Nations Rearming.

The haste with which the progressive nations are rearming their batteries with quick firing guns is proof of the importance of the new ordnance and the futility of peace prophecies. There is unfortunately no sign of diminishing armaments in the light of the lead given by the British army. On the contrary, each nation is expending every peany which can be extracted from the treasury in modernizing the artility arm, and the personnel is apparently of little importance. The rearmament of the field artillery of various foreign armiles with quick firing guns still continues.

Germany has issued a quick firing

Germany has issued a quick firing equipment and is experimenting with another pattern of Bavarian manufacanother pattern of Bavarian manufac-ture, while a long range field gum of 5.03 inch callber has been introduced into the heavy artillery. Holland has a find the heavy artillery, the Dutch the reconstituted her artillery, the Dutch milliary authorities being keen on the heavy employment of quick firing gums. Italy is in treaty for a supply of modern is in treaty for a supply of modern ordanace, Japan since the battle of the Shaho has introduced light shields. ornames. Japan since the battle of the Shaho has introduced light shields to all field guns, and the Osaka arsepal is turning out a large number of quick frees, more than 30,000 men being constantly employed in the manufacre. Portugal has been supplied with irty-six batteries of Schneider-Capet 2.95 inch quick firing guns. Roumania will receive 320 quick firers from Krupp during next year. Russia has armed half her batteries with a three 2.95 inch quick firing guns inch quick firing gun, and Spain, is acquiring fifty batteries similar to Portugal. Sweden has now completed ber armament of quick firing Krupp field guns, Switzerland has rearmed her four army corps with new ma-terial, while the United States has determi, while the United States has de-clided on the organization of sixty four-grab batteries with the new Ehrhardt pattern gun, which has a sighting up to 6,000 yards. Austria. Denmark, Belgium and Bulgaria are also reor-ganizing their artillery, with particular attention to quick firing armament. Perfant peace will come when each Perhaps peace will come when each country is prepared right up to date and no country willing to risk the first blow.

The views expressed at the recent gathering of bankers in St. Louis that the currency should be reformed in gathering of bankers in St. Louis that the currency should be reformed in the laterest of the country at large have been criticised as an effort to make the government an instrument of paternalism. The claim of the financiers of the south, which is also that of the west, is that credit currency should be as promptly available for carrying on the business of one part of the country, remote though it may be from the resources of the subtreasury, as for the Wall street operators doing business in its very sinadow. Advocates of this reform both that a credit currency based upon securities other than government bonds would result in relieving the stringency of the money market in times of emergency and the south and west be enabled to move their crops without paying tribute to New York for the privilege. On this point the Atlanta Constitution says:

So long as the bankers of New York for an absolutely deminate the money

at the Atlanta Constitution says; bong as the bankers of New York can absolutely dominate the money set; so long as they can exercise titled control over the reserve supply the product of the control over the reserve supply able to call in their "demand" loans in it is profitable for them to aggrain to be control of the control of the

and money stringency.

Naturally the banks of New York city oppose any change of the currency system which will compel them to surrender their strategic position and relinquish their dominant power. The equish their dominant power. The com that will allow the New York city bankers to risk their resources in flanancing ventures of a speculative nature, while withholding the medium nature, while withholding the medium needed for the emergent transaction of legitimate business in other sections of the country, is unjust and discriminative. It is the province of banks to issue money upon proper security as it is needed in commerce and trade, and the currency system that does not permit the carrying out of this business on a just and uniform banks is, to that extent at least, de-

If Japan inakes her bluff good in an Francisco it might be well for our spiomats to take the hint and provide a future treaties for the kind treat-sent of American women who marry becomes titles

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Hunting For Eternal Youth.
When we read the story of Ponce decon and other adventurous mariners

ing unknown seas in quest of the 1 of eternal sunshine and never ing youth we think of them as ending youth we think of them as mistaken dreamers, although admiring their enthusiasm. In one sense all mankind today yearn to prolong the period of youthfulness, yet very few civilized men and women expet to accomplish this by a miracelos.—The alleged discoverers of an elixir of II[e may get a brief hearing from the susceptible feet, but the great bulk of people go on preparing for old age and death). Mariner and alchemist allike are at a discount in face of the stubborn and universal fact that mankind must grow old and die in the twentieth century the same as in the first and, as we believe, for countiess centuries hefore that.

the same as in the first and, as we believe, for countless centuries before
that.

