

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885
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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

WHY STRIKES?

Modern civilization rightly urges peaceful settlement of disputes. Peace treaties are made so that millions will not die; laws are enacted providing trials because that is better than the old rule of tooth and claw.

In the field of relations between the employer and his employes the same idea exists. It is, therefore, startling to find this in the American Federation of Labor News Service clipping:

"Strikes Increase Trade Union Strength." The story goes on to deny the well-known fact that employes do make gains through negotiation. It points to the recent French strike as the model way of doing things. In effect, it says: "Don't try to settle your disputes peaceably and by negotiation or mediation. STRIKE!"

In the old days of feudal overlords, that might have been all right. But in these days and times, any individual or group that suggests a strike with its hunger and deprivation and violence, without first trying mediation or negotiation, is certainly not above criticism.

It is even worse when the proposal amounts to endorsement of a general strike in which millions of persons through no fault of their own are threatened with a loss of everything, even food.

The secret, of course, is that employes who are called out on strike are more dependent upon their union, and the labor agitators want to advance the importance of their unions in the minds of union members—whatever the cost. For union leaders have jobs they want to hold, and their salaries are paid by dues.

WHEN TWO LAWS CLASH

What happens when one law conflicts with another? Under our constitution there can be no conflict between the congress and courts, but only between different laws. The conflict arises because our system of government provides for laws of four different degrees of authority as follows:

- 1. The Federal Constitution (the "supreme law");
2. Federal laws passed by congress;
3. State constitutions;
4. State statutes passed by state legislatures.
State laws (3 or 4) are inferior to federal laws (1 or 2) and a law passed by congress (2) is inferior to the constitution (1).

Obviously, a citizen cannot obey two laws that conflict with each other, because if he obeys one he disobeys the other. Therefore the inferior law necessarily must give way to the superior law. In such cases, "we the people" specify in our constitution that the supreme court shall act for us and decide. But the court does not decide whether a law is good or bad; it merely lays the inferior law alongside the constitution as the supreme law and decides that the two harmonize or conflict. If they conflict the court simply so states—that is, declares the inferior law "unconstitutional."

The rule is simple and the procedure unescapable: When one law conflicts with another, the inferior law necessarily must give way to the superior law.

Without such a procedure, inferior laws would take precedence over superior laws and ultimately nullify our constitution, which "we the people" specify is "the supreme law."—Max Berns, the Weekly Constitutional.

RECKLESS SPEED

The desire for reckless speed is still in the minds of many drivers. Speed to get somewhere at a wild pace, although when you get there you have nothing better to do than turn around and return. Needless, heedless hurry. Cutting all corners, taking all the chances that might be taken, beating every light and signal, driving like a demon through crowded streets.

Trying to pass everybody, talking, laughing, eating, drinking, and in the next minute a crash.

Death! What is the sense of it? Who is to blame? Such an occurrence or description of speed is a common report in newspapers daily. The American public shrugs its shoulders and reads on.

Not until we arouse a safety consciousness in the minds of the entire public will such recklessness stop.—Fred W. Braum in Safetygrams.

When male eyebrows are plucked out, as per an edict of the national beauty congress, what the embattled taxpayer going to hang on by?—Milwaukee Journal.

The alphabetical agencies may have cost the country a lot of money, but not as much as WAR.—Norfolk Virginia Pilot.

The treasury-post office department appropriation calls for a mere billion dollars this year. Protests are expected from near and far.—Springfield Union.

After the federal debt has been increased 13 billion dollars to relieve unemployment, there are still more than 10 million men out of work.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

An outpouring of money in extra dividends unparalleled even in the halcyon days before the depression combines with continuing reports of rising business to excite mingled gratification and concern among administrative officials.

Gratification, while diffused through all agencies, takes on a special meaning for the works progress administration and the treasury.

The WPA reports continued falling off in applications for relief, promising a substantial reduction to the burden of caring for the needy.

The treasury, working on its budget estimates, reviews upward reports of rising business to excite mingled gratification and concern among administrative officials.

Provision for old age pensions and unemployment compensation. Mr. Hopkins estimates that next year, with production at 1929 level, the jobless will still number between 4,000,000 and 7,000,000.

Smoothly and swiftly the first operation in administering America's old age pension plan is carried out by the post office, which prepares to begin a similar operation of about ten times the magnitude for the fiscal year 1937.

The first was distribution November 16 of some 3,000,000 forms to employers, those to be filled out as a basis for collection of a pay roll tax. The tax is to provide half the money needed in creating a vast fund from which pensions are to be paid.

Post office officials estimate that the entire distribution occupied about 2 1/2 hours.

The second operation began November 24. This was the distribution of forms to be filled out by an estimated 54,000,000 employees. Each employee is required to pay a "premium" equal to the tax paid for him by his employer.

The premium payments make up the other half of the funds to be used eventually in payment of pensions. Taxes and premiums begin to accrue on January 1.

When the forms are returned, the immense task of building up the pension plan begins so that each person on reaching the age of 65 can be sure to have his old age pension.

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A course is an essential duty to the jobless, to the country and to industry, which may later need services not at the moment required.

Some additional ways in which the government and industry may cooperate in the present economic system on a satisfactory basis are thus catalogued:

Shortening of hours of labor, so as to absorb as many persons as possible into the processes of industry.

Payment of the highest practicable scale of wages so as to provide purchasing power for the sustenance of business.

