BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

ONE LITTLE TAX AFTER ANOTHER!

Best estimates now indicate that the federal government collected roundly $170,000,000 in gasoline taxes during 1933. This sum, added to the $63,000,000 collected in six months of 1932, makes $230,000,000 that the federal government has extracted from highway users in 18 months. It amounts to about $11 each for the 24,000,000 highway users in the country.

Probably none would object to paying Uncle Sam $11 for the privilege of operating a motor vehicle if that represented the total tax. However, the states, during the same period, were collecting between $40 and $50 more from each highway user. Some counties and communities also were getting their hands in the taxpayers' pockets.

A little added tax a little more not infrequently becomes a lot. And so these little taxes, added to other little taxes, show how the highway user finds himself in the position of buying his car over again in taxes just about every four years!

Governors of various states have announced they cannot hope to give their highway users tax relief in 1934. Financial situations are too acute. So the only possible source of relief for such taxation seems to be the federal government. Congress has been asked to eliminate the federal gasoline tax of one cent a gallon. But congress has been asked also to increase that levy to two cents a gallon.

Indications now are that if the taxpayers howl loud enough they will get tax relief instead of an increase. A bill designed to remove the tax already has been introduced. House and senate leaders have approved it. Evidently the next move is up to the folks back home. If they tell their congressmen they want this duplicate tax removed, it will be removed. The nearness of election assures that!

WHO PAYS FOR INFLATION?

In an exceptionally interesting address, James P. Warburg, vice chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan company, raises his voice against monetary inflation, and answers the charge that opposition to such a policy is simply indicative of selfishness on the part of "big business."

"Is it to the self-interest of Wall street to oppose the present policy?" Mr. Warburg asks. "In a general way, yes. It is to Wall street's self-interest to oppose any policy that contains the seeds of danger . . . But if you take Wall street—that is, bankers, as a class—it is quite evident from the study of inflation in other countries that they are perhaps the class which suffers least from inflation. Bankers are dealers in money. They are, therefore, more alive to what is happening to money and they are therefore more likely to protect themselves, and have better means of protecting themselves than any other single group. In the German inflation, when the entire middle class was wiped out, all savings destroyed, and life insurance policies nullified, there was not a single important bank that failed. Why, then, should Wall street bankers have any particular self-interest in opposing a policy which contains at least the danger of uncontrolled inflation, when that danger affects them less than the wage-earner, less than the farmer, and less than practically every man, woman and child in the country?"

It is not accidental that a number of groups which are representative of the average citizen—such as the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion—have gone on record against inflation. It is of the utmost importance to the safety of the nation that both sides of the money issue be clearly thrashed out before the public eye.

For the government, as for an individual, there is but one way to reduce taxes—spend less money.

Our Children

By Angelo Patri

c. Bell Syndicate—WNU Service

"They Made Me"

If there is any one thing more than another that makes me long to be Merlin and have the power to change children into other forms and persons, it is the cry, "He made me do it." The instant a child says that, he betrays his weakness, that spiritual weakness that makes him a tool for all who care to use him.

It is useless to scold and fume about it. He says that because he is that kind of a child. We help to seek for some magic that will turn him into the other sort of child; the type who says, "Not me. You can't fool me. Go chase yourself."

I am always heartened when a child's mischief or mistakes are positive. When he says, "I did that. I wanted to see what Old Man Willis would say if I put a brick through his garage window. Anyway, it's too gay. Calling us names and telling our fathers on us all the time."

I don't feel discouraged even when the offense is worse than that. When Roland ran away and hiked for a week and then wired home, "Send me ticket. I'm tired hiking. I got a sore foot." He got the ticket and a calm reception. His "Ay, I was tired of hearing her telling me I was left behind because I didn't know this or I didn't know that. Sure I remember ed my mother, but I was coming back. I knew I had no right to use the money for the groceries for myself but I needed some, and so I just took it along."

I can manage all that because it is direct and positive. There was some thought behind it. But when he says, "I was coming home and I met him and he says to me, 'You gotta come along. I'm going to beat it on the freight tonight.' I said I didn't want to go but he made me." I feel sick. I know I have to get out the magic wand and the incantations and the blue powder and make a magic that will change this child into a real one with a mind and a purpose and a will. That's a big order for anybody, much less me.

