BARRINGTON REVIEW

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

PRESS FIGHTING FOR THE PEOPLE

October 28 is the date set for a ceremony in a little church in New York in memory of John Peter Zenger, the Colonial publisher who first defied political attempts to obstruct free expression of public opinion through the press. His subsequent arrest, trial and acquital set a precedent in freedom of the press which has since been brought to use whenever that right has been imperiled.

It is an unusual and noteworthy coincidence that the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of press liberty should see a revival of that issue. Although the trend toward abridgment of that right was not generally read outside of newspaper circles it culminated in a conflict in newspaper ranks when the original NRA code including a license for newspapers was drawn up. For that reason most newspapers signing codes made a reservation to the effect that acceptance of the code shall not be construed as an abrigment of the freedom of the press as guaranteed in the first amendment of the constitution of the United States.

The important part that newspapers have played in the crisis of the last few years and the dangers of curbing the freedom of the press is given in a thorough discussion by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the school of journalism at Columbia university in a recent annual report to the president of that institution. . .

Some of the significant observations by Dean Ackerman in his report follow:

"At no time in the history of the United States has the education of the public in national and international affairs been so essential as during the recent period of depression and the present cycle of reconstruction. . . As the press is the chief impartial and uncontrolled agency for the distribution of information its responsibilities are evident.

". . . the decisive events which marked the denouncement of the depression and the beginning of recovery were covered as completely and as accurately as newspaper facilities would permit. . . News and editorials were distributed with speed and regularity to American homes. ALTHOUGH DEPRIVED OF MANY NECESSITIES, THE PEOPLE BOUGHT AND READ THE NEWSPAPERS. . .

"The refusal of many newspapers to GIVE advertising space (for propaganda) to the national recovery administration was brought to the attention of the American people by General Johnson over the radio! True it was subtly done and it was only an incident, but the fact should be recorded that any government in Washington may, if it wishes, use the radio (a channel of communication subject to federal license) to build a backfire in American homes against any individual, business, or institution, even though the first amendment to the constitution guarantees freedom of opinion, speech and assembly or petition. . .

"With the Roosevelt administration in a position to control the radio, with an almost equal power over the motion pictures, and with public emotion stimulated to such a tense state that public meetings must of necessity reflect the spirit as well as the letter of inspired government propaganda, the only possibility of the United States escaping a dictatorship was inherent in the fight of the profession of journalism for public recognition of the freedom of the press. . .

"If the newspapers of the world were free to report and interpret affairs in their respective countries, there would be less cause for concern over recent developments in the United States. But the history of Russia and Italy and the recent course of affairs in Germany and Japan establish the fact that once the press is controlled all institutions which function in the fields of liberty lose their rights and their heritage and individual liberty of thought and action disappear entirely. . ."

PAY THOSE BILLS

We realize, as well as anyone, that it has been difficult during the last several years for the average person to earn much more than just enough to buy the bare necessities of life. But there are some who continue to step high, be they with a good income or no, ignoring most of their obligations.

Local merchants have reached the point where they are having a very hard time to meet their obligations because so many of their customers are slow in paying their accounts. And when these merchants see a person indebted to them go dashing by in a new car or see them at some expensive place of entertainment, naturally it irks them in no uncertain way.

If persons who have obligations to meet would but pay a small amount per week on their accounts it would do a great deal of good. By cutting out some of their foolish spending, they could easily do this. And they would be doing a great piece of work in aiding the merchant to carry a larger stock and meet his obligations.

Make it a point to start today to pay up your old accounts. If it is but a small amount per week, stick to it and you will be surprised how quickly the old debt will melt away. —Crystal Lake Herald.

Of course, you've heard about the Scotchman who used free air at the filling station for the first time and blew out all four of his tires.

Progress in Washington

[Weekly News Review of Important Events at the National Capitol]

Inflation of the currency and price-fixing for farm products are being pressed strongly on President Roosevelt. The pressure is applied principally by farm groups. The reaction of the president to this activity has been reflected in a series of quick moves. These included: (1) An address at Chicago by Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and himself a "controlled inflationist," telling farmers that inflation of the currency—by printing-press money—at this time might do them more harm than good. (2) An offer to buy farm products 10 cents a pound—1 cent above the prevailing market price—if they would agree to cut their 1934 acreage 40 per cent and their 1935 acreage not more than 25 per cent. (3) Announcement that $75,000,000 would be spent by the federal government in the open market to buy farm products for distribution to the unemployed. (4) An order from Henry Morgenthau Jr., head of the Farm Credit administration, directing his field forces to hurry in refinancing farm mortgages. (5) A plan by President Roosevelt to open quickly many of the country's closed banks—by more liberal government buying of preferred stock in the banks. (6) A program to raise hog prices and cut corn planting through a 2-cent-a-pound processing tax to take effect around November 1.

