

THE BARRINGTON REVIEW

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION



ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE PANACEA OF SPENDING

Some fallacies die hard, and among the toughest is the belief that increased governmental spending necessarily means "increased purchasing power" in the country and therefore more "prosperity."

Experience, however, gives no reason for supposing that an unbalanced budget or a heavy government spending program is either a necessity or an advantage in bad times. In 1921 we not only balanced our budget but actually retired the huge sum of more than a billion dollars in debt, yet we had a prompt and sharp recovery.

Yet the apostles of government spending view the question in a crudely mechanical way. They persist in believing that the money spent by government (at least that amount not offset by tax collections) must mean a net addition to the total spending (purchasing power) in the nation. But they forget that private incomes are not spent automatically, that new enterprises are not started automatically, that men are not employed automatically.

Government spending, instead of "bridging the gap," would in that case only widen the gap. Confidence can be restored only by reforming the tax laws and by other changes in legislation and in administration attitude...

PROGRESS BEFORE PUNISHMENT

Speaking from the bench of his traffic court recently, a New York City magistrate read a formal statement: "We have reached," he said, "the peak of safety that can be accomplished by the punishment of the motorist."

Specifically, his complaints were against certain inadequacies and inefficiencies in the physical and technical system for controlling today's mammoth traffic volume—in the street system itself, in traffic signals, signs and other control devices, and the confounding lack of uniformity among such devices.

The magistrate's remarks hit at a situation which is fundamental to the whole motor traffic problem: The failure to provide the motorist with streets and highways made as safe as possible, but at the same time demanding from him an opinion of caution in his driving.

Industry, the national conservation bureau reminds us, long ago learned this lesson. Efforts to drag down the working man into avoiding accidents, industrial management learned, were futile until he was first provided with safe working conditions and equipment.

If the driver is given facilities from which basic hazard has been removed to the greatest possible degree, and if he is governed by intelligent traffic laws intelligently enforced, the major responsibility for traffic accidents devolves upon him.

LABOR AND THE PUBLIC

There is real significance in the facts recently revealed by a careful, dispassionate poll of a representative cross-section of Americans on the question of unrestrained activities of labor agitators and the unions they rule so dictatorially.

The poll, conducted by Fortune magazine, showed a 3-to-1 majority recommending legislation to curb union rule of American workers and their employers.

To qualify the poll, it may be pointed out that it was conducted by the same investigators and in the same manner as the poll which two years ago was only 1 per cent in error in forecasting the plurality of Mr. Roosevelt in the presidential election.

Every state in the union, every race, religion, and "economic class"; every classification of profession and labor and every political affiliation was included in the poll on this question of current importance.

It is not difficult to understand the sentiment expressed by those canvassed in the poll when one looks carefully at the record of labor unions in the last few years.

America is not designed to progress by such harsh methods. In fact, progress is reversed when violence is allowed to dictate our rights. That is why Americans overwhelmingly want it stopped.

WHY NOT SAVE THAT MUCH?

The senate finance committee in its deliberations on a new tax bill readily reached the conclusion that one of the major contributions to the present depression was the undistributed profits tax.

The committee moved to repeal the tax or seriously modify it. But in rushed the treasury with the cry that to do this would cut revenues by some \$40,000,000 and that other taxes would have to be found to replace the profits tax if repealed.

This WEEK in WASHINGTON

By RALPH E. CHURCH
Representative, 10th Congressional District

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Far more important than the addition of revenues which would be obtained by the removal of intergovernmental tax exemptions is the principle of justice and equity in bearing the costs of government.

It is impossible to determine accurately the amount of revenue which is lost annually by the federal government and the states in the virtue of this great bulk of tax exempt securities and income. While exact data to make an accurate estimate is not available, the experts whose income tax forms stated that the additional revenue obtainable is not as great as commonly supposed.

The nature of distribution of government bonds by investors must be taken into account. Many are held by institutions and individuals who would not have to pay any tax even though the interest on government bonds were included in taxable income.

With such factors taken into account, the amount of additional revenue which the federal government would obtain by the removal of bond exemptions would probably be around \$70 million annually.

Where there seems to be a substantial difference of opinion on this subject is on the method of removing the exemptions. The president recommended the enactment of a "short and simple statute." But we are confronted with the fact that the intergovernmental exemptions have been created by constitutional limitations on the taxing power established by the supreme court.

HOME EDUCATION

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

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 8 W. 49th St. New York

"Buddy Learns to Share"

By EDITH BRANDIS

The summer that Buddy was five Mrs. Sandusky helped him make his first garden. A man came to dig up the ground where vegetables were to be planted and in one corner he made the earth very fine and soft for flowers.