Yet it would appear from the conclusions reached by Dr. Carl Snyder, who
writes of "The Quest of Probinged
Youth" in the Monthly Review, that
the question whether men will ever
learn how to aver tol alge isdence today. The doctor himself inclines to the belief that while we may
never learn how to aver it, we may at
least learn its cause, something of
which we know practically nothing at
present.

Dr. Snyder reviews theories and explanations as to the cause of oil age
that have been put forth in the past,
citing Dr. Muhlman of Odessa gr, authority for the theory that prever
growth stops in plant or animal life
death begins. In fact, life itself involves a process of cell descentition,
and oil age or aging begins, with
growth. Decay is first noticed in cells
which by reason of remoteness from
channels of nutrition have the grantest
difficulty in securing food. The derives
and brain are farthest from sources
of supply and first cease to grow,
while the skin, lungs and linkings of the
body continue to grow up to advanced
age. Dr. Snyder breaks in at
this point to observe that the most complex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, live as long as the simplex organisms, with millions and bilions of cells, li

sclerosis is a condition but not a cause of old age.

As a preface to the argument for the hope, as above referred to, that, man may some time learn the cause of old age. In: Sayder says, "The aging of the body is the aging of the body is the aging of the feels, but we do not yet understand what it is that makes the cells grow old—swhat makes us die." While acknowledging that in the present state of physiological knowledge the ontook for the that in the present state of physiolog-ical knowledge the omitook for the Ponce de Theons of today is not cheer-ful, this author observes that physiolo-gy was born but yesterday. Much if not most off our knowledge of the more intricate processes of life has come within a few years. Newton did not know the office of his lungs. Frank-lin probably hever heard of oxygen. Laplace knew nothing of the melting Laplace knew nothing of the mechan ism of the nerves, and to Sir Hum phry Davy the subject was new Pepsin was then unknown, and, Dr Snyder adds, "Gladstone probably died still believing in the separate creation still besteving in the separate creation of the species." Not unit recent years was it known that iodine and arsente are essential constituents of the body and that forms of life exist in an atmosphere oxygen free. Much which yet remains obscure may sooner or later be cleared up, among other thirse add are

ret remains obscure may sooner or chier be cleared up, among other things, old age.

Dr. Suyder concludes that habits and conditions of life do not seriously affect its duration. The problem is to control artificially the restoration of physical substance, worn down, with every expenditure of energy. This 'is the more or less conscious aim of all rational scientific investigation." Mean-while the average man and woman lives on in the expectation of fading powers, with death at the end. Herbert Spencer began putting his house in order for the grim visitor at forty, yet lived to be eighty-four. Most people-act as though fifty were the dividing line even when they refuse to admit it. And, after all, old age and death seem a necessary part of the universal "adeptation of organisms to their environment." An immortal species would eventually, through reproduction, destroy all other forms gf life on the earth.

The Transalaskan-Siberian Rajiway

The Transalaskan-Siberian Raily The Transalaskan-Siberian Rajiway company, recently incorporated, does not propose to tunnel Bering strait with the \$0,000,000 capitalisation with which it starts. This amount will prob-ably all go for preliminaries, such as surveys, organisation and exploiting stock.

Japan has abolished the high step-ping, or German, style of marching in the army. The high stepping is now being done by her diplomatic repre-sentatives on the Pacific coast.

Charity at Home.

Mrs. Russell Sage took a very unosleatatious way of doing good with the
millions left by her late husband. The
fact that she increased substantially
the bequests made to natural kin by
the testator was commented upon at
the time as a means of staving of
lawsuits. But the handsome gifts to
family servants and the increase of the
salaries of the clerks who had served
her husband faithfully for years were
certailed free from every sort of suspicion. The estate owed them nothing.
They had worked under contract and,
received their jely. And, after all,
charity is not existly the name to apply to these windfalls given to servants and servitors of the family. They
were inspired by a fellow feeling all
too rare, it must be confessed, in some
circles of American life and yet more
common, taking society through, than
is usually recognized.

Mrs. Sage gare liberally to those

to rare, it must be confessed, in some circles of American life and yet more common, taking society through, than is usually recognized.

Mrs. Sage gare liberally to those right around her, whose lives she knew and whose struggles to get on in the worffl by honorable methods she must have watched and admired. It was as though she called them together and said to each, "I want you to share in the good fortune that has come to the house." She might have made the world ring for a day with the naming of great gifts to institutions, benefit world ring for a day with the naming of great gifts to institutions, benefit world ring perhaps thousands of folks of whom she never benefit and who never woulk know more of her than that she was limensely rich and gave away what she couldn't us herself. But in recognizing virtue right around her she filled with Joy and gratitude the hearts of a score of men and women who will bless her daily to the end of life. Too offen the wants-and, if there are no definite wants, then the merits—of those right around as are overlooked. Because our daily complements or work of the contribution of the proposition with the astonishing distribution of the proposition of the p who are themselves struggling are the first to stop and lend a helping hand to others in the same plight. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." But our fellow has to be up against the same stunt as ourselves or he won't know when and where the pinch comes. It is those who are out of the struggle, beyond it or never in it, who would be able to give the most substantial help if only they had the mind.