Food and clothing for unemployed is provided for in a step taken by the president during the past week when he authorized the Agricultural Adjustment administration to buy $75,000,000 worth of surplus food and clothing materials to be distributed among the destitute. This purchase is to supplement and not supplant the relief already being providing to 3,500,000 families by the states from funds loaned by the federal government. Besides providing relief for the needy, the purchase of such a huge quantity of food and clothing on the open market is expected by the president to help increase the prices of commodities. The purchases will be made by the Federal Emergency Relief administration in cooperation with state and local relief agencies. In authorizing the purchases from federal relief funds the president made it plain that the federal relief administration would be the final authority both as to the purchases made and the places where they would be distributed.

Duplicate administration by the federal government and 48 state governments of levies on intoxicating liquor, beer, gasoline and perhaps the sales tax will add greatly to the aggregate cost of government and thus unduly burden the taxpayers who have to render returns, it was declared September 21, by Mark Graves, New York state commissioner of taxation and finance and president of the state tax commission. Fifteen states now are collecting retail sales taxes. All but seven of these, according to Mr. Graves, are of an emergency character, but he believes other states undoubtedly will join the list. Commissioner Graves advocates a federal sales tax to be shared with the state, a federal gasoline tax of which 75 per cent should be shared with the states and the allowance of reasonable credits against federal income taxes, both personal and corporate, on account of such taxes paid to the states. Business taxation, he said, should be substantially uniform throughout the country, and an industry should not have to take taxes into consideration when deciding whether to build a new plant or enlarge an old one in this state or that. Likewise, it should not be possible for the retired wealthy person "to duck from one state to another" in order to reduce or avoid his income tax. Nor should the state make it desirable for its residents to make purchases in other states in interstate commerce in order to save a sales tax.

As taxes rolled into the treasury department with double their 1932 volume; 54 out of the 66 sources from which the federal government draws its internal revenue showed higher yields in August 1933, than in the same month a year ago. The treasury department announced September 23 that August internal revenue collections had risen to $163,157,602 compared with $79,940,310 in the same month of 1932, an increase of $83,217,291 or about 104 per cent. Combined collections for the first two months of the new 1934 fiscal year, July and August, amount to $294,273,298 compared with $141,626,778 in the same two months a year ago, an increase of $152,646,520 or 107 per cent. A large share of the increase has been due to the imposition of new taxes, the treasury's records show. Taxes on processing of wheat and cotton, on beer, and on capital stock and dividends have been imposed since August of last year.

Thirty-one states have voted on and for prohibition repeal, with repeal almost two-thirds of the way to consummation as the past week closed. In only 23 states, however, have conventions completed ratification of the new twenty-first amendment. During the past week two states, Idaho and New Mexico, elected delegates to state repeal conventions. One state, Vermont, held its convention completing approval of the amendment. The next election will be on October 3 in Virginia. On September 28 the next convention will be held, that of Colorado. Completion of repeal by the thirty-sixth state convention is still possible by December 5 at the earliest.

For the first time in years the post office department is almost "out of the red." Postmaster General James A. Farley, announced September 21 that he had received a letter from W. A. Julian, treasurer of the United States, showing that the department has almost broken even since July 1. The letter to Mr. Farley follows: "In looking over a treasury statement of August 31 I note for the first time in many, many years that the post office is in the clear, and for this year, since July 1, there is less than a $3000 deficit." The postal deficit for the same time last year was $15,078,597, department figures show, rising to $117,380,192 for the full 1933 fiscal year.

Church News

FIRST BAPTIST
Sunday, Oct. 1
9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:35 a. m., Morning worship.
6:45 p. m., B. Y. P. U.
7:30 p. m., Evening service.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Rally day next Sunday in both Bible school and worship services. We urgently invite all of our people to be present. An offering of fruits and vegetables will be made in our school for the Children's Home at Maywood. Come, let us get started for the year's work. Communion will be observed at the morning worship hour. The pastor's theme will be, "The One Thing." In the evening he will speak on, "The Sin of Neglect."

