

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1888
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All communications should be addressed to the BARRINGTON REVIEW, 119 W. Main Street, Barrington, Illinois. Cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, poetry, memorials, and all notices of entertainments of society and church sales and parties given for pecuniary benefit will be charged for.

TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

NO CHANCE?

Horatio Alger made a name for himself by writing books about something that is peculiarly American—the fact that every man in this country has a chance to win fame and fortune no matter what his start in life. In recent years, however, a lot of malcontents and demagogues have been taking advantage of the depression to insist that all that is changed.

The facts are that the depression slowed up the speed with which everybody was getting ahead. But something that happened in West Virginia the other day shows that the country of which Horatio Alger wrote still exists.

Twenty-two years ago, a lad of 15 went to work at the bottom of the ladder in the Carnegie Steel company plant at Sharon, Pa. He served in the World war as an aviator, and afterward for a time travelled around as a "barnstorming" stunt flier.

Later, this same lad, then a young man, worked as a mechanic, a riveter, and a salesman. In 1926, he joined the Weirton Steel company as a salesman. In January, 1929, he became assistant sales manager; in May, 1931, he was appointed assistant to the president, and in July, 1934, he was elected a vice president.

The other day, the Weirton Steel company elected that same man as its president—T. E. Millson. He probably is, at 37, the youngest high executive in the steel industry.

His start from scratch, and his rise to the presidency of one of the biggest steel companies in the land is just one of thousands of similar cases. But the malcontents and demagogues are not afraid to admit it for such an admission would make their arguments look as silly as they are.

Living was cheap in the old days. Junior's happiness required a penny stick of licorice instead of gasoline.—Detroit Free Press.

In England the King can make a common man great. Over here it takes a majority of the delegates.—St. Louis Star-Times.

The troops will have a softer time in another war than the noncombatant, says a French prophet. There are machines now that peel potatoes.—El Paso World News.

A man judges a new family by its car; a woman waits till she sees its wash on the line.—Detroit Free Press.

HOME EDUCATION

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

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

Children Vs. Spinach
By LOUISE S. QUICKENBUSH
"Oh, I wish I knew how to make Bobby eat spinach, without a fuss."
"Why make him?" asked Mrs. Bates, with a sigh.

"Yes," eagerly nodded Mrs. Bates.
"Sister Edith has four children. Three of them have always liked spinach, but Buddy was a reactionary and there was a battle royal every time spinach was served. But a wise general knows when to change tactics, so Edith changed hers. Before she served lunch, she asked Buddy if he wished any spinach. Buddy could hardly believe his ears, because heretofore he had not been consulted. So he answered 'No thank you.'"

"Edith prepared luncheon as usual except that this time she really gloried the dish of spinach. It was well drained and chopped fine, seasoned just right and buttered, and instead of garnishing with merely sliced eggs, she arranged the spinach on a pretty platter in four mounds, each topped with a daisy made of hard-boiled egg—yellow centers and white petals. It looked so pretty, the children lingered over the meal. Buddy's mouth drooped when he was omitted; no one paid any attention to him. The next time he was asked whether he wanted any spinach he replied, 'Yes, please.'"

"Edith's nearly five," cried Mary, jumping up to go, "and talking about spinach has given me an appetite. I think I'll cook some." After Mrs. Bates closed the door upon her caller, she repeated to herself, "It's a good general who knows when to change his tactics." But Mary had returned and was saying, "I came back only to remind you that if all else fails, get rid of the pests. And that is to have bulk, iron and salts. Why wrangle!"

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

As crops continue to wither beneath rainless skies and as meadows dry up leaving cattle bellowing amid the dust, state governors and other officials importune the federal government for aid in a catastrophe declared by secretary of agriculture Wallace to be one of the worst in American farm history.

Three regular agencies are directly concerned in rendering help. First, the department of agriculture surveys the need. It modifies its soil conservation program so as to route additional benefit payments to drought-stricken farmers who replace their lost crops by acreage planted to soil-conserving ones.

Second, the works progress administration offers employment to farmers who are left destitute by the ruin of their crops. Road work, transfer of cattle to more favorable areas and similar tasks engage their services.

Third, the resettlement administration steps in with immediate succor, feeding human beings and farm animals when necessary. Meanwhile the president's drought area committee prepares a survey and recommendations for the longer future. One question which they debate is whether or not this and other recent droughts portend a continuing desiccation of certain areas of America. If they believe a semi-desert is in the making, a modification in methods of culture will be advised.

Another broad investigation into a segment of business opens, to take the form of a series of inquiries into banking, stock market operations and utility holding companies. The new inquiry concerns investment trusts and is conducted by the securities and exchange commission.