Buddy went with Mother to the nursery. For early flowers they bought plants that were in bud, so in a short time they had pink, red, purple and white petunias and more than a dozen poppy plants with fringed blossoms in yellow, orange and deep red.

Buddy and Mother each had four rows of sinulas, but they did not come into bloom until later. When they did the garden was "flowery all over," as Buddy said, with big and little sinulas, dark and light orange, pink, brown, yellow, and white and crimson. These sinulas were Buddy's favorites, because they were so sturdy and strong on their stems.

Mother tried to teach Buddy about cutting his flowers every day, but he liked to see them on the bushes and plants. He did not like to cut them for anybody, not even for his mother who begged for some to take to her teacher, nor for Reg who wanted some for his friend who was at home with his measles. To every request Buddy said "No."

When the two old children complained that Buddy would not share his flowers, Mrs. Sandusky said, "You may cut all the flowers from your plants every morning. We will divide them; some will be for the house and some for each of you to give away. But we'll let Buddy do exactly what he chooses, and we shall see what happens, for I think the flowers will teach him a lesson he needs."

As Sister and Reg cut Mother's flowers more and more buds appeared. Buddy's sinulas bloomed and before long the blossoms dried. Then the plants began to turn yellow. One sinula dried up.

Buddy looked at Mother's bed blooming so gorgeously, then at his own, and began to wonder what was the matter. When he told his mother, she took his hand and went with him. She called his attention to the dried flower on a petunia plant and showed him the little seed pod at its base. Buddy found four more. They took off the lids and shook the seeds upon a piece of paper.

Next they gathered all the dry blossoms from the sinulas that were drying, and took them to pieces. Then Mother said, "See if you can find seeds on my plants."

He searched them all but found none, no petunia boxes, no dry sinula heads. "Now Buddy, this is a lesson about plants you will want to remember. The work of a plant is to make seeds. When its work is done it dies."

"Like my sinula!" "Yes, Buddy, if you cut flowers every day, they cannot make seeds and so they bloom all summer and then are done. So, Buddy, you have to choose, do you want seeds or do you want blooms?" "I want blooms," he said. "The plant shares blooms with you. To be fair you'll have to share with others."

DO YOU KNOW ILLINOIS?

By EDWARD J. HUGHES
Secretary of State

The secretary of state of Illinois is the state librarian ex-officio, much information concerning your state. Any questions which are of particular interest to readers and which are not covered in this series will be answered immediately. Address all communications: Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

- Q. When was the Illinois Farmers' Institute founded?
A. About 1894. It was approved by the legislature June 24, 1895.
Q. To how many states does Illinois export coal?
A. To seven states, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, and portions of Nebraska and Kansas.
Q. How many varieties of wild flowers are there in Illinois?
A. The Illinois Natural History Survey has a list of over 650 wild flowers that can be found in Illinois.
Q. Who is considered a citizen of Illinois?
A. Any citizen of the United States who has established residence in Illinois during the last year or who maintains a legal residence in this state.
Q. Where was Father Louis Hennepin born?
A. Ath, in the interior province of Hainault, then a part of the Spanish Netherlands.
Q. When did Father Hennepin come to this continent?
A. He sailed to Canada in 1675.
Q. When did Hennepin come to the Illinois country?
A. 1679.
Q. What original observation did Hennepin make in the Illinois country?
A. He observed indications of coal and other minerals in the upper valley of the Illinois river.
Q. With the building of what fort was Hennepin associated?
A. Fort Crevecoeur, near present day Peoria.
Q. On what voyage did Hennepin set out in 1680?
A. He led an exploring party down the Illinois and up the Mississippi.
Q. Who accompanied Hennepin?
A. Michael Accault and Anthony Augelle (also known as Picard du Gay).

PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS Directory

Grid of professional advertisements including: LAWYERS (CASTLE, WILLIAMS & MC CARTHY; HOWARD R. BRINTLINGER; ARTHUR J. HAGGENJOS; JULIAN C. RYER; HELENE LEDERER); PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS (DR. OLGA A. WILHELM; DR. D. F. BROOKE; DR. L. R. BARNUM); DENTISTS (C. H. KELLAM; W. G. BURKHARDT); INSURANCE (EARL M. SCHWEMM; J. W. LANGDALE; B. A. SCHROEDER); TREE SURGEONS (M. JOSAL; M. BABER); PRINTING (BARRINGTON PUBLISHING COMPANY); PHARMACISTS (FREDLUND DRUG CO.); and TREE SURGEONS (J. HAMER HARGRAVE).