VOLUME 30, NUMBER 4 BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921 $2.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

THREE COUPLE END OLD YEAR RIGHT

Enter 1921 Hand in Hand for Life's Journey

GENEVIEVE COLLEN WEDS VIRGINIAN

Sandfort Bleke and Gustav Rachow Take Brides to Preside Over Their New Homes

One of Barrington's most attractive and popular young women, Miss Genevieve Collen, became the bride of Harry V. Hoglund, a former Barrington young man, during the holidays and has departed for the southland with her husband where he has a plantation near that of his father's.

The wedding took place Dec. 24 at 6 o'clock the home of the Rev. Dr. Holt of Edgewater, formerly pastor of the Community Memorial church of Wheaton, who performed the ceremony. The wedding was quiet and informal, the bridal pair being attended by Miss Frances Plagge of this village, a lifelong friend and chum of the bride, and Charles Pawlik of Wheaton, who were likewise the only witnesses to the ceremony.

After the marriage the four young people enjoyed dinner at the Blackstone, followed by a theatre party, and the following day at noon the happy bride and bridegroom left for Gainesville, Va., where Mr. Hoglund's plantation is located. Mrs. J. A. McLeister and Preston Collen, sister and brother of the bride, with a number of friends from nearby towns, were at the depot to see them off and wish them happiness and God-speed on life's journey.

Mrs. Hoglund is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Collen of Lake street and was born and grew up in this village, where she has a host of friends who will rejoice at her happiness. She graduated in the local schools and was also a graduate of the Northern Illinois State Normal school at DeKalb, and since leaving that institution had been a teacher for two years in the schools of Sycamore and for two years at Palatine, where she was employed up to the time of her marriage.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Hoglund of Clarksville, Va., who were Barrington township farmers for a time, leaving here several years ago for the south.

Bleke-Rickman

Sandfort E. Bleke of this village and Miss Minnie M. Kirkman of Woodstock are two more young people who elected to start the new year as husband and wife, and accordingly they were married on Dec. 29 at Evanston, the ceremony being performed by Rev. O. F. Mattison, a former pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Bleke is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich Bleke of South Hawley street and is a carpenter by trade, being known as one of Barrington's most enterprising and industrious young men. He has been preparing a home for his bride-to-be in his West Main street and has practically completed a handsome and modern bungalow where the happy young couple will are long be at home to their friends.

Miss Kirkman, now Mrs. Bleke, is one of the choice young ladies of Woodstock, and that she is also gladly welcomed into Barrington circles goes without saying.

Rachow-Beckstead

Another local young man who took New Year's resolutions included the assuming of the responsibilities incident to matrimony is Mr. Rachow, Gustave Rachow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rachow of Washington street.

Thursday, Dec. 30, at 6:30, Mr. Rachow took as his bride Miss Marie Beckstead of Fairfield.

The ceremony was performed at the parsonage of St. Paul's church by the Rev. Herman Tietke, the pastor of that church, the parents of the bridegroom being the only witnesses.

Like Mr. Bleke, Mr. Rachow had prepared a home for himself and his bride, having just completed a residence on Washington street adjoining that of his father's.

The bridegroom is a well known local young man and has been employed by Chicago by the C. & N. W. railway for the last 10 years.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY MAN TO LECTURE AT BAPTIST

On Friday evening, Jan. 21, Dr. Gerald B. Smith of the Chicago university will deliver a lecture at the Baptist church. His subject is "The New Age and its Ideals."

Dr. Smith is one of the best lecturers on the platform and what he has to say will be up to the minute and very much worth while. It is claimed by those who know his work.

He is an author, critic, editor, orator, and brilliant scholar. The members of the Baptist church invite the public to hear him.

SHURTLEFF GIVEN JUDICIAL POST VACATED BY DONNELLY

Bi Health Forces Resignation of Hi-Superior Judge of the Seventeenth District

Edward D. Shurtleff of Harvard, well known here as a member of the state legislature from the eighth district for many years, has been appointed circuit judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles H. Donnelly of Woodstock, who had served in the capacity of circuit judge in the seventeenth judicial district, in which the Lake county side of Barrington and all of Lake county is located, for 10 years.

The appointment was made by Governor Lowden and Shurtleff became his new duties on Jan. 5, the date when Judge Donnelly's resignation became effective.

Judge Donnelly's long and faithful service, coupled with the sincerity and fairness which his over marked his conduct on the bench, endeared him to the voters of the district who have expressed regret that ill health, a handicap under which he has manfully labored for many years, forced him to give up the judicial post. With the same sound judgment, however, they have helped Shurtleff to the bench and when the unexpired term to which he was appointed is ended, it seems likely that he will be re-elected without opposition.

Edward D. Shurtleff was elected to the house of representatives in 1908 and had been one of the local representatives from the eighth district since that time. He was speaker of the house in sessions of 1915 and 1917 and was again elected speaker in 1919. For many years he has been regarded as one of the able leaders of the Republican party in this state and last fall was one of the most likely candidates for United States senator, but withdrew in favor of Republican leaders and threw his support to McKinley.

P., L. Z. & W CUTS SERVICE; EMPLOYES ACCEPT CUT, TOO

In an effort to make both ends meet during the winter months, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad has discontinued the morning train leaving Barrington at 6:19 a. m. daily and at 8:48 on Sunday, and on the return trip leaving Palatine at 8:45 daily and 10:42 Sunday. The cut in service is for the winter months only and was decided upon at a meeting of directors held at Palatine on Dec. 29.

At the same time employes of the road voluntarily agreed to take a reduction in pay during the winter months if business conditions had been explained to them.

The P., L. Z. & W. has recently completed new roundhouses at Wauconda and expects to be able to take care of its rolling stock in both places in winter and to then be able to give its patrons improved service, at the same time operating ahead of the game financially, which it has not heretofore done during the winter period.

TWO NEW TEACHERS IN LOCAL SCHOOL GRADES

Mrs. H. G. Lorenzen of Arlington Heights is teaching third grade at the local school during the absence of Mrs. Fanny Arden. Mrs. Arden has recently undergone an operation at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, She is getting along nicely and expects to be able to return her position here about March 1st.

Miss Etta Thomas of Big Rock, Ill., has been elected teacher of the eighth grade, the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Gladys Catchpool of Belvidere. Miss Thomas assumed her duties with the opening of school on Monday of this week following the holiday vacation.

PARENTS OF MRS. MAE LANE SPUNNER PASS SIXTH MILESTONE

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lane, parents of Mrs. George W. Spunner of this village, celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary on Dec. 27 at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Fred Gross of Franklin Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane are quite well known in Barrington, having been parents of two daughter here on numerous occasions.

Mrs. Spunner and daughter, Jane, were among the city people at the golden wedding and Mrs. Spunner read an original poem written for the occasion.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK PAYS FIRST DIVIDEND

At the regular meeting, held Tuesday, Dec. 28, the directors of the First National Bank of Barrington voted to declare their first dividend of three per cent semi-annually and to add 10 per cent of their net profits to the surplus fund.

The bank started business Feb. 1, 1919, and has grown steadily since that time. The directors and stockholders are well pleased in the showing made.

BADLY INJURED BY SLIP ON ICE

F. L. Waterman and St. Joseph's Hospital at Elgin

ABDOMEN PUNCTURED BY A FALL

Prominent Business Man Will Be in Hospital for Many Weeks as Result of Accident

F. L. Waterman of Main street is in St. Joseph's hospital, Elgin, with a punctured abdomen as a result of a fall on the ice last week, but is making progress towards recovery friends who have visited him recently say.

Mr. Waterman's accident occurred Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at 6 o'clock just as he was starting out from his home after leaving his office in Meyer's store. He was somewhat handicapped by reason of an artificial limb, and just as he was making his way to the back door of his own home, he slipped and fell on the ice, and in the fall his artificial limb was broken and his abdomen, indicating a serious and very painful rupture. His daughter, Miss Ruth Waterman, assisted him into the house unaided, a task which required considerable of her strength and Drs. Richardson and Welchel were immediately summoned.

Rushed to Hospital

After the doctors had given Mr. Waterman first aid treatment, they, by company with his sons, Roy and Ralph, had arranged to have returned home, summoned a taxi and rushed him to St. Joseph's hospital, Elgin, where he has been cared for and immediate operation was necessary. He was placed on the operating table and underwent an operation at 11 o'clock that same evening.

At first it was feared that he would be unable to survive the injury, but he is now making progress towards recovery and it is expected that he will completely recover, although he will be in the hospital many weeks, it is thought.

Is Prominent Citizen

Mr. Waterman is a prominent citizen of this village, where he has made his home for many years and has engaged in the business affairs of the town. At the present time he is the owner of the village treasurer and collector and is also treasurer of township 43. He is well known throughout the community and friends visit him at the hospital daily and his many friends wish with anxiety news of his condition. All are relieved at the word that he will recover.

LIKES CONDENSED CLASSICS; WANTS THEM IN BOOK FORM

A letter from F. E. Rawson of Barrington, Ill., reads as follows:

"Gentlemen—I was sent a copy of your paper. In it I noticed a column of "Condensed Classics" Could you tell me if this is published in book form and where could one get it.

"If I can't get it in book form, please write me what books you have and in this column that you sold have old copies of and what you charge for same. Find enclosed stamp for reply."

Mr. Rawson is not the only one of Herbert's family of readers who have found "Condensed Classics" interesting. They appear each issue on the seventh page. Every reader should grasp this opportunity to become familiar with some of the best known works of literature.

McLEISTER WINS SILVER CUP AT LINCOLN PARK SHOOT

A. L. Robertson, J. A. McLeister, and other members of the Barrington Gun club attended a New Year's shoot of the Lincoln Park Gun club, where Mr. McLeister demonstrated his skill behind the traps to the extent of capturing one of the trophies at Lincoln Park. Mr. McLeister is a handsome silver cup.

Jack's numerous friends who displaying his prize in one of the bank windows, as his friends urged him to do, have no doubt the genial cashier can be induced to exhibit it to any interested friend who will call at his desk and request it. He will tell the truth, he is really quite proud of his achievement.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ELECTS OFFICERS FOR NEW YEAR

The Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion at their meeting last week elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. Manford Bennett.
Vice president—Miss Alma Bleke.
Recording secretary—Miss Edith Bleke.
Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Harry Brandt.
Treasurer—Mrs. Joseph Catlow.
Executive Committee—Mrs. Tipman Powers, Mrs. Johanna Moulban and Mrs. Ray Cannon.

One Great Telephone Company For State of Illinois Formed

New Year's day ushered in a new statewide telephone company for Illinois.

The new company is the Illinois Bell telephone company. It was formed by the merger of the subsidiary companies of the Central Union Telephone company. The new company is officered by the same men, who for years have devoted themselves to the development and operation of the Bell telephone system in this state.

Changing the name from "Chicago Telephone" and "Central Union" meant the passing of two well-known names in Illinois history. The new company is a large one. It has 810,000 telephones of its own, and its lines connect with those of 340 other companies, having about 1,000,000 telephones, making a total of 1,150,000 telephones which can be reached by this system in Illinois alone.

Local Rates Increased

Incidentally new local rates became effective on Jan. 1.

The increase was granted by the state public utilities commission in response to a request filed by the company last fall and the rates are now as follows:

One party business, 14 a month.
Two party business, $1.50 a month.
One party residence, $2.50 a month.
Two party residence, 12 a month.
Four party residence, $1.75 a month.
Eight party rural, $2.25 a month.

The company publishes an ad on page 8 which gives further information regarding the increase in rates.

In Barrington the raise, which was general, was slightly augmented by the fact that the local exchange has recently grown out of the 500 class, having been forced upon the number of telephones out of an exchange.

MILK PRODUCERS MET TODAY TO DISCUSS STOCK SELLING

Local milk producers met at the Men's club rooms this morning to discuss the general situation and to appoint a committee to sell stock in the marketing company. The company now has had a subscription worth of stock, owned by dairymen in the Chicago district and is now offering another issue of one and one-half million dollars of stock to supply the capital and furnish a working fund to enable the company to operate factories to take care of the surplus milk and to handle foreign farmers for condensed milk which the company is now receiving.

A committee, consisting of Henry Dunlap, W. A. Dahlke, E. W. Frank and John Schaefer was appointed to handle the stock sales locally.

At the morning meeting Mr. Dahlke also gave the local producers a report of the organization meeting held at Elgin last Thursday.

January Price Is $2.50

The price of milk for January is $2.50 per hundred pounds, a drop of 10 cents from the December price, reached between heads of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing company and representatives of the dairy dealers late in the month of December after many conferences in which the marketing company officials held out for the same price as in December.

The dairy farmers were not greatly disappointed over the news as they had been expecting something of the kind. The farmers have convinced themselves as being relieved that the cut was not greater as they had been led to believe them at some time in the past of a disadvantage at the present time in view of the fact that there is apparently more milk being produced than is required for consumption.

ST. ANN'S CHILDREN HAVE ENTERTAINMENT; SEE SANTA

On Sunday afternoon the children of St. Ann's parish, numbering 300, met in St. Ann's rectory in which a large Christmas tree, beautifully decorated, had been placed.

The entertainment consisted of musical selections from well-known artists, which all present had been delayed and enjoyed by all.

The music ended at the morning Ashda Claus, who had come in his sleigh, complete, was introduced to the children and asked them to behave and to make them happy. After he had given every one a gift, he said "good-bye" and disappeared.

That the entertainment was enjoyed by all was evident from the remarks of the children as they departed.

FORMER PASTOR AND WIFE OBSERVE GOLDEN WEDDING

Dr. W. T. Libberton, past president of the Chicago Methodist Episcopal association, a member of the Rock River conference for the last forty years, and a former pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal church, celebrated with Mrs. Libberton their fiftieth wedding anniversary at the Chicago Engineers' club, 214 Federal street, on Dec. 29.

Dr. Libberton is a veteran of the Civil war and was three times department chaplain for the state.

$184 FOR BAPTIST CHURCH CHRISTMAS BENEVOLENCES

Among the holiday gifts of the local Baptist church, according to Ernest C. Lines, Sunday school superintendent, $50 worth of new clothing was sent to the baptist orphanage at Maywood. $50 was collected for local benevolences and Christmas eve collection of $84 was taken for the relief of European children and suffering Armenians. go, Dec. 29.

BOARD AUTHORIZES LIBRARY ELECTION

Special Election Called for 25th of January

ASK C. & N. W. TO PAY MORE

Contemplate Increase in Water Rates to Railroad of Probably Four Cents Each Thousand

At the regular meeting of the village board, held last Monday night, Mrs. R. H. Hammond, Mr. W. J. Cameron, Mrs. J. A. Calkins and Mrs. John Schroeder, members of the Barrington Woman's club, presented a petition asking that a special election be called for the purpose of voting on the proposition of levying a small tax to support the local public library.

The petition was signed by more than the number required by law, and the board ordered just the election be called on Jan. 25.

Trustee Hager made the motion to call the special election.

