

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885
M. T. LAMBEY, Editor and Publisher
LESLIE B. PADDOCK, Managing Editor

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Cards of thanks, notices of condolence, obituary notices, memorials, and all notices of entertainment or society and church sales or parties given for pecuniary benefit will be charged for.

All communications should be addressed to the
BARRINGTON REVIEW
300 NORTH COOK ST. BARRINGTON, ILL.

TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

BUY NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

The slogan "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early" has a genuine importance this year. Usually it is merely a reminder that if you delay too long in selecting the things you intend to give at Christmas you run the risk of finding the things you want are "out of stock." This year it means that putting money into circulation now will hasten the return of "good times."

Money passes from one person to another in exchange for commodities. Everybody, of course, must decide for himself what sort of commodities he is willing to take in exchange for his money. There are some things, the value of which is beyond question, which can be bought cheaper now than for several years. There are other commodities which only a few can afford in the best of times. In urging our readers to spend their money now we do not want to be understood as advocating foolish spending. But there are some things which everybody needs, and recognizes the need of, and if those are bought now by all who can by any possibility afford to buy anything at all, the fact that that money has been put into circulation again will hasten the day when more of us can afford to buy luxuries.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

In addressing the American Bankers' Association in Cleveland recently, President Hoover said:

"I have never believed that our form of government could satisfactorily solve economic problems by direct action—could successfully conduct business institutions. The government can and must cure abuses."

What a howl would go up from the business world if the Government of the United States, merely because it happens to have the necessary facilities in its navy yards, should go into the business of building commercial ships, in competition with the commercial ship builders. The United States Government owns an excellent airplane manufacturing plant in which it builds experimental planes for the navy. Suppose the Government should go into the airplane manufacturing business for the general public? It would be perfectly obvious to everybody that this was no business to do.

Printing of Government documents, maps, postage stamps and money, are a proper function for the Government's printing establishments. But when the Government of the United States engages in the business of printing return envelopes for private citizens, it is unfairly competing with job printers of the nation. It would be unfair competition even if a fair commercial rate were charged for the work; it is worse than unfair when this work is done for less than cost.

The National Editorial Association, and practically every other association of newspaper publishers and printers, have protested for years against this practice. This year a more determined effort than ever is being made to induce the Congress just elected, if not the one already in office, to take Uncle Sam out of this petty competition with his nephews.

THE RISE OF FOOTBALL

College football is still regarded as an amateur sport, in spite of the Carnegie Foundation's findings that in many institutions players are to some extent salaried. But, regardless of what the players get out of it, college football has assumed the proportion of a business in which millions are involved.

As a recent writer declares: "It is played today by athletes as highly trained as stevedores, in marble amphitheatres that shame the Roman Coliseum, before

crowds that match in gate receipts the earnings of a Dempsey-Tunney prize fight."

The development of modern football from a casual sport to its present eminence seems remarkable when it is recalled that the first inter-collegiate game in the world was played in 1869 between Princeton and Rutgers with 25 men on each team. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the captain of the Princeton team in that game is still alive in the person of Chief Justice William S. Gurnere of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and that his team lost by the score of 6-4.

It is interesting to note that the first play which gave rise to modern football is commemorated by a tablet at Rugby School, England, bearing this inscription:

"This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time first took the ball in his arms and ran with it thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game, A. D. 1823."

SOME GOOD NEWS

Efforts of governmental and industrial agencies to aid in the present distressing unemployment situation seem to be beginning to get results. Among cheering items just published by a business magazine are these:

One railroad will spend \$500,000 during November and December on maintenance of equipment, giving three days work a week to 4,000 additional men. Another railroad has called back 600 employees, still others have increased employment or by adjusting working schedules have taken more men.

Government projects to be speeded up include work on Hoover's Dam; the Navy's \$4,500,000 program for shore construction; War Department construction to cost \$3,000,000, and work on public buildings involving large sums.