Investment trusts are corporations whose sole business is to invest in securities for the benefit of the corporations' stockholders, who are told that only the use of large sums of money under the management of experts can they obtain the benefits of diversification of risk and vigilant oversight.

Assets of these corporations in the United States now numbering 350, are between two and three billion dollars, about one-third of the eight billion dollars invested in the 119 such trusts existing in 1929.

Under questioning of Commissioner Robert E. Healy, of utility trusts, officers of commonwealth later consolidated into the Equity corporation tell of methods used in the consolidations. Affairs

of the company itself are left untouched until a court injunction itself against such inquiry is disposed of by the courts.

Deals read into the record include: Purchase by an officer of stock, intended for an investment trust portfolio, and its resale to the trust at a price netting the officer a profit of \$261,000. This in the face of memorandum by a director reminding him of the fine line between making money as stockholders and out of them.

Acquisition by an officer, through arrangements of a broker, of stock in his own trust at less than the cash liquidating value.

First allotment for "big public works" are made by public works administration takes from the 300 million dollars which congress permitted him to use from proceeds of loans made under his former PWA program.

The new program has these limitations in comparison with the earlier ones, under which several billion dollars were spent: First, it is confined to non-federal projects, and particularly to non-federal projects for which local bodies will advance 55 per cent of the cost. This is due to an administrative ruling of Mr. Ickes, who hopes to expand employment-creating expenditures to the maximum limit.

Second, projects must be ready for operation by October 1 and must be finished within a year from that time. This requirement of the law bars the construction of the largest scale works such as dams and major bridges.

The first 352 of the projects already received Mr. Ickes' approval and that of the president. They will cost 23 million dollars. The other group, involving 50 million dollars, is awaiting the president's word to go ahead.

Largest Plant Under Water
The largest plant and animal life is found in the sea. No land animal can compare with the whales, but it comes as a surprise to learn that the largest plant in the world is a gigantic seaweed. It beats even the giant trees of California for height and girth, frequently growing to a height of more than 400 feet beneath the surface of the sea at extremely deep sections.

"Red Tape"
Lord Milton is said to have used the expression "red tape" as long ago as 1773. It owes its origin to the red tape with which public documents are bound.

Church News

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL CHURCH-SUNDAY SCHOOL
Off County Line Road, West
Every Sunday morning at 9:30 Under the direction of The Rev. Albert E. Taylor of St. James' church, Dundee, a church school is held at the Country Day school and is open to children of Episcopal families and all those not having affiliation with other churches.

SOUTH CHURCH
Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road
Regular weekly schedule:
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Cottage prayer meetings in the home. We will gladly come to your home upon invitation.
Sunday, 2:30 p. m.—Bible school. Classes for all ages. 7:30 p. m.—Young People's Christian fellowship. 8 p. m.—Evangelistic service. Special music.
Rev. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
9:30 a. m. Sunday school. N. O. Place, superintendent. Classes for everyone.
10:40 a. m. Worship service.
Rev. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor.

ST. JAMES
Dundee, Illinois.
8:00 a. m. Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m. Church school.
11:00 a. m. Choral Eucharist and sermon.
5:00 p. m. Evening prayer.
Rev. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
230 S. Dundee, Illinois
Church school: Primary department, 9:30 a. m. Junior and senior departments, 9:45 a. m. / Morning worship, 10:45 a. m. Community young people's society, 6:30 p. m. Question box. Questions asked by young people. Religious, moral, social—answered by the pastor.
Rev. W. H. HILL, Pastor.

ST. ANNE
Sunday, low mass, 7 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 10 a. m., and 11 a. m. / High mass, 7 a. m., 7 a. m. / Devotion in honor of the Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month. / Confessions, Saturday, 8 p. m. Baptism by appointment.

FIRST BAPTIST
9:30 a. m. Bible school.
10:35 a. m. Morning worship.
Rev. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
9:30 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Sunday service. Subject: "Spirit."
7:00 p. m. Evening prayer. 143-10. Thou art my God: thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of brightness.
The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipotop, building, is open to the public from 2 to 6 p. m. each week day and from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave., Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
10:45 a. m. Morning worship.
7:45 p. m. Special program in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Baker of Chicago. The program will include special musical numbers, and Mr. Baker will give his testimony telling how he was saved after spending 22 years in the show business and in opera singing.

