BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885
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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

THE HARVARD HERALD

The Harvard Herald, only newspaper in the progressive northern McHenry county town, celebrated its forty-sixth birthday anniversary last week with a special news section containng re-prints of articles which appeared in that newspaper during the first year of its life.

While the age of the Harvard Herald is not so great as to seem spectacular, the fact that the newspaper is still under the active management of two men who reared it from infancy is very unusual.

The Herald was founded by M. F. Walsh in 1887. Mr. Walsh was then and still is its editor. P. E. Whittleton, now business manager, joined Mr. Walsh within a year or two after the newspaper enterprise was launched. The fact that two men can remain in partnership for such a long time in such a turbulent business as a newspaper is a real credit to both of them.

In recent years The Herald has won singular honors in state and national weekly newspaper contests. Under its high type of management and able staff, it will continue to deserve the loyal support of its community.

SMALL TOWNS

A Washington correspondent calls attention to the problem of making the NRA fit small businesses without causing them to blow up and fade out. In a moment of impatience, General Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, is quoted as saying that an employer who can't pay $14 to $15 per week and maintain hours prescribed by the code, is too uneconomic and inefficient to keep in the industrial picture. In handling his big task, however, General Johnson should remember that all over this broad land are comparatively small businesses. The trade volume does not make possible large overhead, nor are the expenses of an employe so great as those of one in a large center. An employer in a rural community earns less and an employee requires less. The small town serves the convenience of a considerable area, and its perpetuation, with its small institutions as little impaired as possible, will be a source of material aid to future farm values. The small town has had a vital part in pushing back the frontier, in developing the country and in preserving the best in civilization, and the machinery of recovery should be handled in a way to save its businesses, though as a rule they may be small.—Herald, Wayne, Neb.

LIFE'S MERRY-GO-ROUND

By THE TOWN SCRIBE

The school board of the village of Halltown, being faced with serious financial difficulties because the citizens were unable to remit the larger portion of their school taxes, submitted a questionnaire to every taxpayer, in which they asked the citizens to give their suggestions on reducing school operating expenses. One of the most typical suggestions was submitted by the town barber, Felix Wirehair. He wrote, "So little tax money is coming in that the teachers have not been paid for several months and there is no sign that much tax money will come in for many months. There are many piano and voice teachers, hand instrument teachers, art teachers, dancing instructors, athletic coaches, and elocution teachers and all sorts of other private instructors looking for work in our town and in the big city to the south. So why not cut out all the music, athletic, voice and art teachers in our school and teach only the essential things. By doing this we can do away with many of the school teachers and then we will be able to pay the others. Besides, many of the private instructors will then be able to get students who want to take special studies and can pay for them. It seems to me that the way to teach children nowadays is socialistic all the way through. I have no children. My neighbor has 13 children and I must help pay to put them through the grade school and the high school. Don't misunderstand me; I am willing to do my part in helping to educate the country's children but why should I help pay for any special studies that my neighbor's children may want to take up? I think that the public educators have gone too far. Why not let them stick to teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, the general sciences and a few other things that are needed by the average person.

The Halltown school board took the suggestion of Felix Wirehair under serious consideration.

* * *

The Gentlemen's club of Boneville was holding its weekly conversational meet at Four-Square hall. Gentleman Frederick Millem broke the habitual preliminary silence in the room with a verbal splurge against the plants in the American stock and bond industry that flourished a few years ago.

"We must force the federal government to catch Sammy Insull in his luxurious villa in Greece. We must persuade the Greek government to permit Uncle Sam to drag Sammy Insull into a United States warship. We must instruct the captain of the ship to speed Sammy Insull back to our country by the shortest route" shouted Frederick.

"And what will you do with him, when you have him here?" asked sober minded William Surno. "We'll put him behind the prison bars and keep him there," answered Frederick vehemently.

"But why put only Sammy there," retorted William. "Why not put nearly every man in the country there with Sammy Insull, if he must go?".

"How do you mean?" asked Frederick.

