

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1889

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

ENTHUSED OVER FESTIVAL PLANS

When committee members first started working on the foundation for the Barrington Fall Festival, they went about their work like anyone starting an arduous task.

As the event approaches and the preliminary planning is beginning to show form and results, the committee workers are warming up with an enthusiasm that makes their task a pleasurable game. The festival is going to be a success—an achievement—and they now know it. It will reflect the advantages and recent steps of advancement in one of the most desirable home communities in the entire Chicago district.

The village of Barrington, the schools, the parks, the homes, the fine stores—each one telling its own individual story—the wonderful rural home development, the fine churches, the superior railroad service, the excellent highways and roads, these will be graphically recorded in the 250 by 125 foot tent.

Entertainment, well above the jazz level, will hold the attention of guests when they are not being instructed at the nearly 100 booths.

The committee workers are enthusiastic. And rightly so.

"STOP & GO" NEEDED

The state highway department rejected Barrington's application for stop and go lights at the crossing of Main and Hough streets. Last week, however, the engineer in charge of county roads and city streets wrote to A. C. Burand, village clerk, that the application will be reviewed and the decision may be changed.

This is heartening news. Local persons were more than disappointed when the state department first said "No." They recall that two serious accidents and several minor ones have occurred at that crossing within the last six years. Up to the present time no fatal crash has resulted. However, the first fatality would be one too many. Installation of the lights would lessen the possibility of that first one.

Eventually stop and go lights will be needed at the intersection of Northwest highway and Hough street (highways 12 and 69). This improvement may logically await widening of 12 to four lanes which is on the improvement program for the future, and final location of 59.

THE NEW RAILWAY RETIREMENT ACT

"Final passage of the Railway Retirement act writes fate to another chapter in the outstanding record of organized labor in the American railway industry," says the Salisbury, North Carolina, Post.

"The new retirement act is an effective compromise between differences of opinion among various groups. On the whole it seems to have the approval of every level of the railroad industry. It appears to be a fair reward all around for intelligent and tolerant dealings between all concerned."

The act constitutes the most comprehensive plan in existence in any industry for the retirement of employees because of age or disability. It affects about 1,500,000 workers, and was evolved by joint negotiations between representatives of railway managements and the 21 standard unions.

Under the terms of the act, any employee of a railroad is eligible to retire at the age of 65, or at 60 if he has completed 30 years of service. Employees may retire at any age after 30 years of service because of mental or physical disability. The act is financed by taxes on both employees and employers. Amount of the retirement pay is dependent upon years of service and compensation received. Benefits are extremely liberal.

The act is important in that it marks a milestone in assuring future security to the workers of our largest single industry. It is equally important in that it represents an amicable and fair settlement of differences between social minded management and reputable, long-established unions. These unions didn't resort to violence and disorder to attain their ends—they sat down with the employers, and discussed and solved their problems. The result is that railroad labor—always highly paid—can look forward with equanimity to the future. The act is a towering monument to wise industrial relations, and sincere, honest dealings on the part of all concerned.

LESS POLITICS IN AGRICULTURE

A law recently passed in New York is described by an authority as a law whose basic idea "is that farmers should not ask the state or federal government to do things that farmers can do for themselves. The new law provides opportunity for producer cooperatives to work together."

This law replaces a system of governmental control over certain branches of agriculture with a voluntary cooperative system under which actual farmers and their organizations will work together, do their own planning, and take their own chances. Other states where government is an unnecessary large factor in the farming business should follow New York's good example. Paternalism in agriculture, as in industry, just doesn't work. The intelligence and initiative of farmers can usually provide a sound solution to their problems.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

A case of 1937 flitters had off the official Washington by the ear during the wheat week.

Official cognizance of the "1937 flitters" was taken by President Roosevelt, when, in a conference with a financial service writer, he used the phrase as a fragmentary on the international situation, declaring that the strife in China and the threat of war in the Mediterranean was being felt in every home throughout the world, in democratic governments, in financial circles.

Slumping markets last week conformed the picture of a world heading into another debacle.

Stock prices fell badly. Bonds were under pressure. Commodities were unable to withstand the pressure of wide-spread liquidation. The result was a major set-back to confidence and it left the government's planners blinking.

They had figured otherwise, but war threats upset calculations and let the planners speeding up plans for new controls that could be thrown in should the fears of speculators be realized.

Some of these controls already were on parade at the time of the market scare.

Crop prospects caused them to be brought out for attention. The very fact that the federal government was being pressed to move back into fields of regulation that many thought had been given up, was credited by some officials with a part in touching off the market upsets.

The south has a cotton crop that is estimated by the bureau of agricultural economics to total 16,480,000 bales, or the fifth largest on record. It has a wheat crop of 885,950,000 bushels as against 628,480,000 last year. And it is getting a corn crop of 2,549,281,000 bushels as contrasted with 1,529,000,000.

