

BARRINGTON REVIEW

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WHEN POLITICS MEETS ECONOMICS

President Roosevelt wants the utilities to spend money to help give employment. The utilities want to do it. Where is the money coming from?

The conference was of transcendent importance. It was an object lesson in government—the power vested in one man to decide the fate of a \$12,000,000,000 industry.

To Mr. Roosevelt's credit he said that he is a realist. He deals with what is directly before him. He has by no means been won over completely to the state socialism idea even if he has encouraged the trend in that very direction.

But where the president will find his hardest problem is in convincing the investor that the government with one hand can bait and sabotage private systems of business and with the other hand can, by mere words, lift the morale of the whole economic system to the point where investors will part with their money.

The president told the utility men they had nothing to fear. He spoke of data showing that at best the government could furnish competition in only 18 per cent of the area of the United States.

Take 18 per cent of the bricks from any building and you can topple it down if you pick strategic points in the foundations. And who will assure the investor that the government will not create competition in the future by more and more subsidies?

THE PROFITS TAX

Reports of the president's conference quote him as saying that it is more important to raise the purchasing power of "the lower one-third of the American people" than to revise the undistributed profits tax.

But the fact of the matter is that revision of the profits tax is now being urged primarily on the ground that it would increase business activity. And increased business activity, accompanied by greater industrial production, means larger purchasing power for all sections of the American public.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

If a man owes \$1,000 but earns only enough to pay interest to his creditor on \$500, what should be done? Or, if a railroad owes \$200,000,000 but earns only enough to pay interest on half that amount, what can or should be done about it?

Despite the unprecedented nominal merit. Democratic railroads in the House have invoked a seldom-needed strategy to promote the chances for enactment of wages and hour legislation at this session.

Confidence, which prevailed among the party managers on the labor standard issue when the fifty congress first met, apparently has given way to uncertainty. They see their ranks divided in a way to threaten fulfillment of this platform plank.

First, the labor committee voted 9 to 6, to offer on the floor the week amendments which would alter the senate bill in vital respects. If these are adopted, one effect may be to have the bill re-drafted at a conference between committees of the two branches.

Second, leaving nothing to chance, supporters of the regulation principle organized informally to make sure that principal steps adequately represented on the floor throughout the debates. They evidently were fearful that recalcitrant democrats otherwise might band with republicans in a way to emasculate or delay the bill.

As passed by the senate, administration of the proposed law would be left to a five-member board. Southern representatives objected to the board discretion vested in the board, contending its decisions could be unfairly prejudicial to the laborer.

Conflicting versions of arguments used to obtain the required number of signatures on the petition are given by representatives especially interested. Some say it was understood that the provision for an administrative board would be retained; others say the bill's sponsors agreed beforehand to center the authority in the department of labor, as desired by Secretary Perkins.

Another complication arose when the American Federation of Labor suggested that a flat minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a maximum work week of 40 hours be required by law. Since the Committee for Industrial Organization favors the present bill, the A. F. of L. action divided the house ranks normally receptive to the wishes of organized labor.

Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Church school.
10:30 A. M. Divine worship.
Christmas sermon by the pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
5:45 Young people.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Main and Wood Streets
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Sunday, 10:45 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
9:30 A. M. The Sunday school hour. Mr. Victor Rieke, superintendent. Classes for everyone.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
Landover Hall: 213 Station Street
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Meets every Saturday morning.

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL
COURCH BUNDAY SCHOOL
OF County Line Road, West
Every Sunday morning at 9:30

Daily Mass at 8 a. m.
Devotion in Honor of Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month.
Comunion, 9:30 a. m. Mass at 8 a. m.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave.
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.

Need Skill to Labor
"There can never be times so prosperous," said H. H. Ho, the sage of Chino, "that idleness can be enjoyed by every one, since even devout prayer cannot assure us of what we need, unless we pray for strength and skill to labor."

Anti-Voliva Forces Win Second Round of Public Movie Debate

Though their objective received a definite set-back at a recent referendum, proponents of the city movie proposition and anti-Voliva forces at Zion City won the second round of the matter when Alvan Rusech, Zion chief of police, served notice Friday night to Michael J. Mintern, general officer pro tem, and Frank Scaccia, director of the organization that has been showing movies in the Zion gymnasium, that further violations of the city anti-movie code would bring arrests.

The notice was in the form of a letter from Mayor Richard F. Hirtz to Wilbur Glenn Voliva and Mr. Scaccia, and its contents pointed out that the showing of movies with admission charge was a violation of the anti-movie code passed by the last city administration of Voliva adherents.

Cooling of Molten Metal
Some molten metals will cool below freezing before hardening.

PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS Directory

Directory listing for various professions including Lawyers (Castle, Willyms & Mc Carthy), Physicians & Surgeons (Dr. Olga A. Wilhelm, Dr. D. F. Brooke), Insurance (Earl M. Schwemm, J. W. Langdale), Dentists (C. H. Kellam), and others.

Church News
ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
9:30 Bible school.
10:30 A. M. Morning worship in English.