BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885
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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBER
ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION

Published every Thursday afternoon at Barrington, Illinois, and entered as Second-class matter at the Barrington postoffice under Act of March 8, 1879.

All communications should be addressed to BARRINGTON REVIEW, 110 W. Main Street, Barrington, Ill. Cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, obituary, poetry, memorials, and all notices of entertainments or society and church sales and parties given for pecuniary benefit will be charged for.

TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

HITS PART OF THE PEOPLE

Governor Horner has gone to great effort to show that the 2 per cent tax is an occupational and not a sales tax. That is an admittance of the very thing with which citizens have found fault. IT IS AN OCCUPATIONAL TAX, but just what is an occupational tax?

We do not believe a general definition is necessary, but a definition of the Illinois occupational tax might accurately be stated "a tax on the gross income of part of the people." It is a tax on the gross income of those unfortunate individuals who own retail stores or stock in retail stores. It is true the law provides that the tax may be passed on to the consuming public through increased prices for merchandise. Prices can be conveniently increased on some merchandise but not on other merchandise, and the law does not and can not alter this fact in any way.

No doubt the property owners will welcome a cut in tax levy because of the revenue raised through the occupational tax. But they should remember that someone must provide that revenue.

If the occupational tax were levied on gross receipts from all occupations whether retail, wholesale, professional, trade work or what not, it would be a lot more equitable. After all, the butcher should not be forced to pay a gross income tax if the lawyer escapes it; the grocer should not be forced to pay a gross income tax if the doctor escapes it; the hardware dealer should not be forced to pay if the plumber is exempt; the tobacco store proprietor should not have to pay if the bank clerk is exempt; the news stand owner should not have to pay if the seller of advertising space is exempt; the lumber dealer should not have to pay if the carpenter is exempt; and the seller of automobiles should not have to pay if the mechanic who works for him is exempt.

It may relieve personal property and real estate but as long as it is rank class legislation it ought to be abolished or corrected.

GIVE US THE FACTS

A barrage of radio programs extolling the present administration and setting forth claims of tremendous accomplishments during the last few months dominated the radio channels during the closing days of 1933. The purpose of these claims undoubtedly was that of inspiring confidence in the mass of citizens rather than in placing glory on the heads of the president and his staff of assistants.

There is nothing wrong with the effort to inspire confidence. No government can succeed without confidence of the people. No prosperity can be established unless the majority of people believe in it. Real prosperity is certainly born in the minds of the mass of citizens.

It is inescapable that the efforts to instill confidence by recounting accomplishments will succeed if the accomplishments are real and will fail if the accomplishments are fictitious. There is only one way to instill general confidence. That is by actually and truly accomplishing. The public should be given the facts whether favorable or unfavorable. If true facts of favorable conditions are broadcasted through the press, radio, etc., confidence followed by prosperity will return. If true facts of unfavorable accomplishments or of lack of accomplishment are broadcasted, the public will re-act in such a way that the foundation for later return of prosperity will be laid. If a lot of sorghum is spread over the country to cover up true conditions, the public will lose every bit of faith that it had before. There is only one course—give the public the real facts favorable or bad, and let prosperity take its course.

DON'T STAY BURIED

This story isn't ours, but nevertheless it is a good one:

A farmer had an old blind horse which had outlived his usefulness. One day he fell into an old well. The farmer looked in and saw him standing deep in the water. There seemed to be no way to get him out, as he was quite useless, and the well abandoned and dangerous, the farmer ordered his men to fill up the well and leave the horse buried in it.

The men began to shovel dirt into the well. But the horse was not willing to be buried. When the dirt began to pour in upon him he began to shake it off and tread it under foot. As the well was filled up the horse came nearer and nearer to the surface, and when the men finished their task the horse walked out into the pasture.

The very things which conspire to bury the lion-hearted these days, are used by them to lift themselves out of difficulties and into the light. The very last thing one should do is to agree to stay dead and buried.

EDITORIAL SHORTS

Not every boy can become a Ford, an Edison, or a Rockefeller, but every one who is not afraid or ashamed to work can make an honorable and useful place for himself and he doesn't have to begin in a "white-collar" job either.

It's a mighty sturdy public building that stands until the last bond issue for its construction is paid off.

Sometimes people speak lightly of the country newspaper, but it is one of the most potent and uplifting factors in our national existence. The great dailies have their mission, but their scope is too big to touch very closely the inner things of life.

Church News

FIRST BAPTIST

9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:35 a. m., Morning worship.
6:45 p. m., B.Y.P.U. and Juniors.
7:30 p. m., Evening service.

