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LESLIE W. McCLURE, Editor and Publisher

WALTER R. WINTERINGHAM, Business Director and Foreman



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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

LOOKING AHEAD—YEARS AHEAD

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., head of General Motors, in a recent article, says that amazing changes and extraordinary wealth and prosperity lie ahead. They will come, he says when people start to adopt the changes which science has wrought in the last five years. Economic conditions have diverted their attention. They have ignored what is going on in the way of scientific progress. Changes in houses—the homes in which we live—which are as great and as revolutionary as the change from the buckboard to the automobile are at hand. These changes are:

Air conditioning in homes; shops, factories and office-buildings. Temperatures and humidity can and are being controlled by new devices. Disease-breeding dirt and dust can and are being removed from the air one breathes. Many of the causes of discomf and ill-health can be controlled.

Houses of fabricated materials which will be built in factories and shipped to the user in sections represent another revolutionary change. Not only can substantial and vastly improved houses be obtained this way, but the time element required in present day building will be largely eliminated. Also, it is claimed, the cost of homes can and will be materially reduced.

The type, speed and comfort of railroad trains is another revolutionary change which Mr. Sloan believes is coming rapidly. Already new type trains are being used in an experimental way. The changing of this equipment in itself will provide a vast army of workmen employment.

Science has not stood still in the last five years. Changes for better things have been planned. The upset in economics has merely postponed some of the these changes which would have been well on their way to adoption, Mr. Sloan believes. One has only to know that the population of the United States is about 130,000,000 people and that there are about 30,000,000 homes together with the fact that American people adopt changes for the better more rapidly and readily than any other in the world, to realize the significance of these statements.

Private industry and private initiative which have so courageously carried this country to leadership in the world will again lead it out of the economic doldrums if given a chance.

There are interesting days ahead. Our children and their children will accept as common place what we are now shaking our doubtful heads over.—Clinton County Republican-News, St. Johns, Mich.

RURAL FACTORIES

Among the coming developments in this country may be rural chambers of commerce, each pulling for new factories for their individual communities. The bureau of agricultural economics has made a survey and reports that many small factories are doing well in small towns and rural communities and are contributing much to the income of the localities in which they are situated.

Some of these manufacturing enterprises even thrive in the open country adjacent to no incorporated places. The sites for such enterprises have been chosen with a view to the surrounding farms furnishing raw materials. Five different sources of income are available to farmers living in the vicinity of such factories: Sale of materials; full or part-time employment; performing some factory processes on contract in their own homes; selling foodstuffs in markets expanded by the presence of the factory, and sharing in the profits of the factory through investment in its stock.

There is no reason to doubt, the survey shows, that some day rural factories and factories in small towns will be common. Every new outbreak in the form of a strike or labor trouble is bringing that day nearer. Younger residents of Corapolis will live to see the prophecy fulfilled and they will be living in a better and a more contented community when it does come to pass.—Record, Corapolis, Pa.

LET'S MAKE THIS GOD'S COUNTRY

Who can resist the appeal that there was in the president's speech a short time ago when he spoke over the radio "Let's make this God's country." The president meant no narrow measure. He made reference to the boys in France who made the remark concerning their home land. God's country. The soldiers meant that which every true American visions. Liberty, the pursuit of one's own desires, ambition and aspirations to succeed to the highest office in the land with possibility of realization. The right to worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience. The land of their birth and its glorious traditions and inspirations.

But the president probably visioned something more. Let's make this "God's country" implies that there is something yet to be done; that something has either been left undone or has been perverted and must be reformed. The president knows that opportunity has become grossly unequal and that power for human happiness based upon attainment of material wealth as a natural heritage, has passed and that must be regained, not by the efforts of any party or any group, but by the labor and effort of all the citizens of the land.

Let's make this God's Country.—Sun, Sheridan, Ore.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

The nation's bootleggers today are being fought by a force of volunteer revenue agents. These men—thousands of them—working under the invitation of the secretary of the treasury. They are gambling that congress will do something for them. This unusual situation has grown out of an attempt by democratic congress to "get" some republican appointees who were blanketed under civil service during a previous administration. However, in attempting to reach these few appointees the process resulted in a virtual obliteration of the government's force of enforcement officials. So now a democratic secretary of the treasury is coming to the rescue of the republican appointees. He is acting to save millions in revenue for the government that officials estimate would be lost in the event that the battle against bootleggers collapsed just in the busy Christmas season. The trouble started in what looked like an inoffensive "ridiculous" appropriation bill. This rider was attached by Senator McKellar, democrat, of Tennessee. It specified that the salaries of the 1400 members of the alcohol tax unit of the treasury should stop December 1 unless they had taken a civil service examination. The expectation was that only the agents appointed without examination would be affected. These were republicans. Comptroller General McCarl ruled that all would have to be examined under the law. Out of 1400 who took the "common sense" examination only 4000 survived.

Forces of recovery are giving ground on one very important front—the unemployment front. Such is the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in making public the federation's monthly estimate of the number of those out of work. The federation's figures count as unemployed those at work under government emergency programs. These estimates by the federation are based on the percentage of its members unemployed. On this basis, the total out of work in October was a full 500,000 more than in the same month of the previous year. Preliminary estimates point to a still larger increase in November. The figure may reach 11,000,000.

