The Barrington Review

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

GOVERNMENT WAR-TIME CONTROL

Strong is the hope of the American people that we will not again become involved in a European war. Not so strong, judging from current public expressions, is the faith that we will be able to remain neutral. A very considerable segment of the population believes that we might eventually go to the aid of European democracies if the war goes on for a lengthy period and the dictatorships seemed to have the advantage.

And so the United States is not preparing for any eventuality—and this preparedness does not only involve the largest military expenditures in our peace-time history. Also involved is a plan for "M Day" (Mobilization Day), prepared largely by military officials, which, on the outbreak of hostilities, would have an immediate and drastic effect on every individual and every business in the land.

Heart of the plan, of course, is a detailed procedure of conscripting manpower. The war and navy department heads remember the confusion that followed our entry into the last war, and are determined that it shall not be repeated. Every man within the age limits must be ready to enter government service, in a military or other capacity, when the call for selection will be by a lottery system. Unmarried men, in good health, will naturally be conscripted first.

And industry will be mobilized with equal completeness. A war resources administration will be given gigantic authority in such matters as regulating prices, labor, trade and the procurement of supplies.

But the point is that there is in the problem—some officials have long believed that efficient warfare demands giving the executive branch of the government undreamed of dictatorial powers. The president, if they have they say, would be given rigid control over the economic life of the nation. Free speech and free press, if he so desired, could be virtually abolished—all in the name of national interest.

The people's view of these and other plans such unprecedented legislation is clear enough. They are principally military men, they are greatly concerned with the best means of fighting a war and are little concerned with democratic theories.

But they are concerned by democracy. It would, theoretically, only as long as the emergency. But, as many point out, an emergency is what the man at top makes it—it could be extended indefinitely for numerous alleged reasons. Therein lies the danger of relinquishing democratic theories of government—placed in the wrong hand the dictatorial power could be extended in many directions.

It is doubtful if a peace-time congress would endorse such broad dictatorial powers, but we hesitate to hazard such a guess on what the reaction might be during a real emergency. This is the situation that yet may face us.

DRIVE AS THOUGH IT WERE YOUR CHILD

Schools are opening for another year in all parts of the country.

Children of all ages are crossing the streets, morning, noon and evening . . . many of the younger ones for the first time.

Motorists everywhere are urged to drive as carefully as though their own child were about to dart into the street when passing a school house; to pass every line of parked cars in the vicinity of school houses as though their son or daughter were about to slip directly into their path.

Many thousand members of school safety patrols everywhere will be on duty at busy intersections. But in spite of their efforts and the warnings of teachers, some children will continue to take chances in going and coming from schools—trails leading through vacant lots into the streets which only they know.

Be on guard. It might be your child!

Pay Increases for WPA Groups Listed

Important information concerning the application of the revised schedules of monthly earnings on WPA project employes, coupled with the announcement that most counties in Illinois will receive a pay increase, was released Friday by Charles Fahrney, state WPA administrator. The new pay rates for Illinois WPA workers will become effective September 1.

"The lesson," said Mr. Miner, "that those working a full pay period, beginning September 1, will receive checks at the new low rates. Certain downstate counties will receive substantial increases, putting them to a level with other counties throughout the state."

New classifications known as unskilled "D" and unskilled "A" are a part of the revised set-up under which work will be done. Employes will operate. Under the new classification, the following occupations have been established: book repairer, canner, charwoman, flagman, helper (construction), janitor, laundry worker, mender, mender, nursery helper, nursery school attendant, packer, recreation attendant, well tender and water carrier. Class "A" employes who will receive increases, follow: deck hand, exterminator, superintendent's aide, housekeeping aide, junior clerk, junior typist, laborer, messenger, watchman, woodcutter.

The allocation of occupations to wage classes are set forth in general order No. 1, issued on August 31 by Col. F. C. Harrington, commander of work projects, and have been ordered by Mr. Miner as the "guide" of the emergency relief administrator. The new pay rates for Illinois WPA workers will become effective September 1.

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Diamonds in Industry

Industry is now using 50 per cent, by weight, of all the diamonds sold each year. The remaining half of the stones sold probably go to decorate some person, to delight its eye, to form a convenient concentration of wealth and make business for the money lenders.

Wormwood Effects

The wormwood in absinthe acts upon the nervous system and causes convulsions, hallucinations, and in some cases illicit.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

If the United States ever has to take the first step that our several nations in Europe are now making, this government will be ready with a complete plan to ensure full mobilization of the nation's resources behind its fighting forces.