"I mean this" shouted William "that nearly every man in this country is in principle just as guilty as Sammy if Sammy is considered guilty. For did not you and did not I and did not thousands of others buy stock not only fully paid in cash but also on the installment plan and did we not do it to make money with it by what I call downright gambling—I mean did we not try to beat the other fellow out of some money by buying stock and selling it again at what we thought would be the right time? I say, in principle we are just as bad or good as Sammy; the only difference is that Sammy happened to be president of organizations handling stocks. We permitted him and scores of other leaders to manage our stock which we bought for speculation and investment. I say, he lost not only his money like we did; but besides he lost his position and prestige, while you and I and some others can still belong to our Gentlemen's club without a shade of reflection on our former stock dealings. I am telling you, I feel sorry for old Sammy. He learned his lesson like all of us did and the best we can do is to forget about what happened and start all over again, but in a better way."

Assenting applause was showered upon William by every member of the Gentlemen's club present.

* * *

Chiselers may be constructive or destructive. The NRA undoubtedly appreciates the constructive chiselers especially if they convey their message in a better direct to the headquarters. Human nature is the same everywhere—it appreciates help and hates those that express hate. Constructive suggestions and cooperation until the goal is reached, is the need of the hour.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

The national recovery administration and its plans for organizing industries into self-governing units under government supervision, during recent days has become the subject of debate with the nation as a forum. The actual working of the program while debate proceeds, was bulwarked November 11 by a ruling of J. R. McCarl, comptroller general, which held that the hundreds of millions of dollars in government contracts would go to those who comply with the new codes of competition. This compliance, however, does not require that the bidder fly a blue eagle. Violators of codes, whether signers or not, if proved by the government not to be meeting their conditions, legally can be barred from government bidding, the comptroller held. But this did not quiet the arguments. On the attacking side have been some senators and a number of newspapers and business groups. Senator Dickinson (rep) of Iowa, and Senator Borah (rep) of Idaho, both urged that it was time to end the experiment in industrial control by the government. On the defending side General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the recovery act, who made a swift trip through the middle west; Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, who argued constitutionality of the recovery act at Cleveland and Walter Teagle, former head of the industrial advisory board of the NRA and president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

When the code for the newspaper industry finally reaches President Roosevelt for approval, it may include a clause restating the constitutional guarantee that there shall be no abridgment of the freedom of the press. Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator of the recovery act has said, however, that he opposed as nunnecessary any qualifying phrases for a single industry. The insistence of the newspaper publishers for written assurance that the industry would not be licensed would be the reason for their statement of policy in the code. Thus would end what has become one major difference of opinion between the national recovery administration and an important industry. The issue resulted in a flareup in opposition that drew the attention of President Roosevelt, of General Johnson and of other government officials.

City dwellers of the nation—the consumers of food, the payers of income taxes and the real payers of new processing taxes—are facing bigger grants to the farmer. This past week they began to pay a tax on every pork chop, as part of the plan to give a $350,000,000 subsidy to the corn and hog raisers. Already they are taxed a penny of each loaf of bread, as few more pennies are added as tax to each piece of cotton goods, so that the farmer may be paid to cut down his production. Soon new taxes are to go on milk, on butter, and on cheese. These tax contributions, coming largely from the pocket of city consumers, will total about $500,000,000 before another year is out.

President Roosevelt has decided to put his emergency powers under the agricultural and industrial recovery acts to work on a new task—the control of legal liquor after December 5. Left by the prospective repeal of the eighteenth amendment with no special laws for the control and taxation of liquor except those remaining on the statute books from the preprohibition era, the president will base all his control actions on the emergency laws, between December 5 and the enactment of new laws by congress.

Slowly-mounting emergency expenditures are gradually effecting the reduction in government spending which marked the beginning of the current fiscal year. On the other hand, treasury department records show, gross revenues also have been increased, responding to new taxation. The result has been that the deficit on both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures still remains well under that of a year ago. Whether the treasury will ask the coming session of congress to inject into this budget picture still more taxes in an effort to wipe out the deficit altogether, may be one question submitted to Prof. Harold M. Groves of the University of Wisconsin, newly-chosen tax adviser to the treasury.

Twelve million persons need work. States, cities, counties, and other public bodies need experts to do research, instructors to run playgrounds, clerks and accountants to keep records, teachers to handle schools and special classes, workers to clean park, parkways, and streets. The federal government prepared during the past week to step into this situation and bring together these two needs, one answering the other. With federal funds from a new civil works administration—proclaimed November 8 by President Roosevelt—states, cities, and counties will be able to hire the workers they need. Four million men now on relief rolls will be able to find work, it is planned.

