

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1855
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ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON, NO. 1

LEAVE DOGS HOME

The "dog in a food store" problem is persistently with us in Barrington.

Merchants and other citizens at irregular intervals have asked the village board for ordinance regulation prohibiting men and women who apparently feel too great a fondness for their canine pets from leading these animals into stores and restaurants where their food sniffing habits are not only unhygienic but are revolting to other shoppers.

Many stories have been told of dogs sniffing the bread counters and other places where fresh food is displayed. Probably the prize dog story to be told in recent months is that of the man and dog who enjoyed a dish of ice cream together in a local public shop. Only one spoon was used, according to the story. First one spoonful to the dog, then one to the man, continuously until the ice cream was consumed. Of course the dog's master was the only person to indulge in the unhygienic practice, but how thoroughly disgusting the spectacle was to other persons who were eating ice cream or other food in that shop. And how unfair to the shopkeeper who must maintain a wholesome, clean, attractive place to retain his trade.

But to get back to the village board, can the trustees actually accomplish much with ordinances and police orders to stop other intelligent citizens from thoughtlessly messy practices? Owners of dogs should practice ordinary courtesy and leave their pets in their automobiles, tie them outside when they go into a food store, or better still, leave them at home where they belong.

The merchants might help with the use of small signs in their stores, "Please Leave Dogs Outside." We believe a merchant displaying such a sign will gain more trade than he loses because he will have wholesome cooperation from far the greater number of shoppers.

MUST BE BORNE DIRECTLY

In a letter to stockholders, the president of a representative large American merchandising corporation points out that it pays a dividend of \$1 a share—while its taxes amount to \$1.12 a share. The letter says, in part: "Your thoughtful consideration of tax figures will bring to you a realization of the burden of your company's tax bill and will perhaps indicate the present tendency toward excessive taxation, which obviously must be borne, directly or indirectly, by Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen." Hundreds of other businesses, large and small, find themselves in a position such as this. For a while it may be possible to meet increased taxes by lowering the return to stockholders. But sooner or later, the tax burden must be reflected in the cost of whatever the company sells, whether it be a locomotive or a can of beans.—News, Appleton, Iowa.

UP-TO-DATE METHODS

Running a business today calls for more than just sitting in one's store and waiting for customers. Anyone can keep for himself. Those stores who just wait for business, keep on waiting and operating on a shoestring. They are operating in a competitive business world and will not admit it.

The business concerns that want to be rated as successes in this new era realize that they must operate under new methods. The surest sign of approaching failure is business operation on the worn-out method of old. Success in business will come from business-like methods in business. It's great fun, maybe, to be asleep at the switch—but business is business.—Grit-Advocate, Julesburg, Colorado.

VISION

The secret of achievement is a clear vision of a goal—something definite at which to aim. The clearer the vision the more certainty of accomplishment. If one has such a vision clearly and vividly stamped upon his mind it tends to fire ambition to the end that every energy is directed toward the achievement of a goal. When one's vision of a goal is obscure or imperfect, effort toward its achievement will be half hearted and scattering. This is the reason some individuals seem to go straight towards what they want and achieve their goal promptly while others seem never to get started.—Enterprise, Mansfield, La.

EDITORIAL SHORTS

Is there anything more disgusting to hear than the fellow without any real complaint eternally howling. But how refreshing, when you hear the person you think has every reason to be down-hearted always presenting the brightest side of life. Which do you think gets the most out of life?

Advice is cheap—experience costly. By the same token experience is a better teacher than advice. Yet advice, gained from practical experience, is worth considering. The only trouble is that the experience of one man might not be the experience of another under exactly similar circumstances. So much depends on the qualities of men. Don't laugh at advice—nor yet accept it unconditionally. It may be good or bad—and you alone are the one responsible for weighing its merits as it applies to your particular case.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Already pouring back to processors of farm products are the 200 million dollars of taxes imposed by courts and now released to them by a supreme court decision.

The decision is given in favor of rice milling companies which had sued to enjoin collection of the tax. The government had contended they should pay it and litigate later in accordance with a law long on the statute books.