A shoe company has slashed prices to a no-profit basis in order to keep its 10,000 employees at work; a piano company has taken on 300 men and now employs 1,100 more than a year ago. Steel, oil and electric companies have shortened hours in order to keep the maximum number of men employed.

These are only a few of the many recent developments which show that the unemployment problem is being taken to heart by powerful interests which are in a position to aid in its solution. A similar attitude is observable on the part of smaller concerns and individuals who are heeding the admonition to make a job, or even a part-time job, whenever possible.

RADIO'S RAPID GROWTH

When it is remembered that the broadcasting of regular programs was begun only ten years ago, the growth of the radio industry stands out as an amazing fact. Today every other family in the United States has a radio receiving set.

According to a recent estimate the number of sets in use in this country is placed at 13,478,000, which is about one-half the number in use in the entire world.

New York leads all other states in the number of sets in use, followed in order by California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. California has the greatest number in proportion to population. These four states have about 29 per cent of the nation's population and about 39 per cent of the radio sets.

As in the case of automobile manufacturers, makers of radio equipment are wondering how many more persons may be counted on as prospective purchasers of their products. And, as in the automobile industry, competition is very keen, and it is likely that this competition will eliminate some of the weaker manufacturing concerns.

But there appears to be no reason why the industry should not continue to grow until a radio set of some sort shall find its way into at least 75 per cent of the homes of the country.

NO WORDS FOR SOS

Many arguments have been indulged in as to the words for which the distress signal SOS stand. Some have thought they stood for "save Our Ship," "Save Our Souls," or other similar phrases.

According to the Navy Department the letters are not abbreviations at all, being merely an arbitrary signal selected because of the simplicity of making and understanding it in dot-and-dash code.

In this code S is made by three dots, O by three dashes, so the signal SOS is expressed by three dots, three dashes and another three dots.

Prior to 1912 the radio distress signal was QGD, which some said stood for "Come Quick; Distress." Whether this supposition is correct or not, that's the idea it sought to convey.

Church News

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
East Main Street
Sunday service, 10:45 a. m.
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
November 28—Subject: Ancient and Modern Necessity, Almas Monism and Hypnotism. Denounced.

Golden Text: Romans 12:21. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome with good.
Wednesday evening worship, 8 p. m.
Reading room and lending library at 110 N. High street open to the public daily except Sunday from 12 o'clock noon to 4 p. m. Also Wednesday evening from 6:45 to 7:45 and Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

SAINT JAMES, DUNDREE
Every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Holy Communion.
1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays, 10:45 a. m. Choral Evensong.

2nd and 4th Sundays, 10:45 a. m. Morning Prayer and sermon.
REV. S. R. S. GRAY, Rector.

ST. ANNE'S
Sunday, Low Mass 8 a. m., and 10 a. m.
Week days, Low Mass 8:30 a. m.
Divine Office in honor of the Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month. Mass at 6 a. m.
Confession, Saturday, 8 p. m.
By appointment.

REV. JOHN A. DUFFICEY, Pastor

FIRST BAPTIST
Bible School, 9:30. Morning Worship, 10:35; R. Y. P. U., 6:45; and Evening Service, 7:30.

At the morning worship hour the pastor will speak on the theme, "The Perils of the Spiritual Life." At the evening service we have a short devotional service, and then give the rest of the time to singing hymns and Gospel songs. In the congregation will be led by some of our choir. Added to this will be some special features that the choir will contribute. We had such a service a month ago which proved a great delight to all who were present.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors.
CHARLES R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

SAINT PAUL EVANGELICAL
Sunday, Nov. 30
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship in English.
"Prepare."

10:30 p. m. Tuesday, Dec. 2
7:30 p. m. Teacher Training Class.

Thursday, Dec. 7
2 p. m. Monthly meeting of the Women's Union. Installation of officers.

At the 10:30 a. m. worship the minister will preside at the election of Young People's League. Election of officers.

