

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1893
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Published every Thursday morning at Barrington, Illinois, and entered as second-class matter at the Barrington post office under Act of March 3, 1879.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION



ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

OUT OF STEP

A favorite pastime of some American prophets is to point to other countries as examples of progressive economic thinking. Implied in their remarks is a denunciation of the past in America and a warning to this country to do an about-face.

In substance, this means that the United States is out of step with England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, China and the Fiji Islands. In a word it means that anything peculiar to the United States in the dead past such as the world's highest standard of living, such as an automobile to every four families, such as three radios to every four families—anything so peculiar to the American past as this is to be condemned.

There can be no doubt that these prophets are absolutely right on one point. Politically, socially and in the field of economics, the United States has been out of step with the rest of the world, all right.

What's more, the United States has been out of step with the rest of the world for a hundred and fifty years. We must be something apart because we have fed upon a brand of fodder not grown beyond our borders.

Out of step with the rest of the world! What American will not proudly admit this fact. And yet, wouldn't it perhaps be a bit nearer the truth to phrase it this way: "The rest of the world is out of step with the United States."?

KNOWLEDGE AND SUPERSTITION

Recent press dispatches from China told how several hundred coolies went on a rampage, rioting and destroying machinery in a textile mill. The reason, of course, was that they thought the machines were robbing them of jobs.

Most of us who read those dispatches probably smiled and thought about those "poor, ignorant Chinese." But it wasn't so long ago that some of the "more enlightened" races were doing the same thing. And even today we occasionally run across people in our own country who think that machines create unemployment.

Actually, the Chinese who raided the mill knew only one side of the case. So do some Americans. While on the subject, let's look to a few facts:

1. Between 1870 and 1930—the period of the greatest expansion of machinery—the population of the United States increased 218 per cent while the total of gainfully employed rose 291 per cent. In 1870, with few machines, it took 324 persons per 1,000 to produce goods and services; in 1930, with many more machines, it took 400 persons per 1,000 population.

2. In 1860, when everything was done by hand, there were 4369 office workers per million of population; in 1930, with adding machines, typewriters, and so on, there were 49,805 office workers per million.

3. In 1850, only 63 per cent of the national income went to the working men; today, they get more than 87 per cent of it.

All we have to do is compare the lot of the superstitious Chinese with that of the average American. That comparison shows clearly whether machines are helpful or harmful.

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY

Plant managers are having hair-graying troubles with six-down strikers. The two outstanding legal defenses of such strikes are (1) that the employer allegedly refuses to recognize a union as sole bargaining agent for his employees, and (2) that sit-downers are in the plant with the consent of the employer.

The first defense amounts to the contention—assuming that the employer will not deal with a minority union for all his employees—that is illogical on its face. The second is worthy only of the answer that all unbiased lawyers—and that includes those representing the American Federation of Labor—agree that since the sit-downers are admitted to the plant for the purpose of working they naturally become trespassers and conspirators when they stay in the plant for some other reason.

Court after court has recognized those facts, and issued orders directing the sit-downers to vacate. But law enforcement officers have refused to carry out the orders, and sit-downers have continued to hold another's property illegally.

An incident in Long Island City, New York, shows the utter absurdity to which the sit-down trouble can be carried unless it is stopped. There, 19 sit-downers took over the plant of the Etched Products corporation.

Corporation managers immediately sought police aid in ousting the sit-downers. That aid was denied. Then came the crowning absurdity: The Etched Products corporation was notified that since the sit-downers were sleeping in the plant, the corporation must eject them or be subject to prosecution on the ground that it was running a "lodging house" in violation of local law.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Whether the president's judiciary reform program? Two simultaneous developments on Capitol Hill last week heightened speculation as to whether the executive would push his "no compromise" demands for material enlargement of the supreme court.

On the one hand, the committee of Justice Van Devanter, opening prospect of a presidential appointment that would definitely reverse the 5-to-4 unfavorable majority set-up of the court in certain phases of the new deal program.