Traveling Reporter Extolls Beauty and Enterprise of South Bend, Ind.; Notre Dame Not All Football, He Says

By JAMES E. BULGER

This is the fourth of a series of articles forming part of the campaign of the Chicago Motor club to promote touring in Illinois and Indiana. The subject of this article is South Bend, Ind.

Frequently it is easy to seize upon the feature in a community having the most widespread appeal, and the writer is safe in dealing with that characteristic, whether it is scenery, history or some institution within that community, but in considering South Bend and its neighbor, Mishawaka, the chronicler is in the position of a man obliged to represent faithfully every thing occurring at a three-ringed circus. It cannot be done.

Let us settle this way: that we shall deal with the institutions best known among the motorists of Illinois and Indiana. If we say that the Studebaker corporation and Notre Dame university can show more lines of newspaper publicity than any other institutions in South Bend, we shall be safe, but if this should infer that these institutions are South Bend, we should show that we knew nothing about that great Indiana city.

Like most men in my trade, I have no ability as a mechanic, and little interest, therefore, in machines, but I found a visit to the automobile making plant one of the most absorbing experiences I have ever had. In company with C. H. Kryder, local county commissioner of the club, I saw operations from the foundry to the final assembly, and that symphony of action has made an impression on my mind that will last many years after the sight-seeing that turned out that day have been consigned to the museum, which the Studebaker people maintain. Parenthetically, that museum, showing ancient carriages, such as the ones used by Lincoln and Grant, the last buggy made by Studebaker, the Prairie Schooner and the display of grand old automobiles with honorable service records, is something you should make certain to visit.

The foundry looked like a battlefield. Through the blue haze in this vast room, I saw a shell, which turned out to be a ball for tossing molten metal, burst into stars near my feet. The expert guide checked my wandering fancy with some definite information. The bucket of liquid fire—fire—bringing iron to the moulds which turn out cylinder blocks, flywheels and other cast-iron parts. The huge cauldron travels on overhead rails and is lowered to the proper place, where it is swiftly ladled into small buckets and from these buckets into the moulds. The sparks fly in all directions, but the guide assures us that the men in this department wear fireproof clothing. I think as I watch the fire scene at Studebaker that the effect is as startling as that produced by the famous sunsets at Warsaw, Ill., on the banks of the Mississippi river.

When you go to the Studebaker plant, you think of automobiles, and when you go to Notre Dame, you think of football, but I spent several hours with members of the faculty and heard no word of football. When I mentioned this, I was told that Notre Dame had existed 75 years, even before the coming of the beloved Knute Rockne. I learned that more than one hundred thousand motorists have made tours of the campus since classes began in September. Students versed in the history of the university conduct these tours every day, including Sunday. Yes, there are interests other than football at Notre Dame.

At Alumni and Dillon hall chapels are stations carved by the famous Passion Players of Oberammergau, and in Dillon hall, too, is the shrine of St. Olaf, patron of Rockne's native Norway. More mundane, but nevertheless inspiring, is the glimpse of the dining halls, and if you are fortunate to arrive at meal time, you will witness the rare sight of more than one thousand boys in each of the twin dining halls, storing away food that is prepared by a staff of 40 cooks and 15 chefs.

The library, one of the most impressive spots on the tour, contains more than 150,000 volumes. It is the only Romanesque building on the campus and is built of Indiana limestone. In it are housed the Vincent Bendix foundation loan collection of priceless tapestries for the director of the Century of Progress exhibit; the Frederick H. Wickett memorial collection of rare Italian woodcarvings, many of which came from papal families; the Wightan memorial art galleries, worth more than $1,500,000 and especially valuable for its many original paintings, and the outstanding Dante collection in the country.

Your guide will tell you that it was from the roof of Science hall that Prof. Jerome Green sent the first wireless message in the United States, just before the turn of the century. From this same roof Dr. Albert F. Zahm, now who occupies the Guggenheim chair of aeronautics, flew model planes before the first flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk. Dr. Zahm's theories, almost without exception, have been proved in practical aviation. The laboratories of the Rev. Dr. Julius A. Nieuwland, C. S. C., a present member of the faculty who discovered the process for making rubber, are in Science hall. The recent researches of Prof. Arthur Reynlers, which has so greatly speeded and aided work of biological research, were all made in Science hall.