We extend a cordial welcome to all members and friends of our church to attend our services.
HERMAN E. KOENIG, Th. M. Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL
A most cordial invitation is extended to the public to the services of this church.

At 9:30 a. m. Bible school with classes for all ages. Our aim this Sunday in attendance is 420. Will we reach it? E. W. Plagge and Robert Lee will be in charge.

At 10:30 a. m. Divine worship and sermon by the pastor on "The Practice of Christian Stewardship."

At 6:45 p. m. E. F. C. E. meeting. A helpful program will be rendered by the young people.

At 7:30 p. m. Evening devotion and sermon. The choir assisted by the minister will bring a timely message and there will be music by the large choir under the direction of Mrs. William Dettmer.

At 9:30 a. m. Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Intermediate league at 6:45 p. m.
M. S. FREEMAN, B. D. Minister.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
"Oh, sweeten this the marriage feast!"
To walk together to the Kirk
With a goodly company.

At 7:30 p. m. worship the minister will bring a timely message and there will be music by the large choir under the direction of Mrs. William Dettmer.

Intermediate league at 6:45 p. m.
M. S. FREEMAN, B. D. Minister.

INTERESTING NOTES
The 212 separate religious denominations in the United States are represented by 232,000 church buildings and 4,488,000 members.

The first county library established in the United States was the Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Md.

Illinois is said to have the longest stretch of straight road in the world—60 miles.

Ralph Schaper of Pittsburgh, America's flying undertaker, plans to establish a funeral airplane service.

Plans for the French government to admit water from the Mediterranean Sea to the Sahara Desert have been worked out by a Boston irrigation engineer.

George E. Darlington, 60, of Delaware county, Pa., is still actively engaged in the practice of law.

The government of France has placed a heavy tax on billiards, hoping to eliminate them.

Since 1901, according to London police officials, 320,000 people have been identified without an error, by their finger prints.

A new passenger bus which seats 100 passengers and is able to make 86 miles an hour has been placed in service at Paris, France.

It is the prize course of the Open Road that you are to travel, despite jolts upon this earth. As you travel, many things both great and small will come to your attention; you are to remember all with eyes and heart of astonishment. Believe that everything belongs nowhere; that this is its fitting and luminous place within this world of chaos. The road is not open to those who withdraw the skirts of intolerance or those who call common or unclean, it is (curious) the way to make what the late Mr. Dana characterized as hell.

WORTHY OF THE ROAD
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A FAMOUS REPLY

There are in existence but the most meager scraps of information concerning the youth of Francis Borgia. To some extent, however, there is scarcely one fact of his life which is of importance to a biographer.

Upon one occasion Sir Nicholas is said to have taken Francis to court and presented him to the Queen. Elizabeth fondled his hair, called him "my young Lord Keeper," and asked him his age. To this the youth, who had matured smoothly, "just two years younger than your Majesty's happy reign!" To some biographers this precocious reply has seemed a prophecy of Francis Borgia's later skill at flattering royalty, to others, however, it seems but a tribute to the coaching abilities of Sir Nicholas.—From "Sir Francis Borgia," by Byron Steel.

The Family Doctor

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M. D.

ASTHMA

The picture of a suffering asthmatic is most striking. "The patient cannot lie down; he sits up, leaning slightly forward; breathes laboriously; coughs, chokes, and sweats with great difficulty. The attack may simulate death, though not as a rule dangerous at the time. The family physician will be able to tell whether it is labored breathing of heart disease, or whether the patient has 'serious kidney disorder.' True asthma is of bronchial origin, and attacks when the patient is up-drove, or, worse, on from his own ill-humored temper. Changes of season may induce asthmatic attacks.

I was called "on the run" to see my first asthmatic, whom his companions thought was dying, as enough—a fat, old German who himself was frightened within an inch of his life; I gave him three or four deep whiffs of chloroform, which stopped the attack instantly—and it made me a reputation as if I had performed a miracle! The attack was due to spasm of the muscles of the lower bronchial passages, on a damp, chilly evening; the chloroform at once stopped the spasm, and breathing returned to normal.