For the month of January the pastor announces the following subjects for each Sunday service:

Jan. 7, a. m., "Essentials of Prayer and Communion"; p. m., "Patience and Concentration of Purpose."

January 14, a. m., "Sowing for 1934"; p. m., "The Pattern on the Mount."

January 21, a. m., "Things to Fix Upon"; p. m., "Christ's Example Inspires Fortitude and Purity of Life."

January 28, a. m., "Son, Remember"; p. m., "Be Faithful to the End."

The inspiration of music contributes to the helpfulness of each of these gospel messages. For the New Year we wish to all the Master's blessings and care, and we invite all the friends of our church to enlist with us in the service of our Lord. We extend a cordial welcome to all visitors.

REV. C. R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

9:30 a. m. The Sunday school hour. N. O. Plagge, superintendent. Have you been to Sunday school lately?

10:40 a. m., the morning worship. Quarterly communion service. Require to attend.

6:45 p. m., the Epworth league devotional service.

The week of January 7 is the Week of Prayer. A union service of the cooperating local churches will be held on each evening during the week. Your presence is requested.

REV. H. L. EAGLE, Pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH
(Sutton Bible Church)
Penny road between Bartlett road and Sutton road

2:30 p. m., Bible school. Classes for all ages.

8:00 p. m., Gospel meeting.

Thursday nights, 8 p. m., Cottage prayer meeting.

SUTTON BIBLE CHURCH

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

Regular divine worship services will be held at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. The pastor will preach on the topics: "Going Forward Under the Influence of a Fixed Purpose," and in the evening, "Our Opponents in the Struggle of Life."

The church choir will add greatly in making these services inspirational and helpful.

6:30 a. m. the Sunday school will be in session with Superintendents E. W. Plagge and Donald Landwer in charge. Graded lessons as well as the international lessons are being studied. The beginning of a new year is a good time to start going to Sunday school.

6:45 p. m., Christian Endeavor meetings.

This church will join in the Week of Prayer with the other Protestant churches of the village. See program in this issue of The Review.

P. H. BEUSCHER, Pastor.

ST. JAMES
Dundee

Holy Communion at eight.
Morning prayer and sermon at 11.

E. TAYLOR, Rector.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
421 E. Main Street

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Sunday service, 10:45 a. m.
Subject: "God."

Golden Text: Isaiah 37:16. O Lord of hosts, God of Israel, that dwellest between the cherubims, thou art the God, even thou alone, of all the kingdoms of the earth: thou hast made heaven and earth.

Wednesday evening meeting at 8 p. m.

The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lipsky 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 Synd)
Groff's Hall, 135 Park Ave.

9:30 a. m., Graded Sunday school and Adult Bible Class.

10:30 a. m., Morning worship.

First Sunday after Epiphany. Text: John 1, 35-42. Theme: "The First Great Recognition of the Savior After His Baptism."

2 p. m., Annual meeting of the voting assembly.

REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL

9:30 a. m., Bible school.

10:30 a. m., English morning worship.

2 p. m., Annual congregational meeting.

Throughout the week we shall participate in the Week of Prayer services sponsored by the cooperating churches.

We extend a hearty welcome to all friends and members of St. Paul church to worship with us regularly.

REV. H. E. KOENIG, Pastor.

WANDERING
FROM THIS TO THAT . . .

Annual Crop Summary for 1933

The gross farm value of the principal Illinois crops produced during the 1933 season was about $156,000,000. This is an increase of $41,000,000 or about 36 per cent over the gross farm value of $114,374,000 for these crops in 1932, according to a summary of the 1933 crops issued by the Illinois and federal departments of agriculture. With the exception of winter wheat and rye, the production of every field crop was below that of a year ago, but the gross farm value of every crop, owing to the higher prices is above that of last year. The corn crop was 41 per cent short of last year but the total farm value increased 30 per cent. Wheat production increased 14 per cent while the total value more than doubled. The oats crop was only 47 per cent of that of a year ago but the value increased 28 per cent. Barley, tame hay, soybeans, broomcorn and apples also show a marked increase in value. With a fairly large peach crop and prices as favorable as a year ago, the gross farm value was over eight times that of last year. Of the main crops, corn ranked first with a total farm value of $78,092,000, tame hay second at $21,462,000, oats third at $21,265,000, and winter wheat fourth with a value of $19,078,000.

