"Then why don't you stick to our teaching? Why can't you be truthful about a little thing like homework?"

"It's no little thing when you have to stay in after hours and write something a thousand times. Makes me sick. Does she tell the truth all the time? I'll say she doesn't. Nobody does. But if I try to help myself out of a tight place I'm a liar. I'm not any worse than anybody else I know and you know it."

"I told you, John Thomas, that it won't help any for you to put the blame upon other people for your mistakes. You've got to own them and pay for them."

"Well, I did. I had to stay after school and write for an hour and then I had to go to the office and listen to a lecture about telling the truth and then I come home and have to listen to another. Makes me sick. As if everybody told the truth but me."

"Who do you know that doesn't tell the truth? Say what's on your mind."

"Why Ma, you couldn't get along for a day if you told the truth as you want me to do. Doctor Mullins told Aunt Katie that she would be all right in a day or so when he knew she was going to die. Aunt Helen told Mrs. Bitz that her hat was the "Cats" when she knew it was awful. Old man Cooley sold his car to a man for a good one and he knew the rear end was no good. Uncle Clark—"

"That's enough of such talk, John Thomas. The minute any of these people slipped off the truth standard you lost respect for them. You stick to the truth no matter what anybody says and you will be better off. Every time you tell a lie somebody knows you are afraid."

"I'm not afraid. What do I care?"

"You cared so much that you told a lie about nothing at all." Right then John Thomas looked as though a new idea had come to him. If a good example follows the precept there is a fair chance of his getting acquainted with truth all over again.

Fifty-Three Sundays in Year

According to the Gregorian calendar, every year has 53 days of the one on which it begins. Generally, the year contains 53 Sundays every five or six years. This will occur again in 1939, 1944, 1950, 1961 and 1967. According to the United States naval observatory, in any continuous series of 28 years, five have 53 Sundays, unless the series includes a year ending in two ciphers without its being a leap year, as 1700, 1800, 1900. When leap year begins on Saturday, two of the six-year periods fail consecutively.

Church News

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
421 E. Main Street

9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:45 a. m., Sunday service.
Subject: "God."
Golden Text: Revelation 7:12. Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8 p. m.
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

9:30 a. m., Sunday school. E. W. Plagge and Donald Landwer, superintendents.
10:30 a. m., Worship service.
7:15 p. m., Young People's meeting.
8:00 p. m., Evening devotion.
REV. P. H. BEUSCHER, Pastor

FIRST BAPTIST

9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:35 a. m., Morning worship.
7:30 p. m., Wednesday evening, Prayer service.
REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor

SAINT PAUL EVANGELICAL

9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:30 a. m., Morning worship in English.
Thursday, July 19—3 p. m., Outing of the Junior league. All members of the League are requested to be at the church no later than 3 p. m.
Note: The monthly business meeting of the Gleaner's class, regularly scheduled for the third Thursday of each month, will be omitted in July.
REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor

ST. ANNE

Sunday, Low Mass, 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.
Week day, Low Mass, 7 a. m.
Devotions in honor of the Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month. Mass at 6 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 8 p. m.
Baptism by appointment.
REV. J. A. DUFFICY, Pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH
(Sutton Bible Church)

Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road
2:30 p. m., Bible school. Classes for all ages.
8:00 p. m., Gospel meeting.
Thursday nights, 8 p. m., Cottage prayer meeting.

ST. JAMES'
Dundee

Holy Communion at 8.
Church school at 10 a. m.
Choral Eucharist at 11 a. m.
Evensong at 8 p. m.
A. E. TAYLOR, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN
(Missouri Synod)

Cor. Coolidge Ave. and Lilli Street
9:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m., Morning worship. "To this man will I look, even to him that it poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at My Word." Is. 66, 2.
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

9:30 a. m., Sunday school. N. O. Plagge and Charles Elsner superintendents.
10:40 a. m., Worship service.
REV. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor

No Spurs in Airplanes

The army regulations state that spurs will always be worn with riding boots, either mounted or dismounted, except that they will not be worn in airplanes. For riding purposes, spurs also may be worn when shoes and leggings are worn. Spurs will be worn with points down and must be removed when attending dances.

