

BARRINGTON REVIEW

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TELEPHONE NO. 3 BARRINGTON, ILL.

AVIATION IN 1929

Several remarkable new records and a number of scientific advances marked the progress of aviation in 1929. Endurance flights with refueling in the air were among the most spectacular performances of the year, culminating in the record of the "St. Louis Robin," flying 420 hours and 21 minutes, or more than 17 days and nights before landing.

Willi Neuner of Germany set the world's altitude record at 42,123 feet. Mrs. Phoebe Oldham of Memphis established an official altitude record for women of 25,400 feet. Miss Elmer Smith set the world's record for solo endurance flights for women by flying 26 hours and 20 minutes.

Capt. Orlebar of England set a new speed record of 368 miles an hour.

A flight around the world by dirigible was made for the first time with only three stops enroute, by the "Graf Zeppelin," commanded by Capt. Hugo Eckener of Germany. A German seaplane, the "Do-X," carried 169 passengers in a flight over Lake Constance.

Successful test flights were made by two British dirigibles, the largest in the world, but these will be exceeded in size by an American airship now under construction at Akron.

An airplane propelled by rockets was successfully flown in Germany; Lieut. Doctor of the United States Navy made a flight and a safe landing "blind," depending entirely upon instruments; a radio beacon was used to guide a pilot flying blind in a fog; Commander Byrd flew over the South Pole and was made a war-admiral for his work.

The year also had its share of disasters, but on the whole an advance in the direction of safety was recorded.

BUSINESS IN 1929

Many expressions concerning the business outlook for 1930 have been published at the turn of the year, the consensus appearing to be that while there may be a perceptible slowing down here and there the general prospect is favorable.

One of the most comprehensive statements recently published, which well represents the average opinion of business leaders is that of John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Noting that the pessimists are forecasting storms, while the optimists see only blue skies, Mr. Edgerton says:

"Taking a middle position, I can observe that the business world is trying to steer a course of great concern. Having a few inevitable disruptions here and there, I believe the immediate future is safe."

Out of a large number of members of his association recently questioned, 69 per cent report an increase in their forces, while 91 per cent report a decrease in wage payments, and 74 per cent are increasing production, as compared with last year.

There has been some slowing down in automobile lines, chemicals, furniture, iron, and steel, and a few other industries. On the other hand, expansion on a large scale is reported in power and refrigeration, in the electrical field for the construction of public buildings, roads and other public works is announced by the government and various states, and sales efforts in practically all lines will be pushed with vigor.

From present indications 1930 should be at least an average business year, if not above the average.

NEW GIANT AIRPLANE

Early this year construction will be begun on the largest airplane ever designed, to be built by the General Development Company of Cincinnati, according to an announcement by Dr. William Christmas, vice-president.

dent, who is the inventor of the aileron, balancing device now used on every modern plane.

The new giant of the air will have a wing-spread of 262 feet, which is 100 feet greater than that of the D.O.X., now the largest airplane in the world. It will carry a crew of 17 and will accommodate 200 passengers.

There will be berths for 160, also smoking and card rooms, with a spacious lounge and dining cabin seating 42 persons. Freight and mail compartments with electric elevators are to be placed in the wings. There will be eight motors of 1,200 horsepower each.

During 1930 this will perhaps be the last word in airplane development. Who can tell what 1931 and succeeding years may bring?

INDIANA LAWYERS

It may be of interest to know that any voter of good moral character in the state of Indiana may engage in the practice of law, but such is the fact owing to a provision in the state constitution.

Commenting on this strange provision, James M. Ogden, attorney general of Indiana, recently said: "While we have a bar in Indiana, it is not limited to that of, or other than, it is not pre-mitted in the minds of the people." He recommends that the constitution be amended.

While the Indiana Bar Association only admits qualified lawyers, the fact that under the state constitution any citizen may practice law has long caused adverse comment and even ridicule from lawyers elsewhere.

Indiana has never been represented among all the 76 members of the Supreme Court of the United States who have served since the foundation of the government.

GOODS NOT ORDERED

Considerable annoyance is often caused by the practice of certain firms which send goods by mail to persons who have not ordered them. Sometimes the goods are accompanied by stamps for their return in case the recipient does not desire to keep and pay for them. In such cases, however, the postage is unremitted, according to the Better Business Bureau, which has obtained legal opinions on the subject.

"So long as unorderd goods are not used by the recipient, he need neither return nor pay for them," says the Bureau. All that can be expected is that the recipient hold the goods ready to be returned in case a representative of the sender calls for them. And if they are not called for within a reasonable time, the recipient may have a claim for storage.

While no one would ordinarily desire to keep goods for which payment has not been made, the paying of unorderd merchandise, or even its return to the sender, sim- plifies the practice of trying to force goods upon the public.

WINNING FIGHT

Although many battles remain to be fought in the war against tuberculosis, remarkable progress which has been made in the war against tuberculosis during the last 25 years, in which the death rate from this dread disease has been cut in half.

In 1904 there were only 9,107 beds available for tuberculosis patients in hospitals and sanatoriums in the United States, as compared with 72,000 in 1929.

Much of this advance is due to the work of the National Tuberculosis Association during the quarter century of its existence. By emphasizing the need for rest, fresh air, proper food, sanitary living and working conditions, as well as the need for suitable treatment for the treatment of cases in their various stages, this association has made a wonderful contribution to the public welfare.

But there are still 600,000 cases of tuberculosis in the United States. The work of the association, supported by the sale of the Christmas Health Seal, must go on.

PROHIBITION DEATHS

In a series of articles recently published in the Washington Herald printed names of 1,360 persons said to have been killed as a result of violations of the prohibition laws in the United States.

This list included both law enforcers and enforcement officers, and purveyors to the total of fatalities recorded since the Volstead Act became effective, nearly 10 years ago.

Regardless of one's views concerning prohibition, it is deplorable that its enforcement should be accompanied by such a loss of human lives.

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