This, then, is an inadequate account of what you will see at two of South Bend's great institutions. It is an inadequate description of that city and its neighbor, Mishawaka, as any account of this length must be. The Dunes, row upon row of orange, yellow and crimson maples, attractive homes, a busy city, museums and historic spots in great number, all these and much more will you see when you travel over splendid wide roads to this famous Hoosier city.

Church News

ST. ANNE
Sunday, Low Mass, 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.
Week days, Low Mass, 7 a. m.
Devotions in honor of the Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month. Mass at 6 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 8 p. m.
Baptism by appointment.
REV. J. A. DUFFICY, Pastor

SALEM EVANGELICAL
The order of services at Salem for the coming Lord's day will be as follows:
At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:30 a. m., Regular divine worship service.
2:30 p. m., The Mission Band Thanksgiving service.
6:45 p. m., Christian Endeavor meetings.
7:30 p. m., Evening devotion.
Messrs. Hobart Berghorn and E. W. Plagge, superintendents. Teachers and scholars, our aim for this Sunday: everybody present and on time, prepared for a well-studied lesson.
The pastor will preach his Armistice sermon this Sunday morning. Theme: "World Peace Founded on Faith in God."
Sunday evening sermon theme: "Security and Liberty." In this address the speaker will dwell on our national situation, the nullification of the 18th amendment and the return of hard liquor.
We are extending a most cordial invitation to those who have no church home to worship with us.
REV. P. H. BEUSCHER, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST
9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:35 a. m., Morning worship.
6:45 p. m., Juniors and B. Y. P. U.
7:30 p. m., Evening service.
In the morning the pastor's theme will be, "A Citizen of Zion," and at the evening service a gospel team from the First Baptist church of Elgin will have charge. Come out and get the benefit of each of these gospel services. Good singing will be a helpful feature to all who come.
REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH
(Sutton Bible Church)
Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road
2:30 p. m., Bible school. Classes for all ages. Gospel meeting, 8 p. m. Monday nights, Cottage Prayer meeting, 8 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
9:30 a. m., Sunday school. N. O. Plagge, superintendent. Did you know that we have an excellent men's class? Come, join them!
10:40 a. m., the Worship service. Mrs. Wm. Dotterrer, director of the choir, Donald Titterton at the piano. Excellent music. You are invited to worship with us.
6:45 p. m., Epworth league. An excellent young people's devotional service.
REV. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
421 E. Main Street
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Sunday service, 10:45 a. m.
Subject: "Soul and Body."
Golden Text: Isaiah 26:8. Yea, in the way of thy judgments, O Lord, have we waited for thee; the desire of our soul is to thy name, and to the remembrance of thee.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8 p. m.
The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipofsky building, is open to the public from 2 to 5 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN (Missouri Synod)
Groff's Hall, 135 Park Ave.
9:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m., Morning worship.
Text: Gen. 3.9. Theme: "God's Searching Inquiry, 'Where Art Thou?'"
"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord." Ps. 122.1.
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

SAINT PAUL EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:30 a. m., English Morning worship.
Friday, Nov. 17—7:30 p. m., Junior choir practice.
Thursday, Nov. 23—7:30 p. m., Monthly meeting of the Junior league.
REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

Savonnerie Carpet

Savonnerie carpet is a kind of fine, hand-made, one-piece carpet with a velvet pile, manufactured at the Gobelin establishment in Paris. The name was taken from the former establishment at Chaillot, which had once been a soap factory—Savonnerie.

Texas Has Most High Schools

Texas leads all other states with the number of high schools. New York's DeWitt Clinton is the largest high school in the country.

ODD THINGS AND NEW—By Lame Bode

WNU service

Our Children

By Angelo Patri
c, Bell Syndicate—WNU Service

Not Approved

Ryan, the head of the school, scanned the report card before him with troubled eyes.

"Hm-m. Looks all right. Gets high marks in all his subjects. Has an A in conduct, too. Teacher thinks he ought to be promoted. Guess he ought to be. Very smart boy. But I don't like him.

"Not a very good reason for holding him back. He can do his work. No. I'll promote him. But I don't like him. I hate not to like a boy. Well, here goes." "Old Ryan" wrote across the face of the report card, "Promoted. T. R." Then directly underneath he wrote, "Not approved. T. R."

That afternoon a very puzzled boy visited Ryan. "Mr. Ryan, you wrote not approved on my card. How can you write that and still promote me? If I am fit to be promoted during the term don't you think I deserve your approval?"