The 1933 crop season was one of the most unfavorable in years. A series of adverse climatic conditions extended from early spring to late summer. Up to the first of June the weather was extremely wet. This was followed by extreme heat and drought which persisted in some sections until September. Chinch bug damage was the worst in years and in many areas the most severe in history. The oats and barley crops which were sown three weeks late were cut short by drought and chinch bug damage. Winter wheat which was largely made ahead of the dry weather was a fair crop. Early hay crops were good but yields of the later cutting were light. Corn and soybeans were planted three weeks to a month later than usual. Insufficient soil moisture resulted in poor germination of the later plantings. The corn crop was damaged heavily in many parts of the state by both chinch bugs and drought. A late fall favored development of the late corn and soybeans so that frost damage was of little consequence. All crops this year were harvested with practically no weather damage. Potatoes were the lightest crop in history. Farm gardens were the poorest in years. Apples were a light and uneven crop of poor quality. With some southern exceptions peaches were a good crop and of high quality. Pears were light and grapes average. Late summer and fall pastures were very short as a result of the prolonged drought. This necessitated more feeding than usual with a consequent heavy drain on the already short feed supply. While every part of the state was adversely affected either by insects or weather, conditions were less unfavorable in the west, northwest, and extreme southern sections where the drought was broken.

Creating Mickey Mouse

The cost of making a Mickey Mouse reel of 1000 feet is greater per foot of film, than that of making a full-length feature picture. This is taking into account the salaries of living stars, stage settings, and studio production costs. Between eight and ten thousand drawings, produced entirely by hand, are required for each film, and about eight weeks are spent between the time the idea is first accepted and the finished film reaches the United Artists distributing office. The production system is "staggered" however, so that a new film, either Mickey Mouse or a Silly Symphony, is ready every two weeks.

After the plot is determined, it is turned over to the artists, and a series of key drawings, covering the main situations, are made. Usually these are made by Disney himself, and some are now on exhibit at the Art Institute, Chicago. An artist at the Mickey Mouse studio must serve a long term of apprenticeship doing just roughs or rails or feet before he is entrusted with the more finished drawings.

Simultaneously, the music department of the studio has been busy working out the musical score. This is enormously important, since the number of beats in a phrase of the music determines how many movements Mickey can make in as many feet of film. This calculation, timed to a fraction of a second, is the duty of a chief lay-out man, who corresponds to the director of an ordinary motion picture. When his work is finished, he compiles a detailed list of drawings, series where backgrounds are the same, they are transferred to celluloid sheets and photographed after being laid over one drawing of the background.

The recording of the music and sound effects begins as soon as the lay-out man has marked the score for the artists. In a sound proof room similar to a radio broadcasting studio, an orchestra plays the music, and foremen, interpose the dialogue and give perfect imitations of every imaginable sound, from pigs to rain, thunder and tap dancing.

The finished drawings are photographed one at a time on the film, and that film is then merged with the sound film track containing the music.

Montana's Institutions

There are nine institutions of higher learning in Montana, an average of one for each 60,000 of population.

People Could Not Live Long Without Bacteria

We depend on certain kinds of bacteria for many of our foods. Every kind of cheese is produced by a different kind of bacteria. Butter is the result of soured cream. Linen is the fabric left after bacteria have "rotted" off the soft parts of the flax plants. Other could never become vinegar without bacteria. Beans are dependent on certain bacteria for supplying nitrate in the soil. And all fermentation, including that in bread dough, is bacteria work, notes a writer in the Missouri Farmer.

Man could not live long without bacteria. Every dead animal, every dead plant, all the garbage, sewage, and other waste material that have accumulated since the world began, would all be piled up about him if it were not for the rotting and decaying work of bacteria.

If all bacteria were removed, nothing would rot and return to the soil; and thus the plant life would eventually die out for lack of soil nourishment. If plant life ended, then animal life, which is dependent on it, would also be ended.

There are some harmful bacteria. Some cause diseases. Each disease is caused by a different kind. If the skin is broken, as in a wound, then bacteria may enter and cause infection. These harmful bacteria may produce a substance called "toxin" because it is poison to the body. In order to overcome it, the body produces another substance called "anti-toxin." The white corpuscles in the blood are also very active in destroying bacteria which enter the body.

Brussels Griffon Called the Comedian of Dogdom

The Brussels Griffon is just as much a dog as any of the toy breeds, but, unfortunately, not quite as popular.

Very little is heard of this bizarre-appearing pet, for its acceptance as a standard breed has been slow and confined almost entirely to those who are always seeking the unusual in dogs.

Considerable doubt surrounds its origin. Some claim it is a Belgian production; others believe the coal mining district of England gave it to the world. Only one thing is certain, it appeared in both countries about the same time, more than half a century ago.

