

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1853
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All communications should be addressed to the BARRINGTON REVIEW, 110 W. Main Street, Barrington, Illinois. 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

WHO SUFFERS MOST FROM HEAVY TAXATION?

It should be everlastingly emphasized that the tax problem is every citizen's problem—whether he is a millionaire or a worker for wages.

It should likewise be emphasized that the tax problem is of greater significance to the man of small means than to the man with large means. In spite of all the talk about "taxing the rich," government subsists principally from revenue derived from taxes on things bought by the millions of representative Americans. The rich are taxed heavily, it is true—but the revenue from that source barely makes a dent in governmental receipts. The rich are so few and far between, especially in these days, that if government confiscated all their wealth it would soon be bankrupt without additional funds.

It has been reliably estimated that 20 per cent of an annual family income of \$2000 goes for taxes. Little of it is paid in direct taxes—and that fact has led to the erroneous belief that people with small means escape paying for government. That belief should be thoroughly exploded—every bag of groceries, every gallon of gasoline, every pair of shoes you buy, is taxed. If you rent your home, part of the rental represents taxes which the owner of the house must pay. If you take a trip on a train, the heavy taxes paid by the railroads are reflected in the cost of tickets. If you turn on a light, about 15 per cent of your electric bill goes for taxes.

The average citizen eats as much, wears as many clothes and moves about as much, as do people with much larger incomes. As a result, it is this average citizen who is most seriously affected by extravagant or wasteful government. And it is the average citizen who profits most from economical, efficient and thrifty government.

When these facts are realized by the American people, there will be a campaign for tax reduction that will not confine itself to pretty speeches, but will get results.

SAVE YOURSELF FROM ROASTING

Have you ever noticed a charred beam, partition or piece of woodwork in your house and wondered if there was danger of its catching fire? That charring was probably caused by the intense heat radiated by a smokepipe or part of a furnace or stove nearby.

Engineers of the national board of fire underwriters state that such conditions present a very great fire hazard, especially during severe cold weather, when heating equipment is run at full capacity. Official records indicate that 10 per cent of the total fire loss in the United States is caused by heating equipment. Burnable materials placed too close to the equipment account for a large portion of this loss.

Different kinds of heaters require varying distances between the hot metal and woodwork. The old type of stove that glows red hot should be set at least three feet from burnable materials. More modern stoves, with an outer casing of metal permitting air to circulate between this outer shell and the actual fire box, require a one-foot clearance, as does the domestic type of cooking stove having a fire-ally lining and a water jacket. Experience indicates that even solid masonry is poor insulation against continuous high temperature and that circulation of air is needed to prevent dangerous heat from being conveyed to burnable materials.

Attention should be given to the clearance above heating devices as well as at the front, sides and rear; also to smokepipes, range hoods, warm air pipes and registers and steam and hot water pipes—in fact any device or apparatus that may give off heat at sufficiently high temperatures to ignite combustible materials. All hot water and low pressure steam heating boilers should be covered with asbestos insulation.

The smokepipe is a great source of danger and every effort should be made to protect adjacent combustible ceilings, beams and partitions from its radiated heat.

A WORTHWHILE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

The recent proposal that railroad grade-crossing elimination be made a part of federal relief work during the current year is finding increasing support.

It is supported by safety authorities, who know that such a program would do much to reduce and eventually eliminate the great loss of life due to crossing accidents. It is supported by railroad men, who know that it would expedite and improve service. It is supported by state governments which realize the need of crossing elimination but have no funds to devote to it. And it is supported by the general public and the business man who knows that no form of public works could do more to take up the slack in employment and stimulate heavy industries while at the same time not interfering with any private endeavors.

Safety, employment and public welfare will all be advanced if the government accepts the proposal. There are some 30,000 grade crossings which have no protection—and each year thousands of lives are unnecessarily wasted because of accidents occurring at them. Here the government has an opportunity to be of the utmost service to all the people.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

From the rostrum used by Gen. Hugh Johnson to rally industry to the blue eagle, S. Clay Williams, his successor, now has signalled the federal government's retreat from many phases of its first venture into industrial control. Just as in early NRA days, business representatives crammed the large auditorium of the commerce building. But instead of exhortations, they received the brief announcement of new NRA policy on a most vital NRA problem.