More than that: Industrial plants are geared to turn out the largest production of industrial goods in the history of the country. The volume of bank funds seldom has been so large. Workers are getting more dollars in their pay envelopes than at any time since 1929.

The crop figures, normally a cause for rejoicing, gave rise to new cries for action by the federal government.

A cotton crop that large suggested that there would be about 2,000,000 more bales than could be sold in the present state of world markets. This in turn led to liquidation and to a price decline that carried down to nine cents a lb. At that level the government had \$150,000,000 set aside to make loans pegging the price to the grower. Then it had another \$130,000,000 on hand to pay out to growers who thought nine cents hardly enough for their labors.

The wheat crop meant about 150,000,000 bushels over and above domestic requirements, and that in turn meant that foreign

markets needed to be found. Yet foreign buyers were shying away from wheat farmers were beginning to clamor for some subsidies of their own.

When a big corn crop was predicted, in the face of a small number of livestock to eat that corn, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, quickly predicted that the government would start to make price-fixing loans on corn in the fall.

Whether the \$5,000,000 to be spent in listing unemployed persons will be well invested or wasted is a moot question in Washington.

The answer, on the basis of a consensus of expert views, depends on the procedure to be followed. At the most, some officials expect an incomplete elaboration of information already available. At the least, they fear a meaningless assortment of statistics may result.

The last accurate compilation on the subject was made in the regular census of 1930, several years before depression reached its depths. It showed 3,187,547 people out of work who were able to work and looking for jobs, or who were laid off without pay. This was 2.6 per cent of the 123,000,000 population, and represented only two of the seven classes included in the census of unemployed. Other classes included people unable to work, on vacation, etc.

Since the Roosevelt administration began, estimates of the unemployed have reached to 15,000,000 and of those getting relief to 22,000,000. Billions have been spent to make work and give relief.

With recovery, demands for reliable data in the need for continuing heavy appropriations have increased. The works progress administration can say definitely that payments now go to 1,500,000 heads of families of about four members each. United States employment service lists about 5,000,000 looking for jobs. But estimates of the number unemployed have ranged recently from 6,032,000 figure used by the national industrial conference board to the American Federation of Labor's figure of more than 8,000,000.

Demagogic leaders pointed to the white house when the senate barely rejected a republican move to order a compulsory census. The possibility that a later vote would bring a different result was bolstered by observers to explain administration acceptance later of a modified bill. This provides for a "census of partial employment, unemployment and occupations." The president was given wide discretion as to method, however.

It turns out that there will be no "census" as that term is generally understood, but a "voluntary registration" of unemployed. Mr. Roosevelt last week asked John Biggers, president of the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass company and a republican, to take charge.

Review Want-Ads Make 'Em Sit Up and Take Notice



Parlor and Front Rooms

Popular in Olden Times
In this country, during the late Victorian period it was considered proper, if not essential, to have semi-private rooms in the front of homes and more private rooms in the rear. For this reason, among others, the parlors were nearest the street. In England, the same idea must have prevailed, for when a family retired to its country seat, its members were said to be keeping secret books.

Still further back, in ancient Egypt houses were built with flat roofs, and these were used as decks where men walked under the open sky. Yet the garden row into the house, we saw; in Greece, they opened wide folding doors and let the house run into the garden.

One commentator went so far as to note that certain barbarian tribes were less timorous of the sword because they were reared in climate where there was plenty of moisture in the atmosphere. No animal, they asserted, or tree, grows here in an absolutely dry. It is said St. Peter's at Rome recalls the general plan and system of construction of the great halls of the Roman baths; that by virtue of that similarity, its basilis maintains a temperature at all seasons nearly the same, soft and refreshing in the summer, without cold, sun-dry, and, in the winter, mild and dry.

Spider's Lesson Led to

Scotland's Independence
In 1562 Robert Bruce, or Robert the Bruce, was crowned king of Scotland. Soon afterwards, relates a writer in the Indianapolis News, his forces were routed by the English and he fled to the courtiers, taking refuge on the island of Rathlin off the coast of Antrim in Ireland.

One day, while in hiding, Bruce observed a spider trying to fix its web to a beam on the ceiling. The spider failed six times in succession. "Now shall this spider," said Bruce, "teach me what I am to do, for I also have failed six times." In the seventh attempt the spider succeeded in fixing its web to the beam. Bruce emerged from his hiding place, gathered a handful of followers, returned to Scotland and after a series of successful campaigns won the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, after which England acknowledged the complete independence of Scotland. It is regarded almost as a crime for a person named Bruce in Scotland to kill a spider.