Thursday, Aug. 6, 7:45 p. m.—The sermon, "The power of the book." "What Evangelicals Believe."
DONALD LANDWER, Pastor

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN
Cauldwell Avenue and Lill Street
9:30 a. m. Grand Sunday school and Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship.
Harold Tussman of Genoa, Ill., student at Concordia seminary, St. Louis, Mo., will preach the sermon.
Rev. A. T. KRITZMANN, Pastor.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
10-11 a. m. Combined Bible school and church worship service.
Dr. William Barr, of Webster Grove, Mo., will preach.
Rev. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

SALEM EVANGELICAL
9:30 a. m. Church school.
10:30 a. m. Divine worship.
6:45 p. m. Young people's meeting.
7:30 p. m. Evening worship service.
Sermons by pastor both morning and evening.
Mid-week prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor.

"Rag Baby" Curvesy
During the current expansion agitation of the late 70s the term "rag baby" was applied by the sound money advocates to the greenbacks, the government fiat currency issued during the Civil war. The term originated your country's paper is not lawfully settled, he shall be fined \$100 for every such offense.

Q. Where is Monk's Mound?
A. In St. Clair county at Cahokia. Monk's Mound is part of the Cahokia Mound group.
Q. Why is Monk's Mound so called?
A. Monk's Mound was so named because it was the home of the Trappist monks who lived there from 1858 to 1913. Because of a malaria epidemic many of their number died and the order was recalled to France. A few of the monks were buried on or near the mound.
Q. After whom was Fort Massac named?
A. Marquis de Massac, in 1755, the French minister of Marine. Years later the name was corrupted to Massac, giving rise to the erroneous idea that the name is a contraction of the word "massacre."
Q. What is the penalty for bringing paupers into the state of Illinois?
A. The social welfare laws of Illinois reads: "If any person, shall bring or leave any pauper in any county in this state, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, he shall be fined \$100 for every such offense."
Q. Was there was "Wild Bill" Hickok born?
A. At Troy Grove, in LaSalle county. A monument has been erected in honor of "Wild Bill" near his home.
Q. What was "Wild Bill's" real name?
A. James Butler. Referring one of his episodes Hickok shot a bear with a death wound. He was dubbed "Wild Bill," a name famous in frontier history.
Q. Who are the officers of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce?
A. Walter S. Carr, Chicago, president; C. G. Ferris, Chicago, vice president; W. Williams, Genoa, chairman; Oscar H. Wright, Belvidere, vice president; George L. Lethy, Peoria, treasurer.
Q. Who drew up the plan for the first state house in Springfield?
A. John F. Rogue, called at the time, Springfield's baker-architect. His plan called for a brick structure on a stone foundation. The Sangamo Journal started a movement for a more superlative structure which was decided upon by the commissioners.
Q. Is there a memorial in Illinois in honor of Elijah Parish Lovejoy?
A. Yes, at Alton. The Lovejoy monument is a massive column of granite which is surmounted by a bronze statue of victory. The monument is 110 feet high.
Q. Who invented the disk harrow?
A. William Parlin. He was the first to make a plow better suited to the soil of the West. Parlin's plow was first made in Peoria, Ill. It was purchased by the International Harvester Co.

THE OBSTRUCTIONIST



Cook County Gets \$140,242 Benefits

Cook county has received \$140,242.49 in rental and benefit payments in the three years since the creation of the agricultural adjustment administration. Rental and benefit payments in this county for the wheat program totaled \$13,322.91; and for the corn-hoey payment—\$124,667.56. Rental and benefit payments in Illinois amounted to \$45,799,412.99 for the three year period. (\$8,913,363.80 of this amount was paid during the first five months of 1936).

The total for the United States for the three-year period was \$1,168,322,870.30.

Cuba Township

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pitts called on Charles Finn at Dr. Hoyer's hospital in Elgin Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wollar and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Graham and families were Tuesday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kelsey.

A. Wagoner of Chicago is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schaeffer Sunday. Frank Kirby and daughter Myrtle visited with Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Vogel of Dundee. Mr. and Mrs. Myron Kelsey and children Betty and Shirley of Chicago spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelsey. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ryan and son Robert and Mr. and Mrs. Herb Richmond of Chicago were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Kraus. Mr. and Mrs. George Miller and sons were Monday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weber. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ballinger of Chicago were Sunday callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pitts. Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson attended the funeral of a friend who lost his life as one of the members

of the crew on the ill-fated Material Service ship that sank in Lake Michigan early Wednesday morning. Mrs. Bertha Ryan is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. George Kuhlman. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kelsey were Friday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Cook of Wauconda.