Two special features mark our work for October: A personal record will be kept of church attendance. What will your record be? And we begin reading the New Testament with other churches. By reading two chapters a day we finish reading it in twenty weeks with some time to spare for review.

A cordial welcome awaits you at the First Baptist church.
REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL
Sunday, Oct. 1
Sunday school rally will be observed in a happy way this Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Every Sunday school pupil and teacher is expected to be present and on time. An appropriate program will be rendered.
10:30 a. m., the pastor will preach a rally day sermon on the theme: "Loyalty to My Master."
6:45 p. m., E. L. C. E. meetings with inspiring programs.
7:30 p. m., Evening devotion. Sermon theme: "Consistency of Christ's Life." The choir will sing in both worship services.
REV. P. H. BUESCHER, Pastor.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
Sunday, Oct. 1
9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:30 a. m., English anniversary service. Reception of new members.
7:30 p. m., Confirmation reunion service. Speaker: Dr. H. J. Schick, Chicago.

Thursday, Oct. 5
2 p. m., Monthly meeting of the Women's Union.
8 p. m., Monthly meeting of the Senior league.
A cordial invitation is extended to all members and friends of our church to attend our services regularly.
REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
Sunday, Oct. 1
In this last worship service of the conference year the choir will be present and render special music and the pastor will bring, "An Assription of Praise" as the theme of his sermon at 10:35 a. m.
Sunday Church school, 9:30 a. m. N. O. Plagge, superintendent.
6:45 p. m., Epworth league in charge of the cabinet of the coming year.
A cordial invitation is extended to all not worshiping elsewhere.

ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN
(Missouri Synod)
Groff's Hall, 135 Park Ave.
Sunday, Oct. 1
9:45 a. m., Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:45 a. m., Morning worship. Text: Matt. 24, 29-31. Theme: "Does the Bible Teach a Thousand Year Reign of Christ Upon Earth?"
"He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved." Matt. 24, 13.
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
421 E. Main Street
Sunday, Oct. 1
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Sunday service, 10:45 a. m.
Subject: "Unreality."
Golden Text: Psalms 33:10. The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to nought: he maketh the devices of the people of none effect.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8 p. m.
The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky building, is open to the public from 2 to 5 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

ST. ANNE
Sunday, Low Mass, 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.
Week days, Low Mass, 7 a. m.
Devotions in honor of the Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month. Mass at 6 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 8 p. m.
Baptism by appointment.
REV. J. A. DUFFICY, Pastor.

ST. JAMES
Dundee
Sunday, Oct. 1
8 a. m., Holy communion.
9:30 a. m., Church school.
Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.
Choral Evensong at 7:30 p. m.
Sermon subject for the 11 o'clock service, "The Pattern of Service."
REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector.

ODD THINGS AND NEW—By Lame Bode

WANDERING
. . . FROM THIS TO THAT . . .

Changes in Forest Camps

Selection of 75,000 new men for assignment to the Civilian Conservation Corps forest work camps for the second six-months period, beginning October 1, is under way, Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, announced September 22. The men are being picked by the department of labor and the veterans administration. All men now in camps are to be discharged and those desiring to remain re-enrolled. The program is for maintenance of reforestation forces at a maximum of 314,000 during the winter, including 14,400 Indians. The selection of camp sites for the winter is proceeding, and 454 sites have been approved with approximately 250 others to be selected. Director Fechner announced September 19 the approval of 191 additional camp sites this winter. A total of 1466 camps will be needed for the winter operations. Mr. Fechner said, and the program calls for re-occupation of approximately 900 of the camps where conservation companies now are located. The types of work to be done in the winter camps include erosion control, construction of truck trails, cultural work timber stand improvement, roadside clearing, removal of fire hazards, gipsy moth eradication and flood control.

Paralysis More Prevalent

Since the first of August infantile paralysis, typhoid fever, diphteria and scarlet fever have each been much more prevalent in Illinois than has the so-called "sleeping sickness," or encephalitis, according to a statement issued by Dr. Frank J. Jirka, state health director. Between August 1 and the middle of September there were reported in Illinois 70 cases of infantile paralysis, 85 cases of diphteria, 224 cases of typhoid fever, 588 cases of scarlet fever and only 66 cases of encephalitis. These statistics show clearly, Dr. Jirka pointed out, that the danger of common diseases which are subject to a high degree of control is much greater is far greater to citizens of Illinois than is the danger from epidemic encephalitis. The experience of the epidemic in St. Louis shows that the type of encephalitis now prevailing here, is not very contagious. Up to September 11 since the outbreak began there had been 295 cases reported within the city of St. Louis with its approximately 900,000 people. Encephalitis cases reported in Illinois have been widely distributed.