Prices, labor, exports, imports, factory operations, finance, public utilities, railroads, trucks, waterways, power, finance—all will be under the direct control of a war resources administration, responsible only to the president, if the United States goes to war.

This is a war plan, prepared by the war department, and for use only in case of war involving the United States. It is not intended to have any effect on business in time of peace.

Already the nucleus of such a war-time organization has been named by the president—the war resources board, of which Edward R. Stettenius, Jr., is chairman. This board, which would become an all-powerful branch of the government in time of conflict, has been offered for consideration by Washington, perfecting its plans in most minute detail.

Here are some of the things the war resources administration could do in time of war, according to the plan:

Decree priority for essential war orders over non essential orders, changing all factory orders according to their importance in terms of national safety.

Order extension, construction or conversion of plants, factories or other producing facilities.

Ration power and fuel supplies according to relative need and usefulness sections of the country.

Ration raw materials, finished articles, air lines and all other forms of transportation.

Set any price for any article, or control prices by indirect means.

Advise on how much money the government should borrow for war purposes and how best to raise the money.

Regulate imports and exports of raw materials, deciding how much shall be produced, how much marketed, when and for what price.

Distribute labor supply equitably and with the interest of the workers themselves, if possible. This would include the right to take labor away from industries that need it less and give it to industries that need it most.

Organize new government corporation to render service or to enter any business where the risk of losing money is too great for the private investor. Such a power opens the road to further government ventures in business in the interests of national defense, if conditions in a war involving this country.

Speaking of chances of staying out of war, President Roosevelt said last week: "I not only believe, I hope so but I believe we can, and that every effort will be made by the administration so to do."

Nevertheless, the war department has its plans for industry ready, should the unexpected happen.

† Church News

SALEM EVANGELICAL

Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave.
Rev. Paul Hoth, Pastor

9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
11 a. m. Morning worship.
7:45 p. m.- Gospel service.

REV. DONALD LAUGWER

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL

(Evangelical & Reformed Church)

9:30 a. m. Sunday school for beginners and primary.

9:30 a. m. Junior church for Juniors and intermediates.

10:30 a. m. Sunday school for Juniors to adults.

10:30 a. m. Morning worship.

Thursday, Sept. 7, 2 p. m. Women's Union.

Thursday, Sept. 7, 8 p. m. Senior League.

Thursday, Sept. 14, 7:30 p. m. Leadership training.

REV. G. P. ELLERBRAKE, Pastor

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL

Dundee, Illinois
Church school:

9:30 a. m., Primary department.
9:45 a. m., Junior and senior departments.
11 a. m., Choral Eucharist and sermon.
7:30 p. m., Community young people's society. Question box. Questions asked by young people. Discussion leader, Mrs. Hoffman, led by the pastor.

REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor

METHODIST

9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:30 a. m., Divine worship. Sermon: "The Need of the Hour."
This is the after-vacation rally Sunday for attendance at church and Sunday school.

REV. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN

Coolidge and Lill
9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:15 a. m. Preparatory service for communicants.
10:30 a. m., Morning worship. Missionary of Holy Communion. "Delight itself in the Lord, and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart." Ps. 37, 4.

REV. E. J. TEUTSCHMANN, Pastor

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Main and Wood Streets
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Church service, 10:45 a. m.
Subject: Substance
Golden Text: John 4 27 Labour

YOUR FARM COLUMN

By BILL RUSK

Howdy, farm friends: A few minutes' visit at the Pomeroy Farms, Inc. near Barrington will be enough to convince anyone that the Pomeroys have raised 100 of the finest Berkshire porkers in the world. There are about 100 swan top honors at all of the finest shows in the country for years.

Their showing this year has been no exception. Traveling in perfect comfort in their own private car, the hogs in the show herd were taken to Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco to compete in the Intermountain Swine Show. Out of 20 showings they captured 17 first places and championships.

At the sale at the farm in Springfield, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and Des Moines, Ia., the Pomeroy Farms herd won additional laurels for their owners, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Roberts, sweeping all the shows. At Milwaukee they were awarded six grand championships in place of first and second prizes in all classes with the exception of a junior yearling boar. They got second and third in that class.

After the show at the Indiana state fair, however, they will travel to the fairs at Tulsa, Okla., and Dallas, Tex., then back home for a well earned rest.