ALMANAC

"A good head and industrious hand are worth gold in any land."

JULY

9—Elias Howe, sewing machine inventor, born 1819

10—The first steamboat reaches Chicago's harbor, 1832

11—John Quincy Adams, the 6th President, born 1767

12—Josiah Wedgwood, noted pottery maker born 1730

13—Maude Adams makes hit in "The Little Minister" 1905

14—The start of the Month by French Revolution 1789

15—U S Rainbow Division stops German drive 1918

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Barrington Review

Telephone 1 — 110 West Main Street

Barta Str

Barringtons Solve Algonquin Pitcher in Last 2 Innings

Visiting Pitcher Stingy With Hits; But Altenburg Wins Mound Duel

The Bears team waited until the closing innings of the game to put its claws on its opponents Sunday who in this case happened to be Algonquin's Own nine. Joe Barta, former University of Illinois star, allowed the Bears only six hits and consequently it was not easy to tally five runs. Barta had sixteen strike outs to his credit.

Scoring started in the first inning when the boys from the west took a couple of hits off of Gussie Altenburg and chalked up one ringer. Then in the seventh, things happened again. A walk, a double, and a home run over the road in right field by Jenner, gave Algonquin a wide lead. However, in the eighth, singles by R. Berg and Shuett put two on and when G. Altenburg was hit by a pitched ball, the bases were filled. Ray Wichman next lined one out that seemed too hot for Zalesky, third baseman, and one run scored. Emmy Alfenburg, playing the role of hero for the afternoon, then stepped to the plate and drove out a double which scored three runs and tied up the game in the ninth. W. Altenburg singled, and when Beem got to first on an error, Altenburg went home after Rudy Berg filed out in leftfield.

Next Sunday the Bears will take on the Elgin Parksides at Lord's Park in Elgin at 3 p. m.

Barrington Merchants will take on Riggs' Kittens of Elgin at 6:45 p. m. Friday at the local ball park.

Box score:

Bears, 5—	AB	R	H
Kasch, ss	3	0	0
Wichman, 2b	4	1	1
E. Altenburg, rf	4	0	1
G. Berg, c	4	0	0
W. Altenburg, 3b	4	1	1
Beem, cf	4	0	0
R. Berg, 1b	4	1	1
W. Shuett, lf	3	1	2
G. Altenburg, p	1	1	0
Totals	31	5	6

Algonquin's Own, 4—			
Bailey, rf	4	0	0
J. Zalesky, c	5	2	2
Jenner, ss	5	1	1
Schuett, lf	4	0	2
H. Hopp, cf	3	0	1
G. Zalesky, 3b	4	0	2
Rohressen, 1b	4	0	0
Lebahn, 2b	2	1	0
Kuhlank, 2b	2	0	0
Barta, p	2	0	0
Totals	35	4	8

Score by innings:		R	H
Barrington	000 000 041	5	6
Algonquin	100 000 300	4	8

Breaking a Mirror

Don't be alarmed if you break a mirror and some one says that you'll have seven years' bad luck, because, like most superstitions, it is all nonsense and merely the end of witchcraft that was practiced during the Middle ages. In those days if some one wanted to do harm to some one else he would contrive to break a mirror into which the second person had lately peered. It was said that if the mirror could be broken before the image of the victim had "evaporated" seven years bad luck would be bound to follow the smashing of the glass. Actually, of course, the whole idea is ridiculous, just as ridiculous as thinking that the spilling of salt will bring bad luck. That particular superstition is the result of the very ancient idea that to spill salt at a man's table after one has dined with him is to insult him and challenge him to battle.

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