Growers of cotton will be paid \$9.4,250,000 in 1935 for not growing cotton on approximately 2,000,000 acres of their land. This means that they will receive

around \$30 a bale for each bale of cotton they do not grow. The cotton plan was superimposed upon the government's current crop plan, under which farmers will receive \$15 a head for every hog they agree not to raise. The cost of this is \$165,000,000. That sounds like a new fangled way to get rich by not raising cotton and hogs. But there is a catch in it. The catch is that official plans for crop restriction for the year 1935 set a limit to the number of acres of cotton or the number of head of hogs that a farmer can fail to raise and still receive a check. Thus a cotton farmer must agree to take out of use from \$15 to 30 per cent of his normal acreage in that crop. But if he takes out more than that amount he receives no additional payment. Also, a hog farmer must agree to cut down his production of hogs 10 to 15 per cent below his normal. If he cuts more than that amount he receives nothing additional. But he gets his \$15 a head for the hogs that he has not raised might have been a pure bred hog or a scrub, full-grown or a runt.

The RFC has been criticized for being slow in making loans directly to industry. Recently Mr. Jones explained that the law itself and not the RFC was responsible for the slowness. But hereafter the government is going to cut as much "red tape" as possible in making these loans. Mr. Jones made public last week a letter he had sent to all regional RFC office managers asking them to use every means available to stimulate loans to industry. The RFC has a fund of three hundred million dollars out of which it can make these loans, and so far has paid out only about five million dollars.

The NRA expires by law next June. Congress is expected in the meantime to provide another regulatory agency to take its place. The administration is working out plans for presentation to congress, based on its experience with the NRA. Just what these plans will be has not been determined. Mr. Richberg helped to draw up the national industry recovery act, and, as general counsel for the NRA, has had much to do with administering it. Therefore, his views as to the probable new set-up, expressed in his New York speech, show the trend of government thinking on the subject. Flexibility of code making, said Mr. Richberg, should be the first principle of any permanent

HOME EDUCATION

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

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 8 W. 46th St. New York

Rules Should Be Few But Positive

Modern ideas in regard to child training lay stress upon adhering from the beginning to certain set times for feeding, sleeping, bathing and sitting, for regular habits lay the foundation of moral teaching. They are also a boon to the mother, resting her nerves and giving her time to herself, which in turn again acts to the benefit of the child.

After physical needs have been provided for, all the average normal child needs is to be left alone. Many babies are constantly overstimulated by mothers who adore them. It takes a wise and unselfish mother to keep her baby quiet systematically, and relegate him to a "warm, safe, happy background."

Physicians agree that infants under the age of 6 months should never be played with, or needlessly handled or caressed, and though it may be the dearest delight to rock and cuddle the new infant and to watch his sweet ways, the wise mother will place him comfortably in crib or carriage and let him go to sleep by himself, preferably in the open air. Babies treated in this sane, unselfish fashion seldom cry except for some good reason. Self-control and self-reliance seem big words to apply to infant education, but these virtues have their foundation in earliest childhood.

One of the first problems which confronts the mother is the increasing activity of her small children. From the moment they can creep they are "doing something" every minute of the day. We simply cannot let the restless creatures keep still, for activity is the law of growth. Instead, we must learn to keep them busily and hap-

pily employed, and to substitute right activities for wrong ones. Constant repression makes a restless and unhappy child. We must learn to recognize abundant energy as good, and to turn it into right channels.

Bad and mischievous children are simply the result of repressive methods. It is not enough to say "Run away and play," but a definite occupation should be suggested. The positive and uplifting method is to say "Do this" instead of "Don't do that," and if one form of employment must be taken away, something else should be suggested.

There should be few rules, but these should be firmly adhered to. It is infinitely better not to give a command than to let a child evade it. The habit of teasing for a thing will never develop if this course is followed. Children brought up without rules or system are restless and unhappy; but, on the other hand, a blind obedience should not be insisted upon too long.

The child can begin very early to reason for himself in small things. Later, the mother should enable him to choose to do things right because it is right, and to recognize and obey the still, small voice within himself. A desire for right conduct must be awakened. The will does not begin to grow until a definite choice can be made. Strong wills are good, and a parent has no more right to break a child's will than to break his arm or leg.

Be sure that your request is just, and whenever possible avoid a class of wills. Forced obedience, or obedience gained through fear, weakens the child's will power and fosters cowardice and deceit.

"One of Our Babies"



Red Cross public health nurse proudly displays one of the infants under her care. In the past five years Red Cross nurses have aided at the birth of more than 19,000 babies and have given care to mothers of many others in their work to save lives of mothers and babies.

Salt in Great Salt Lake
Brimes from the Great Salt Lake in Utah contain, as a rule, some what more than 20 per cent of solids, and of this about three-fourths is common salt.

Speed Record for Message
The speed record for a message sent entirely by telegraph and cable around the world, or a distance of 25,000 miles, in three minutes and 46 seconds.

Italy's Cherry Trees
The early Roman emperor, Lucullus is credited with introducing cherry trees in Italy.



Make Your Friends Happier on Christmas ...with... Christmas Cards

We have them—cards radiating the sunshine of a cheery greeting and a warm handclasp.

Steel Die Engraved Cards 5c and 10c each
(These must be ordered in lots of 25 or more)
We will print your name on same at small extra cost

Special Values
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250 Sheets and 250 Envelopes—High Grade Bond Paper
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