A point that determines the asthmatic state in the patient inhales quickly and easily, but he cannot exhale; the air gets out of the lung with great difficulty; the sufferer feels that his lungs will burst from air in them which cannot get out.

Of course, a physician should be called for the asthmatic sufferer; there is no valuable "family remedy," though certain leaves, burned in a metal pail, give off a smoke which is often effective in quieting the spasm and drying up the load of mucus which will line the tubes. Such "cures" do not remove the cause, of course—that is left for the doctor to combat.

A type of morphine and atropine usually dissolves the attack, but is a habit former. The asthmatic should carry tablets of "Luminal" and use as the physician directs.

KNOW ILLINOIS!

The first brick house built, the Middle West still stands at Cahokia, Illinois. It is the Jarrot mansion, now used as a school-house, in which LeFlore was entertained in 1702.

The number of Illinois residents served with manufactured gas today is more than the entire population of the United States in 1800.

The largest lunch counter in the world is installed in the Merchandise Mart building in Chicago, where more than 800 feet of marble, and seats 312.

Illinois has more radio broadcasting stations than any other state.

The Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, was awarded second place in the electric utility group of the National Safety Council's last-time accident contest.

The first elevator in the West was installed in the Sherman House, Chicago, in 1861.

Illinois has 40 industrial plants engaged in the manufacture of aircraft supplies.

Illinois ranks second of the states in the number of incomes over \$5,000. There were 100,752 in 1928.

Old Shawneetown is the oldest existing town within the borders of Illinois.

Illinois is maintaining a road construction program of over 600 miles per week.

Illinois has 1,651,000 electric meters on domestic use. The average rate is 38 per cent of the total homes in the state; the average for the United States is 67 per cent.

Professor Otto Funk of Hillsboro, Illinois, plays a violin every step of the way, walking from New York City to San Francisco in 183 days. He is 62 years old and weighs 110 pounds.

One thousand more Illinois residents reached the age of 80 in 1929 than in 1928.

The largest single piece of construction work in Illinois is to move turbine equipment in the Waukegan electric generating station of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. It weighs 120 tons.

Illinois' three-cent gasoline tax netted over \$27,000,000 in its first year of operation. It was started in 1929.

WITTY AND WISE
Yes, Ben Bolt, the modern sweet Alice doesn't tremble with fear at your frown."

Most fathers believe in higher education—at any rate their fellows do.

Why not give a few prizes to people who refrain from writing prize poems and such.

Another paradox is that it may be clothed in choice language and still remain the naked truth.

George Bernard Shaw says Einstein is one of the great geniuses in his history. Now who are the other six?

It is said that grasshoppers have ears on their legs. If politicians were built like that they could more easily "keep their ears to the ground."

The old-fashioned lady who corrected her erring husband with a rolling-pin has a grand daughter who gets even more biting results with an automobile.

"Capital Punishment for Biting Dog in Public"—Headline. This should discourage those who feel the way to make what the late Mr. Dana characterized as hell.

The Town Doctor

(The Doctor of Town)

SHOULD MERCHANTS GO TO SCHOOL

Live wire merchants' organizations, who are composed of thinking 1000 business men, are making their salespeople to schools where retail selling is taught. Many organizations are having schools which teach the retail merchant, that is, the man who never has retail selling played upon an important part in business.

If merchants of your community are doing such, do not gain the impression that the idea is to teach salesmen how to force more merchandise upon you. It is not the idea at all. The purpose is to teach salesmen to serve you as you would be served, train them in knowledge of the goods they are to sell, and to teach them to get the most out of that which you buy. In other words, a retail sales school is for the purpose of making a better business man out of the merchant, and that is a good thing. The merchant knows that he who profits most is the one who best serves the customer. The teaching of sales is, in fact, the teaching of the merchant to serve.