Says the court: "The proceeding tax was not a tax but a means of regulation not permissible under the constitution; hence the law does not apply."

The result: Companies which refused to pay receive the entire tax in refund, whether partly paid or not. Those who have paid face the necessity of proving they did not pass on whatever part of it they may receive. Several courts halt release of funds on notice that the government may ask a further review of the case.

Puzzled ingeniously sets forth a plan to work to rear a new structure on the ruins of the farm program, wrecked by the supreme court decision of January 6.

Farm groups advance numerous plans for subsidizing farmers and forcing foreign outlets for surplus production.

House committee reports favorably a bill to grant benefit payments to farmers who comply with a program of soil conservation which at the same time would adjust production to demand.

Senate committee ponders Senator Norris' warning that no control law is feasible in advance of "judicial reform"; others see a constitutional amendment as a prerequisite.

Administration lawyers study the possibility of using the soil conservation act of 1935 as an instrument of production control, to new legislation being asked for a 20-day security to recover banks, would limit margins to 25 to 45 per cent of current values of securities, the smaller percentage limits being placed on high-priced stocks. These are the same rules as have already been prescribed for brokers.

Uncle Sam's "blue sky" law comes up for review by the supreme court.

The law is the one empowering the Federal Reserve and Exchange commission to require those corporations wishing to have their securities traded on an exchange to supply essential information for the benefit of investors.

J. Edward Jones, wishing to market oil royalties without such "interference," seeks to have the SEC enjoined from making his

plans. Lower courts refuse to enjoin and the supreme court is asked to do so.

Mr. Jones' attorneys: The SEC is legislating to an extent which congress may not delegate under the constitution. It deprives him of property without due process of law. SEC's trading is not interstate commerce.

Replies the SEC: These contentions are groundless. But until the same decided, use of the mails will not be denied the plaintiff.

Filling a vacancy in his ranks, the SEC receives a new member—William O. Douglas, formerly a professor of law at Yale university.

Several members of the committee, common to the support of a dead president's memory, allege degeneration of the inquiry into a head-hunting expedition. Senators Tom Connally (Dem.), Tex., and Carter Glass (Dem.), Va., violently oppose further appropriation for the committee.

Continuing to beat down upon the nation with grinding force is the most pressing of all its problems.

Here are some current indications of its magnitude: A conference of mayors from leading cities addresses to the additional \$100 million that 1936 will require for the purpose, the localities alleging that care of the unemployed is already taxing their resources.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau places the requirements for relief in the new budget year at 2,000 million dollars, with an additional 1,500 million for other recovery agencies.

The administration relaxes its policy that those coming into relief should be self-reliant. It should not be given jobs under the work-relief program. Strict enforcement of the rule would lead, officials fear, to a demand for return of the role.

Warned by a memory and armed with a law, the Federal Reserve board proposes to regulate to apply the brakes to the stock market.

The memory is of the halcyon days of 1927-1928, when security prices ballooned with credit and prices by many thinly margined accounts with brokers and banks.

The law is the Securities and Exchange act of 1934, which permits regulation of the market on which customers purchase securities.

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DO YOU KNOW ILLINOIS?

By EDWARD J. HUGHES, Secretary of State.

The secretary of state of Illinois is the state librarian ex-officio. The state library and archives division under his jurisdiction contains much information concerning your state. Any questions which are of particular interest to readers and which are not covered in this series will be answered immediately. Address all communications: Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

Q. When and by whom was Fort Edwards built?
A. It was built September, 1814 by Zachary Taylor. It was named for Governor Nolin Edwards.

Q. What does the Fort Edwards monument at Wreath commemorate?
A. The 100th anniversary of the building of the fort. The monument was unveiled November 30, 1914.

Q. Who was "Private Joe" and what are the dates of his administration as governor?
A. Joseph W. Filner. He served from 1853-1852.

Q. Why was he called "Private Joe"?
A. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 33rd Illinois Infantry. He was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Mississippi in 1862.

Q. When was Monmouth College founded?
A. In 1855 with Dr. D. A. Wallace as the first president.

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