Indian Bill for Children

A special free program for children of sagas, dances and games participated in by men, women and children of several Indian tribes, will be presented at Field Museum of Natural History Saturday morning, Sept. 30, it was announced today by Stephen C. Simms, director of the museum. Arrangements for this entertainment were made possible through the courtesy of the American Indian villages at A Century of Progress. Members of the Navaho, Hopi, and other tribes will appear, and one of the Indian chiefs is to be featured in imitations of the songs of birds. The entertainment will be given in the James Simpson theatre of the museum, and there will be two performances, one beginning at 10 a. m., and one at 11, thus making it possible for several thousand children to attend. No tickets are required for admission, and children from all parts of Chicago and suburbs are invited to attend, the director said.

Green Hardest to See

An interesting fact concerning color vision which should interest motorists is the extent to which certain colors can be perceived at one side when the eyes are directed straight ahead. The following observations were made in tests of color and vision. White objects can be seen when they are at right angles to the line of vision or even when they are a little in back of one. Blue objects, however, must be advanced about 10 degrees from the right angle before they can be seen, and red objects 15 degrees. Green objects cannot be seen until they have advanced nearly 30 degrees. This means that a motorist looking directly down the road in front of him will see a white car passing him before a blue or red car, and quite some time before he will see a green one. In general, bright colors are more easily perceived than dull ones, but the contrast of background and the conditions of lighting also affect visability.

Winter Camps Announced

Winter camps for the civilian conservation corps in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan were announced today at headquarters, sixth corps area, by Major General Frank Parker, the corps area commander. Other camps are expected to be approved at a later date. The Illinois camps approved at this time for use during the winter are: Chicago-Lemont, Lemont-Brandon, Brandon-Morris, Springfield Metropolitan, Marseilles-Buffalo Rock, Buffalo Rock-Peru, Starved Rock, Pere Marquette, Mississippi Palisades, Giant City, five in Skokie Valley. Eleven new camps have been approved in Illinois, five of which will be located in Skokie valley, and the others at: Starved Rock, Giant City, Blackhawk, White Pine, Cave-in Rock, Swallow Cliff.

State News

Road Construction to Fight Diversion of Gas Tax

In the hope of preventing diversion of gasoline taxes to pay off unemployment relief debts, a group of road contractors are reported to be ready to file a suit attacking last year's $20,000,000 relief bond issue.

The suit is intended not only to stop payment of the outstanding bonds from counties' shares of the gasoline tax but is designed also to thwart the October 3 special session for making the proposed $30,000,000 bond issue payable from gasoline taxes.

Two Special Sessions of Legislature Planned

Governor Horner has planned to call two special sessions of the Illinois general assembly. The first will convene October 3 to deal with unemployment problems and to authorize issuance of $30,000,000 of relief bonds.

The second session will be called immediately after adjournment of the first to deal with regulation of the sale of hard liquor, the repeal of the Illinois anti-trust laws, and other subjects which may be included in the official call.

Attorney General Wants Anti-Trust Laws Repealed

With the encouragement given trusts under the NRA, a conflict has developed because of the existence of anti-trust laws in Illinois. Attorney General Kerner will recommend that Governor Horner, in his call for the special session coming October 3, empower the legislature to repeal the state anti-trust law so it will not impede the NRA program.

To Conduct Research for Sleeping Sickness Carrier

With the end in view of finding out how encephalitis, popularly known as "sleeping sickness," is spread from one person to another and the discovery for effectively combating the disease the state department of public health has made arrangements to conduct a comprehensive research program.

Among other things a group of monkeys has been assembled for experimental purposes. Although the epidemic at St. Louis is on the wane and cold weather will probably bring a great diminishing of new cases everywhere, plenty of material has been collected for carrying forward the research studies that may bear fruit several months from now. It is the opinion of state health officials that more instead of less prevalence of diseases of the nervous system may be expected in the future and it will be no surprise to find recurrent outbreaks of encephalitis during the coming years.