"No, I don't. If I had thought so I'd have said so. I didn't think so and I said so. Sit down. I expected you."

"You see, Mr. Ryan, I have to show that card to my parents and they will want to know what it means and I'm sure I don't know. I think it is unfair of you. And I'm certain my father will think so, too."

"Are you?" said Ryan slowly. "I know your father well. I know a reason that he is going to agree with me. You see, Sampson, you are determined to get ahead, to be first always. That isn't a bad idea if you arrive without hurting or hindering anybody else. Winning the game is great but if you break the rules of the game to win you're a bounder and you won't be approved.

"I don't know what you mean. I worked overtime and did two terms in one. What's wrong about that?"

"Only this. You used two other boys to help you make the grade. You agreed to help them if they helped you. They did their share and more. You saw to that. Phelps did so much helping you that he had no time left to help himself. Phillips the same. You told them you couldn't find time to help them but you took care always to see that they helped you. You made the grade and they didn't. I promoted you but I didn't approve you. That's all.

*

I agreed with Old Ryan. It is time we scanned the records and withheld approval of all those whose achievements have been made at the cost of other people. School is a good place to begin.

WANDERING

. . . FROM THIS TO THAT . . .

Attendance Record at Museum

More than three million persons have visited Field Museum of Natural History during 1933 to date, making an attendance record which exceeds any one attained by any museum in the United States and probably exceeding the the highest figure ever reached by such an institution in the entire world, it was announced today by Stephen C. Simms, director of the museum. The best available comparative statistics indicate that the previous highest attendance for any similar institution was something over 2,000,000 during an entire year, and not more than two American museums have reached that mark.

The exact number of visitors received at Field Museum from January 1 to November 12, 1933, inclusive, is 3,208,414. This represents an increase of 76 per cent over the attendance for the entire twelve months of 1932 which was 1,824,202, and, with 49 more days of 1933 still to be added, the record will be even greater by the end of the year.

While, naturally, much of the increase may be attributed to the museum's proximity to the grounds of A Century of Progress, Mr. Simms points out that there has also been a large normal increase, continuing the steady upward tendency which has been noted year after year.

Florists Convention

Almost as important to the Thanksgiving feast as turkey, are flowers. So the florists are holding a meeting on Thursday, November 16, at the Hamilton club, Chicago, to learn about the new fashions in Thanksgiving flowers.

Florists who belong to the Florists' Telegraph Delivery association are able to telegraph flowers anywhere in the world in two hours and guarantee the service. Their membership throughout the world serves all the principal cities. Not only will they see the advance styles in flower fashion, but new sales ideas and new arrangements for table decorations.

There will be a contest to see who can create the most unusual bouquet, the most artistic table arrangement and the most effective design. Local florists are eager to prove their skill and artistry.

License Plate Changes

The 40th anniversary of the automobile will be observed in 1934, with a new splash of color for license plates, and 34 states will change their color combinations, using 26 different motifs, according to a survey made by the American Automobile association.

The national motoring body pointed out that fourteen states and the District of Columbia will retain their 1933 color schemes, reversing them so to background and lettering. The same number retained their 1932 color motifs in 1933.

Illinois motorists will display a yellow on black combination, and Indiana motorists will use white on midnight blue.

REVIEWPOINTS

Editor, Barrington Review:

Before the Illinois Commerce Commission on October 24, testimony was offered by a witness, employed by the commission, which led to the inference on the part of many newspapers that Public Service company of Northern Illinois residential electricity rates were the highest in the state. This unfair inference has caused much misunderstanding with regard to the company's rates.

There are 1567 communities in Illinois receiving electricity service. Of this number Public Service company of Northern Illinois serves 221. Of the 1246 communities served by other electricity supply companies, the fact is that residential rates in more than 800 communities are higher than those charged by the Public Service company of Northern Illinois, and in 129 others the charges are substantially the same.

Of the 321 communities served by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, 214 have populations of less than 1000 and 287 have populations of less than 5000.

The rates of Public Service company of Northern Illinois, therefore, compare favorably with those of other companies in the state. In comparing rates, however, other factors enter, such as labor costs, freight rates on coal and other industrial and local conditions which must be given consideration.