Gerald A. Schillo, manager of the farm, gives a great deal of the credit for the remarkable success of the herd to Mrs. Roberts who takes a personal interest in the care and feeding of blue-ribbon porkers. At points with Pomeroy stock she has made records made by his hogs and to the herd she has personally raised in them in the April 16 issue of Life magazine.

Down at Shirley, Ill., the first commercial crop of high moisture corn from sealed granaries has been harvested. There will be from 10,000 to 15,000 of them erected in Illinois.

These bins are 15 feet in diameter and 11 feet high to the eaves and are constructed of galvanized steel roofs. Each bin will hold 1,000 bushels of shelled corn and will be paid into the Commodity Credit corporation in full payment of their corn loans.

It is expected that these bins will furnish the needed space for storage of the 1939 Illinois farmers are being encouraged to put back to their corn by renewing their mortgages on the corporation, so they will be in a position to market it at the expected rise in price next year.

Moderate infestations of Hessian fly in the wheat sown early this fall and considerable damage in the 1940 crop is to be expected according to W. P. Flint, chief entomologist of the Illinois Natural History survey.

Wheat should be sown about two weeks later than usual to help avoid damage to next years' wheat.

Results of the Hessian fly, in the survey, just completed, show that in a general light infestation in the north central area of the state, favorable growing conditions large enough fall and spring growth may be built up to damage about 3 to 10 per cent of the wheat crop of the state.

Getting back to our most vital problem—our soil and its fertility —we can safely say that every acre of our soil need not be able to support crop plants to be considered fertile but every soil is fertile to some degree. It may be oats, corn or watermelons; or again it may be sweet potatoes, redwoods, or just weeds.

Our weeds are derived from many types of rocks through the process of weathering and the action of living organisms. Our climate, however, has the characteristics of the rocks from which the good characteristics may be filtered to a certain extent by action of different micro-organisms and the influence of the climate on them. Plants attempt to make the soil fertile for themselves and it is because of this fact that plant growth is not nearly like the ones with which the soil developed when it was born growth in this particular soil. Soil, then, is a living organism, vital to all agriculture—to have a fertile soil it must be alive to be able to produce. Many may attempt to make a fertile soil but it is impossible for the production of a certain plant to be made to choose a plant to which the soil is adapted. Advocates of the latter and newer theories of soil adaptation will save much time and money that would be wasted upon the former.

Illinois farmers may find the coming year a great convenience, but care must be exercised in its use to avoid the accidents too often attributed to farm tools.

Every year a number of farmers are seriously injured or killed due to the use of unsafe 110 volt freezer units. This danger can be avoided by the purchase and use of 32 volt farm freezer units or low-powered units.

There are no regulations in Illinois governing the manufacture, sale or use of 110 volt freezer units but farmers in this state may be interested to know that 110 volt freezer units not bearing the approval are not safe but the purchase of an approved 32 volt unit may be of the chance for trouble.

The use of approved 110 volt units is to be discouraged because of the danger of failure of the unit and the possibility of getting the full 110-volt charge in the house. Homemade battery units are considered quite safe when properly constructed. Care for making a simple unit are contained in a bulletin prepared by the University of Illinois. Write us for copy if you are interested in building your own battery unit.

THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

Law on THE FARM

Trespass: Of importance to farmers is trespass on posted property. The earliest legislation of Illinois concerning this was in 1845, when it was provided that a forfeiture of $5 per tree shall be paid by any person trespassing on the lands of another and cutting down any of certain specified cities of trees. In addition, a criminal penalty is provided. It represents trespass legislation of a very restricted nature, but it served a real need at the time it was enacted. It is as a matter of fact, a little frequently enacted. In 1874 the legislature enacted another trespass law, intended to discourage the picking of other people's fruit. It provides that "whoever shall enter the enclosure of any orchard without leave of the owner, and pick, destroy, or carry away any part thereof, or any fruit of any apple, pear, peach, plum, or other fruit tree, vine or shrub, shall be fined not exceeding $100."

At the same time, a more general law was enacted providing that "whoever shall enter and pass over any garden, yard, or inclosure belonging to another, expressly forbidden so to do by the owner or occupant, or shall be found in any inclosed or uninclosed land of another and in the act of trespass, or shall be found in any inclosed or uninclosed land of another and in the act of trespass, or shall be found in any inclosed or uninclosed land of another and in the act of trespass