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HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School Is the Family"—Froebel

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 8 W. 40th St. New York

"Practical Education" by HILDA RICHMOND. It was a very warm afternoon, and the children were having a glorious time playing with their dolls on the back porch.

"There were wet and the porch looked a sight," as Aunt Hannah remarked when she came to the door to see what the children were up to.

Presently the children fastened up a sagging clothes line from one apple tree to another in the yard and hung out their wash.

"Well, I wish you would," said the mother, "I wish you would," said the mother, "I wish you would," said the mother.

"Aunt Hannah had brought up the pretty mother of the wet and puffing children remarked severely that she did not know where her niece got such ideas, for surely never at her foster home had such things been allowed.

"Auntie," said the young matron, "I wish you had allowed them. I've longed for a practical education in everyday affairs more than you can know. My children shall be encouraged to cook and clean and work right from the start if I can manage it."

At the word "cook" a dripping youngster called the clean kitchen to bring out a cloudy lot of cake which she proudly claimed as her own product.

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"I wish you would," said the mother, "I wish you would," said the mother, "I wish you would," said the mother.

And then, she said convincingly, "you know that Cook simply would not endure any dirt in the kitchen. It made it very difficult for me, but I did my best."

"Yes, you did your best," said the young matron promptly. "Here comes Billy with some lemonade he has made for you. If you can get so to make but everybody else happy. Presently the children fastened up a sagging clothes line from one apple tree to another in the yard and hung out their wash.

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The Birthday Child of the Week



JOAN KINGERY



PETER JAMES STURTEVANT

JOAN KINGERY, who was four years old last Friday, November 27, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kingery, 203 W. Water Street. Joan was just recovering from several days of illness when the picture was taken and was bravely determined to be a well little girl again.



LE ROY REUTER

LE ROY REUTER was five years old Wednesday, December 2. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Reuter, Russell and Grove. LeRoy's little sister Irene was a birthday present from last month.

MARILYN JANE SCHREIBER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schreiber, 108 S. Lincoln avenue, could not be happy the day the cameraman arrived until she had her great big bunny to hold. Believe it or not, she has twin bunnies that size. She will be three years old Thursday, December 3.

DO YOU KNOW ILLINOIS?

by EDWARD J. HUGHES, Secretary of State

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

Q. When was the first anti-slavery law in Illinois passed? A. The ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois was a part.

Q. Was this ordinance rigidly enforced? A. No. The settlers threatened to move into Missouri and to pack to move into Missouri and to pack to move into Missouri.

Q. When was the first traffic census station established in this country? A. The first census stations were established near Springfield, Illinois, in February, 1906.

Q. When was the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria founded? A. In 1837.

Q. How many times has the old Cahokia courthouse been moved? A. Two. In 1904 the courthouse was shown at the St. Louis Exposition. Two years later the Chicago Historical society moved it to Jackson Park in Chicago.

Q. Where did the Field Columbian Museum obtain its first specimens? A. The initial collection was based in large part upon the various specimens left in Chicago by the Columbian exposition.

Q. When was the Illinois State Historical society organized? A. In 1893 at Springfield. An act of the general assembly in 1903 brought it into organic relation with the state historical society.

Q. Does Illinois legislation provide for adult education? A. Under a state law passed in 1927 any community may establish classes for instruction of persons over 21 years of age, and pay the necessary expense out of the school funds. Except for work done in Chicago, however, little has been done.

Q. When was the first school of commerce founded in Illinois? A. At the Northwestern university in Chicago. This school was sponsored in 1908 by sixty Chicago business men.

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Church

St. Anne, Baptist Play First Match of Fifth Season

Salem and St. Paul Teams Are Paired in Second Game of Opening Round

Barrington church basketball league will start its fifth campaign Monday night. St. Anne will clash with the Baptists at 7:45 p. m. and St. Paul will battle Salem in the second tilt of the evening.

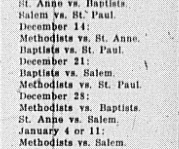
The league was organized in 1932 to give basketball players out of school a chance to continue to participate in the game.

Past Champions 1932-33—St. Paul, Salem 1933-34—St. Paul 1934-35—St. Paul 1935-36—Methodists

1935-36 Standing Won Lost Pts. Methodists 7 1 875 Baptists 6 2 750 St. Paul 3 6 375 Salem 2 6 250 St. Anne 2 6 250

League Schedule 1936-37 (First Round) December 7: St. Anne vs. Baptists Salem vs. St. Paul December 14: Methodists vs. St. Anne Baptists vs. St. Paul December 21: Baptists vs. Salem Methodists vs. St. Paul December 28: Methodists vs. Baptists St. Anne vs. Salem January 4 or 11: St. Anne vs. Baptists Methodists vs. Salem St. Anne vs. St. Paul

Alley News



WOMEN'S MON. LEAGUE November 30 National Tea—87 109 108 304 Booth—125 116 121 361 B. Lofsky—125 116 121 361 Carr—170 147 127 448 O'Brien—133 135 155 421

Totals—515 504 511 1630 McLeister—101 107 119 327 Fize—86 109 150 353 M. Lofsky—87 94 98 283 Howan—137 132 167 397 Handicap—33 32 33 98

Totals—444 479 517 1540 Standard Motor—Brandt—133 89 133 354 Sanders—174 151 163 489 Church—113 94 101 308 Mitchell—111 171 174 455

Totals—532 504 511 1607

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