The petition was as follows:

John C. Cadwallader, village clerk of the Village of Barrington:

"The undersigned, legal voters of the Village of Barrington, in the counties of Cook and Lake, State of Illinois, hereby ask that an annual tax of one and one-third mills on the dollar be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in said village of Barrington, and request that a special election for the purpose of voting upon the proposition of establishing the levy of such tax for a free public library be held as provided by law."

Mrs. Hammond Tells Plans

Mrs. Hammond, representing the Woman's club, addressed the board, telling of the work that had been accomplished since the library was started. She stated that the Woman's club felt that the time had come when the matter should be taken over by the village and an election held to secure the authority of the voters to the levying of a tax for that purpose.

The club, Mrs. Hammond said, would pay the expenses of the election and if it carried and a library board was organized, they would nevertheless continue to give their aid to the project.

Ask C. & N. W. Water Increase

J. C. Cadwallader, village clerk, read a communication from F. J. Bigington, superintendent of this division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which was received in reply to a request made by Mr. Cadwallader as instructed at the last previous board meeting, asking that the railroad provide a new contract for water used at this station. The railroad company asked the village authorities to submit a rate.

The rate now paid is eight cents for each thousand gallons. The matter was left to President Meyer to find out the price charged for water in Fort Lake and other towns, and it is probable that the rate fixed will be the same as charged by these villages, which is said to be 12 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Pay for Water Meters

Current bills amounting to $1,-172.17 were allowed and ordered paid. In this amount was $987.50 paid to the Worthington Pump and Machine corporation for water meters.

CUT-DOWN HELP AT LOCAL DEPOT AND BOWMAN PLANT

A 15 per cent reduction in the force of employes at the C. & N. W. station was ordered last week and as a result one man was laid off at the local station. Henry Berger, who had served as baggageman, was the employe to be let out. His work is being performed by Howard Powers.

The Bowman Dairy company is also cutting down its forces at the Barrington plant as a result of a decrease in the demand for bottled milk in Chicago. At the local plant 10 men are now employed, but only one man, Joseph Tichy of Walnut street, has been laid off.

WORLD BESET WITH TROUBLES DURING BEADJUSTMENT TIME

What happened in 1920? We all know it was an eventful and troublesome year. In the Review this week, Donald F. Biggs, a well known syndicate writer, tells in interesting narrative form of the leading events of 1920. The resume appears on page 2. It is well worth the time you will spend reading it.

Dr. F. W. Ackerman of Main street attended the monthly meeting of the Chicago Chiropractors' association in Kang's restaurant, Chicago, Dec. 29.

WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

European Nations, Especially, Are Beset With Troubles During Period of Readjustment.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty Leaves United States Technically at War—Presidential Election Holds Interest.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

The world threshed over the year 1920 was passing through the troublesome period of readjustment and reaction that began with the close of the World War. Of all the great powers that had been involved in the conflict, the United States alone remained technically in a state of war with Germany through the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. For all practical purposes, however, the United States was at peace and conditions in this country were more nearly normal than in many of the nations of Europe which had accepted the settlements agreed upon by the peace conference at Paris.

Although the great war had ended, the world was not at peace in 1920. Territorial disputes and jealousies growing out of the war resulted in a large number of minor conflicts.

The Irish problem remained unsolved and the situation in the Dominion grew more serious as the year progressed. In the United States, despite minor political activities and the uncertainty accompanying the readjustment of business and industrial conditions, there was continued prosperity and optimism.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World war was formally ended January 10 when Germany and fourteen of the powers allied against her in the war exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris. The United States, however, was not among those present participating in this ceremony, as the treaty had not been ratified by the senate.

The League of Nations came into actual being at Paris January 16 when the executive council held its first meeting with representatives from Belgium, Brazil, England, Italy, France, Japan, Greece and Spain participating.

The Russian government made a step toward securing peace with its neighbor subjects by negotiating treaties with Ukraine and Esthonia.

The Turkish peace terms were completed on May 11, and a week later the Allies decided to give force to impose the terms upon Turkey, sending troops to occupy Constantinople. The allied forces occupied the Turkish capital without opposition.

Polish troops began a spring offensive against the Russian Bolshevikii in the Baltic region on March 23. Warsaw reported having captured more than 20,000 Russian prisoners. Three days later Poland offered peace terms to Russia, providing for, restoration of the kingdom of 1772, return of art and other treasures, and an indemnity for hostilities since 1914. Polish troops administered a severe defeat to the Bolshevik in Polish. April 13.

The Poles and Ukrainians negotiated a treaty on April 22, recognizing Ukrainian independence from Russia, a combined army of Poles and Ukrainians then launched an offensive against the Russian "Red" forces, capturing Kiev on May 8 and the great port of Odessa on May 11.

Bolshevik troops invaded Persia at Astara May 8, forcing the withdrawal of British troops. Bolshevik troops on the Polish front were reinforced and launched an attack on a ninety-mile front, seeking to open communication with East Prussia. On June 7, they succeeded in flanking and driving back General Pilsudski's Polish troops.

The allied powers continued its efforts to complete the peace settlements. The treaty with Hungary was signed June 4 at Versailles, Austria and Bulgaria closing for the United States. Turkey was granted fifteen days additional time to present its views regarding the treaty with that country.

While these peace negotiations were in progress fighting continued at many points. Over 200 Italian prisoners were killed by Albanians at Tirana on June 18 in retaliation for the assassination of Ferad Pasha in Paris on June 13.

Supported by British troops and battleships at Malta and Constantinople, the Greeks began a campaign to oust the Turkish Nationalists from parts of Asia Minor.

On July 7 the Bolshevik troops captured Rovno, throwing the Poles into retreat on the entire front. Poland opened negotiations for an armistice and these continued for a week when it was reported that Russia had ordered the postponement of the peace negotiations and the capture of Warsaw. Bolshevist forces captured Lemberg and Brest-Litovsk, and began a drive on Lemberg August 1. During the next two weeks they continued to advance and on August 17 were within twelve miles of Warsaw. The Polish capital seemed doomed, but on the 19th the Poles launched a great counter-offensive and drove the Bolshevikii back in disorder. Heartened by the crushing blow given the Russian forces, the Poles rejected the Bolshevik peace terms.

In the meantime, on August 11, the French foreign office surprised the power powers by giving recognition to General Wrangel's de facto government in South Russia.

The Turkish peace treaty was signed on August 10 by all nations concerned except Serbia and the Holy Soviet Russia continued its effort to make peace with its neighbors by signing a treaty with Lithuania and agreeing to armistice terms with Finland.

On October 12 the Poles signed an armistice and preliminary peace treaty with Russia to become effective October 18.

The cessation of hostilities on the Polish fronts enabled the Bolshevik to strengthen their other fronts. Directed by Trotsky, the war minister, the Bolshevik launched a violent offensive on October 31 against the South Russian forces commanded by General Wrangel. They succeeded in smashing General Wrangel's forces and drove on through Crimea.

The Bolshevik forces captured Sebastopol November 14. General Wrangel and the remnants of his army were on board American, French and British warships which steamed out of the harbor as the Bolshevik entered the city.

An agreement on the Adriatic question was reached November 10 at a conference between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians and a treaty embodying the agreement was signed at Rapallo two days later.

The Assembly of the League of Nations opened its first session at Geneva November 15, Paul Hymans of Belgium being elected president.

On November 29 President Wilson accepted an invitation extended by the Council of the League of Nations to act as mediator between Armenia and Turkey. Two days later the Russian Bolshevik forces occupied Erivan, forcing the establishment of a soviet Armenian republic. On December 3 Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists signed a treaty of peace.

Several attempts to secure action on amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations were voted down by the league assembly. Because of the action the Argentine delegation to the assembly withdrew on December 3. On December 1 Austria was admitted to the league, the first of the allies of Germany to be granted membership.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With continual strife, amounting virtually to civil war, in Ireland, with repeated revolutionary outbreaks in Germany, with counter-revolutionary movements developing at intervals in Russia, with first war in China and with political upheavals in France, Italy, Greece and other countries, the unrest and changing conditions growing out of the World war were reflected in the disturbed internal conditions of many countries of the old world in 1920.

One of the unexpected political upheavals of the early days of the year was the failure of Premier Clemenceau to obtain election as president of France upon the expiration of the term of President Poincare. Paul Deschanel was elected on January 17, and the following day Clemenceau tendered resignation. Alexandre Millerand was formed a new cabinet at the request of President Deschanel.

The All-Russian government in Siberia, headed by Admiral Alexander V. Koltchak, was finally destroyed with the killing of Admiral Koltchak by Soviet Bolshevikii at Irkutsk on February 7.

In Great Britain the government took its first definite step toward a settlement of the Irish question on February 25 by presenting to the houses of commons its Irish home rule bill, providing for autonomous rule under a dual parliament, representing both the north and the south. On March 10 Ulster voted to accept the bill.

A new counter-revolution, directed by militarists, broke out in Berlin March 13. The revolutionists seized control of Berlin and Dr. Wolfgang Kapp proclaimed himself chancellor. The revolution was short-lived, however, ending in failure on the 18th when Dr. Kapp resigned.

The Irish situation continued to excite the attention of the world. On March 19 the mayor of Cork was killed by assassins. In the House of Commons the Irish Home Rule Bill passed its second reading on March 31, 348 to 94. On April 4 Irish parliament elections were barred by many points and wire communication from Belfast was cut.

In Mexico the presidential campaign developed a revolution which resulted eventually in the overthrow of the Carranza government. On April 10 the state of Sonora withdrew from the republic and fighting between the Sonora troops and federal forces began. By April 21 nine Mexican states had joined the secession movement. The revolutionary movement gained rapidly and on May 7 President Carranza fled from Mexico City toward the eastern coast. On May 22 Carranza, the fugitive president, was shot and killed by troops in his escort while asleep.

A cabinet crisis in Italy on June 4 resulted in the resignation of Premier Nitti and his cabinet. Signor Orlando also resigned as president of the chamber. A new cabinet was formed June 17 under former Premier Giovanni Giolitti. On June 27 Italian troops entered at Ancona and "Red" uprisings broke out all over Italy in what appeared to be a concerted anarchist plot.

On August 13 Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork was arrested by British troops for sedition in holding a Sinn Fein court at the City Hall. He was convicted by a court martial in the 17th and taken to an English prison, where he immediately entered upon a hunger strike. Riots and incendiarism continued to assume more serious proportions at many points.

In the constitutional election held in Mexico September 5 General Alvaro Obregon was elected president.

President Deschanel of France resigned September 21 because of ill health and on the 23rd Premier Alexandre Millerand was elected to succeed him. Georges Leygues, minister of marine under Clemenceau, became premier.

Further disturbances were reported in Italy during September. On the 19th leaders of the Socialist party and the General Confederation of Labor ordered demonstrations in every town in Italy in an effort to force the Italian government to recognize under Russian, and so on, following day many persons were killed and wounded in the course of a two-hour strike called as a protest against the arrest of political offenders opposing the allied policy toward Russia. The government began a drive on the 21th to round up all advocates of violence in the country.

After a hunger strike of 74 days which had drawn the attention of the world, Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died in Brixton prison, London, October 25. Great pressure had been brought to bear to cause Mayor MacSwiney's release, but the government stood firm in its stand against the hunger strikers.

King Alexander of Greece died on October 25 as a result of a bite by a pet monkey. It was announced that the throne would be offered to Prince Paul, third son of former King Constantine.

Peace in China seemed to be finally secured by a proclamation issued by the government on October 1, declaring that there had been a reunion of North and South China and calling for the election of a new parliament.

Fierce rioting between Unionists and Sinn Feiners occurred in Belfast, Ireland, November 7. Serious disorders were reported also at Londonderry. Many persons were shot and many ships burned or wrecked. The Irish home rule bill passed the house of commons for a third reading November 11. At Dublin on November 22, following the mission of Mr Brigham, a party of troops raided a football game and fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

A political upheaval came in Greece with the defeat in the general election on November 14 of the party headed by Premier Venizelos. Premier Venizelos resigned on November 17 and George Rhalis, former premier and leader among the followers of ex-King Constantine, formed a new cabinet.

On December 4 the Greek people in a plebiscite voted for the return of King Constantine. On December 16 Constantine returned to Athens in triumph.

The Irish situation neared a crisis during the closing weeks of the year. Wholesale arrests were made by the British authorities during the last weeks of November, among those taken being Arthur Griffith, acting president of the "Irish republic" and many other Irish leaders. On November 28 Irish plotters set fire to several large warehouses on the Liverpool water front and killed two men. Martial law was proclaimed in south Ireland on December 10 and two days later a large part of the business district of Cork was burned in reprisal. It was claimed, the Sinn Fein raids.

DOMESTIC

The year 1920 being a presidential election year, politics held the attention of the people of the United States throughout the year. Two men, one a Republican, the other a Democrat, were nominated for the Democratic candidates received 117. The Republicans also won an overwhelming majority in congress.

By winning their long fight for equal suffrage, the women of the country gained the right to vote for all offices in the November election.

The United States Supreme court on January 5 upheld the constitutionality of wartime prohibition and the Volstead enforcement act. On January 16 nationwide prohibition, under the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, went into effect.

On January 10 the New York assembly, with but three dissenting votes, voted to expel the five Socialist members of that body, pending trial on charges that the platform of their party is revolutionary.

The anti-radical campaign resulted in the indictment of 38 leaders of the Communist Labor party in Chicago on January 21.

The railroads of the country were returned to private operation on March 1, under the terms of the Cummins-Esch railroad reorganization act. Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan was convicted in the federal court at Grand Rapids on March 20 on charges involving the use of excessive campaign funds. He and 10 others indicted were given prison sentences, but remained at liberty pending an appeal to the higher courts.

The trial of the five Socialist members of the New York assembly ended with their expulsion from the legislature April 1.

Several suits had been instituted during the early months of the year attacking the validity of the eighteenth (prohibition) amendment. All these cases were taken to the United States Supreme court and on June 7 that tribunal ruled that the amendment and the Volstead enforcement act were constitutional.

Big increases in rates were granted the railroads of the country by the interstate commerce commission July 31 to enable the roads to meet increased wages. Passenger rates were increased 20 per cent, with a Pullman surcharge of 50 per cent for the sleeping. Freight rates were increased from 25 to 40 per cent in different sections of the country.

The trial of the Communist Labor party leaders in Chicago, in progress for several months, ended August 2 with the conviction of 20, who were given jail sentences.

The five Socialist assemblymen expelled from the New York legislature in the spring, having been re-elected were again unseated when the legislature met in special session September 21.

Sharp drops in the prices of cotton, wheat and other farm products brought appeals for assistance from the farmers of the country during the latter part of the year. Night riders appeared in southern states in an effort to force the growers to hold their cotton for a higher price and a movement was started to secure the holding of wheat from the market.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The continued fight over the ratification of the treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations covenant, resulting in rejection of the treaty for the second time, occupied the attention of the United States senate during the early months of 1920 and monopolized the attention of the public, so far as congressional action was concerned. The Cummins-Esch bill, under which the railroads of the country operated after return to private control, and the army reorganization bill were the principal pieces of legislation enacted before the first regular session of the Sixty-sixth congress ended June 5.