Woman Places Claim for $50,000 for Loss of Voice

With forty-one cases on the docket involving many thousands of dollars, the Illinois court of claims met in Springfield recently. Arguments were heard in a number of cases and final action on pending motions. The largest claim on the docket was the claim of Lillie B-ll, who asks for $50,000 for the loss of her voice, following an operation for the removal of her tonsils in the Illinois Eye and Ear hospital in Chicago.

Building Permits for August Show Gain

A total of 1065 building permits for projects to be constructed at an estimated cost of $1,895,265 were issued by 65 Illinois cities during August, the state department of labor announced recently. These figures represent a gain of 5.6 per cent in the number of projects and 20.9 per cent in the estimated costs over July totals.

Horner Objects to Code of Cement Institute

Gov. Henry Horner has made public a letter which he directed to Malcolm Muir, deputy administrator of the NRA, protesting against the tentative code presented by the cement institute. In the letter he charged that the code "violates every principle of our anti-trust laws and good business efforts."

Supreme Court Case on Sales Tax in October

Briefs have been filed in the case concerning the validity of the two per cent sales tax by the attorneys challenging the law before the supreme court. The state will file its reply and the case will be heard at the October term.

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Bronchos

Losers Threaten to Score at Half With Yard to Go

Lightweights Fail to Score; Conference Game at Gurnee Friday

The Bronchos chalked up their second consecutive victory Saturday by defeating McHenry 6 to 0 on the local gridiron. The Bronchos were helped by a lucky break of the game when the ball sailed with McHenry on the B. H. S one-yard line. Time for one more play undoubtedly would have meant a score by McHenry.

McHenry kicked off and neither team advanced much until the second quarter when the black and white team began to gain consistently through the Broncho line. The half whistle stopped McHenry on the marson and white one-yard line.

After letting McHenry run roughshod the first half, the Bronchos became the aggressors in the third quarter and pushed across the only touchdown of the game. To start the second half Altenburg made two successive first downs and a few plays later Grove blocked and recovered a punt on McHenry's 13-yard line. On second down Altenburg shot a short pass to Conn who caught it on the five-yard line and sprinted over for the touchdown. Altenburg's dropkick for the extra point was wide.

McHenry tried desperately to tie the score but the end of the game found them still 20 yards from the Broncho goal line. McHenry lost much yardage in penalties, at one time being set back one-half the distance to the goal line for slugging. The visitors made 10 first downs to six for the maroon and white.

Brandt chipped a bone in his wrist in the fourth quarter and will be on the sidelines for three weeks.

Lights Tie Scoreless

The Ponies emerged with a zero tie after their tilt with the McHenry lights. At one time McHenry got as far as the pony eight-yard line and near the end of the game the BHJ lights advanced to their opponents nine-yard line.

Friday marks the opening of the Broncho conference schedule when they travel to the north to meet Warren at Gurnee. Warren was held to 7 to 7 tie by Palatine last week in its first start and the Bronchos intend to keep them out of the win column for at least another week.

Here are the lineups:

Bronchos, 6—		McHenry, 0—
Eiters	RE	Kinsals
Short	RT	Walkington
Mosser	RG	Howard
Workman	C	Vycital
Witte	LG	Justen
Moir	LT	Roehlke
Latta	LE	Tonyon
Ulbrich	QB	Lockwood
Conn	RHB	Englen
Brandt	LHB	Kinsen
Altenburg (capt)	FB	(capt) Duker

Touchdown; Conn.

Referee, MacLean. Umpire, Hoffman. Head linesman, Thorp.

Willie Dreyer Wins Second Place in Race at Ogden Park Meet

Willie Dreyer, local long distance runner, added another medal to his collection Saturday at the Central A. A. U. track and field meet held at Ogden Park. Willie competed in the 10,000-meter run and came in second to Funk of the Lincoln Park team, a runner who also finished ahead of him in a race a few weeks ago.

An Old Egyptian Custom

The ancient Egyptians had probably the quaintest custom of collecting debts. Prizing the embalmed bodies of their ancestors above all else, they naturally realized that the best way of making a debtor kick through was to hold a lien on his father's body. This was sometimes most embarrassing when it was found that the parent was still alive, and unembalmed. It then became the duty of the debtor to give a friend to surrender the body of his parent as soon as it should be in a fitting condition to be admitted to pawn.