The other development was a 10-to-8 decision of the senate judiciary committee for an adverse report on the court reform bill. In making this decision the committee also voted down compromise suggestions. Opposition of two democratic committee members was reported to have been stiffened by a published remark of Postmaster General Farley disparaging their conscientious scruples against the bill, with suggestion that their consciences were not bother them when it came to their wanting administration support for legislation in which they were especially interested.

The senate opposition group claimed definitely to have lined up 41 votes against the president's plan. At a caucus, 15 democratic senators determined upon a last-ditch fight against any statutory enlargement of the court.

Concerning the vacancy created by the Van Devanter resignation, main conjecture centered on the possible appointee. Senate Majority Leader Robinson (Dem.) of Arkansas, was touted as most likely to get it. Deep administration obligations for his senate leadership were cited in support of his candidacy.

But two possible obstacles were suggested. First was raised the constitutional point of possible ineligibility of any present member of congress to the court. This was cited as result of the judicial retirement act passed at this session, under which Justice Van Devanter is quitting the supreme bench on full retirement pay August 1, 1937. At a press conference said this point raised a "delicate question" he was unwilling to discuss.

Also in view of attack on age of present justices and the previously reported presidential position that in adding "new blood" to the court no appointee past 60 would be considered. It was pointed out that the age of Robinson was in his 65th year. At a point

conference last week, however, the president noted he had been willing to make exceptions to this rule in recent pronouncements of some federal district judges past 60. And an indication that advanced age alone is not an objection to federal service was offered when the president last week signed a bill passed by congress creating the new \$10,000 office of counselor in the department of state, to be filled by R. Walton Moore, now assistant secretary of state, who is in his 70th year.

As the day approaches for the stream-lined school of 1937 to close its doors for the summer in a blaze of academic glory, taxpayers are not unmindful of a very practical phase of education—the cost.

On the basis of the latest available figures more than have been out of every state and local tax dollar go into maintaining the public school system. The total bill amounts to somewhere around two billion dollars.

Several facts have come to light since the depression, relative to the dollars and cents side of education.

For one thing, the states, as contrasted with local governments, have shown a tendency to increase their share in meeting the cost of the public schools.

Teachers' salaries, the largest single item in the education budget, sharply cut during the depression, are being restored. Nevertheless, they still average more than 10 per cent under the levels existing in 1931-2.

Despite the fact that many state constitutions forbid the use of public funds for private schools, several legislatures have found a way to extend aid to these educational institutions.

Latest estimates show that local governments pay a little over 75 per cent of the total bill for public education. The states meet a little better than 23 per cent of the cost, while the federal government has contributed slightly over 1 per cent.

The role of the federal government has been confined to student aid under the national youth administration and some outlays for agricultural extension work and vocational training.

The present state-local ratio of participation in the cost of education is in contrast to that in 1930 when local governments were putting up close to 83 per cent of the cost, while the states were accounting for about 17 per cent.

HOME EDUCATION

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

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 8 W. 40th St. New York

Scrap Boxes

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS
If you want anything, ask Grandma and she'll have it in her scrap box," said a boy one day to his playmate. "She has strings and nails and buttons and sticks and almost anything you could need."

If there are children in the home, there should be little put into wastebaskets, because in the meantime and exciting days of lusty boys and eager little girls there is a use for nearly everything. Kites need to be mended suddenly, dolls must have certain accessories and many a game requires slips of paper and pencils. Then, too, handicraft or experiments may be farthered if a variety of materials from which to choose, are quickly available.

There is no forgetting which unassuming piece of iron, tin, cloth or other material may save the day for the young inventor, or to what importance a humble screw, empty bottle or old dish may be promoted by the fertile minds of an active group of children.

One understanding aunt created delight among the little folks of a certain household by sending them, every few months, a box of odds and ends, gathered from her office and small apartment. It contained such things as blank books, colored envelopes, a big bunch of pencils too short for office use, scraps of silk and artificial flowers, souvenir coins, buttons and gay advertising medals and tags. She knew well that these would help to provide new opportunities for nimble fingers and alert minds.