On January 10, the house, by a vote of 328 to 6, for the second time refused to seat Victor Berger, Socialist, who had been re-elected to congress from a Milwaukee district after he had been once barred by the house because of his alleged disloyalty during the war.

The Water Power Development bill, which had long been pending in congress, was passed by the senate January 15. A similar bill had been adopted by the house in July, 1919.

Another long congressional fight over the adjustment of the Cummins-Esch bill, was ended when the conference report was adopted by the house on February 10 and the senate two days later.

The senate then turned its attention to the peace treaty. The strong Lodge reservations were again adopted, with some amendments. The treaty, with the reservations, came up in a vote on March 19, and for the second time failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority, the vote being 49 to 35. The following day the rejected treaty was sent back to the President.

With no prospect of the early adoption of the treaty, resolutions declaring the war at an end were introduced in both the house and the senate. Both houses adopted the Knox senate resolution. President Wilson vetoed this resolution, however, on May 27.

A few days earlier, on May 24, President Wilson asked the senate for authority to accept the mandate for Armenia that had been offered by the supreme council. On June 1 the senate "respectfully declined" to give the President the authority requested.

On June 3, the house voted, 343 to 9, for repeal of all war laws except the Lever act and the enemy trading act, the senate already having passed the senate, but President Wilson withheld his signature from the act and it died, with several other important measures, with the adjournment of congress. On the day before adjournment, President Wilson vetoed the budget bill which had been passed by both houses.

Congress convened on December 6 for the short session. President Wilson in his message, which was read the following day, recommended relief in some of the labor disputes in this country, but this was true to a much larger extent in the labor troubles that beset most of the countries of Europe during the greater part of the year.

The first month of the year was marked, in the United States, by the abandonment of the steel workers' strike which had been begun on September 22.

Railroad traffic was tied up in France, February 27, by a general strike of rail workers. The premier called all the strikers into the army, and two days later the strike was settled by a compromise.

Peace was declared between the Mingo mine operators and miners on March 31, when they signed a two-year agreement based on an award made by the coal commission named by President Wilson.

An "active" strike of railroad gatekeepers began in Chicago March 15 and spread rapidly to other parts of the country. Federal officers arrested 30 leaders of the strike in Chicago, April 19, on charges of interfering with the mails and violation of the Lever act. On April 19 the joint conference wage board created by the Cummins-Esch bill, announced that it would not hear cases of men who had struck on strike.

A new coal strike was inaugurated in Illinois and Kansas April 5, the miners of men going out because of dissatisfaction with the wage awards made by the coal commission. The first of a long series of strikes involving Bolshevik activities took place in Italy March 25, when workmen and peasants in Naples and the provinces of Novara, Alessandria, Brescia and Treviso, attempted to establish soviets. The government rushed troops and the strike ended within two days.

On May 1 there were riots in Paris, and railway workers made a push for nationalization of the railroads. French dock workers and coal miners joined the strike on May 5. The French government took vigorous steps to end the strike, meeting in disunion the general Federation of Labor and characterizing the strike leaders as Bolshevikii. The strikes were called off by the General Federation of Labor on May 21.

The Railway Labor board announced

THE roomy and well-equipped body of the Oakland Sensible Six Sedan rides on a frame of tough steel six and one-half inches deep. Similar solidity extends throughout the entire car. It has the power and strength for every driving condition. Inspect it, now, at our salesroom.

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The Voice of the Pack

By Edison Marshall

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SYNOPSIS

PROLOGUE.

In the little town of Gitchesquile small Dan Fielding broods dreamily over a letter with melancholy over his supposed physical weakness. There, years later, he meets Destiny.

BOOK I—REPATRIATION.

CHAPTER I.—Warned by his physician that he has not more than six months to live, Fielding sits despondently on a park bench, wondering where he should spend these six months. A friendly squirrel practically decides the matter for him.

CHAPTER I—Continued

The squirrel was very close to him, and I'm second to none in knowing that the movement of a single muscle would give him away. So he sat as if he were posing before a photographer's camera. The fact that he was able to do it is in itself important. It is coincidentally easier to exercise with dumb-bells for five minutes than to sit absolutely without motion for the entire length of time. Hermits and mountain-men acquire the art with training. It was therefore rather curious that Dan succeeded so well the first time he tried it. He had some enough to relax first, before he froze. Now he didn't put much a severe strain in his muscles.

The squirrel, after ten seconds had passed, stood on his haunches to see better. First he looked a long time with his left eye. Then he turned his head and looked very forcefully with his right. Then he looked off a short distance and tried to get a focus with both. Then he came some half-dozen steps nearer.

A moment before he had been certain that a flying squirrel—he had one of the most terrible and powerful living structures in the world—had been sitting on the park bench. Now his poor little brain was completely addled. He was entirely ready to believe his eyes had deceived him.

Bushy-tail drew off a little further, fully convinced at last that his hoard of a nut from a child's hand were blasted. But he turned to look once more. The figure still sat utterly inert. Adjusted at once he forgot his deserting hunger in the face of an overwhelming curiosity.

He came somewhat nearer and looked a long time. Then he made a half-circle about the bench, turning his head as he moved. He was more puzzled than ever, but he was no longer afraid. His curiosity had become so intense that no room for fear was left. And then he sprang upon the park bench.

Dan moved then. The movement consisted of a sudden heightening of the light in his eyes. But the squirrel didn't see it. It taken a muscular response to be visible to the eyes of the wild things.

The squirrel crept slowly along the bench, stopping to sniff, stopping to stare with one eye and another, just devoured from head to tail with curiosity. And then he leaped on Dan's knee.

He was quite convinced, by now, that this warm perch on which he stood was the most singular and interesting object of his young life. It was true that he was faintly worried by the smell that reached his nostrils. But all it really did was further to excite his curiosity. He followed the leg up to the hip and then peered over the elbow. And an instant more he was poking a cold nose into Dan's neck.

But if the squirrel was excited by all these developments, its amazement was nothing compared to Dan's. It had been the most astounding incident in the man's life. He sat still, tingling with delight. And in a single flash of inspiration he knew he had come among his own people at last. He knew where he would spend his life six months of life.

His own grandfather had been a hunter and trapper and frontiersman in a certain vast but little known Oregon forest. His son had been the eastern cities, but in Dan's garret there used to be old mementoes and curios from these savage days—a few claws and teeth, and a number of so old diary. The tall had come to him at last. Vanderfoot thought he was. Dan would go back to those forests to spend his last six months of life among the wild creatures that made them their home.

CHAPTER II.

The dinner hour found Dan Falling in the public library of Gitchesquile, asking the girl who sat behind the desk if he might look at maps of Oregon. He remembered that his grandfather had lived in southern Oregon. He looked along the bottom of his map and discovered a whole mountain range, rising from gigantic sage plains to the east to dense forests along the Pacific ocean. He began to search for Linkville.

Time was when Linkville was one of the principal towns of Oregon. Dan had read about it in the history books of the time—yellowed letters his grandfather had sent him had been mailed to a town that bore this name. But he couldn't find Linkville on the map.

He Couldn't Find Linkville on the Map.

Later he was to know the reason—that the town, halfway between the sage plains and the mountains had prospered and changed its name. He remembered that it was located on one of those great fresh-water lakes of southern Oregon—so, giving up that search, he began to look for lakes. He found them in plenty—vast, unnamed inland lakes that seemed to be distributed without reason or sense over the whole southern side of the map. Near the Klamath lakes, somebody the same imposing of all the fresh-water lakes that the man revealed, he found a city named Klamath Falls. He put the name down in his notebook.

The map showed a particularly high, far-spreading range of mountains due west of the city. Of course they were the Cascades; the map said so very plainly. Then Dan knew he was getting home. His grandfather had lived and trapped and died in those same wooded hills. Finally he located and recorded the name of the largest city on the main railroad line that was adjacent to the Cascades.

The preparation for his departure took many days. He read many books on flora and fauna. He bought sportsman's equipment. Knowing the usual ruble between the respective pleasures of anticipation and realization, he did not hurry himself at all. And one midnight he boarded a west-bound train.

He sat for a long time in the vestibule of the sleeping car, thinking in anticipation of this final adventure of his life. He was rather tremulous and excitant as he sank down into his berth.

He saw to it that at least a measure of preparation was made for his coming. That night a long wire went out to the Chamber of Commerce of one of the larger southern Oregon cities. In it, he told the date of his arrival and asked certain directions. He wanted to know the name of some mountain ranchers where possibly he might find board and room for the remainder of his summer and the fall. The further back from the paths of men, he wrote, the greater would be his pleasure. And he closed the wire with his full name: Dan Falling, with a Henry in the middle, and a "III" at the end.

He usually didn't turn his name in quite this manner. The people of Gitchesquile did not have particularly vivid memories of Dan's grandfather. But it might be that a legend of the gray, straight frontiersman who was his ancestor had still survived in these remote Oregon wilds. The use of the full name would do no harm.

Instead of hurting, it was a positive inspiration. The Chamber of Commerce of the busy little Oregon city was not usually exceptionally interested in stray hunters that wanted a boarding place for the summer. Its laborers was finding country boards for orchardists in the pleasant river valleys. But it happened that the secretary of the wire was one of the oldest residents, a frontiersman himself, and it was one of the traditions of the Old West that friendships were not soon forgotten. Dan Falling I had been a legend in the old trapping and shooting days when this man was young. So it came about that when Dan's train stopped at Chetlenne, he found a telegram waiting him:

"Any relation to Dan Falling of the Umpqua district?"

Dan had never heard of the Umpqua divide, but he couldn't doubt but that the sender of the wire referred to his grandfather. He wired in the affirmative. The head of the Chamber of Commerce received the wire, read it, thrust it into his desk, and in the face of a really important piece of business proceeded to forget all about it. Thus it came about that except for one thing, Dan Falling would have probably stepped off the train at his destination wholly unheralded and alone. The one thing that changed his destiny was that at a meeting of a certain widely known fraternal order the next night, the Chamber of Commerce crossed trails with the Frontier in the person of another old resident who had his home in the farthest reaches of the Umpqua divide. The latter asked the former to come up for a few days' shooting—the deer being fatter, and more numerous than they had been season since the days of the grizzlies.

"Too busy, I'm afraid," the Chamber of Commerce had replied. "But Lennox—that reminds me. Do you remember old Dan Falling?"

Lennox crushed back into the years for a single instant, straightened out all the kinks of his memory in less time than he kind straighten out the folds of a frog, and turned a most interested face. "Remember him? Remember him? Why, I guess I do. The middle-aged man half-closed his piercing, gray eyes.

"Listen, Steele," he said, "I saw Dan Falling make a bet once. I was just a kid, but I woke up in my sleep, to marvel at it. We had a full long glimpse of a black-tail bounding up a bare slope. It was just a spike-buck, and Dan Falling said he could take the left-hand spike off with one shot from his old Sharpe's. Three to one bet him—the whole thing in less than two seconds. With the next shot, he'd let the deer go. He won the bet, and now if I ever forget Dan Falling, I want to die."

"You've just the man I'm looking for, then. You're not going out till the day after tomorrow?"

"No."

"On the limited, hitting here tomorrow morning, there's a grandson of Dan Falling. His name is Dan Falling, too, and he wants to go up to your place to hunt. Stay all summer and pay board."

Lennox's eyes said that he couldn't believe it was true. After a while his tongue spoke, too. "Good Lord," he said. "I used to toller Dan around—big-eyed kid he was, and he died followed Snowbird. Of course we can board. But he can't pay board."

"I was under the impression that the mountain men—that the grandson of Dan Falling couldn't possibly pay board. But Steele—you know the ways of cities and of men, and he only smiled. "He won't come, then," he explained. "Well, I'm sorry. Spend the day with him at the end of his stay. He wants fishing, and you've got that in the North fork. Wonder, you're a thousand miles back—"

"Only one hundred, if you must know. Anyway, I'm sorry, too, because he's the man his grandfather was before him—that all the Fallings have been since the first days of the Oregon trail! If he is—well, my hat's off to him before he steps off the train."

The mountaineer's browned face was earnest and intent in the bright lights of the clerk. Steele thought he had known his breed. Now he began to have doubts of his own knowledge. "Well, I'm sorry," he repeated, and he said humbly, "The Fallings have done much for this region, and I'm glad you feel that way. With the exception of two herds there were only four pure bred females in the association. Today there are over 400 pure bred females, valued at $100,000.

A conservative estimate of the increase in production per ewe in the various cow testing associations would be 300 pounds, dairy experts say, or a total increase in production of 9,000,000 pounds of milk, valued at $270,000.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Chicago, Jan. 5. Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
March	1.32½	1.33½	1.29½	1.29½
May	1.34½	1.35½	1.31	1.32½
Corn—				
Jan.	.65½	.65½	.65½	.65½
March	.68½	.68½	.67½	.67½
May	.70½	.70½	.69½	.69½
Oats—				
May	.46¾	.46¾	.45	.45
July	.44	.44	.43	.43¾
Rye—				
May	1.16	1.16½	1.15	1.16
July	1.18	1.18½	1.17	1.17½

FLOUR—Hard spring wheat—Short patent, $5.20@5.35; first clear, $4.80@5.30; second clear, $3.80@4.20; hard winter—In 98 lb cotton sacks, $5.20@5.30; warehouse delivery, $5.60@5.70; soft winter wheat—Short patent, $5.25@5.60. Hard winter wheat—Short patent, $5.60@5.80; first clear, $4.50@5.00. Rye flour—White patent, $5.50@6.00; dark rye, $4.75@5.25.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $23.00@23.00; standard and No. 1 light timothy, $22.00@22.00; No. 2 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed, $19.00@20.00; No. 3 timothy, $21.00@21.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 32 score, 46c; higher scoring commandes a premium; firsts, 91 score, 45@46 score, 40@44c; seconds, 88@90 score, 38@39c; centralia extra, 46c; indies, 38@39c; packing stock, 19@20c; ladles, 34@35c; mixed ladles, 30@c; prints, 48c; storage extras, 45c; firsts, 38@40c.

EGGS—Fresh firsts, 39@40c; ordinary firsts, 36@38c; miscellaneous lots, 40@42c; extras, packed in whitewood cases, 42@43c; checks, 26@28c; cracks, 28@30c; storage extras, 40@42c.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, 40c; fowls, 32@34c; spring chickens, 28c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 32c; geese, 25c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys, 45c; fowls, 32c; spring chickens, 35c; roosters, 26@28c; ducks, 32c; geese, 25c.

POTATOES—Bulk, per cwt., 90 lb; Northern round white, $1.70@1.40.

BEEF—Choice to prime steers, 9@10c; good to choice steers, $1.00@1.00; medium fair to choice, $1.00@1.00; good to prime cows, $1.00@1.00; fair to medium, $1.50@1.00; fair to good cows, $1.00@1.00; canners, $1.00@1.00; cutters, $1.00@1.00; bologna bulls, $1.00@1.00; veal calves, $1.00@1.00.

