

The Barrington Review

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M. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

Friday, April 7, 1905

ARMIES IN RETREAT.

A general who can save the morale of his army in retreat sometimes has an advantage over the most brilliant strategist or the ablest fighter. Every commander plans his retreat before every battle, but of course the situation is constantly changing, and the head of the army, if defeated, must decide instantly and make the right move or panic and destruction are inevitable. Napoleon lost more men on his famous retreat from Moscow than he did in his battles at Waterloo. Prussia and Gold helped the Russians in the work of slaying, but nevertheless the Russians hustled the poor French men into the pitless steppes. The great master at war was all right when things went his way, but in adversity he lost his nerve.

General Kropotkin made a masterly retreat from Liuyang to Shihien, but his withdrawal from Mukden was the more difficult problem of the two. He was compelled to fight on either flank and in the rear and to maintain a front of forty or fifty miles. Naturally his strongest columns moved close to the railroad in order to guard the line from attack. The cavalry, guarded the extreme flanks to prevent the Japanese from beating in the race for Kirin. The first stage of the retreat to Tie pao, a distance of forty-five miles, was made in four days, which shows that the pursuit was slow and that means that Kropotkin was armed for defense at all points. The greatest opportunity for a telling stroke that can come in a campaign is when some mishap overtakes a retreating army. Then the lines are not set, discipline is lax, and the assailant has the advantage. The fact that Kropotkin has twice retreated in the face of the same general and not been caught unawares stamps him as a military genius of a high order. Marshal Bazaine at Metz, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, had much the same conditions to face as Kropotkin at Liuyang, and the Prussians overwhelmed him as the Japanese expected to overwhelm Kropotkin.

One of the famous retreats of history was that made by Sir John Moore, the British leader in the Spanish peninsula, in 1808. Sir John marched for a month from Astorga toward the sea, reaching the port at Coruna before the arrival of ships to take his men away, lost back the French under Marshal Soult, dying almost at the hour when embarkation was completed. Scott himself made a skillful retreat from Spottsylvania, across the mountains in Spain during the war. During this civil war General Robert E. Lee conducted several remarkably skillful retreats with troops defeated in battle. After the conflict in the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864, his army fought in retreat for a month, finally bringing up in front of Richmond and fortifying Grant, who had two armies, threatening the place from two directions. The Richmond campaign of 1864 has been called a race for Richmond. Three times during the march Lee outmarched Grant, and formed his army along a river to dispute the passage. Although beaten in the end, Lee added fresh laurels to his crown by the masterly handling of the Army of Northern Virginia in the retrograde movement from the Rapidan to the James in May, 1864, and prolonged the war a year.

Italy's King and the Farmers.

It is to be hoped that the farmer's world congress which the energetic young Italian king, Victor Emmanuel III., is fathering will do more for the land of its sponsor than did the peace congress for the earl's people! Whether the war was in earnest in proclaiming peace in 1899 or otherwise, his country needed peace if ever a nation did. Among other reforms, Italy, as the world understands it, is sadly in need of agricultural development and, above all, of government initiative and co-operation.

King Victor Emmanuel's idea that the agricultural classes are the mainstay of nations is a sound one, and along with it goes the proposition that if international congresses are good, for other departments of activity the farmers should get in line and swap notes like other people. And, by the way, this royal scheme for promoting agricultural prosperity and stability did not originate in a palace, neither in sunny Italy at all, but was hatched in the brain of an American citizen, David Lubin, formerly of California. He thought it was a big contract and would be the better for a kingly "send off" and the stamp of "foreign" approval. Perhaps he was right.

Rudyard Kipling ought to pick up flesh in South Africa now that the land is at peace and the climate favorable for living. The author is described as "very thin" and old looking. He has done a lot of work with the pen and to still within Dr. Osler's pre-

scribed limit for great achievements, being under forty.

General Chaffee wants the soldiers to learn to swim. While he is about it why not make proficiency in the art of swimming one of the qualifications of recruits? It's hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and the swimmer who swims to any useful purpose is usually one who takes to water like a duck.

