

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1882

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THE UNKNOWN SCOUT

At the recent annual meeting of the Boy Scouts of America, in Washington, a bronze bust of a Scout, known as the "Unknown Scout," was awarded to the "Unknown Scout" of the year. The inspiration of this award was an unknown Boy Scout in London, who may be living today. This, briefly, is the story:

Some years ago, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, lost his way in London. A young boy, and briskly saluting said: "May I be of service to you?" Mr. Boyce inquired the way to his destination and the lad showed him the way. Reaching the place, Mr. Boyce was embarrassed and said: "I am a Scout and the boy said: "I am a Scout" and Scouts don't tips for courtesy."

Mr. Boyce was interested and impressed. He asked about the Scouts. A young friend took him to the office of Sir Alexander Pownall, president of the movement, and as a result when Mr. Boyce later called for home, he brought a trunk full of literature pertaining to scouting. Then he started the Boy Scout movement in America, with the aid of others, who saw the value of such training it affords.

The model awarded to "The Unknown Scout," who befriended Mr. Boyce and thus caused the spread of scouting to America, was presented to the International Scout Bureau in London, with it will be kept as a permanent memorial. It is inscribed as follows:

"To the Unknown Scout, whose faithfulness in the service of the Daily Good, truly serves the Scout movement to the United States of America."

Perhaps never has a simple act of kindness brought forth greater or more benevolent results than that performed by this unknown London Boy Scout.

SUCCESS IS NOT CRIME

It is very difficult to convince a certain section of our citizenship that a successful man or institution can be honest. People of communistic tendencies pretend to believe that all virtue is reposed in those who are shiftless, improvident, inefficient, and avaricious.

As soon as someone through intelligent effort rises above the average, either in intellectual attainments or in the accumulation of wealth, the soapbox orator considers him a traitor to his shafts of inventive and commendation.

As a matter of fact, honesty is not an exclusive attribute of any class. A majority of men, both rich and poor, are honest, when tested by the standard of the world. A miserly man, both rich and poor, are dishonest. Each should stand or fall upon his individual merits.

In a recent speech, W. E. Humphrey, of the Federal Trade Commission, expressed a reasonable view with regard to business concerns, as follows:

"We do not believe that success is a crime, or that failure is a virtue."

On the other hand, that industry, energy, honesty, and brains should be penalized or that incompetency, extravagance, idleness and inefficiency should be glorified.

We do not believe that big business and great business are synonymous. Thus, we give credit to great business, because of its greater power for good or evil.

"We believe that 90 per cent of American business is honest; we want to help this 90 per cent to increase its control or destroy the 10 per cent that is criminal."

To any fair-minded person, Mr. Humphrey's attitude must appear as being entirely sound and equitable.

WHY AMERICA IS GREAT

There are some fine things in the world in spite of the sordid metropolitan press trying to depict the opposite.

For instance:

Jeremiah Smith, the famous New York economist, last week successfully completed his two years' task of investigating the U.S. Steel Corporation. His report, which was to receive a fee of \$10,000, when he handed the check, he turned it over and indorsed it back to the Hungarian government with the statement that all the compensation he wanted is appreciation and friend-

ship. He demonstrated that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

If you are miserly enough to be cynical you may say: "What does he know? Oftentimes the dollars in him are about as good as dirt." This may be answered by saying that the more you give the more you get. It is the experience of practically every rich man. Try it beginning this new year. American business and you will find No. 1000 waiting for you for the new calendar year beginning January 1.

Here's another case:

Samuel Hayden, a Chicago business man, failed fifteen years ago. He had never attended the University of the Law and had obtained a discharge from his debts, but he was not satisfied with that "legal honesty." He determined to pay. He has done it after fifteen years of hard work. He is now a successful and accomplished individual, the day before "the happiest birthday and the happiest day of my life," said Hayden. Of course, it was. There's no kick like the kick that comes from doing a job.

Hayden of Chicago and Smith of New York are the men who make America great.

THE OTHER SIDE

Perhaps the greatest bar to the acquirement of real knowledge is the refusal of the average person to look upon "the other side" of a question, which only involves himself.

We form certain notions regarding people and things, and having done so we seek arguments to back up these notions. We have no desire to learn that we shall vindicate our own ideas, that is, that we shall arrive at some conclusion about them.

Thus we build a Chinese wall about our own intellects and thereby offend others that are not of our own. They may not keep out the real truth, but at least an impression is made.

For instance, every new idea, however benevolent, that arises in the world literally has to fight for its life. It was hard to convince people that the earth is a sphere, that the blood circulates, that vaccination prevents smallpox, that the electric current is only communicated by mosquitoes. These and innumerable other facts now accepted by all civilized people were bitterly combated by the ignorant, superstitious and narrow-minded majority.

It is evident that in the light of the world's advancement in knowledge men would be willing to study both sides, or sides, of every important question, yet few of them do. Hence millions live and die ignorantly, ignorant, through their own deliberate choice.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Educated educators throughout the United States are giving serious thought to a reform of curricula, with a view to better adapting them to the needs of the present-day student. No curriculum is perfect.

As it is now, no education upon our educational leaders that present methods are proving inadequate to the demands of the times. With the ever-increasing store available, it becomes necessary, and the more difficult to choose that which should be taught in the limited time that can be given to formal education by the average student.

But that problem is not, as far as I am concerned, man, both rich and poor, are honest. Each should stand or fall upon his individual merits.

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THE FOUR CORNERS

Of half a million people in Milan, Italy, only about a recent record 538 voters.

A million dollars in political capital is fed into Italy every year, according to an American public. Each election costs the Italian public \$100 to \$50 a month.

One person out of two in Milan, Italy, has a vote. There are 500,000 voters.

Two-thirds of the 500,000 voters have been born since 1919, and are the result of the post-war immigration.

Fabrizio Borsig, a Milanese, said:

"The cost of a Milanese's vote is

now 100 lire, or \$1.20, a month.

Many large stores and business institutions have been forced to pay a monthly tax of 100 lire, or \$1.20, a month.

Government, Switzerland, has 160,000,000 people, 160,000 of whom are voters.

A typical example of the political capital of a small country is Switzerland.

There are 1,000,000 voters in Switzerland, and the collection, counting of their votes, is a costly affair.

A handicapped Swiss voter, for instance,

has to pay 100 lire, or \$1.20, a month.

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Many small countries have 100,000 voters.

Germany, Switzerland, has 160,000,000 people, 160,000 of whom are voters.

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