HOGS—Choice light butchers, $9.00@9.00; medium wt. butchers, $9.00@9.00; heavy butchers, $9.00 lbs, $9.00@9.00; fair to when light, $9.00@9.00; heavy packing, $8.75@9.00; rough packing, $8.75@9.00; pigs, $8.00@9.00.

SHEEP—Native lambs, $8.00@11.00; ewes, $8.00@9.00; fed western lambs, $10.00@11.00; feeding lambs, $10.00@10.00; western ewes, $8.50@9.00; spring lambs, $9.00@9.00.

TESTING OF COWS PAYS BIG RETURNS

Quarter Million Dollars Made By Dairymen, Estimate

TESTING INCREASES PRODUCTION

Lake County Association Shows Average Increase of 3,500 Pounds per Cow in Three Years

A quarter million dollars has been added to the wealth of 800 dairymen in Illinois who have been members of cow testing associations during the past three years. Members of the dairy department at the University of Illinois, who have organized, or assisted in organizing of 36 such associations, are responsible for this statement.

Each association is composed of approximately 26 dairy farmers who own in the neighborhood of 300 to 400 cows. These dairymen join hands co-operative associations in order to have feed records and milk records kept on each of their cows. A man who understands the feeding and caring for dairy cattle is employed to keep accurate feed records, milk records, and butterfat records on each cow owned by members of the association.

One of the first associations was Lake county No. 2, organized on Nov. 1, 1921. Twenty-three cows were owned by members of this association when it was organized but only 236, were left when the year's record was finished. The remainder were disposed as beef, ers and low producers and sold to the butcher. The first year these 236 cows averaged 7,595 pounds of milk and 252 pounds of butterfat. The second year the herd had returned a profit, above feed, to the owner of $98.80.

The association has now been operating for three years. During the third year 275 cows owned by members of this association averaged 11,194 pounds of milk and 426 pounds of butter fat, each cow paid for her feed and returned a profit of $235.92 above cost of feed. The average increase in milk production per cow during the three years was 3,599 pounds, which would amount to 1,140,425 pounds for the 325 cows. Figuring that amount of milk at $3.00 per 100-pounds, the increase would amount to $34,212.75. Today the profit per cow is more than double what it was three years ago. With the exception of two herds there were only four pure bred females in the association. Today there are over 400 pure bred females, valued at $100,000.

A conservative estimate of the increase in production per cow in the various cow testing associations would be 300 pounds, dairy experts say, or a total increase in production of 9,000,000 pounds of milk, valued at $270,000.

MILK PRODUCERS GET ORDERS FROM GERMANY

With a rush order received from Hamburg, Germany, for 30,000 cases of condensed milk, the plant of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing company at Chemung is being operated 24 hours daily by three shifts of men to get the order out on time.

It is said that the marketing company expects this week to contract for another shipment of 30,000 cases.

The Chemung plant was recently purchased from the Borden Condensed Milk company.

FARM COMMISSION ASKS TENANTS' RIGHTS LAW

Springfield, Jan. 4—A transfer tax to check speculations in farm lands, a tenants' rights law to safeguard the rights of both landlord and tenant, and provision for a tenancy survey by the farm management department of the University of Illinois are the principal recommendations of the Illinois Farm commission, made in a report to Governor Lowden today.

The recommendations of the commission will be considered at the present session of the general assembly, it is believed.

BIG CONVENTION FOR THE CORN GROWERS OF ILLINOIS

The greatest convention of corn growers and agriculturists ever held in the state of Illinois is the aim of the management of the Corn Growers' and Stockmen's association for the twentieth annual meeting and short course in agriculture which is to be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana Jan. 17 to 28.

The addition of a number of new features is expected to assist materially in increasing the attractiveness of the convention and short course.

FARM BILL NOW LAW; HOUSE ACTS OVER WILSON'S VETO

Washington, Jan. 4—The resolution reviving the war finance corporation became a law today over the veto of the president Wilson's veto. The senate overrode the veto yesterday.

Officials of the war finance corporation said today that the corporation would be revived immediately, but that necessarily some time must elapse before the actual making of new loans would begin. Some thought the time might be two months.

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Neckpieces Compel Attention

ONCE more the necessity of the neck is coming in for much attention and we appear to be drifting back to hard frilly and finicky neckpieces, guaranteed to be becoming to young or old—and especially helpful to the latter. It takes much courage to wear the round or square neck, undadorned nudeness, even by so much as a band of lace, for the first little nagging of the muscles that marks the passing of youth appears in the chin and throat. But now we are to have again the high collar and jabot of lace or net, high-necked and ruffled vestees, richer collars—or, at least we have the pachaloon of great names in the world of dress to go as far as we like in the high collar mode. Cloth frocks with choker collars of the material, however, are many times open at the front, revealing a vestee or a finish of white that leaves a bit of the throat bared. For those who can wear them there are the pressed style frills of plaited lace, fastened with a band of ribbon tied in a little bow at the front. Frills to match fish long sleeves and this style is liked for silk afternoon frocks.

For outside wear fur scarfs and capes lend elegance to all sorts of frocks and are equally at home with tailored or dress clothes. As a rule scarfs are wide and moderately long and capes are short, reaching the shoulder or a little more. For mid-winter, furbaus to match often earth the afternoon dress, as shown in the set at the bottom of the group.

A safe choice in furs is certain if one decides upon a wide flat scarf like that one shown in the picture worn with a round hat having wreath of beads that fine covering the support, instead of a matching scarf. It has chosen as its mate an unusual hat covered with scarlet flaxel also. The remaining picture a short fur cape reveals beaver, it a pretty bit of black dressing in collar of net, lace and buttons—one of many varieties made of the same material. Beaving is economy and always beautifully placed on furs is a little buttonnière. No story of neckwear would be faithful to the mode that omitted to mention their fascinating touch, for the buttonniere is everywhere present, made up of glowing little blossoms, berries and leaves.

Julia Bottomley

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

"The next time worry claims you, Stretch up high into your a walk. It's useless to keep brooding 'And about all—it not fails. When worry you're in the open, Fill your lungs into full of air, Enjoy each breath and motion And for better have prepared."

EVERYDAY GOOD THINGS.

There are few people who can resist a piece of nicely baked corn bread.

Country Corn Bread—Sift together three-quarters of a cupful of corn meal, half a cupful of flour, one-quarter of a cupful of sugar and half a teaspoonful each of soda and salt. Beat one egg and one cupful of thick sour milk—buttermilk is better, sweet cream—and three tablespoonfuls of shortening melted; stir into the dry ingredients and bake in a shallow pan 25 minutes.

Delicate Muffins—Sift together one and one-half cupfuls of flour (spoon), two and one-half tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a cupful of lard; add three-quarters of a cupful of milk and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter; mix together thoroughly and bake in hot, well-greased muffin pans 25 minutes.

Cream Cheese Salad—This may be made with any variety of soft cheese. To two cheeses add two tablespoonfuls of cream, one pimento, 24 olives and half a cupful of blanched almonds—the latter olives are chopped very fine and separately; mix all together thoroughly with a wooden spoon; press into a mold lined with parsilin paper. When firm and chilled, unmold and cut in slices. Serve on crisp heart leaves of lettuce with French dressing.

Butter Rice—Cut two or three slices of bacon into small squares; add a cupful of cabbage, chopped; cover and let stewed half an hour. Blanch half a cupful of rice by bringing it to a boil over a quick fire in a quart of water, then rinse in cold water. Add the rice to the cabbage with half a teaspoonful of salt, the same of paprika and two cupfuls of hot veal broth. Let cook until the rice is tender, adding more broth as needed. Turn into a hot serving dish, set a tablespoonful of butter in the center and sprinkle generously with grated cheese.

Nellie Maxwell

School News

Room I

The Busy Bees have finished the reading chart and are now using the Beacon Primer and Studies in Reading. They are reviewing the phonetic chart.

The Bluebirds and Butterflies are also using the two primers in connection with the reading chart.

Our new song is "Whippoorwill."

Ruth Lagenhahn has sold the greatest number of seals in our room, her total being 50.

Room II

The honor roll for December: Allen Bennett, Benjamin Clingo, Caroline Castle, Helen DeLong, Kathryn Doe, Marguerite Iya, Ethel Popple, Hessie Groff and Mildred Waggoner.

We have purchased our Beacon Readers and both classes are using them for phonics and the A class for reading. We have been dramatizing some of Aesop's fables to help in expression. It would be wise for us to read more library books and to read aloud at home.

Grade IV

Honor roll: Marjorie Armbruster, Florence Hoenath, Hena Schaefer, Margaret Weichelt, Howard Ernst, Verdelle Hoenath, Vernon Gallagher and Donald Marshall.

We are glad to see Martin Abbott back to school again after being absent for almost two months.

We enjoyed our second half holiday the Wednesday afternoon before Christmas. We are on the second week to another one.

Room V

Honor roll: Leona Meekins, Anna Tichy, Warren Waterman, Robert Allen, Faith Sodt, Helen Gleason, Mabel Wolthausen, Bessie Burlatek, Herbert Walbaum, and Ray Wichman.

The following have received 100 per cent every day, and in every test in spelling the past month: Faith Sodt, Mabel Wolthausen and Anna Tichy. Some of us nearly reached this mark, missing only one word during the month. It is worth working for and the list will be much longer next month, we hope.

Pupils making highest sales of Christmas seals in the grades are as follows:

Grade I—Ruth Lageschulte.
Grade II—Caroline Castle.
Grade III—Chas. Hawley.
Grade IV—James Plagge.
Grade V—Robert Allen.
Grade VI—Frank Heldes.
Grade VII—Edward Gieske.
Grade VIII—Kenneth Grube.

Honor roll for the high school: Julia Otis, Lola Hicks, Lyman Bratzler, Minnie Lipofsky, Kirk Smith, Ruth Schwemm, Dorothea Weichelt, Eunice Butler, Helen Robertson, Margaret McCrady, June Work.

CASTLE GETS ENDORSEMENT FOR STATE POLICE BILL

Representative Howard P. Castle of this village addressed a joint session of the Illinois State's Attorneys' association and the Illinois State Society of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology on the subject, "The Advantages of a State Mounted Police," on Dec. 30 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

At the conclusion of his address and on motion of Judge Hugo Pam of the Superior court of Cook county, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, the legislative committee of the state's attorney's association was instructed by unanimous vote to support the bill creating the Illinois state police which will be presented at the present session of the general assembly.

Use "Business Notices"

LUNDIN MAN IS SPEAKER OF HOUSE

Session Opens With Both Houses Under City Hall Control

CASTLE FOR STATE CONSTABULARY

Will Introduce Bill at An Early Date—Governor Recommends Constabulary in Message

Springfield, Jan. 6—The Fred Lundin Republican combination won out all along the line in contests involving the organization of the 52nd-second Illinois general assembly. Gotthard A. Hallstrom, Chicago, the city lawyer choice for the house speakership, was unanimously nominated by the Republican house caucus. The last obstacle to the domination of the machinery vanished when William P. Holiday of Vermilion county withdrew and released the votes pledged to him. Other caucus selections were: Burt H. McCann of Bloomington, clerk; Miss Anna B. Young of Marion, assistant clerk; Capt. J. A. Hahne of Bloomington, doorkeeper.

Castle for State Police

Early in the sessions, Representative Castle of Barrington will introduce a bill providing for a state police force.

Should his measure be acted upon favorably, a force composed of a superintendent, assistant superintendent, not less than three and not more than seven troops, each troop to be composed of a captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants and fifty privates, would be created.

The superintendent would be appointed by the governor and would have the power to appoint other officers of his force. His salary would be $5,000 a year.

A somewhat similar bill, the Dunlap-Castle bill, was defeated in the state senate two years ago. Since that time, however, there has been widespread agitation and discussion of the proposition and Mr. Castle and all friends of the measure believe that it has an excellent chance to win in the present session.

Governor Recommends Measure

In his final message to the legislature, Governor Lowden heartily endorsed the movement for a state police and urged the early enactment of a law to provide for such a force.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Miss Mable Wieneke, who is making her home here with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Peckham, spent a week during the holidays with her father at Prairie View.

A daughter was born Thursday night, Dec. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. O'Brien of Cook street.

Edward Wolf and family of Lake street left today for California where they will spend the winter months. They will return to this village in the spring when Mr. Wolf will resume his cement silo manufacturing business.

The woman's auxiliary of the local Milk Producers' association will give a bunco party at the Men's club rooms on Thursday evening, Jan. 13. The affair will commence at 8 o'clock and all members of the Milk Producers' association and their families are cordially invited.

Mrs. Eland Hadfield of Station street, who was taken to the West Side hospital, Chicago, Dec. 23 for medical treatment, returned home Sunday and is on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Nellie A. Robertson of Cook street returned Monday night from Omaha, Neb., where she visited over the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Smith, and her daughter, Miss Julia Robertson, who is making her home with Mrs. Smith.

Miss Margaret Naeher of East Main street spent New Year's day with her sister, Mrs. George Moeller, at Irving Park.

The Barrington Township Mutual Fire Insurance company will hold its annual meeting in the directors' room at the First State bank next Tuesday morning, Jan. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Usher and children of Beloit, Wis., were guests during the holidays of the T. B. Peckham family of Hough street.

Miss Carrie Kingsley of Ravenswood, a former resident of this village, departed Monday night for California where she will remain until about April 1st.

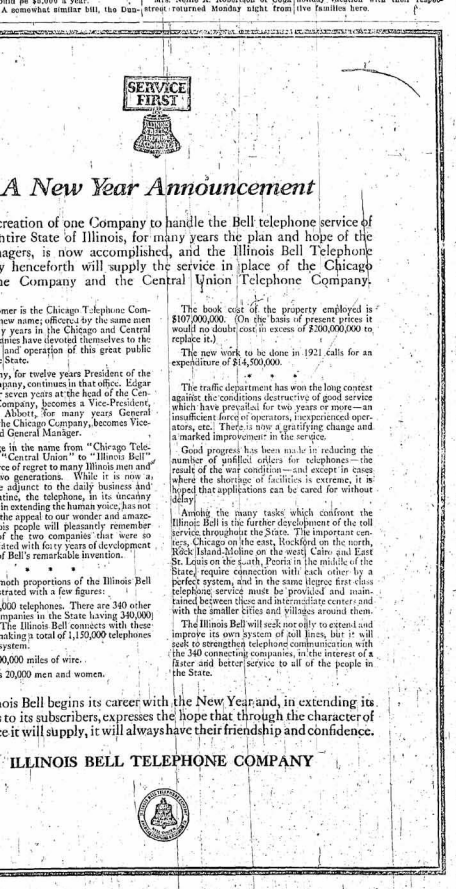
Mrs. George W. Spunner and daughter, Justine, returned Sunday from a 10 days' visit with Mrs. Spunner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lind, at Dixon.

Mrs. Gus Niemeier of East Orange, New Jersey, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert O'Brien of Cook street, over Christmas.