Prussia's plan for canal extension is not a new departure. Since 1882 she has spent \$60,000,000 in cutting new canals and connecting rivers, and in proposing an additional expenditure of \$70,000,000 is only keeping pace with the times. In the last thirty years France has devoted \$100,000,000 to the construction of new canals and proposes to expend \$10,000,000 in the same manner. Germany now has 9,000 miles of navigable inland waters and France 10,000 miles. And the cry is for more.

Canada will not let the United States immigration boom die out if she can help it. The authorities across the line are preparing to welcome this year a record breaking procession of settlers from the northwestern states.

Supervisor's Report
STATE OF ILLINOIS, *vs.*,
COUNTY OF COOK.

TOWN OF BARRINGTON, Office of Supervisor.

The following is a statement by A. H. Beckmen, supervisor of the town of Barrington, in the town of Cook, showing the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year just closed, ending April 1, 1905, day by day, showing the amount of public funds expended at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received from what sources, etc.

Funds received and from what sources received:

Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the year, coming to the 20th day of March, 1904, \$1,162.00.

Interest on money on hand, \$1.00.

Postage due, \$1.00.

Total, \$1,164.00.

Funds expended and for what purposes:

J. C. Phagge, Judge of election, \$5.00.

M. M. Melton, Auditor, \$5.00.

Lester Powers, clerk, \$5.00.

E. H. Gruel, auditor, \$5.00.

A. H. Beckmen, as highway commr., \$5.00.

W. Kunkel, auditor, \$5.00.

Carl Jankow, sheep killed by dogs, \$5.00.

E. H. Beckmen, as highway commr., \$5.00.

W. Kunkel, auditor, \$5.00.

M. T. Laney, printing billows, reports, \$5.00.

J. C. Phagge, school trustee, \$5.00.

B. H. Beckmen, as supervisor of certain villages, \$5.00.

C. J. Phagge, auditor, \$5.00.

J. C. Phagge, auditor, \$5.00.

First Rainier, services as highway comr., \$5.00.

W. Kunkel, auditor, \$5.00.

Lester Powers, town clerk, \$5.00.

Balance, \$1,164.00.

The said A. H. Beckmen, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is a correct statement of the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year above stated, the amount of public funds received, and the sources from which received, and the amounts received, and the amount expended, and the purpose for which expended, as set out in the said statement.

A. H. Beckmen.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of April, 1905.

F. E. FRYE,
Justice of the Peace.

How to keep young is a question that has worried no end of people into gray hairs. Now along comes a German professor with the cheerful dictum: "We are only as old as our heart and arteries. The hygiene of the heart is the art of remaining young." This authority adds that abnormal drafts upon the heart's activity must be avoided. Care and moderation should be observed in eating, drinking and bodily exercise.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION
and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat; it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE SEND YOU
A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 N. Dearborn Street

described limit for great achievements, being under forty.

General Chaffee wants the soldiers to learn to swim. While he is about it why not make proficiency in the art of swimming one of the qualifications of recruits? It's hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and the swimmer who swims to any useful purpose is usually one who takes to water like a duck.

Ayer's

Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.

The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why it is. He has our formula and will explain.

When 11 years old, for many months we had a very bad cold. But, in a few weeks, Ayer's Sarsaparilla put us right again.

Max E. Beckenstein, Vineland, N. J.

1/2 a bottle, *etc.*

for

The Children

Businesses, constipation, pneumonia, cough. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

On the Reading of Books.

The decline of the novel is said to be in evidence, and while awake observers are trying to divine the future of reading. It seems to be taken for granted that people will read books in spite of the feasts set forth in all departments of literature by newspapers and periodicals. The publishers' lists indicate that books are bought, yet individuals and even families who "never buy books" are not ashamed to say so, and the fact cannot be disputed.

Making all due allowance for non-literary motives in book buyers, the logic of finding interest in a volume is the chief cause for purchase, and demand moves up or down with the measure of interest. It is a complaint heard on every hand that novels, as a rule, are disappointing. It is a comparatively new complaint. It was not so in the days of the classic writers whose names are household words. Holders of the masters had only praise to offer and gave good reasons for their opinions. And readers saturated with modern fiction turn to the past when they want something "worth while." Undoubtedly the jump from the romantic to the realistic and the historical school of fiction has taught the reader to ask questions. Pure re-

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