Why shouldn't clerks and salesmen go to school? They happen every day, they are everywhere. All professional people are required to go to school. Years before they are allowed to serve you. The electrician, the plumber, the mason, the barber all have to pass a test before they are allowed to serve you. But to become a storekeeper it is not so. All that one has to do is open a store; and to be a clerk or a salesperson all one has to do is to get behind a counter, or start out with a sample case in hand.

No one knows better than you what it means for a store to have inefficient, uninteresting clerks. You know how often you have wanted to try a store because you say, the clerks are so indifferent to your wants, desires and pleasures.

Thinking merchants recognize that it is just the clerks who must be taught. Thinking salesmen are beginning to realize that it is just the customer who pays their salaries. Both are aware that the day has passed when people had to buy the way the salesmen wanted them to sell.

For these reasons business people all over the country are striving to learn how to serve you as you wish to be served. If any stores of your community are doing this they deserve your every consideration, and it will pay you in more ways than one to do business with them.

Talk with the salespeople who wait on you. Ask them what they are doing along lines of learning how to please their customers. When you find one that is studying your needs you will be sure if you do all your business with that person.

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The Way of Life

By BRUCE BARTON

RECIPE FOR MAKING A MILLION

A friend of mine who is still under thirty-five has made a fortune, and I asked him how he did it.

"I've been to your office several times," I said, "but you seem seldom to be there."

"No, I don't go to the office every day," he answered. "A good deal of the time I just sit at the foot of the window and think."

"When I make a decision I go out and put it in effect, and in a little more than half the time I have had the good luck to be right. When I find I have made a mistake, I sit down and say: 'Now what did I do wrong? Were my facts inaccurate, or did I make a mistake? How can I avoid that same mistake again?'"

I knew another man who owned a small hot dog stand, but he was not successful. He had no habits. On a certain day each month he stayed away from the office, and everybody in his employ knew that the man was "thinking."

He had no idea of his own mind, and he would sit before an open fire or on an open porch without pen or pencil or paper, or records or reports, and quietly think.

He attributed his modest success to this unvarying habit.

Henry Ford remarked to me once that "thinking is the hardest job there is," and added that he could get plenty of ideas but not enough thinkers.

Most of us know from our own limited experience that thinking is hard, and we have inclined ourselves against it by a restless and noisy environment.

We are afraid to be found in a small room, terribly afraid to be alone. Our unwillingness to take trips, or to retire, is not dictated so much by laziness as it is by the haunting fear that, removed from the protecting clutter of daily activity, we shall have "too much time to think."

Emerson tells the story of a man who on his death-bed said to his wife: "I have lived a life of great purpose, but I have not been able to spend an hour every day alone. I have kept my mind and become a wise and good man."

In another passage Emerson remarks that "the gods and the wild beasts are both fond of solitude; but man is the creature who is least fond of solitude."

Solitude and thought are responsible for the considerable fortune of the young friend I quoted at the beginning. I pass to his recipe for success. I have not been able to apply it myself, having been too busy.

WHAT'S NEW?

A method of manufacturing glass plates of cotton has been discovered by an English inventor.

L. A. Lenz of Cleveland, O., has invented a pocket lens for the focusing of camera lenses.

Prof. A. L. D'Arden of St. Louis has invented a "detektor eye" device which detects the color of the light and tells whether or not they will be black.

A firm in Germany has introduced a machine for the production of the frame for a person who had lost at night.

Prof. A. L. D'Arden of St. Louis has invented a "detektor eye" device which detects the color of the light and tells whether or not they will be black.

PARADE

by Evelyn Campbell

WUT Service
(Copyright by Evelyn Campbell)

CHAPTER XI
"There is no One."

He felt the hold by the servant. He was not a servant, but he was not a man who wanted to be a servant. He was a man who wanted to be a man.

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