George W. Spunner left Dec. 24 for Sarasota, Fla., where he will spend a few weeks, returning to Barrington about the first of February.

Representative Howard P. Castle went to Springfield Monday, for the opening of the fifty-second general assembly. Former assemblies have held sessions three or four days each week for a period of about six months.

Walter Schutt, Raymond Powers, Earl Schwemm and Howard Stiefenhoefer returned Sunday to Urbana to pursue their studies at the University of Illinois, after spending the holiday vacation with their respective families here.



LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Miss Mildred Voss spent two days last week in Chicago visiting with Miss Odessa Belle Jones, little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Jones.

Mrs. Henry Kincaid of Lake street and infant son will go to Harvey tomorrow to visit a brother of Mrs. Kincaid's who makes his home there.

All members of the local W. R. C. are requested to be present at their installation of officers Jan. 12, 1921, at their hall at 2:30 in the afternoon. Each member is privileged to invite one guest. A birthday luncheon will be served. Mrs. Etta Rieke, press correspondent of the corps is sues the request.

Mrs. George Wagner and her sister, Mrs. Amelia Helmuth, of Cemetery and Station streets, returned last night from a 10 days' visit in Chicago with Mrs. Wagner's daughter, Mrs. H. L. Jones.

Herman Arndt and family of Southwest street were Chicago visitors Christmas. Mr. Arndt, who is an employe of the C. & N. W. railway, has been ill at his home here for a year and this is the first time that he has been able to leave town during that time. His friends are all glad to learn that he is recovering his health.

Mrs. C. P. Hawley of Cook street, who is ill with tonsilitis, is improving.

Mrs. A. C. Lines of Lake street gave a card party Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Emil Myers of Decatur. Five hundred was played.

Louis Tangal of Main street entered a Chicago hospital last Monday for a minor operation.

Dr. Frank Sind of Davenport, Ia., and Dr. R. E. Van Hise of Woodstock called on Dr. F. W. Ackerman here Dec. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wolff and daughter, Gwendolyn, and Conrad Doerge, brother of Mrs. Wolff, of Lake street, departed this morning for Long Beach, Calif., where they will spend the winter months.

Mrs. E. F. Kirby of South Hawley street entertained the ladies of St. Ann's sewing circle on Thursday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Emma Lines and daughter, Miss Jennie, spent the week-end with Mrs. Lines' daughter, Mrs. L. S. Newton, at Maywood.

J. F. Gloeke, proprietor of the Barrington laundry, expects to go to Genesee next week to inspect new laundry machinery which is in operation there with a view to making some improvements in his already up-to-date and excellent local plant.

Mrs. Fred Kirschner is very ill at her home in Cuba township. She has been confined to her bed for several weeks now.

Irving Hoyt of Crystal Lake, formerly of Barrington, who has been teaching vocal music in Milwaukee, has been spending two weeks' vacation with his parents in Crystal Lake, he left last Saturday, accompanied by his sister, Miss Jessie Horn, for Florence, Ala., where they will be engaged in the teaching of music.

Miss Elizabeth Howlett left Barrington last week to spend the winter in Chicago at the home of an uncle.

The Castle family Christmas reunion, instead of being at Austin as usual, was held this year at Barrington, Mrs. Eva Castle being the hostess. Twelve of the present senior generation, seventeen of the second and eleven of the third generation enjoyed the Christmas dinner, with games and coasting afterwards. The responses in rhyme to the invitations of the hostess, also in rhyme, furnished much amusement when read.

Oliver Hollister, a motor mechanic in the employment of the government at the flying field at Americus, Ga., is spending a vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hollister of Cuba township. He arrived before the holidays and expects to return about Jan. 10.

Mrs. W. M. Noyes of Howe, Ind., arrived here Monday and will visit for several days with her sister, Mrs. E. D. Prouty of Cook street.

Mrs. Jean Lainey, wife of St. Lainey, publisher of the Review, is in Los Angeles, Calif., where she will pass the winter months.

Mrs. Will Rieke of Williams street entered the West Side hospital, Chicago, last Wednesday and underwent an operation on Thursday. The operation was successful and Mrs. Rieke is reported as getting along very nicely.

Mrs. E. D. Prouty entertained a number of friends this afternoon at a progressive euchre at her home on Cook street.

Catherine Coe, daughter of Mason Coe of South Hawley street, is ill with scarlet fever.

Mrs. U. W. Iversen, who has been visiting for several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Anton Wanschek, of Itasca, departed Sunday evening for her home in Lakeland, Fla.

Mrs. Alvin Sempf of Applebee street returned Sunday from the West Side hospital, Chicago, which she entered 10 days previously for an operation.

Emil Myers of Decatur, a former resident of this village, who, with Mrs. Myers and children have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harrower in Chicago, called on old friends here last week.

Mrs. Grace Cannon and son, William, returned Dec. 28 from Guthrie Center, Ia., where they spent Christmas with Mrs. Cannon's mother, Mrs. Naina Olds, and sister, Mrs. John Arnold.

Mrs. Joseph G. Catlow of Main street entertained the Cinch club at her home last Thursday afternoon. Favors were awarded Mrs. E. D. Prouty, Mrs. C. P. Hawley and Mrs. A. Powers. Mrs. George A. Cincks and Mrs. Willard Abbott were guests.

Miss Frances Brockway, a student at the Illinois Northern State Normal school at DeKalb spent her holiday vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Brockway of South Hawley street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Donlea and daughter, Marion, and granddaughter, Marie Chesmore, of Rowley, Ia., were holiday guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Ann Donlea of Main street.

Miss Esther Wiseman of Elgin spent Christmas here with her sister, Mrs. Emma Wiseman of Hough street and Mrs. Fred Benson of So. Hawley street.

Mrs. Addie Lines of Grove avenue and Miss Carrie Kingsley of Harrenwood, a former resident of this village, departed Monday evening for San Diego, Calif., where they will pass the winter months.

Great Reductions in the price of Woolen Goods make it possible for me to sell Suits at pre-war prices

Suits made to order $25 and up

MATH. PECAK TAILOR

AMERICAN LEGION

By the Adjutant

The post adjutant of the local American Legion post has been instructed by the state department of thesecretary of Springfield to make public the beginning at noon Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1921, the American Legion will begin taking a referendum vote on the question of adjusted compensation (bonus) through its numerous posts in the state of Illinois. All other states in the Union, including its provinces and territorial possessions and Legion posts of American soldiers in Europe have received notice through national headquarters to proceed with the referendum.

Only paid up members of the Legion who have paid their dues for the year 1921 are entitled to vote.

A polling place is to be decided by the commander of the local post, and its members notified of the place, date and time the referendum will be taken. The voting will be conducted on the Australian ballot system. The adjutant issues to have the necessary amount of official ballots on hand in a few days.

The national government has requested the Legion to take over this phase of the work as an inquiry in order to find out which of the solutions is most suitable. There are at the present time in the neighborhood of 25 bonus bills before congress. Below is given the form of the ballot which the Legion men are requested to look it over and become acquainted with the various questions which are presented in concrete form therein:

OFFICIAL BALLOT

The American Legion's Referendum on Adjusted Compensation

(The voter must be a paid up member for 1921 before voting)

(1) I favor The American Legion's plan of adjusted compensation for all ex-service men and women.

(1) I am not in favor of adjusted compensation.

(2) I believe that our wounded and disabled should be cared for first by our government before asking for adjusted compensation.

(2) I do not believe that our wounded and disabled should be cared for first.

Which Do You Prefer?

(1) Cash, based on length of service, regardless of rank.

(1) Aid in buying a farm or reclamed land.

(1) Aid in buying a city home.

(1) Aid in securing an education or learning a trade.

(1) Paid-up insurance averaging $1,500 to be paid in 20 years.

(1) I am in favor of a state bonus in Illinois of $15 for each month of service.

(1) I am not in favor of a state bonus in Illinois.

Why walk when you can ride because two years from now the quarter? Cheaper and more convenient than driving your own car. Children under 10 years carried free of charge when accompanied by an older person. Call call 68-J and 172 the Standard Motor Livery.

Christmas guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Marsich of Cemetery and Hale streets were their sons, Chas. H. Marsten, Jr., and wife of Chicago, Edward Feigenhauer and son of Hawthorne farm and Cecil Johnson and family of the Walter farm.

The Sun Shines

The sun shines on your property today but tomorrow it may shine on the ruins

Are you prepared for fire? Have you the protection that will enable you to build again?

A Hartford Fire Insurance Policy will protect you against money loss by fire and will assure you of a prompt payment of all claims.

WIRT LAWRENCE
INSURANCE
Office in J. C. Cadwallader's Jewelry Store
Phone Bar. 139-M-1 Barrington, Ill.

LAKE ZURICH

Virginia L. Herren, Editor

The Ela Mutual Fire Insurance company held their annual meeting in the town hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 4. Three directors were re-elected. They were: H. G. Hillman, Lou Ernsting, and Henry Rohen. The directors will meet next Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m. to appoint and elect officers for the ensuing year.

Waukegan—The estate of the late Frank P. Clark of Lake Zurich was valued at $10,000 and proof of heirship was made Dec. 27 in the probate court here. Petition was filed for the surviving widow, the will proved and admitted to record. Bond was fixed at $20,000 and letters issued to Flora Fox Clark as executrix.

8381 TEACHERS OF STATE DID NOT GO TO HIGH SCHOOL

Springfield, Jan. 4.—A survey of the teaching force employed in 99 of the 102 counties of Illinois shows that of the 24,696 teachers of Illinois who filled out questionaires:

4,031 had no high school education.

924 had attended one year at high school.

1,604 had put in two years and 2,075 three years in high school.

11,539 were high school graduates.

858 attended college one year.

829 had two years and 451 three years of college.

1,257 were college graduates.

225 had attended college five years, 74 for six years, and 18 for seven years.

The county of Cook was not included in the survey.

Try to Save Fox River Dam

The Fox River Valley Deep Waterway association is asking for $4,000 with which to repair the dam at McHenry. Unless the money is forthcoming, the dam will be lost, they say.

What We Pay for Education

The first federal district paid over $411,000,000 in federal taxes for the year ending June 30. The entire state of Illinois paid less than $.000,000,000 for education.

Leo Illey returned Sunday to Peoria, Ill., where he is employed, after a two weeks' vacation spent with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Illey of Cuba township.

Essay Contest

When school let out in the fall, Harold had a new teacher. He reported to her in his usual way as follows: "Teacher says I am to be bright, and I'm bright, and believe me, she is going to make the rest of us bright or know the reason why."

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

Notice is hereby given of a Special Election to be held in the Barrington Men's Club Room, from the hours of 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. on January 25th, 1921, in the Village of Barrington, Counties of Cook and Lake, and State of Illinois, for the purpose of voting "For" or "Against" the levying of a one and one-third (1⅓) mills on the dollar tax for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in the aforesaid Village.

Voting to be upon the Australian ballot system.

Dated this 5th day of January, A. D. 1921.

J. C. CADWALLADER,
Village Clerk.

The Auditorium
This Week and Next
"HOME OF GOOD SHOWS"

Saturday, Jan. 8th
TOM MIX
IN
"The Untamed"
(6 reels)

A tale of the wild and of three strange men—a man, a horse and a dog. The best Tom Mix ever produced.

Mutt & Jeff Cartoon
Pathe News

Wednesday and Thursday
Jan. 12th and 13th
ERIC VON STROHEIM'S
MASTER PICTURE
"The Devil's Passkey"
(7 reels)

A picture of Paris the wicked, and Paris the wonderful. Bigger and better than Von Stroheim's amazing "Blind Husbands."

What is "The Devil's Passkey?" It's real—it's human—it's life. It has a moral.

See Paris and its fashion shops —genius doesn't show every day
Pathe News

REGULAR ADMISSION
Adults 30c, Tax 2c
Children 10c, Tax 1c

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

First Baptist

Strangers and friends are welcome.

Bible school at 9:30 a. m. All ages of people invited. Attractive and instructive service of one hour. You'll feel at home.

Morning worship at 10:30. Pastor Burner delivers a most interesting sermon that has a practical application to all. He will bring with him from the Chicago University man to assist in the day's work. Mixed quartet.

B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m. An enthusiastic meeting by young people. Unpopular subject for discussion.

Evening service 7:30. A live sermon on a live topic. Live singing by a young people's choir under direction of Mrs. Sears.

There will be special speakers at both services. A lady preacher of eloquence. A rare opportunity for Barrington.

Wednesday evening service at 7:15. Last chapters of the Book of Numbers to be discussed by a thorough Bible student.

Our annual church meeting and supper will take place in the parlors of the church tomorrow (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. Reports in all departments and election of officers. Special features. All friends of the church invited. No collections or subscriptions taken.

Methodist Episcopal

Rev. Judson Perkins will preach Sunday morning and evening.

The Epworth league meets at 6:45.

The pastor greatly appreciates the many kind words of greeting and good wishes that have been sent to him during his stay in bed. These have come from many different persons from all the churches in town. Most people are good and kind.

John E. DeLong.

Salem United Evangelical Sunday Services

Bible school at 9:30 a. m.

Preaching begins at 10:30.

Subject of sermon, "The Prophecies of the Lord."

Keystone League at night at 6:45.

Morning preaching at 7:30. Subject of sermon, "A Great Miracle in Our Land."

Mid-Week Meetings

Prayer meetings this week in regular order.

St. Paul's

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Morning services, 10:30.

Annual meeting of members next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the church basement.

St. Ann's Catholic

Mass will be celebrated next Sunday beginning at 8:30 o'clock.

Rev. E. A. McCormick, pastor.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Barrington Mutual Fire Insurance company will be held at the Directors' room of the First State Bank of Barrington, Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing three directors for the full term and one director to fill vacancy and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

E. C. Bauman, Sec.

Business Notices

FOR RENT

FAR FOR RENT—240 acres 4 miles southwest of Barrington. Write A. R. Church, Warsaw, Ind.

FOR RENT—Flat; modern conveniences. Lipofsky Estate.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Gas stove, good as new. Joe Faber, Cemetery street.

FOR SALE—Hand power feed cutter. H. K. Brockway.

FRESH GROUND BONES for chickens 5 cents a pound at Wagner's Market.

FOR SALE—Mare, 8 years old, wt. 1,000; also harness, wagon and hoes. Will sell at a bargain price. John M. Schultz, telephone Lake Zurich, 47-M.

FOR SALE—Sewing machine, $15, White. Call on Lainey & Co.

FOR SALE—Two White Orpington cockerels. Adn. Pratt, cor. Grove avenue and South Hawley streets.

FOR SALE—Good 8x16 foot brooder house and brooder. Double floor. Arnst C. Lines, phone 50-W.

FOR SALE—25 tons alfalfa hay; 2 hay cribs (enough 3 years old); Emerson milk plow; McCormick corn binder; crusher, Wakefield farm, telephone Barrington 24.

FOR SALE—8 room house and bath (alt. large); furnace heat, electric light, water and gas; all modern; 2 large barns, could be easily converted into two houses; plenty of ground for three houses; 1 cherry 1 pear and four apple trees; price $5,500. Telephone 85-R, Barrington.

