

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885

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A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

The year 1926 has rolled around and we have entered 1927 with less to mar our industrial, political and economic life than at any time in our history.

Business as a whole is including every line of industry, a lot more close thinking and a great deal of patriotic heart to heart, the workers and the investors. The result is that we have the best industrial, labor and financial structure that we have ever had.

Such a condition could not be brought about by one-sided property. It is the result of the greater majority of our people's understanding fundamental questions affecting our local, state and national life and should be a source of great happiness to a solution of such problems.

It is probable that no nation ever came so nearly representing the spirit of love on earth and good will toward man, as the United States. We, as a people, have taken as much heart along the lines of happiness than would discord and controversy. In addition to being morally and spiritually right, this policy has been right from a business point of view.

Therefore in the new year, we should check up on our recent progress and endeavor to strengthen our constructive program which has brought to us such remarkable results, as a nation and as individuals.

THE PYRAUSTA NUBLIALIS

The pyrausta nubialis appears to be no less than a pest in Indiana. As he thinks, to become an important pest in the country this year, it might be well worth explaining, according to Professor Orlando Park of the University of Chicago, that he is an "annual pest" of the north and a relative of the ordinary caterpillar and armyworm. From such a lovely source springs the pyrausta nubialis which has suddenly become to the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa corn belt a veritable pest, for it is known, the pyrausta nubialis is a pest of the corn borer. In fact the ravages of the corn borer are so threatening that the dignity of the Latin name promises to dispel the name of the ordinary armyworm of corn these days. When this pest has been so desire to propagate so dread an enemy or an endeavor to place squarely before the country the seriousness of the losses the pest may cause, it is only natural that "February with much snow, a fine sun and droll, forebore" may be quite as good a forecast as the first bell to tells his tale.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

With all the new 1927 calendar out early, nothing that what kind of weather will be found on any given date of the year from January 1 to December 31, it is rather encouraging to be informed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that they cannot be depended upon. It may be that the U. S. Weather Bureau is merely jealous of Dr. Whosits Remodel calendar when it predicts January 6, is to be "fair" and that tomorrow is to be "warmer" and Saturday is to be "foggy." Whatever may be at the root of the trouble, the government appears to be unable to long-distance weather forecasting.

Many people believe in forecasts starting from supposedly important key or control days. It is said that "as the first of January is so well be the rest of the month" that the second of January (though it already raised by the first) determines the weather for forty succeeding days, says the government, in seeking to explain how its rivals get at their facts, is supposed to depend in one way or another on the weather of the second of January, which is a good day, but, unfortunately, also on that of St. Swithin's Day, July 15. A brief calendar, says the government, will show how unfortunately these periods overlap and interfere with each other, and that in a world a vast of potential rain. It is not clear why the period affected should so often be 40 days, except possibly for the example set by Noah. There are numerous shorter periods covered by similar predictions.

The Weather Bureau discredits them all, and declares that the only reliable guide to weather behavior is the record of what has happened in the past, and as such records provide variety in the weather as a rule, it is bound to have prophecies on them.

However, there is a fascination in Dr. Whosits Remodel calendar, and that is "February with much snow, a fine sun and droll, forebore" may be quite as good a forecast as the first bell to tells his tale.

VETERANS' BORROWING

With 1927 many veterans will be entitled to receive their World War adjustment payments. The American Legion has offered to assist veterans find it necessary to make loans. If a man can read and write, no assistance is necessary.

But remember a few things. First, a cent on your pay will be two years after the date of its issuance. Don't try to. No honor will give you a pony for it before he can make the law illegal to do so.

Second, bring your "soil" to the loan officer. It is the most important thing that any man can do for his loan. Your "soil" is not only your personal belongings. You have been told to bring your "soil" to the loan officer. You will need a day or two to get your "soil" together. Right then you are using it well, and you will be in a better position to get a loan for two years than you can borrow in almost upon you.

You cannot borrow the face of the policy. All you can borrow is the "loan value" fixed by law.

That amounts in 1927 to \$5,000 per thousand dollars of insurance, or about 10 cents for every dollar of the face value of your policy.

The exact rate per dollar varies a little with your age at the time of getting the loan.

For a man aged thirty the loan value per thousand dollars of insurance, face value, increases by years as follows: \$d, \$5,000; \$4,119.90; \$3,185.40; \$2,818.52; \$2,714.20, etc., up to the 20th year when all policies have a loan value of \$900 per thousand.

But try to keep your insurance policy unencumbered or wait until you have a loan value sufficient to yield something.

YEARS MORE FATAL THAN BULLETS

The death of Robert F. Purcell of Barrington, Illinois, on January 1, serves to recall the diminishing Civil War toll of the government. There are now only about 100,000 left of the army that won the blue, estimated originally at 2,000,000.

Or the war with Mexico there were only left at last June 30. With advancing years many more men have been added to the list.

Mr. Purcell, a son of a soldier who entered in 1918 at the age of 20, would have to live until 1983, which few of them will do.

MONEY TO EUROPE

The success that gives to those who come within our gates from foreign lands, especially its helping hand to those left behind. This year the records of the United States Post Office Department tell an interesting tale, and it is as follows:

Between Thanksgiving and December 17, the department for the transmission of money by postal order, issued \$41,738 money orders, remittances and involving an exchange of \$76,000,000. And more amazing is the fact that this is an increase of 161,154,000 over the money orders issued to foreign countries for the Christmas season of last year (1925). Great Britain of all the European countries shows a decrease.

The fact becomes more significant when we realize that this money, the most of it, represents money sent by the parents of the children and, which they were able to spend after taking care of themselves.

Editorial note: For the first time in

The Songs I'd Like to Sing

By George Kaufman

Id like to write of humble things—

The common joys and sorrows of every day—

A brighter smile, or a tears a tear—

To play a little song—

A new friend, or a brotherhood and fun—

Where life is wholesome and serene—

And restful sleep is found when day is done.

Id like to sing simple things—

Things that people sing when they play to hear—

Id like to talk to myself through—

And have them understand my words of cheer—

That only humble folks can truly know;

And search for language to express

The like of those I'd like to sing.

Id like to sing about love—

And love the things everywhere—

Id like to sing of childhood days—

Of home, and of a happy childhood care—

Id like to sing of simple church—

Of memory, and things play agley—

Wreathes, pleasure to the hearts of men—

Id like to sing about love—