Rough Pearls

The pearl may be of various shapes, the best being perfectly round, pear-shaped or drop-shaped or like buttons that have irregular in shape and called baroque. The color also varies, the finest being white, creamy or a delicate rose which here are also the irregular in shape and called baroque. The pearl perfect pearl has a surface free from flaw and a delicate color and orient, and is almost translucent. Round pearls are formed in the muscles of soft tissues and are not attached to the shell. The button pearls are flat where attached to the shell. Blister pearls form around a parasite which borrows through the shell while the irregular or baroque pearls form around an odd-shaped piece of stone or other substance.

Large Family an Asset

Households of the French Canadian countryside are steadily demonstrating that large families can be an economic asset in depression times. "Bear a large family and open a factory" seems to be the economic creed of these thirty folk, who have spun and woven more than 2,000,000 pounds of wool—representing about \$10,000,000 in actual cash—in a year. Not only have more than 10,000 farm families thus clothed themselves, but by their skill at the loom and the spinning wheel have created tidy incomes, sufficient to provide the other necessities of life.

Colleges of Colonial Times

The colleges established in Colonial times were primarily for the training of the clergy. In New England the Puritans founded Harvard in 1636 and Yale in 1701. In New York the college (now Columbia) was founded by the Church of England in 1754. The College of New Jersey (1746), which later developed into Princeton university, was a Presbyterian institution. At Williamsburg, Va., the College of William and Mary (1693), the second college to be established in the English colonies, represented the Church of England.

American Corn

To American corn means but one thing, Indian maize or its improved counterpart, which is native to this country. This is quite different from the meaning of corn in ancient Rome which, according to several Bible passages, referred variously to wheat, barley and other grains. Even today, says Pathfinders Magazine, corn in Scotland usually means oats, and what Americans would refer to as a rye field would be termed corn field in most of northern Europe. Likewise, many Englishmen speak of a head of wheat as an ear of corn.

Classified Ads Bring Results

Sutton Community Club Entertained by Mrs. Albrecht

SUTTON.—Sutton Community club held its September meeting at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Albrecht at Dundee Thursday afternoon. Roll call was answered by 12 members who responded with "What I Enjoyed Most This Summer."

Plans were made to give a miscellaneous shower for Mr. and Mrs. Emil Fleitge, newlyweds, on September 18 at Sutton Bible church. A delicious luncheon was served by the hostess assisted by her mother, Mrs. Wm. Theide, and Mrs. Robert McIntyre of Carpenter'sville. The monthly prize was won by Mrs. George Fleitge.

Mrs. Arnold Schuring joined the club Thursday. Other members present were Mesdames Louis Schuring, Louis Westphal, Paul Yost, Melvin Smetten, Carl Fleitge, William Calbow, Alfred Michalec, and daughter Carol, and Misses Alta Smith, Kitty Loomis, and Mary Fleitge.

Schools to Close

Schools in this vicinity will be closed Monday, Sept. 20, due to teachers' meeting at Evanston. The Waterman school held no classes Wednesday due to the absence of the teacher, Miss Lillian Lipofsky of Barrington. Miss Lipofsky attended a church convention at Chicago.

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dorwald entertained the following guests at Dundee this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Krufus and family attended a miscellaneous shower for Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Jurs at Elgin Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Keil and son Robert drove to Bloomington Wednesday where Robert will start his third year at Wesleyan college, where he is studying law.

Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn Savage, who have been running the Village Park tavern, have moved to Oak Park. Mr. and Mrs. Max Redmer have taken over the business.

IT'S NO TRICK AT ALL TO GET A GOOD L.I.T FIRE

HOLDS FIRE WELL

GENUINE ZEIGLER'S PELLETS

COAL

A JEFFERSON COUNTY PRODUCT

AM. CO. MFG. IS IT NOW BETTER THAN EVER

Lageschulte & Hager

Incorporated 1894

Tels., Barrington 5 & 6

Printed Signs

The Review job printing department has prepared a supply of stock signs in general demand. These are printed in large, plain letters in black ink on heavy white cardboard. The stock includes

- HOUSE FOR SALE
- FOR SALE
- FOR RENT
- ROOM FOR RENT
- ROOMS FOR RENT
- APARTMENT FOR RENT
- FURN. APT. FOR RENT
- ROOM AND BOARD
- NO HUNTING OR TRESPASSING
- NO FISHING OR TRESPASSING
- PLEASE KEEP OFF GRASS
- DUMP NO RUBBISH
- CLOSED—LEGAL HOLIDAY
- NO TRESPASSING
- PRIVATE—KEEP OUT
- ENTRANCE
- EXIT
- NO SMOKING
- NO PARKING
- PARKING FREE
- PARKING 50c
- PARKING \$1.00
- TAXI
- POULTRY FOR SALE
- SPRING CHICKENS
- FRESH EGGS
- HATCHING EGGS
- MILK AND CREAM
- FRESH VEGETABLES

Price: 10c each, 3 for 25c