AUTHORITIES agree that denatured alcohol makes the best non-freezing solution for your automobile. One quart of alcohol to one gallon of water will protect you from freezing at a temperature of 16 degrees below zero. Price is 5 gallon cans, $1.25 per gallon; less quantities, $1.40 per gallon. Lainey & Company, Barrington.

FOR SALE—House and lot located in desirable section of Barrington. Price $2,500. Part cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. Why continue to pay rent when it is possible for you to purchase a home at such a reasonable price? Communicate with Milton T. Lainey, telephone Barrington No. 5.

FOR SALE—120 acre farm; two miles from railroad; good buildings; price-reasonable. Write 177, Review, Barrington, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES—New, used, abused. All makes, all prices. Roy Vogel, Lake Forest, Telephone 617. 51-6

WANTED

WANTED—To buy modern house in Barrington. Address 129, care of Review.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. H. P. Castle. 1-2

Keep Dogs at Home

A village ordinance requires that all dogs must be kept of the street. No dogs can be allowed to run at large within the village limits. This ordinance must be complied with. Owners of dogs must keep them at home or the animals will be shot.

Edward Peters,
Village Marshal.

Make a resolution this New Year to open a bank account, unless you already have one, and add to it each pay day and be sure to keep your resolution.

Do this for a whole year and you will find a nice sum of money to your credit in the bank when next New Year rolls around.

We will cheerfully welcome the checking or saving account of any Man, Woman or Child.

3% UNDER U.S. GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION 3%

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT — MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK — BARRINGTON, ILL.

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885

M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher
LESLIE B. PADDOCK, Mng. Editor

Published every Thursday afternoon at Barrington, Illinois, and entered as second-class matter at the Barrington postoffice.

All copy for advertisements must be received before Tuesday noon to insure publication in that week's issue.

Cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and all notices of entertainments given for pecuniary benefit must be paid for.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

All communications should be addressed to the

BARRINGTON REVIEW
TELEPHONE No. 1 BARRINGTON, ILL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921

MAN IS GROWING HANDSOMER.

The announcement in a medical magazine of high repute that the American man is handsomer and better dressed and fed and clothed than our ancestors of a century back comes timely to meet a pressing need of the day. Within a comparatively short time no fewer than five colleges in this country have presented claimants to the honor of being a perfect woman, measured by the accepted model of Venus of Milo, but not one has put forth a man claiming to approach the Apollo Belvedere. The injustice is not confined to colleges. Magazines have done worse. The romancers that write their advertising, it realizes that furnish their stories, and the artists that illustrate the luck of ideas of both, show a like tendency to depict man either as a plump beside some daughter of the gods divinely tall or else a dumpy creature on which to exhibit styles of clothing. It would be difficult to find any pictorial art, so called, of our periodical literature, including the commercial pages, in which a man's figure is presented in any other aspect than that of a fat boy a girl or a display of readymade raiment. Wherefore it is good to have a champion to the fore. Man may not be so pretty as his sister, but he is handsomer than his father.

Failure after failure marks the successive steps in the downward course of Russia under Bolshevism. The Bolshevists wanted collective property in land and collective management. They robbed the old land owners and stripped the same and very remarkable land reform then in progress, but by turning land over to the peasants they have merely strengthened the class that adheres to private ownership. Writes Prof. H. T. Ely of Wisconsin university in an exchange. Yet the peasant proprietors do not enjoy the full blessings of private property in land, because, rightly, they feel insecure in their titles. When the peasant becomes rich, will not a poor peasant seek to dispossess him? But that is not all. Bolshevism having paralyzed industry, the people in the cities have nothing to exchange for what the peasants produce except worthless paper, and of that the peasant has had enough.

Freedom is a matter of degree. Not highly developed by central European standards, it is considered with license to a great extent, and those who emigrate to America are greatly in need of instruction as to the true meaning of freedom as understood by Americans. We misinterpret oppression in the same way. Never having known oppression, Americans think that to be oppressed a man must be hoisted on the head and thrown in jail. We cannot understand it when we discover that a European's idea of oppression is the inability to get a high school and college education in home government, assuming says Chicago Globe. In the same way many Europeans think that freedom means license to do anything at will—the shoot sanghdrin city limits or take fruit from the nearest fruit tree or hit an enemy over the head with a stocking full of iron filings.

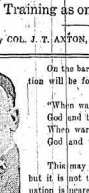
There is much inquiry into the cause of the present outbreak of juvenile criminality and the reason why our reformatories and jails are filled with youthful offenders. One thoughtful observer ascribes it to the desire to get pleasures, luxuries and good clothes without working for them. At least, this explanation is worth looking into.

There seems to be never an automobile race without the sacrifice of human victims to the Moloch of speed. Even machinery driven beyond its capacity to bear strain rebels and the human element, driving its own nerve force past endurance, shares in the crash. Yet these exhibitions, which serve no useful purpose, will continue with their waste of lives.

The Pasteur institute in Paris recently estimated that on one French bank notes which it examined there were 80,000,000 germs. The only reason why a similar count is not made on some of the ragged and ancient bills floating around is that nobody knows how to write a number high enough.

"As Much Emphasis Now on Educational Training as on Military Drill."

By COL. J. T. AXTON, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. A.



On the barracks wall at Delhi, India, this inscription will be found:

"When war is on and strife is nigh,
God and the soldier is all the cry;
When war is o'er and peace is cited,
God and the soldier are quickly slighted."

This may have been true of some former period, but it is not true concerning the World war. This nation is nearer to God than before the mighty conflict, or the war's greatest lesson has been missed. I believe that we are nearer to God in all the relations of life than before we entered the titanic struggle, and the soldier is not being slighted. The best evidence of this lies in the fact that an average of more than four hundred splendid young men from all walks of life are enlisting every day for duty in the regular army.

The call to military service is especially strong now because of a nation-wide interest in military affairs and because the War Department has sensed the need for making every hour a man spends in the army profitable to that man. Fully as much emphasis is being placed upon the moral and educational training of our troops as upon military drill, target practice, discipline, or any of the other things that are essential to the making of a fine soldier.

The comprehensive educational system is in charge of picked men who specialize in it; while moral training is quite properly committed by the congress of the United States to a corps of chaplains, composed of men who know how to put stress on those religious elements that appeal to healthy young men.

Public confidence in the regular army was never so high as today, and our people may be sure that the whole aim of those in authority is to justify that confidence, by developing the individual soldier along lines that will make him a thoroughly useful citizen when he returns to civil life.

"I Refuse to Take the Million Legacy Because the Money Is Not Mine."

By CHARLES GARLAND, Buzzards Bay, N. Y.

I have renounced my right to a million-dollar legacy left me by my father. I refuse to take the money because it is not mine. A system which starves thousands while hundreds are stuffed condemns itself. A system which leaves a sick woman helpless and offers its services to a healthy man condemns itself. It is such a system that offers me a million dollars.

It is blind to the simplest truth known to every child, the truth that the hungry should be fed and the naked clothed. I have had to choose between the loss of private property and the law which is written in every human heart. I choose the one which I believe to be true.

I believe I could do no good with the money. It is the man who gives food to the hungry who does good, not the dollars given in exchange for the food. I would be happy to be the man if I had the food to give, but I cannot lend myself to handling the money that is not mine even though the good that might be done is possibly great.

There are great opportunities to do good, but they are in men's hearts, not in the check book.

We Need More Super-Normal and Fewer Sub-Normal Persons in America.

By PROF. RUDOLPH M. BINDER, New York University.

No sane person can look at the 200,000 paupers and prisoners and 250,000 insane in our country with equanimity, especially when he finds that they are breeding faster than the prudent and thrifty part of the population. We need more super-normal and fewer sub-normal persons.

There are two ways of bettering human conditions, by improving the individual and by improving the race. If segregation and sterilization are both resorted to the problem of crime, insanity and sickness would be largely solved within a century. The asylums, prisons and hospitals would decrease appreciably; the indigent old and the hopelessly degenerate would no longer trouble our civilization; above all, the ever present problem of unemployment caused largely by lack of ordinary mental ability and of vitality would solve itself.

Eight states have already passed laws for sterilizing the defective classes: Indiana in 1907; Washington, California and Connecticut in 1909; Nevada, Iowa and New Jersey in 1911, and New York in 1912.

Mexican National Life a Factory to Turn Out the Governing Classes.

By PROF. EZEQUIEL CHAVEZ, Mexican Educator.

Our whole national life has been one immense factory to manufacture the governing classes. The foreigners have controlled our commercial life, operated our mines, our railroads, our stores, our factories. Since the foreigner has carried on all of our economic life, what is there left to the Mexican to do? Why, simply to govern. And so our schools have prepared men for governing.

We need more and more different kinds of training. Our people need to enter many other lines, instead of being simply shut up, as in the past, to becoming physicians, lawyers and engineers. Our educational system must change, so that it can direct the young people into fifteen professions instead of into three, and into twenty or thirty different modes of gaining their living and contributing to society. The new school should turn itself to developing leaders in our economic and social life.

I do not mean to make our education entirely practical, leaving out all of the humanities, as Germany has done. We must see that the school introduces young people into useful livelihood and trains them at the same time to be good citizens.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER
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SANTA'S DAY.

It was early Christmas morning and Santa Claus was busy as he was. He had had a busier Christmas time than ever. He had visited the shops and had taken some of the toys he had lent to them to decorate their windows and counters with. And he had been to every home where there was a child.

The reindeer weren't hurrying so fast now. Santa was talking half to them and half to himself.

"Oh, my beauties," he said, "what a time it was. And never, never have I seen so many and such beautiful children.

The reindeer looked at each other and smiled, for Santa Claus he said that very same thing every single year that they could remember, and they remembered a good many years.

"Yes," Santa continued, "they were beautiful. There were girls with golden hair and girls with brown hair and girls with black hair and girls with red hair. Some had curly hair their hair in curls. Some had their hair done up so it would be curly today, and some had their hair in braids, and some of them had their hair cut off short.

"There were such handsome boys, too. Oh, they were so good-looking, such manly little chaps.

"I've never seen so many fine boys," said Santa Claus.

And once more the reindeer smiled at each other, for they remembered that Santa Claus had said this very same thing, too, every single Christmas.

"They were the sort who wouldn't be bully and do mean little things. They were the sort who wouldn't attack a defenseless younger, weaker, more helpless than themselves. They were fine, perfectly fine. It was all I could do to keep from shouting: 'Three cheers! what a splendid lot of boys and girls!' as I went from house to house.

"And so many of them had left sugar for you, my lovely reindeer."

The reindeer nodded their heads. "It was good of them; so good and thoughtful of them," they said.

"I know," said Santa Claus, "remember when I was cut testing the chimneys to see if they were all right, hearing a grown person who had come to see a friend was talking.

"She had bought herself a great bunch of flowers to wear, and she brought the person who had left a few half-faded flowers, which she bought at a very cheap price because they were faded.

"And she had said that bunch she had bought herself had been so beautiful and sweet to look at she couldn't resist it.

"Yet she had been able to resist something nice for her friend.

"She had been a child once, and when she was a child she had tried to look at the back of presents which her friends sent her to see how much they had cost, and she still did that now.

"And she had always wanted the flowery pattern dishes. Well, I hadn't seen her since she had been a child when I saw this thing happening about the flowery pattern dishes, but I was in a chimney where I was. I was seeing if the chimneys were in good condition for Christmas Eve, as I said.

"Well, she was one of the few children I ever knew like that, and I can tell you she was unhappy. No one likes her, for she is so selfish, and she hasn't any fun, for she is so anxious to see what things cost that she can't get any pleasure out of the things themselves.

"I heard her say, too, that she thought Christmas was a great nuisance, when a person was going out for of course Santa Claus only had the time to think of children. Imagine anyone thinking Christmas was a nuisance.

"But while one comes across this sort of thing once in a while," Santa Claus continued, "it does my heart good to see that each year there is more and more happiness and joy over Christmas, and that the children are getting nicer and nicer and that they have such splendid generous natures.

"And you know, reindeer, old Santa Claus likes natures that are generous."

The reindeer snorted again and said: "Well, we know Santa Claus's nature, Santa. We haven't had a chance before, but we want to do it now, for it is your day, Santa! And on your day it is a day of joy."

Back of Presents.

Back of presents there were all right hearing a grown person who had come to see a friend talk as I was.

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Weekly Story

EVER AFTER

By Mildred O. Honors

"Can you tell what it was Santa Claus said to me?" asked the little girl. "We have a stove, every night, don't we, kiddies?"

Two curly heads bobbed an eager assent.

"Well, he said, 'Tell me about the snow-white chimney,' little Jean demanded.

"So he rode away on his snow-white charger to right the wrong and to follow the king, and he rode and rode until he came to the hut where the old witch lived."

Ben Prentiss watched her, startlingly. With an arm around each child, the bright hair close to Jean's dark curls, Madge had never looked prettier or more unattainable.

"And when the castle gates were opened, a beggar boy was standing outside and no one knew that he was Prince Charming in disguise."

The pretty story drew to its triumphant close.

"So they were married and there was feasting and laughter for seven days and they lived happily ever after."

"Happily ever after!" breathed Bobby-boy.

"Yes, dear. Now run off to bed. Mother's waiting for you."

"Is Mr. Prentiss going to tell you a story now?"

"Perhaps."

"Are you going to tell me a story, Ben?"

"I don't know how to begin."

"All good stories begin with 'Once upon a time.'"

"Once upon a time there lived in a little cottage in the valley a poor woodchopper who had three sons. The oldest son was straight and fair and tall, and he longed for wealth and fame, but as things blossoms came to the door. So one day, the old man gave him his blessing—for 'twas all he had to give—and he set out over the declining hills to the country that lies beyond. And by and by news of his adventures drifted back to the valley, but he never came back and he never found the pot of gold.

"Now, the second son was rosy and merry and dark. And one sunny day the father gave him his blessing, and he, too, set out over the declining hills. And because he was rosy and merry and dark, he met a maiden and they loved and married and lived in a little cottage of their own beside a sparkling stream.

"And the youngest son was a dreamer.

"Now, there lived in that same country a king whose gray castle crowned the hilltop. The king had a daughter, the Princess Winsome, whose hair was like sunlit gold and whose cheeks were like the purple blossoms in the springtime. And the woodchopper's lad longed to see the princess riding past his cottage, and he used to pick the prettiest wild flowers to give her as she passed. And once, at the feast of St Valentine, he broke his little bank to buy a lacy valentine and put it on the rose steps.

"Now as the Princess Winsome grew up 'twas said that whoever had the most to offer—be he prince or only freeman—should win her hand in marriage. Now the woodchopper's son longed for the day when he, too, should venture beyond the declining hills to sell the seven sons, for he had the hope that he might bring back treasures rich enough and fair enough to win the hand of the Princess Winsome. But when he spoke of going, the father said:

"'Who will chop the wood if thou shouldst leave me? Who will till the fields and tend the sheep?'

"'Nay, because he was old, and needed him, the youngest son stayed with the father and tended to forget the land beyond the hills.'