Celsius Thermometer Is Named for Its Inventor

The Celsius thermometer—after its inventor, Anders Celsius, Swedish scientist—10 more commonly known as the centigrade. The Fahrenheit scale is one used to some extent in Europe. Fahrenheit temperature readings may be converted into centigrade by subtracting 32 degrees and multiplying by five-sixths. This scale was written in the Cleveland Post-Dealer, three decades before zero Fahrenheit, is 19 degrees below zero, the centigrade scale. Centigrade becomes Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine-fifths and adding 32. Reamur readings may be converted into Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine-fourths and adding 32, or into centigrade by multiplying by five-fourths. Centigrade is used at 22 and the boiling point at 100.

Greatest Sword-Swallower

The greatest sword-swallower in America and Europe during the 1890s. His outstanding performance took place in New York City when he swallowed, at one time, 14 swords up to his hips.—Cullers Weekly.

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 the records of the state. Any question of particular interest to readers and which is not covered in this series will be answered immediately. Address all communications: Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

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Bears Bo

Johnson Motors to Meet Locals Sunday on Waukegan Field

Mishandling of Meet Line-Ups Responsible for Action of Locals

Rather than continue in a set-up obviously created to favor the home team, (the Elgin Semi-Pro), the Barrington Bears have opted with the semi-pro baseball tournament that was being conducted at the tournament diamond in Elgin last week. The Bears were to have played the Rockford Moose Saturday evening. The team standing at that time was two wins and one loss.

The situation, as explained by Manager C. Lipofsky, showed that it was evident that the Elgin team was favored to win and the scheduled had been arranged to the satisfaction and desire of Stanley Dahn, captain of the Elgin Semi-Pro, as well as manager of the tournament. Mr. Lipofsky made his decision after playing against the Bloomington Democrats Thursday evening. The winner of that game was listed to meet the Elgin Semi-Pro on Friday night. This piece of strategy was apparently "cooked" up by those favoring Elgin with the idea in mind of attacking Chicago's pitching or Bloomington when their pitching ace would not be available.

Barrington lost to Bloomington by a score of 1 to 0 and Bloomington in turn dropped its game to Elgin Semi-Pro, as was evident in planned. The Thursday night contest which started the superb pitching of Jim Goff for Bloomington against Barrington that was doubtless proved the vital factor as it was used Friday in a vain effort to win against skill and shrewdness.

Following the win Friday night, the Elgin team was allowed to rest according to the schedule of the tournament schedule until Tuesday night when it entered the finals against the Chicago Cragins. Elgin dropped that contest to the Cragins by a 5 to 2 score. While Elgin was resting it was necessary for Bloomington to play two games, being eliminated Monday night by the Cragins who played three games—Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

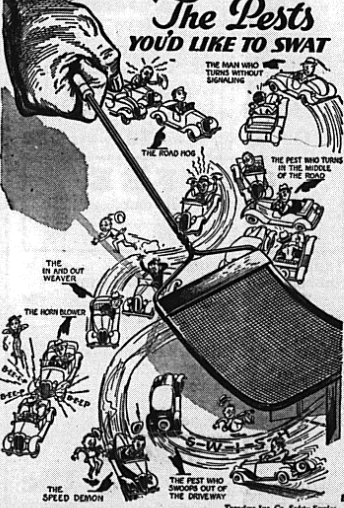
Elgin entered the final round by winning a total of four games, all against comparatively easy teams, while Cragins fought hard against good opponents and some skillful pencil work to enter the finals with five wins and one loss.

In order to be eliminated from the tournament a team must lose two games. In the event that Cragins did win Tuesday night, how such a thing is possible in the face of excellent backroom strategy. The results of the tournament are: Elgin with four wins and one loss and Cragins with six wins and one loss; making a second game necessary Wednesday night.

Hours-Bloomington

The local Bears suffered their first defeat in the semi-pro tournament losing in Bloomington, Democrat by a 1 to 0 score on the

Depopulating the Roads of Pests



Most drivers have had the feeling that they would like to run the careless driver right off the road, including the road hogs, the weaver, the snatcher of seconds at red lights, the speed demon, the driver who never signals—and also the horn blower. Many a time a driver has been heard to say, "I wish I had a 10-ton truck to chase the pests off the road." But there is a better way to have a sufficient force of police on the main roads. A policeman patrolling the road can make almost a good-goddy out of the most dangerous pests. Until people grow up in their use of motor vehicles, it seems to be necessary to provide many with watchdogs. Here's something funny about the "pests you'd like to swat." There are so many of them, at various times, that if all were taken from the highway, there would be practically no one left. Who are the pests of the road, anyway?

LOW COST-I

Today's livestock and crops are dropping in price per hundred a big difference in a year's regard the farm telephone as showed that 44 per cent of the calls regarding prices for farm products, farm supplies. If those farmers in persons or even by many times more than the total allow the most cost of the steady profit which the