The fringed beard, which imparts a touch of the comedian to the animal, is an outstanding characteristic. Abroad it is popular as a household pet, displaying at all times alertness, wisdom and uncanny intelligence.

The standard for the Brussels Griffon has been set by the Societe Royale Saint-Hubert of Belgium and calls for an animal not exceeding six or seven pounds in weight, reddish brown coat, dark whiskers and a large well rounded head. The coat should be shaggy.—Detroit News.

Ohio's Entrance Into Union

For many years there were those who claimed Ohio became a state in 1802, and Henry Howe, author of the famous "Historical Collections," held to this view. But on February 19, 1803, congress declared that Ohio, by adoption of a constitution had become a state of the Union. On April 30, 1802, congress passed an act authorizing the call of a constitutional convention for Ohio. This convention assembled at Chillicothe November 1, and on the 29th of the same month a constitution of state government was ratified and signed by the members of the convention. It was then referred to the people to ratify or reject; in fact, the convention decided by a vote of 27 to 7 to deny them that privilege. Thus the constitution became the fundamental law of the state by the act of the convention alone, and it is this act by which those who claim the 1802 date, declare the state became part of the Union.

Peppermint and Spearmint

Both peppermint and spearmint are grown for their essential oils, and peppermint, to a limited extent, as a dried herb. Commercial mint culture in the United States began more than 100 years ago in Wayne county, New York. The growing of mint increased rapidly when large areas of fertile muck land in Michigan and Indiana were found to be well adapted for this crop. More recently areas in western Washington, Oregon and California, where the conditions for mint growing are more favorable than in New York, have also developed the industry on a commercial basis. Mint oils are used extensively in numerous medicinal products, but principally for flavoring candies, chewing gum and toothpastes.

Greenland's Icebergs

The great ice cap that covers all but a small coastal strip of Greenland to an estimated depth of 5,000 feet is responsible for icebergs. As the great glaciers that form the cap move down into the sea they break off at peak points and pieces float off into Baffin bay and Davis strait. Thousands of these are sent out from Greenland's icy mountains each year, but the greater part of them are grounded on the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland or are melted by erosion.

Indian Words

The word "potlatch" is a Chinook (northwest coast) Indian word originally meaning a gift. It was applied first to a ceremonial distribution of gifts, with feasting, dancing, etc., hence to other kinds of feasts. The word "pow-wow" was an Algonquin Indian word meaning first, a priest, conjurer or medicine man. Later it was applied to the ceremony in which his arts were practiced with noise, feasting, dancing, etc.; hence to any kind of assembly or conference. Some of our commonest words of Indian derivation are names of plants, animals, foods, implements, etc., such as squash, hominy, hickory, succotash, pemmican, terrapin, moose, skunk, opossum, raccoon, chipmunk, tepee, wigwam, persimmon, moccasin, toboggan, squaw, wampum, canoe.

Leather From Sharks

All giant fish belonging to the shark family are protected by a horny covering of adamantine shagreen, or placoid plates, which provides a wonderful protection against attack. This substance is so hard that, when removed, it frequently wears down emery wheels. Most of it is removed by chemical solution which eats away the surrounding tissue only, leaving a very fine grade of exceedingly tough and beautiful leather.

Cuba Township

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Meyer and children Clarence Jr. and Vivian were New Year guests of the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Fitts.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kelsey and children Roland and Phyllis, Blanche Muska and Mrs. Frank Kirby motored to Waukegan Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pedersen have moved back to their home in Algonquin.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thurow and daughter Lorraine of Chicago were Saturday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Fitts.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lageschulte enjoyed Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Landwer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelsey enjoyed the New Year at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Kelsey at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dunroes of Chicago enjoyed Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Freking.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mavis and daughter of Algonquin spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lageschulte.

Myrtle Kirby visited the Cary grade school Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kelsey and children were New Year's day guests at the Kraus-Kirby home.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Kraus attended the funeral of Mrs. Roy McMillan formerly Elsie Klein of Crystal Lake Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Fitts and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelsey motored to Crystal Lake Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jacobson of Shady Hill spent the holidays with their children in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Pichen and daughter Shirley of Cary spent New Year's eve with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lageschulte.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelsey motored to Elgin Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kelsey and children Roland and Phyllis motored to Elgin Saturday.

Mrs. Conrad Kraus and Mrs. Frank Kirby called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kraus of Cary Tuesday evening.

Fox River Grove

Otto Resek is ill and under the doctor's care.

Mrs. Charles Erickson spent New Year's day with friends in Chicago.

Joseph Opatrny has been called to the grand jury for the January term.