"And how does the story end?" Madge prompted softly.

"I'm sorry, Madge," he blurted, "it's a silly story and couldn't interest you. I—I guess I'd better go."

Gently, as if he had not heard, she took up the story.

"And many suitors came to the castle on the hill and right royally were they entertained. Then, one by one they boasted of their wealth and offered to wed the Princess Winsome to marry them. But she only smiled and shook her head, and one by one they went away. So the princess waited until one day the woodchopper's son appeared at the castle gate, and then the princess was very, very happy, for she knew he was her prince in disguise."

"Madge! You don't mean—you can't mean?"

In the moonlight her little face was like a flower, tip-tilted.

"But Madge, dear, I've nothing to offer you—except love."

"You have the only things I want—dreams and a heart of gold."

"Oh, Mr. Prentiss," Bobby-boy, pajama-clad and breathless, appeared in the doorway. "We couldn't hear the end your story. Did they get married and live happily ever after?"

"Happily ever after," Ben agreed solemnly.

Bobby-boy disappeared with a jerk, and Jean's excited whisper sheilled through the summer night.

"Bobby! Auntie Madge was kissing him! I'm going to tell mamma."

Auntie laughed and drew the girl closer. "And so they were married," she whispered.

"And there was feasting and laughter for seven days," Madge dimpled, "although the court gossips said 'twas the princess who proposed."

A BATCH OF SMILES.

The difference between Solomon and the modern poet is that he was able to support a large family.

Every man has his worthless days, but if he does not fight them every day will become his worthless day.

When a widower begins to take dancing lessons, it is a sign that he means to grasp another opportunity.

One Explanation.

The teacher was explaining things to the boys in his class.

"For instance, I want to introduce water into my house. I turn it on. The pipes and every convenience are in order, but I get no water. Can any of you tell me why?"

He expected the children to see that it was because he had not made a connection with the main in the street. The boys looked perplexed. They could not see why the water should refuse to run into his premises after such faultless plumbing.

"Can no one tell me what I have neglected?" reiterated the good man, looking at the many wondering faces bowed down by the weight of the problem.

"I know," squeaked one boy at last; "you don't pay up."

A Chastened Statesman.

"You made a great many promises before you were elected to office."

"Plenty of them," said the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Wrapleu.

"Some of your constituents say you haven't kept a single one of your pre-election pledges."

"It's this way. When I went to Washington as a member of congress I thought the eyes of the nation were upon me and I could put through some of those pre-election pledges. But I found my name down to posterity. I've been there four years now and I'm just beginning to realize that the shop I patronize every day don't know who I am."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Still Ambiguous.

Miss Engleson, one of the history teachers in a Terre Haute high school, is much inclined to be exact. One day her class was studying the life of Columbus. She asked one of the pupils, "How many voyages did Columbus make?"

"Three," was his answer.

"No, he made four," she corrected.

"But I don't have a thing about that here in my congress," protested the boy. "I don't even know where he went."

"I don't either," she agreed. "Indeed here for days after he started out from port."

CAUGHT ON THE FLY

It is rough on a man when love or measles attacks him late in life.

Ceremony was invented by a wise man to keep fools at a distance.

This world is but a fleeting show, and all the best seats are taken.

A wise man proceeds to close the fool's mouth by shutting his own.

The pain of a lost love is when many a woman has paid for a home.

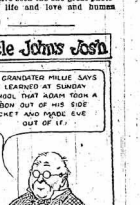
AT THE MOVIE HOUSE

Touched with a wierd fancy is "The Untamed," featuring Tom Mix. The story is of three super-bandits—a man, a demon horse, and a dog, who have no equals but one another for masters but their own fury. These three beings, unlike any others of their kind, find their companionship in each other. The picture is said to be one of Mix's best. It's at Auditorium's Saturday night headliner.

* * *

Von Stroheim's master picture, "The Devil's Passkey," will be shown at the Auditorium Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week. It is greater even than Von Stroheim's "Blind Husbands," shown there some time ago. It is sensational, because it is real—gripping, because it gives you some people you know well in the tremendous crisis of their lives; and when you have seen "The Devil's Passkey" you will say "I have seen the one great photoplay of life and love and human vanity."

Uncle Johns Josh



CONDENSED CLASSICS

JANE EYRE

By CHARLOTTE BRONTE

Condensed by
T. L. Head of Harvard University

Charlotte Bronte, sister of Emily and Anne Bronte, was born in April 21, 1816, and died March 31, 1855.

Their father was an Irishman of some humble extract, eccentric ways. Their mother died when the children were young, and they were left to their grandmother to bring them up in a bleak and solitary home, close to the churchyard, their only solace an intense adoration of the world of make-believe. Death in the family, sorrow and tribulations of all kinds, the struggle to make a way in the world by teaching and serving as governess, the sending of sister after sister to the family, all were a part of the tragic life of Charlotte.

In 1846 the three sisters issued a small volume of poems under the names of Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell. Each book was favorably noticed at the time. The three sisters each began a novel. Emily's "Wuthering Heights" and Anne's "Agnes Grey" found publishers, but "The Professor" of Charlotte remained unaccepted until she had made her masterpiece known with other works. She threw herself into the composition of "Jane Eyre," which was published in 1847. It took the reading public by storm; the literary association of the day was hoisted in Current Bell. The answer did not come till "Shirley" had been published in 1849, and the mother bereave a part of the great success of "Vivienne," "Villette" and "Jane Eyre." The next year she was married to the curate, Mr. Nicholls, who died the year after, when success and happiness should have crowned her life.

Bestowing with the life by Charlotte's friend, Mrs. Gaskell, the three sisters have been the subject of the numerous books and articles.

A THIRD very birth, Jane Eyre was left in the cold lap of charity. Her aunt-in-law, Mrs. Reed of Gateshead Hall, kept the orphan ten years, during which she was subjected to such hard, cold treatment that she was glad enough to be packed off to Lowood school, a semi-charitable institution for girls.

Her career there was very honorable; from a pupil she became a teacher. She left it to become governess of Adela Varens, the ward of Mr. Edward Rochester, at Thornfield Manor. There she thoroughly liked her situation: The great old house; the quiet library; her little chamber; the garden with its huge chestnut tree; and the great meadow with its array of knotted thorn trees; strong as oaks.

If Mr. Rochester had been a handsome, heroic-looking young gentleman, Jane could never have felt at ease with him. But he was a sombre, moody man, with broad and jutty eyebrows, decisive nose, and grim, square mouth and jaw; and in his presence the plain little governess felt somehow happy. Yet his character was beyond her penetration; she felt a vague sense of insecurity.

He confided to her that Adela Varens was not his child, but the daughter of a Parisian dancer, who had deceived him, and deserted the little girl. So much he told her; but of the strange shadows that passed over his happiest moments, of his apparent affection for Jane Eyre along with a withdrawing from her some secret grief, she could make nothing.

Then three more mysterious happenings to Thornfield. One night Jane came from the door of Mr. Rochester's room open, and his bed on fire. She managed with great difficulty to quench the flames, and rouse him from the stupor into which the smoke had plunged him. He advised her to remain silent as to the affair.

Later a Mr. Mason, from Spanish Town, in Jamaica, arrived at Thornfield; with Mr. Rochester was entertained large party. That night Jane was awakened by a cry for help. When she reached the hall, the guests were amazed.

Mr. Rochester, candle in hand, was descending the stairs from the third floor. "A servant has had a nightmare," he said.

Then he persuaded the guests back into their rooms. But all night Jane was obliged to attend Mr. Mason, who lay in a bed on the third floor, badly wounded in the arm and shoulder. Presently Rochester had gathered that a woman had inflicted the wounds. A doctor was summoned, and before morning Mr. Rochester had spirited the wounded man away in a coach, with the doctor to watch over him.

Then Jane was suddenly summoned to Gateshead, to her aunt, Mrs. Reed, who lay dying. Mrs. Reed gave her a letter. It was from John Eyre, in Madeira, asking that his sister, Jane Eyre, come to him, that he might adopt her, as he was married and childless. It was three years back. Mrs. Reed had never attempted to deliver it to Jane Eyre, because she disliked her too thoroughly to lend a hand in lifting her to prosperity.

When Jane returned to Thornfield Mr. Rochester proposed to her; and he excuse she loved him, and believed in him, she accepted.

A month later, at the wedding, when the clergyman's lips were unclosed to ask, "Who thus bravo this woman for thy wedded wife?" in the gray old house of God, a distinct and near voice spoke in the silence of the empty church.

"The marriage cannot go on: I declare the existence of an impediment."

Asked by the clergyman for the facts, the speaker showed a document signed by Mr. Rochester had married Bertha Mason, fifteen years before, in Spanish Town, Jamaica; and he, Mr. Mason the witness that the woman was alive and at Thornfield.

Edward Rochester confessed hastily and recklessly that he had married, as the lawyer asserted; that his wife was still living; and that he had kept her secretly at Thornfield for years. She was mad; and she came of a bad family; idiots and maniacs for three generations. He had been lured into the marriage by her family, with the endowments of her beauty and behavior, who desired him to marry a fortune. He invited the clergyman, the lawyer, and Mr. Mason to come up to Thornfield and see what sort of a being he had been cheated into wedding, and maybe another or not be had a right to break the compact.

At Thornfield he took them to the third story. In a room without a window, there burnt a fire, guarded by a high and strong fender, and a lamp suspended from the ceiling by a chain. A trusty maid servant bent over the lamp, apparently cooking something in the deep shade, at the further end of the room. A figure ran backwards and forwards. What it was, at first glance one could not tell; it grovelled, seemingly, on all fours; it snatched and snuffed like a beast of prey; but it was a man; but it was covered with clothing; and a quantity of dark, grizzled hair, half of it mane, hung down its back.

"That is my wife," said Mr. Rochester.

Then all withdrew.

That night Jane stole away from Thornfield. The few shillings that she possessed, she gave to the driver of the first coach she saw, to take her as far as he would for the money. Thirty-miles from Thornfield, she left the crossroads in the moorlands, into the heather she walked. That night she lay in hillocks, and sobbed herself to sleep.

Two days later, famished and drenched, she was taken into Marsh End, the home of Rev. St. John Rivers, a young and ambitious clergyman in the neighboring village of Morton. His sisters were Mary and Diana, two more than kind to Jane. They very soon to return to their work as governesses in a large south-of-England city.

St. John secured employment for Jane as mistress of the new girls' school in Morton. His plan was to become a missionary in India. He asked Jane to become his wife and go with him. But something kept her from consenting: he did not really love her; he felt he call to missionary work but she did not.

Then he discovered for her that her uncle had died, leaving her £20,000. This was contested by Mr. Briggs, the solicitor in London. She discovered, too, that the mother of St. John and Mary and Diana had been her father's sister; that they too sympathy for her been hers to her uncle in Madeira. She insisted on a division of the legacy with them.

One night St. John was pressing her for her final decision. The moon was shining, and the room was full of moonlight. She heard a voice from somewhere crying—

"Jane! Jane!"

Next day she was on her way to Thornfield. In thirty-six hours she arrived at Rochester Arms, the village inn. With much misgiving she walked up to Thornfield—to find only a blackened ruin.

Back at the inn she learned that Thornfield Hall had burned down about twenty time in the previous year. Mrs. Fairfax had broken out in the dead of night. Mr. Rochester had tried to rescue his wife. She had climbed to the roof, where she had stood, waving her arms, and shouting out till they could hear her a mile off. Mr. Rochester had ascended through the skylight. The crowd had heard him call, "Bertha!" They had seen him approach her; and then she had yelled, and give on a spring, and the next minute she had fallen dead on the pavement.

Mr. Rochester had been taken from the ruins, alive, but sadly hurt; one hand had been crushed out, and one hand so crushed that the surgeon had had to amputate it directly. The sight grew indistinct; he lost the sight of the other.

He was now at Ferndean, a manor house on a farm he had, about thirty miles off; quite a desolate spot. There Jane found him, sad, helpless and crippled. She married him. Eventually the sight returned to his eye so that he could see his boy; and the little girl he gave his name to, and made her his heir, inherited his own eyes, as they once were—large, brilliant and black. On that occasion, with a full heart, he acknowledged that God had tempered judgment with mercy.

Diana and Mary Rivers were both married soon after, and afterwards, once a year, came to visit Jane and Mr. Rochester. St. John Rivers left for India, to labor until called at length into the joy of his Lord.

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Wireless Telephone.

A new wireless telephone apparatus, consisting of a small aerial, a wave length of 375 meters and one-third kilowatt of power, can be used to talk to cabets within a radius of 900 miles.

Today's Geography

Little Journeys to Places Figuring in World Events

Prepared by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., for Boston Sunday Post, by Leonard Outhwaite

LUXEMBURG REPRESENTED AT WASHINGTON

Luxemburg, latest and smallest of the countries of the world to send a diplomatic representative to the United States, has a ruler of the hitherto popular title to her throne than perhaps any other reigning monarch.

Though the little grand duchy is smaller even than Rhode Island, it has a history reaching farther into the past than many of the great nations among which it now takes a place. It has been buffeted about like a shuttlecock by the countries that lied in it, and at one time or another during the past thousand years has been under the control of nearly every one of the principal nations of the western part of the continent.

While a part of the Holy Empire, Luxemburg furnished an emperor for the German throne. Count Henry IV of Luxemburg was elected to that position in 1308 as Henry VII. Luxemburg later came under the control of Burgundy and then was conquered by Spain, Austria and the first French republic. It remained under the sovereignty of the latter of the Hapsburg lands from 1815 to the accession of Queen Wilhelmina in 1890, when the existence of the Salic law—that anti-feminist outcrop of the old warrior Franks—brought the grand duke of Nassau to the throne.

Even while the king of the Netherlands was sovereign of Luxemburg, it was a member of the German confederation, with the city of Luxemburg garrisoned by Prussian soldiers. Resentment at the action in the dispute for the division of old Luxemburg between Holland and Belgium in 1831, and especially after the dissolution of the German confederation in 1866, almost caused the Franco-Prussian war to start three years before it did. The matter was compromised by an agreement for the withdrawal of the German troops and the demolishment of the fortifications of the city of Luxemburg, so strong that the fortress was known as the Gibraltar of the North." In addition the grand duchy was set up as an independent state with its neutrality guaranteed, like that of Belgium, by the powers. This guarantee was one of the "scraps of paper" of 1914.

During the World war Luxemburg was practically a prisoner to Germany, but because the inhabitants did not resist, the Germans treated them with a certain degree of consideration. The population of 300,000 people with France, however, and several thousand Luxembourgeois served with the trifle, but there was sympathy for France and the belief that the reigning Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, a pro-German sympathizer, made her unpopular. After the armistice brought about the retirement of the Germans, a referendum vote was taken, and Luxemburg added another to its long list of sovereignties by being a republic for a brief interval. The referendum elements brought about the abdication of the grand duchess in favor of her sister, Charlotte, the present ruler, and, by liberalizing the constitution, Marie Adelaide has entered a convent and become a Carmelite nun.