First, I call in the child specialist, and I give him a list of things which he is to investigate thoroughly. This child must have in him somewhere something of strength on which we can build.

Then I want to feed him right. I want something of the quality of the mothering earth to go from them to him.

Next, I want him to live with people who are close to what I want him to be. Goodness is catching. Manners and morals and infectious. Courage can be cultivated by imitation until it becomes the real thing. You can do a whole lot to change the negative child into a positive one if you work hard at the job and have a lot of faith in him and in yourself. Faith goes before work always.

REVIEWPOINTS

Do You Ever Say Anything?

To talk is one thing; to say things is another. And so with writing.

The most recent issue of a national magazine contains a sketch relative to the letters of past celebrities, successes, and greats—pointing out the curious truism that somehow or other their correspondence seems invariably to survive intact for posterity. Further, with questionable ironic humor, the essay encourages the lost art of letter writing.

We snatch at this crumb, and, without humor, hold it before your eyes, dressed as a tasty morsel. True, modern conveniences have reduced letter writing as a narrative medium, but do you not feast upon a GOOD letter? Consider, then, if you will, your own—for it takes no genius to write personal letters well. Each of us is therein an artist; yet pathetically, as the number of artists increase daily, the art itself is rapidly fading.

Chipsy—Ph. B.

CWA Projects

Isn't it a shame that such worthy projects as the home loan, PWA, CWA should develop such deplorable graft conditions as exist today in some localities as pictured by all our newspapers?

At first thought it does seem an almost impossible condition, but on the other hand it's the only result one could expect under conditions as exist today throughout this country. Let me explain.

In 1923, '26, '27 this country enjoyed one of the greatest building booms in its history. Slick promotors, grafters, and crooks found easy picking, money was no object; the only thing that counted was the completion of the building. Bonds sold without effort and these slick grafters waxed fat on the cream of the land. In 1928 this building boom began to slow up. These grafters looked about for more lucrative fields. The rackets, prohibition, rum running attracted them and once again they flourished. This continued until prohibition ended. Their appetites continued to crave the luxury they had been used to. Commercial channels were closed, no chance there, so these fellows turned to the political bosses for aid. The picking was slow there, until, our great president saw fit to inaugurate these great PWA and CWA movements. All of a sudden these slick fellows saw their chance for more soft money, and they, some way or another, got in control of various activities all of which we are now reading about every day in our papers, and all of which you and I must admit is a down right shame.

Now our great president has this added trouble on top of his others to solve. He has sent out his experts who know conditions and many changes will be made and soon all worthy projects manned by upstanding men will again be underway. "Unless the crooks win." All projects are checked and double checked. Take for instance our project No. 615 here in Barrington, we have had six federal inspectors, photographers, checking every possible chance for graft—the result is that Barrington has one of the highest rated projects in the state.

The big slick grafters haven't anything on us here, they know it, and stay away. We have had to use strong language, but thank God we are free to use it when necessary.

Our village hall project is fast nearing completion and when done, will pay for itself in two or three years. The scouts cabin is well underway, a project that is a worthy cause, one of the finest institutions to teach our young boys and men to grow up clean and free from the clutches of grafters; one of the greatest lessons to learn.

I do not want to take the credit for the excellent standing of the projects here in Barrington. Due credit should be given to our mayor, Mr. Gieske and the members of his board. We have an excellent organization here. Mr. Kuhlman is doing a splendid job as foreman. Mr. Snyder is doing excellent work in charge of payrolls, and every man connected with this project is doing his very best to keep this project up on top.

NORMAN T. MAXON,
Engineer Project No. 615, Barrington

Two and One Half Million Trees Will Be Planted

Two and a half million trees will be planted this spring by the conservation corps camps engaged in soil erosion work under the direction of the state department of conservation, it has been announced by Director C. P. Thompson of the department of conservation.

This tree planting will reclaim an estimated 100,000 acres of eroded land. The necessary preliminary work, such as construction of check dams and levelling eroded slopes, has been or is being completed. Ten camps are engaged in this work in several sections of the state.

One million of the young trees that will be used will be obtained from the state operated and owned tree nursery at the state forest in Union county. The state division of parks will also set out over a million of trees in state parks this spring if money is made available for this purpose by the federal government, according to Robert Kingery, director of the department of public works and buildings. The state camps already have planted about 90,000 trees, 30,000 shrubs, and 6000 vines in several of the state parks.