Mrs. Sage has set a good example in
this rushing, glory seeking age by helping those who through personal contact and observation she knows have tried to help themselves and do their duty to society.

Our "Dreadnought."

Dlass for a monster lattleship to be built by the United States "as an an-awer" to the terrible Dreadnought of the British navy have recently been examined by the board before submitting a choice to congress. Two of the plans call for a ship of greater tonange than the British rival, and the guas are so mounted as to give the broad-sides greater power than is possessed by the Dreadnought.

In the plans submitted there appears to be a desire to get extra force in one

to be a desire to get extra force in one direction even at the cost of force in another. For instance, the fire ahead and astern is perceptibly weakened in order to get preponderance in the broadside fire. Probably this weakness may be remedied before the construc-tion begins. The cost of building such a ship is of course enormous, and it is said that three Idahos or Mississippls could be put aftout for the money it costs to provide one of these monsters, which a torpedo may send to the bot-tom in an instant. But the idea seems tom in an instant. But the idea seems to be that the United States should have a single ship able to smash any-thing that any nation has afloat.

Perhaps Stensland and other victed bank wreckers who, like him, get jugged on an indeterminate sen-tence will stay behind the bars just as long as the culprit sentenced for ten long as the culprit sentenced for ten or twenty years. Long sentences sometimes react and create sympathy for the convict. Still, there is a ter-ror in a long sentence which gives the state power to punish a man to the lim-it of his deserts when policy demands it.

Officers and men of the United States army will hereafter wear identification metal tags. Itoeen't sound dignified, but it is, all the same, very sensible. People who go away from home alone, especially tourists by rail and visitors to large cities, ought to have some simple form of personal identification attached to them in a way to be promptly discovered in case of accident.

Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle" has been produced with live cattle on the stage. The manager of the show should be thanked for the self-re-straint he has exhibited in refraining from stuffing sausages in full view of the spectators.

Made Happy for Life

Made Happy for Line.

Great happiness came into the home of S B. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albass, W. Va., when his little daughter was restored from the dread-ful complaint he names. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus Dance, "I wanter the same of the

A rew monins ago the guillotine was abandened in France because parlia-ment refused an appropriation to sup-port it. Recently the French cabinet approved the measure to abolish capi-tal punishment altogether, and as the advance political elements of the country oppose the death penalty for any cause whatsoever it is likely that the guillotine is happily a thing of the dreary past in France.

ous war upon the grafters, and, sus-picious of the legal prosecutor, the citizens are banding together to pay the expenses of special counsel, who the expenses of special counsel, who will throw his whole heart and soul into the task of purging the city of the stain of political corruption trickery. The city that could rise undaunted from the ashes of one of the greatest catastrophes that have eve staken this country should be able to purge herself of the taint of political bribery. San Francisco has shown a courage and a fortitude that have sel dom been duplicated in this country and is recovering from the numbing force of the recent earthquake in a sanner truly American.

Had a Close Call.

dangerous surgical opera-involving the removal of a malignant ulcer, as large as my hand, from my daughter's hip, was prevented by the application of Bucklen's Arnica W. Va. "Persistent use of the salve completely cured it." Cures cuts burns and injuries. 25c at Barrington

burns and injuries. 25c at Barrington Pharmacy.

The Nashville Banner cans attention to the fact that the south has been practically left out of the cabinet since Cleveland's time. Perhaps Maryland, Secretary Bonaparie's state, is no longer one of the southern states, but Marylanders don't figure it out that

All because a private soldier sta-tioned at Havana has been court mar-tialed for rhyming, a publisher's "read-er" of manuscript poems wishes that all rhymesters would become regulars.

The homelessness of the Standar Oil company is heartrending. Pool John D. doesn't know whether he live in the new world or the old—when a grand jury calls to pay its respects.

Now that our own excitement over, the czar may proceed with Russian elections with the assura that they will be featured by the papers in front page position.

Blenbeim will be closed, and the 200 ervants will be discharged. A big stablishment like that cannot be kept up with the Vanderbilt fortune cut off,

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