

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885

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BARRINGTON REVIEW

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FARM RELIEF PLANS

While the plans of the Federal Farm Board are still in the making some indication of the methods to be pursued have been disclosed the last two weeks which are of interest to the farmers, as well as to the general public.

In the first place it has been made plain that the funds authorized for farm relief will be loaned only to cooperative marketing organizations formed by the farmers themselves, with the moral support and advice of the Farm Board.

Even these organizations will be expected to try to finance themselves through regular banking channels, and not through any bank or other interest rates, before applying to the board for loans.

It is also evident that the board will expect the existing farm organizations to lay their differences, where differences exist, and cooperate with each other in the marketing of any commodity before seeking federal loans.

In other words, it does not seem likely that the existing existing farm bodies, such as the Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Farmers Union and others, will be recognized as such for loan purposes, but that where these organizations operate in the same territory they must cooperate so far as marketing is concerned.

One trouble with organized farming in the past has been that there have been several organizations which have often been working at cross purposes, while business and industry have generally had a single national organization to represent each particular commodity or interest.

If the farm relief act shall be the means of causing the farmers of the country, to really unite for their own protection and benefit it will be a step toward a solution of the farm problem.

A FRIEND OF BOYHOOD

How the Boy Scout movement was first brought to America is recalled by the recent death of William D. Boyce, a well-known Chicago publisher, who was the original inspirer of the movement in the United States.

While visiting London about twenty years ago, Mr. Boyce became confused in a fog and lost his way. Meeting a boy on the street, he asked to be directed to his hotel, and the boy personally escorted him there. When Boyce offered him a tip it was refused with the last words, the lad saying, "I am a Boy Scout."

This aroused Boyce's interest, he inquired about the organization and conferred with leaders of the movement in London with the result that he determined to promote a similar organization in America, which he did. Thus four million American boys have had the result of strict training largely as a result of the "good turn" of an unbroken Boy Scout.

Similar organizations had been originated by Daniel Carter Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton in the United States, all finally being merged in the Boy Scouts of America, which William Boyce materially aided in financing for several years.

He was a true friend of boyhood, and his memory will be cherished by the great organization in whose development he took such a conspicuous part.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

So far as the general public is concerned it does not appear that the investigation of public utilities which has been going on for a year has been of much value.

In a recent financial article in the New York American, one of the principal news paper antagonists of the utilities, it was declared that in the opinion of several hundred business executives, who had responded to a questionnaire, public utility stocks were the favorites among the investing public. General Electric, perhaps the favorite individual company, with Public Service, Westinghouse and United Gas Improvement, standing near the top of the list.

By groups the favorite stocks were listed

in the order of their preference as follows: Public Utilities, steel, electrical equipment, oils and motors.

It is interesting to note the unbalanced trend of business and industry towards metals, it is natural that investors should seek the securities of the larger and better managed corporations. The investor may criticize these mergers, but when he puts his own money in to something he wants it to be an enterprise as big and as successful as possible.

ON THE JOB AT 100

Most persons would feel inclined to take a day off for celebration upon reaching the century mark, but not so John R. Voorhis of New York, president of the city board of elections, who recently spent his 100th birthday attending to the duties of his office as usual.

Mr. Voorhis is described by M. F. Tracy in a recent article as "a Tammanyite who quotes scripture; a politician who believes in the old-fashioned virtues; a product of the mid-Victorian era who deplores some things of the present but resents to be disengaged by them; a man who has no preoccupation for longings."

As to personal habits, Mr. Voorhis likes to be governed by common sense as he goes along, rather than by fixed rules. He did not quit smoking when he was 97 and says he doesn't take anything in the way of alcoholic beverages as often as once a week. Each night he reviews what he has done during the day, with a view to future avoidance of any mistake.

Mr. Voorhis does not express any particular fanaticism on his 100th birthday, but whatever he may have in mind it is probable that the re-election of Mayor Jimmy Walker is giving him most concern just now.

HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

It is a strange human trait that in later life an often boasts of the very things of which he was ashamed in his youth. Successful men point with pride to this humble origin, to their early struggles and the monotony of their work.

And it is just as cause for pride to have overcome such obstacles through one's own determination. There is no doubt that the man who has had to fight his way from the bottom is generally better off, hand as it may have seemed to him while undergoing the experience.

It is equally true that many men fall because of a false pride which causes them to shrink from humble tasks which might lead to ultimate success. Henry Ford was a machinist's helper, Thomas A. Edison was a newsboy, John D. Rockefeller was a clerk, and neither had any education to speak of. They and thousands of others succeeded because they were not ashamed to toil with their hands until something better presented itself.

Not every boy can become a Ford, an Edison, or a Rockefeller, but every one who is not afraid or ashamed to work can make an honorable and useful place for himself, and he doesn't have to begin in a "white-collar" job, either.

THE PUBLIC FORGETS

To the business man who thinks the public does not need to be constantly reminded of who he is and what he has to sell, the often told story of Pyle's Pearline will bear repeating.

For years Pyle's Pearline cleaned and repaired a large percentage of the householders of the country, and the company spent \$500,000 in advertising that year. Later the advertising was curtailed, and about 1907 it was discontinued altogether, as the company thought the product was so well known that it did not require further advertising.

Sales did not rapidly, but the owners insisted that their advertising policy until 1915 when the what pattern, including goodwill was sold for \$12,000. Pearline was dead.

Many other products whose names were household words a few years ago are not heard of today because they failed to keep up their advertising and consequently the public forgot them.

It is important to must remember that new generations are coming along all the time, and these new buyers will be personally sold on a product or a store, as their fathers and mothers were sold before them. The only time it is safe to stop advertising is when one is ready to go out of business.

TRAGEDY AS TEACHER

It seems that it often takes an appalling tragedy to impress mankind with the necessity for ordinary safety precautions, and

even tragedy fails to teach its lesson in most cases.

The first systematic efforts to make the public familiar with the fireproof fire in Chicago in 1903, when 574 persons lost their lives, although 600 had died in a theater fire in Trenton, N. J., as far back as 1872, and 233 had met a similar fate in Brooklyn in 1876.

A new policy of constructing municipal depots in unsettled areas followed the explosion of the Triangle shirtwaist in 1923, which established that the Victoria had brought about the adoption of a new code of safety at least, just framed by representatives of 18 nations. The explosion of X-ray films in the Cleveland Clinic, causing the loss of more than 200 lives, has resulted in a survey of conditions in hospitals throughout the country in an effort to prevent similar disasters in future.

Church News

ST. ANNE'S
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 a. m. and 10 a. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 7 p. m.
Deacons' meeting at the home of the Sacred Heart first Friday each month, 7 p. m.

Wednesday evening meeting, 8 p. m. Reading room and lending library open to the public. Tuesday and Friday 2 to 6 p. m., and Wednesday 2 to 5 p. m.

REV. S. R. S. GRAY, Rector

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Sunday, Aug. 12, 10 a. m. and 11 a. m.
Wednesday evening meeting, 7 p. m.

Standard time for the summer is 20-22-2, m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING MEETING, 7 p. m