Another woman who works in a store, who has a keen eye for an interesting matter, saved the prettiest colored pictures and calendars, mounted them on cardboard and cut them into puzzle portions. Each puzzle was placed in a bag and when there were half a dozen

or more ready, she sent them in a box to some boy who lived in the mountains, far away from stores.

A father who still remembered his own boyhood, the day when he had now two boys of his own, kept a special wooden box in the cellar, in which he put practically everything discarded and broken. The boy had wonderful times trying to repair old clocks, and using parts of egg beaters and other utensils in their experiments.

A certain mother kept a pretty box, about ten by fifteen inches in size, for her special scrap box, and gave it to the children only on rainy days. In it she put jokes and poems, pictures of children, bright buttons and beads, and many discarded things from the various departments of the household, which she knew the children would enjoy playing with for a while. A new lamp shade came well equipped in strips of cellophane; this she folded into separate packages for the scrap box, and later the children trimmed a party table with it. Cards from an old office were able to be thrown away, were rescued by the father who knew all about the box. These were later used by the children in playing "office" and in many other ways, keeping them happy for hours.

Marking Steel Tools
To mark steel tools warm them slightly and rub the steel with wax or hard tallow with a firm gather. Then scratch the letters on the wax, cutting through to the steel. A little nitric acid poured on the writing will quickly eat out the letters. Wash off the acid and remove the wax with a hot rag, and the letters will be securely etched.

When Mother Gives Up
When mother gives up and you are still a child, you are not a child any more. You are a man or a woman, and you must take care of yourself.

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Church News

SOUTH CHURCH
Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road

Regular weekly schedule:
Thursday, 8:00 a. m. College prayer meetings in the home. We will gladly come to your home upon invitation.

ST. ANNE
Franklin and Elm streets
Sunday Masses at 8 a. m., 10 a. m. and 11 a. m.

ST. JAMES
Dundee, Illinois
8:00 a. m. Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m. Church school.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
Dundee, Illinois
Church school: Primary department, 9:30 a. m. Junior and senior department, 10:45 a. m.

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL
CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL
600 Cozby Lane Road, West.
Every Sunday morning at 9:30 under the direction of Fr. 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
Lander Hall, 212 Station Street
Meets every Saturday morning.
Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
11:00 a. m. Sunday service.
Subject: "God the Only Cause and the Only Power."

FIRST BAPTIST
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:35 a. m. Morning worship.
REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:35 a. m. Morning worship in English.
Wednesday, June 3, 8 p. m.—Monthly meeting of the Brotherhood.

SALERM EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Church school.
9:45 a. m. Divine worship.
8:45 p. m. Meetings of the Young People's groups.

SALERM EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lincoln St. Elm Grove Ave.
Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.
8:00 p. m. Baccalaureate service at the high school auditorium. Rev. Schnell will bring the message.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN
Columbia Avenue and 14th Street
9:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school, and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
Second Sunday after Trinity, Text: 2 Cor. 7, 2. Theme: "How may a Christian become a Letter of Recommendation for the Gospel of Jesus Christ?"

ST. MARY'S
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:35 a. m. Morning worship.
REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

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Objections to Chinese
The reason a foreigner finds it so difficult to speak and understand Chinese is: The meanings of various words depend on the tones in which they are said. These tones need not be taught natives. They come natural, hence are hard to teach foreigners.

January, January
January in Portuguese means January. The writer around Rio de Janeiro (River of January) is so called because it was discovered in January and was thought to be the mouth of a river. The city is the most spectacularly laid out metropolis in the world.

PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS Directory

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ARTHUR H. HAGENJOS
Attorney-at-Law
Barrington, Phone 603
CHICAGO OFFICE
100 N. LaSalle Street
Suite 214
Phone, Dearborn 0399

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1 to 6 and 7 to 8:30 p. m.
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