Tennyson's Genius

Tennyson's genius consisted in experiencing, with marvelous sensibility, and for rendering with equally marvelous nicety, that part of life which exists in moments.

Papeete, Beauty Spot

Papeete, in Tahiti, is the beauty spot that appealed to the old-time sailors. The women are declared to be the most beautiful in the South Sea islands.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt again is turning his attention to the home owner. This time he thinks that the man with a home may help along the recovery program by providing work for the laggard construction industry. To give him a real incentive, the president is prepared to ask congress to appropriate $250,000,000 that can be loaned at low interest rates for home re-building and home repair. If this fund is eagerly used by the owners of the country's 25,000,000 dwellings, then it can be expanded to open a vast new field for government credit.

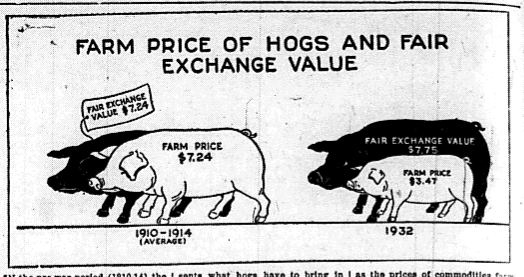
How to spend twelve billion dollars of federal money in two years without graft, waste, chiseling and scandal is a problem that Washington officials think they know how to solve. The most carefully devised solution is being worked out by Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior and public works administrator. He has three billion three hundred million dollars to spend, with a billion or so more in sight. His formula for spending it without any of the above-mentioned accompaniments now is available. It includes a highly developed system of inspection, an installment system of payment on jobs, and a system of contracts that will leave the contractors or material supply men "holding the bag" if evidence develops that they are cheating.

Federal officials are preparing now to take the first step toward the assumption of a power that would enable them to tell 6,000,000 American farmers just what crops they can grow, just how much of each crop they can sell, and probably just what price they can get for what they do sell. The government is backing into this revolutionary move with reluctance. It is being pushed along by "chiselers" among farmers who have refused to join in voluntary plans for farm relief, by human nature seeking to gain any advantage that any law affords, and by the forces of nature themselves.

The attitude of the national recovery administration toward the anti-trust laws, toward the troubles of the small business man, toward price fixing and toward labor is taking more definite shape. This attitude now has been outlined to senators who were preparing to attack the recovery agency. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, made two trips to capitol hill to explain his viewpoint. As a result the prospect of a successful drive to reinstate the anti-trust laws in their pre-code form, and to confine industrial codes merely to labor provisions appeared more remote. However, Senator Borah of Idaho, remained unconvinced by General Johnson's arguments. At the center of any congressional attack on NRA will be Section 7 of the national industrial recovery act which exempts from the provisions of the various anti-trust laws any action complying with the provisions of a code of fair competition.

Nation-wide unemployment insurance within the next two years now is in prospect. It is sought, with administration backing, in legislation now being drafted. The plan is for a federal tax on all employers, with the proceeds to be used in building up unemployment reserves. But this tax would be offset by contributions made to unemployment insurance funds set up by any individual state. In this way, those now sponsoring permanent legislation, expect to induce all states to establish job reserves in a very short time. The result would be a series of state funds, rather than a vast federal system, of unemployment insurance.

Mr. American Citizen and his wife whose incomes are from salary, business or from an interest already wholly taxable will pay a little less income tax. If all their income should be from dividends or from partially tax-exempt bonds, however, they must pay more income taxes on above $6,000 net income, under the new income tax revision before the house this week. An earned income deduction of 10 per cent will be allowed on earned incomes of $8000 a year or less, of which the first $3000 is to be presumed to be earned and the remainder is to be proved to be earned. All single persons will pay slightly smaller taxes than at present if their incomes are from salaries, business or from interests already wholly taxable, up to their net income of $10,000 a year; but from that point on in higher net incomes they will pay more than at present. But if these same bachelor persons get all their incomes from dividends or partially exempt bonds, then their taxes will jump considerably after they pass the $3000 annual net income.



IN the pre-war period (1910-14) the farm price of $7.24 per hundredweight and the fair exchange value were one and the same. When prices at the farm are again high enough to give live hogs the same purchasing power they had in the pre-war period, then they will be equal to the fair exchange value of hogs. Fair exchange value at any given time is the amount (represented in the cartoon by black pigs) which represents what hogs have to bring in order to give then the pre-war purchasing power with respect to prices of commodities farmers buy.