Installation ceremonies of the Algonquin chapter, O.E.S., were held last Saturday evening and the following six women from here were installed as officers: Mrs. Josephine Freene, marshal; Mrs. Mae Haber, Ruth; Mrs. Ida Nagel Electa; Mrs. George Bloop, sentinel; Mrs. Anna Roop, conductress; Mrs. Helen Musil, associate conductress.

Mrs. M. Murphy will entertain the Oak Glen Mothers club at the January meeting. Mrs. E. Buried is the new president of the club.

Mary Gardner attended Grand opera at Chicago Sunday evening.

Invitations
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BARRINGTON REVIEW
Tel., Barrington 1

Hard Sled

Bronchos Resume Schedule Without Latta in Lineup

Center Ill With Appendicitis; Bensenville to Play Here Friday

The Bronchos will resume basketball conflict following the holiday vacation against the orange and black cagers of Bensenville Friday night without the services of Eugene Latta, regular center. Latta was stricken with an attack of appendicitis last week-end and while an operation will not be necessary he will be out for at least the next two games. This blow hits the Bronchos rather hard as the lanky center has been an important cog in the games played to date. To make matters worse Meiners, reserve center, sprained his ankle in practice Wednesday and will also be on the sidelines. Coach Clark will be hard put to fill this vacancy and will probably move Etters from forward to center.

The local squad have a difficult assignment on their hands in taking on the Bensenville gang. The orange and black cagers have only triumphed in one conference clash, a 31 to 29 win over Antioch but all of their defeats have been by close margins. Their league defeats were by Libertyville, 29 to 24; Arlington, 37 to 23, and Leyden, 21 to 19. Bensenville has the reputation of being a rough, hard driving team with Koske, at present the leader in the conference individual scoring, and Jennings as main threats.

The Bronchos need to win Friday night's game to hold their top position in the conference standing. The four teams, Arlington, Libertyville and Warren who are tied for second place one game back of the Bronchos, all appear sure winners in their tilts this week-end, and the advent of a maroon and white defeat would create a multiple tie for first. The local heavyweights will be jamming for their seventh straight win and are striving their clean slate.

Koske of Bensenville is leading the conference scorers with 42 points in four games, Blankenship of Palatine is right behind with 40 points. Following are the 10 high scorers in the four games played thus far:

Player and School	Total Pts.
Koske, Bensenville	42
Blankenship, Palatine	40
Steffenberg, Antioch	37
Pingel, Arlington	35
Isaacson, Libertyville	33
Reuse, Palatine	29
Latta, Barrington	28
Hahnfeldt, Palatine	28
Jennings, Bensenville	25
Etters, Barrington	24

Salem and Baptist Church Teams Lose Games at Algonquin

The Salem and Baptist basketeers of the Barrington church league stepped out of bowl competition last Thursday and each lost a one point decision to the Algonquin town teams. In the first of the narrow margin battles the Baptists were moved out 24 to 23 by the Algonquin lightweights, and Salem followed suit in the night cap by losing to the opposing heavyweights, 36 to 35. The small size of the Algonquin court made it hard for the players to break in for short shots and most of the baskets were of the long variety.

Salem ran up a commanding lead of 21 to 12 at the half in the second game but after the intermission Algonquin kept firing away and with Zalesky and Ebel leading the assault Salem was on the short end of the score, 36 to 35 at the final gun.

The Baptist game was close all of the way with the Algonquin lightweights a shade in front at half time, 15 to 13. Algonquin kept in front until the last two minutes when the Baptists knotted the count 24 all but a free throw as a Barrington foul gave the home team one more point and the game.

Lineups:

Salem, 36—	B	F	P
Beerman, f	2	3	2
Tate, f	2	3	0
Harder, c	5	2	1
R. Grabenkort, g	1	0	2
W. Grabenkort, g	0	1	3
Landwer, f	3	0	0
Totals	13	9	7

Algonquin Heavies, 36—			
Ritt, f	3	2	1
Henk, f	2	0	2
Zalesky, c	5	1	1
Ebel, g	4	2	0
Bonkosky, g	0	0	0
Jenners, g	2	0	2
Totals	16	4	8

Baptists, 23—			
Williams, f	2	1	1
G. Banks, f	1	0	1
C. Banks, c	0	2	0
Biechele, c	3	0	2
Thorp, g	2	1	0
Dahlenburg, g	2	1	2
Totals	10	3	8

Algonquin Lights, 24—			
Kossak, f	2	1	1
Marks, f	0	2	1
Schmitz, c	6	1	0
Weir, g	2	0	0
Kelehan, g	0	0	1
Totals	10	4	4