It is an interesting fact that in only two municipalities in Illinois where the electric plant is municipally owned has there been any reduction of electricity or water rates by city officials since the present agitation developed against the privately owned companies. It should not be forgotten that the Public Service company of Northern Illinois made a reduction of 17.7 per cent in residential electric rates in 1931 and a reduction of 3 per cent in July, 1933.

Very truly yours,
A. J. BRADLEY, Vice President.

Flashy He

Maroon and White Routed 30 to 0 in Armistice Feature

Game Was Finale for Seven Gridders Under Local School's Colors

The Arlington Cardinals showed why they are reputed to have the best backfield in the Northwest conference in trampling the Barrington 30 to 0 in their game of the year at North Side park Saturday. The four Arlington backs, F. Sasse, Robbing, S. Sasse and Koelling, probably the best combination to perform on the local gridiron, besides being excellent blockers were simply too fast for the local eleven.

The Broncos held Arlington even the first quarter but the looks of things changed when the Cardinals took off the first Hughes' touchdown in the second period on a 60-yard return of a punt. Sasse scored again in the third period on a 40-yard dash off tackle and a little later Robbing brought the score up to 18 to 0 on an 11-yard run around end. Koelling turned in the longest play of the day in the final period when he intercepted a Barrington pass and galloped 70 yards for a touchdown. Near the end of the game Arlington completed the rout by bringing score to 30 to 0 on a plunge through guard. All tries for extra point were missed.

Broncho Team Crippled

The injury jinx that has followed the Broncos broke out the day before the game when Altenburg, key man of the Barrington offense was laid low by an attack of appendicitis.

Seven seniors bowed their way out of football in this game. Short had his best year and is rated one of the best tacklers in the conference. Witte and Moore, guards, have turned in steady performances as bulwarks of the line either as guard or center. Ulbrich in his first year with the heavyweights was a dependable quarterback and ably in a blocking role. Brandt, recovering from a hand injury, played his last game of the year Saturday carrying the ball 35 yards in seven tries for an average of five yards a try, the best local back record of the day. W. Grom developed rapidly from a second stringer last season to a position as a regular back this year. Altenburg, slowed up by injuries, was the best passer, kicker and runner on the squad. Calkins and C. Grom were other ends who will graduate next spring.

12 Veterans Left

Coach Clark will have 12 members of this year's squad back next fall. They are Ehlers, Latta and Kuhlman, ends, Muir, Kampert, and Wickman, tackles, Wendt, guard; Workman, center and Cohn, Osborne, Caetz and Dotterer, backs.

The Barrington Ponies, who Coach Hodges calls the "scoreless wonders," played a scoreless draw with the Arlington lightweights in the preliminary game.

Lineup:

Barrington, 0		Arlington, 30
Ehlers	LE	Forsen
Short	LT	Helm
Moore	LG	Klehm
Workman	C	Massey
Witte	RG	Bird
Muir	RT	Helwig
Latta	RE	Giesecke
Ulbrich	QB	F. Sasse
Brandt	RHHB	S. Sasse
Grom	LHHB	Robbing
Grom	FB	Koelling

Touchdowns—S. Sasse 2, Robbing, Koelling, Forsen. Barrington substitutes—Osborne for Grom, Wendt for Moore, Kampert for Muir, Kuhlman for Latta, Meister for Workman, Wickman for Brandt.

Substitutes:

Barr.		Arl.
Attempts rushing	21	50
Yards rushing	45	169
Passes completed	18	3
Passes completed	7	1
Passes intercepted by	1	1
Yards gained passing	69	0
Total yards from scrimmage	114	169
Number punts	7	7
Yards in punts	201	212
Average punts	28.7	30
Punts returned	0	4
Yards in returned punts	0	95
Yards lost by penalties	35	20

Coach Clark Shows Films at Annual Libertyville High School Football Banquet

Coach Paul E. Clark of the local high school was a guest at the annual Libertyville high school football banquet Wednesday night where he showed the movies he took at the Northwestern university coaching school last summer. Coach Clark has also displayed these films at football squads at Palatine, Bensenville and Lake and to the Men's club of Arlington Heights.

Consumption of Quinine

The average consumption of quinine sulphate in the world is 15,000,000 ounces. Quinine became known to the world about 1640, when the countess of Chinchon, wife of the viceroy of Peru, carried a supply of the Peruvian bark to Spain.

Ancient Streets Found

An Australian expedition unearthed 7,000-year-old ruins on the Nile showing an orderly arrangement of streets along the lines of modern town planning.