That policy now is: 1. No more minimum code prices in industry and elimination of those now in effect, except in natural resource industries. An NRA order strengthened minimum prices in soft coal industry. 2. Maintenance of price posting, under which competitors may know the price at which actual sales are made, but with safeguards to prevent monopolistic control of prices.

What was industry's reaction to that? It was muted. First, one large section, efficient and able to prosper under low prices, applauded, called for an end to all price controls through NRA codes. Second, another large section, the larger, judged by its representatives, opposed the change in policy. It requested that without control over price, industry is going to be unable to pay code wages and maintain code hours. Prices must be kept in line to codes will collapse and enforcement will be impossible.

But the stated government policy stands. The catch is that with actual codes will collapse and enforcement will be impossible. The stated government policy stands. The catch is that with actual codes will collapse and enforcement will be impossible.

Seven requirements or "practical principles" are offered by President Roosevelt to guide the new work program. They are: 1. All work should be useful, in the sense that it should be permanent improvement in living conditions or that it creates future new wealth. 2. Compensation should be fair—more than the present but not so large as to encourage workers to reject opportunities for private employment. 3. Projects should involve as much direct labor as possible. 4. Preference should be given to projects that promise to give a return. 5. Projects should

compete as little as possible with private enterprise. 6. Work should be planned so that it can be tapered off if private employment picks up. 7. Work should be located where it will serve the greatest unemployment need.

Many people are asking: Is not this just another CWA in a new dress?

The answer given by officials to this question is that the new job program has many of the features of CWA, but it differs in two important particulars. Those particulars are that the wages will be lower than CWA wages, which frequently were higher than wages in industry and agriculture; and that the type of work will be different. Very little planning accompanied CWA. There the objective was to get money into circulation as rapidly as possible. Now spending is to be with the object of creating new wealth and substituting work for the dole. But, while projects differ from those of the public works administration, in PWA, construction was in such large units that machinery did most of the work, relating few direct jobs to results. The work program is aimed down the middle between CWA and PWA.

So, security, however, the center of interest at the moment; not only because of the prospective benefit to unemployed and dependent, but because it is a new achievement this benefit may mean contributions from the pay envelopes of the employed. The suggestion has been made that unemployment insurance, for example, be supported in part by a 1 to 3 per cent levy on weekly pay envelopes containing less than \$50. Such a plan, however, is not worked out completely until 1937 and meanwhile adherents of different old-age pension ideas, not to mention the plan, may delay matters in congress.

Harry Hopkins' FEIRA organization fully expects to handle the president's new job program. Harold Hills' PWA organization would like the task. A deciding factor may be the PWA wage which was with the Public Works Administration, while FEIRA is labor-loose.

Even the highest AAA officials do not know where the bureau of the budget found some of the figures that were attributed to the adjustment administration in the Senate's submission to congress. They had backed at estimating for the year starting next July 1.

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 contain much information concerning your State. Any questions which are pertinent to your interests will be answered immediately. Address all communications: Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

- Q. What part did La Salle play in annexing the Illinois country to France?
A. On April 9, 1682 in the name of Louis XIV. King of France, La Salle took possession of the Mississippi and all the territory it drained.
Q. What was the population of the Illinois country under the French?
A. The population never exceeded 2000 French and Negroes.
Q. Who was Pierre Berthelot?
A. Commandant of the Illinois for the French from 1733-1738.
Q. What was the unsuccessful campaign against the Indians?
Q. When did British trading posts first appear in the Illinois country?
A. About 1740.

Passenger Pigeons Extinct About a century ago, billions of passenger pigeons flew about this country, darkening the sky for hours at a time. Flocks were sometimes four miles wide and nearly 200 miles long and the consumption of grain by such congregations was estimated to have been 1200,000 bushels every 24 hours. Today they are extinct, the last one having been shot in the botanical garden of Cincinnati in 1914.—Oleifer Weeks.

Great Days for the Germans The great days of the German mind and spirit were the days when the Germans were free, the first time in the history of the world, during the period between 1815 and 1918.