Largely because of a lack of balance between supply and demand, hog prices since the World War have averaged the fair exchange value only in one year (1925) when it happened that the size of the hog crop was considerably decreased. In 1932 the farm price of hogs averaged only $3.47 per hundredweight, but as the prices of commodities farmers buy averaged a little higher than their pre-war level, the fair exchange value in 1932 was proportionately higher, or $7.75 per hundredweight. The disparity, therefore, was $4.28 per hundredweight.

Adjustment of hog production under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1934 will help wipe out this disparity and again restore hog prices to the fair exchange value.

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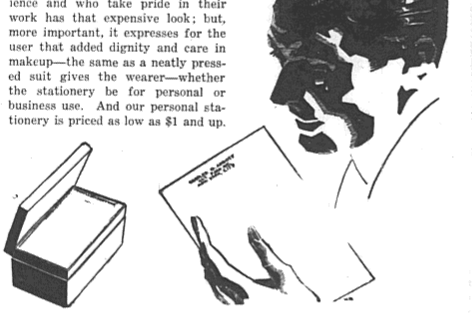

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Arlington W

Heights Cagers Nose Out Warren 21 to 18 in Finals

Game Played at Libertyville; Warren Ahead for Three Quarters

The Arlington Cardinals nosed out the Warren Blue Devils 21 to 18 at Libertyville Saturday night, to win the eighth annual Northwest conference basketball tournament. Warren led for the first three quarters of the game but weakened in the final period when three regulars were on the sidelines because of fouls. The fast breaking and dribbling of the Cardinals caused Warren to foul 18 times and the Arlington quintet capitalized by sinking 11 free throws.

Forsnes featured for Arlington with nine points, five of which were from the free throw line. Zimmerman was best for Warren easing four field goals and playing a fine floor game.

Lineups:

Arlington, 21—	FG	FT	PF
Pingel, f	1	1	0
F. Sass, f	0	1	3
Brodnan, f	1	3	3
Koelling, c	0	0	1
Forssen, g	2	5	2
S. Sass, g	0	1	0
Mielke, g	1	0	0
Totals	5	11	12

Warren, 18—			
Bowling, f	0	0	4
Snyder, f	2	0	0
Nelson, f	0	3	2
Potter, f	0	0	4
Portegys, c	0	0	1
Zimmerman, g	1	0	1
Hook, g	1	1	1
Dixon, g	0	0	2
Totals	7	4	18

Junior High Basketball Team Remains in Race by Defeating Heights

By defeating Arlington 10 to 8 last Friday afternoon the Barrington Junior high first team aroused a faint hope of catching the Dundee cagers who are leading the Junior high conference with a record of five wins and no defeats. The local boys have lost two games but if they can defeat Dundee and one of the other teams obliges by doing a winning from Dundee, Barrington will be tied for first.

The local Seconds also won Friday, beating the Arlington seconds 5 to 3. The junior high cagers go into action again Friday afternoon when Des Plaines comes to Barrington for a pair of games.

First	Won	Lost	Pct.
Dundee	5	0	1.000
Barrington	4	2	.667
Arlington	2	2	.500
Crystal Lake	1	3	.250
Palatine	0	4	.000

Seconds—			
Dundee	5	0	1.000
Crystal Lake	2	2	.500
Barrington	3	3	.500
Arlington	1	3	.250
Palatine	1	3	.250

Heavy and Light Teams Will Play Important Games Against Leyden

Both of the local high school cage teams, heavies and lights, will be aiming for their sixth conference win when they resume basketball activities at Leyden, Saturday night. The Barrington Bronchos and Pooies are in second place in their respective heavy and lightweight divisions but they will need to be "on" to take down the Leyden teams.

The Leyden heavies are in sixth place in the conference standing with four wins and three defeats but their losses have been inflicted by the leading teams in the league. Kahle, Chapp, Kosack, and Kadon, the Leyden stars, will offer Coach Clark's Bronks plenty of competition.

Coach Hosford's Pooies meet worthy opponents in the Leyden lights. At the present time the young Eagles are tied for first place with Palatine in the junior circuit and have the best passing team in the lightweight division.

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