Drivers We Like to Meet



- ALMA...
JANUARY...
13-15...
16-18...
19-21...
22-24...
25-27...
28-30...
ST. ANNE...
SUNDAY...
ST. JAMES...
HOME EDUCATION...
The Child's First School is the Family—Froebel

HOME EDUCATION

The Child's First School is the Family—Froebel

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 5 W. 40th St. New York

Their Son's Profession

Ray was the only child of the Collins family, and Mr. and Mrs. Collins' hopes and ambitions for the future centered around his little life. Mrs. Collins had the habit of going busily about her work, dreaming and planning. "Just now she was saying, 'In three more years Ray will be ten; five years later, fifteen; and in five years more, twenty.' Mr. and Mrs. Collins' son was a doctor, though she thought that they would have a young man on their hands before they realized it. Then what?

FIRST BAPTIST

9:30 a. m. Bible school. 10:30 a. m. Morning worship. 6:45 p. m. Evening people. 7:30 p. m. Young people.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL

10:30 a. m. Morning worship. 9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday school. The Adult Bible class will be reorganized and a new course begun.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

9:30 a. m. Sunday school. Classes in all departments. W. D. Detterer, superintendent. 10:40 a. m. Worship service. 7:30 p. m. Sunday evening. A one hour service presenting a variety of subjects.

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN

9:30 a. m. Morning worship. 6:45 p. m. Evening people. 7:30 p. m. Young people.

ST. JAMES

Holy Communion at 9 a. m. Church school, 9:30 a. m. Choral Eucharist at 11 a. m. E. A. TAYLOR, Rector.

Bronchos

36 to 19 Victory Gives Barrington Chance for Title

Barrington Seconds Battle in Close Contest, Win 28 to 21

Thoroughly in trim after a vacation of more than three weeks from conference games, Coach Paul Clark's under-five-footers staged an overwhelming upset Friday night when they faced their similarly under-five-footers from Palatine and secured sole possession of first place in the conference class. Winding up with a score of 28-19 before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a basketball game in Barrington, the local Bronchos crossed their most dangerous stream of the season when they broke their third place tie with Palatine and made their most important stride toward the title. More than 700 persons were on hand for the contest, turned away when all available standing space had been sold.

An off night for Palatine plus a strong wind for Barrington is the best explanation for the wide margin of scoring between the Northwest conference's two top notch teams. The local boys had chalked up 12 points against Palatine's two at the end of the first quarter. Palatine did not score again until the third quarter. Barrington had 24 points in the first quarter. The game opened with Palatine using an unusually fast tempo—going offensive involving frequent passes. The team overlooked opportunities to score and appeared to be directing its efforts toward tiring the local team. Barrington's cagers were in too good a physical condition for this and their ability to intercept passes had not been anticipated apparently by their opponents. Cozy started the local team's scoreless first quarter by intercepting a pass carried through for a field goal and scored a charity play. This episode, almost at the opening of the first quarter, seemed to leave Palatine in a daze. Time after time the local quiet went down the floor to ring up points. Ritters and Latta each scored five field goals. Palatine's only basket during the first two quarters was dropped near the end of the first quarter.

The lightest game between Barrington and Palatine proved to be all that had been expected of the heavy weight tie. It was a wild and woolly affair and was won by Barrington, 28 to 24, after Palatine had tied Barrington's score during the third quarter. The excitement of the game was increased by the scoring spree of Wittgen, boss of Palatine and Klopfenstein of Barrington, both of whom made seven points in the second half. Palatine missed ten free throws, and Barrington missed five.

Box scores follow:
Palatine, 36—PG FT F
Comm, 5 1 1
Latta, 5 2 2
Ritters, 5 2 2
Wittgen, 5 2 2
Mollenkamp, 5 2 1
Totals 36 14 8

Palatine, 19—
Perry, 4 1 1
Haskford, 5 1 1
Kruso, 5 0 1
Hilms, 5 1 0
Engelking, 5 0 0
Probst, 5 0 0
Wittberger, 5 0 0
Totals 19 8 3 10

Barrington, 28—
Nimmofer, 5 2 0
Klopfenstein, 5 2 0
Anderson, 5 2 0
Caldwell, 5 2 1
Heer, 5 1 0
Cossie, 5 0 0
Totals 28 12 4 13

The Rose of Sharon In the account of Biblical Botany of the Hebrew university, Jerusalem, the flower exhibited as the Rose of Sharon is not a rose, but a species of the genus Hibiscus. It is a low bushy plant with a black center, the plant grows in the fields of the Nile valley, the Mediterranean coast.