MEXICO CITY, THE HEART OF THE AMERICAS

"In all the world no one cannot find a more romantic capital than Mexico City," says William Joseph Showalter, in a recommendation to the National Geographic society.

"Situated in a valley whose floor is a mile and a half above the level of the sea, and whose buildings are rounded by towering mountains, inclined where the beautiful volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, rear snow-capped heads above the plain and stand eternal guard over it, its situation is one of rare beauty and grandeur. Its climate is mild, the temperature ranging from 40 to 70 degrees, with a mean of 65 degrees. No man sleeps without a blanket in Mexico City; one needs an overcoat at midday.

"Prior to the conquest the lakes of the Mexican valley were extensive and the hungry Aztecs settled unceremoniously from the gates of Chapultepec to Ixtapalapa. A large number of canals intersected the ancient metropolis of Tenochtitlan and connected with the lakes in the suburbs, making a sort of new edition of Venice.

"In 1607 the celebrated Portuguese engineer Martinez undertook to drain the Valley of Mexico by cutting a canal through the mountains. The work, however, was largely a failure, since it drained only the final lake and an unimportant river, leaving lakes Texcoco and Chalco still perpetual menaces to the city.

"In 1878 a huge drainage canal 30 miles long was begun, which was completed in 1900, at a cost of about $8,000,000, American gold. Its completion removed the danger of inundations from Mexico City and solved the problem which occupied the thoughts and engendered the fears of the Aztecs so far back as 1449.

"Mexico City is the most complete mixture of the ancient and the modern to be found in the new world. The old city might date anywhere from the tenth century, from its appearance. The new city is ultra modern, with its steps from the sixteenth to the twentieth century by walking across the street.

"The parade ground of Mexico City is the Avenida de San Francisco. This short street extends from the Alameda Water Tower to the Alameda, and is only about 24 feet from curb to curb. Here, at the approach of evening, every minor aristocrat in the capital comes. Down the one side of the street and up the other side dances the procession of a thousand. Outside everybody talks at everybody else.

"As Avenida de San Francisco unites the old and the new capital, so does the Cinco de Mayo (Fifth of May) unite the cathedral, statelliest of all the edifices of the old, and the Alameda, with the National theater, which was planned to be the most beautiful of all the amusement houses of the capital. The Cinco de Mayo is the Wall Street of Mexico, and the buildings which line it are most in keeping with it.

"The Paseo de la Reforma, extending from Chapultepec to the Avenida de Juarez, a short avenue connecting the Paseo with Avenida de San Francisco, is one of the finest driveways in the world.

"The national pawnshop is one of the unique institutions of the capital. It was founded by Pedro Jose Romero de Terreros."

HOW GEOGRAPHY SHAPES ITALY'S DESTINY

Italy's peculiar geographic position always has been one of the chief sources of the country's remarkable individuality—an individuality marked by its political and economic course since the unrisiton was signed. As Sir Hunter Rizzo, writing in the National Geographic society in this regard, says:

"From the beginning Nature set Italy apart. Every boundary is perfectly clear. The historic sea confoles it to the south, east and west. To the north the terrific Alps sweep around it in a great semicircle from Mediterranean to Adriatic, closing the circuit.

"To be sure, from the time of Augustus the boundary of each side of northern Italy has been fluctuated, now to the east, now to the west by politics; but the physical boundary is still definitely there. So thoroughly did the ancient chroniclers recognize these natural limits that long before the name of Italy had any political significance be entity the writers applied it to the country thus inclosed. The peninsula, with its tremendous Apennine backbone, makes a huge boot which thrusts out practically into the center of the great midland sea.

Necessarily, then, Italy was exposed to attack and invasion from three sides. Indeed, it has been a trading—rather colonizing. Greek who combined with the shoreline to form the population that occupied the peninsula. Taken in a smaller way, geographical site, or position exercised no less distinct an effect upon some of Italy's foremost Italian cities; and in shaping their affairs and men it also influenced the entire world.

"After forming this basin—northern Italy—the Apennines sweep southward in a rugged backbone which dete-

Uncle Walt's Story

BEGINNING THE DAY

"IF A MAN begins the day in a good humor," observed the professor, "everything will prosper with him."

Why talk as though beginning the day in a good humor was as easy as falling off a log," said the long-thread man. "I suppose you have been reading one of those fool sunshine books, and you think a man can be in a good humor just by saying he is going to be. But a man can't control his humors any more than he can control dreams.

"Some days I feel like the orig inal Sunny Sammy, and I just naturally go around shedding light into the dark places, and making everybody glad. At such times the world seems an unqualified success, and the fact that I was born into it does not cause me any remorse. If some prominent citizen backed up against a fence and asked me what made me feel so gay, I couldn't give him any helpful information. I don't know, myself, what causes the chipper feeling. I suppose it must be because my works are in good condition, doing their digestive stunts at the old stand.

"After a few days the good feeling passes away, and instead of being a Sunny Sammy I become a Mournful Moses. I have all kinds of powerful pains of early, but I don't mention that the bottom is about to drop out of everything, and that Fill be mixed up with the ocean, and that I possibly view of everything, and go groaning around until even the town are sick of seeing me, and they give me a lift with their hind feet as a gentle hint that I should come out of my frenzy.

"If a leading business man asked me to explain my melancholy, I couldn't do it. The world seems to be moving along as though nothing had happened, the same old sun is shining on the day shift, and the accursed zephyrs are blowing through my whiskers as of old.

"Often a man begins the day wrong, through some accident or unpleasant experience. Then he knows why he has a grouch, but that doesn't help him to get rid of it. This morning I was lying in bed dreaming that I was the only original violin player, and that I was making a horrible effort to bring the laurels back to the Caruso-shine once. I was just administering an uppercut that seemed destined to bring home the bacon, when I felt sort of bad and practically ruined my head against the floor.

"I came downstairs in a heavily humorous and after breakfast I went over and picked a quarrel with old Doubtlite, so that he had to shin up a tree to escape violence, and all because I was feeling grouchy. It wouldn't have been safe for any man to tell me that in order to begin the day right all a man has to do is to begin it right.

"I have gone out from the house to milk the cows in the morning, many a time, feeling as blithesome and glad as a dickeybird, and quite satisfied that the day was going to be one round of pleasure. Then a cow would give me a poke in the ribs with her horn, or her colicoid bunion would push her big splay foot into a brimming bucket of milk, and the joyous stuff was all off, and I'd be all sore all day that Aunt Julia would hand me mean meals with a atmosphere.

"The other morning I got up feeling so mean that I was ashamed to look in the mirror. I went downstairs after breakfast, in the mood to rob a blind organ grinder of his few plugged nickels, and instead I went to the post office and got a registered letter. A man who had owed me $2 for five years sent me a money order on account of that, and sent the money to me. When I left the post office everybody commenced to shake my physical smile and said I was the little sunbeam of the town."

That "Saving Habit"

Saving is a matter of habit. And the habit grows, just like the savings.

To acquire the habit when young with small sums is to practice the habit when older with larger sums.

So encourage the little fellows to start a savings account with us at once, and watch the habit grow.

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow

First State Bank of Barrington

Capital and Surplus, $65,000 Member Federal Reserve System

OFFICERS

H. J. Lageschulte, President
Howard P. Castle, Vice President Miles T. Lamey, Vice President
A. L. Robertson, Cashier A. T. Ulitsch, Asst. Cashier

Safety First

7 PER CENT REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are steadily growing in popularity and their advantages over other classes of bonds and individual mortgages are numerous. First, the value of the security underlying REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can easily be determined, and the property be personally inspected by the investor before making purchases, whereas on the other hand, experience and tedious study is necessary to exactly value the security of such corporation bonds as Railroads, Public Utilities and Industrials. Furthermore the stability in price of REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS has been demonstrated; they have maintained their full par value when other bonds, even of the highest character, have suffered severe declines in times of depression. Also REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are issued in most convenient denominations of $100, $500 and $1000 and the interest is paid promptly on the date of maturity. These moderate sizes enable the investor to buy small amounts of bonds, and, if in need of funds, to sell portions of his holdings.

Our customers have never suffered any loss of money nor any delay in the payment of principal or interest on CHICAGO REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS bought from us.

Wollenberger & Co.
Investment Bankers
Chicago

105 South La Salle Street
Corner Monroe

Third Floor
Barland Building

WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

European Nations, Especially, Are Beset With Troubles During Period of Readjustment.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty Leaves United States Technically at War—Presidential Election Holds Interest.

Continued from second page

Strike, many being killed and **injured. Federal** troops were ordered to Denver to stop the disorders.

The Railway Labor board made another award August 10 granting an increase amounting to $30,000,000 a year to 75,000 railway express workers.

On August 30 President Wilson approved the majority report of the anthracite wage commission, awarding wage increases of from 17 to 20 per cent. On September 1 anthracite operators and miners signed a two-year contract based on the award, but thousands of men remained on what they termed "vacation" in protest against the award.

Industrial conditions grew more serious in July during the late summer and fall. An aforementioned campaign started by 500,000 workmen on August 22. On August 31, in Lombardy, 200 metal-working plants were seized by employees and workmen's councils took charge of the plants. On September 14 the operatives voted against the cooperative management and profit-sharing by the workmen. At the same time the workmen took over 200 chemical works and several textile mills. Premier Giolitti intervened and on September 19 the employers agreed to his terms of settlement, granting increases of pay retroactive to July 15. The workmen accepted the settlement and ordered the factories returned to the owners.

An industrial crisis was precipitated in England on October 16 by a strike of 1,000,000 coal miners. On the 28th an agreement was reached for an increase in wages in consideration of a pledge on the part of the miners to help increase production. The strike was called off November 3.

A severe business depression was felt throughout the United States during the closing weeks of the year. The trend toward lower wages was marked by the announcement of the textile mills of New England in December of a reduction in wages amounting to 22½ per cent.

SPORTS

The revival of interest in sporting events of all kinds which was apparent in 1919 following almost a complete suspension of athletic activities during the war, was even more marked in 1920.

The first of five races between Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, challenger for the America's cup, and the defender, Resolute, was held off New York July 15. The Shamrock won the first and second races, but the Resolute took the next three, winning the cup on July 27.

Charles Evans, Jr. of Chicago, won the western amateur golf championship July 17, and Jack Hutchinson won the western open golf championship August 5. Edward Ray of England won the American open golf championship August 13. Charles Evans, Jr., won the national amateur golf championship, September 11.

The United States, for the seventh consecutive time, made the biggest score in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, with 212 points. Finland was second with 165 and Sweden third with 95.

Jack Dempsey retained the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Bill Miske in the third round at Benton Harbor, Mich., September 6. Georges Carpentier of France, knocked out Battling Levinsky October 12 and became light heavyweight champion of the world.

A sensation was caused in the baseball world just before the close of the season by the exposure of a conspiracy by which the world's series of 1919 was "thrown" by the Chicago American league team to the Cincinnati National league team. Seven members of the Chicago team, including several stars, and one former member were accused of accepting bribes and they later were indicted by a Chicago grand jury. Cleveland won the American league pennant at October 3 and met the Brooklyn club, National league pennant winner, in the world series on October 5. Cleveland won the series by taking the seventh game from Brooklyn, October 12.

A baseball war was threatened by a conflict between clubs of the American league over plans for a reorganization of the game. Peace was declared, however, on November 13, and a new board of control was established with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago as chairman with an annual salary of $42,500 a year.

Bronco Surles won the 250-mile automobile race at Los Angeles November 25. In this race Gaston Chevrolet was killed in a collision.

DISASTERS

The world was comparatively free from disasters causing great loss of life during 1920. Tornadoes in the United States and earthquakes in Italy and Mexico, caused the greatest destruction.

Several thousand people were reported killed by a violent earth shock in central Mexico January 3, the damage being particularly heavy in the western part of Vera Cruz.

More than 100 persons were killed, many were injured and heavy property damage was caused by tornadoes which swept Georgia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, March 28.

Three hundred persons were killed by an explosion of a munitions dump at Kelvedon, East Tilbury, April 11.

Another tornado caused heavy damage in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, April 20. More than 150 persons were killed and property valued at $2,000,000 was destroyed.

Fifty-nine persons were killed by a tornado in Cherokee county, Okla., May 9.

Great floods were reported in Japan August 20, with heavy loss of life.

A severe earthquake in the district north of Florence, in Italy, on September 7, destroyed 160 towns and killed about 400 persons.

Disastrous earthquakes occurred in Chile and Central America December 9, and later in the month.

NECROLOGY

Death took many persons prominent in national and world affairs in 1920. Among those who were best known or most active in their particular fields of labor, were the following:

January 3, Nicholas Sicard, famous French painter; January 8, Maud Powell, world's foremost woman violinist; January 16, Reginald DeKoven, American composer and music critic; January 23, Richard L. Garner, author and explorer; January 24, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, widely-known author.

February 4, Edward Payson Ripley, for 24 years president of Santa Fe railroad; Otto C. Barber, originator of the match industry; February 11, Gabi Deslys, noted French dancer; February 12, Julius Chambers, New York author and explorer; February 18, Gen. William E. Mickle, for many years assistant general of the United Confederate veterans; February 20, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, discoverer of the North pole.

March 1, John H. Bankhead, senior United States senator from Alabama; March 3, John J. O'Shea, Catholic author and editor; March 24, Mrs. Humphry Ward, famous English novelist; March 28, Elmer Apperson, pioneer automobile manufacturer.

April 1, Dr. William Martin, U. S. N., retired, yellow fever expert; April 9, Laurent Honore Marqueste, French sculptor; April 7, Edward Harold Mott, humorist; April 11, Ferdinand Roybet, French artist; April 15, Theodore N. Vail, pioneer in telegraph and telephone industries.

May 1, William Barrett Ridgely, former controller of the treasury; May 9, Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, founder of the Chautauqua assembly; May 11, William Dean Howells, famous American novelist; May 16, Levi P. Morton, former vice president.

June 3, Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard of New York, author and lecturer; June 18, Mme. Gabrielle Charlotte Reiane, famous French actress; June 18, George W. Perkins, New York financier; June 26, Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, for more than thirty years stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly.

July 4, Major General William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States army; July 10, John Arbuthnot Fisher, former first lord of the British admiralty; July 11, former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III; July 22, William K. Vanderbilt, financier and former railroad president.

August 1, J. Frank Hanly, ex-governor of Indiana and Prohibition candidate for president in 1916; August 3, Isham Randolph of Chicago, noted engineer; August 10, James O'Neill, famous Irish actor; August 16, Sir Norman Lockyer, eminent English scientist; August 26, James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture; September 15 Ilginondo de Modrano, famous Spanish portrait painter; September 23, Jacob H. Schiff, American financier and philanthropist.

October 2, Wardman Murray Crane, former United States senator from Massachusetts; October 5, Charles Norris Williamson, English novelist; October 12, Mrs. Ogden Mills, social leader in New York and Paris; October 14, Charles W. Alexander, famous singing evangelist.

November 2, Louise Imogen Guiney American poet and essayist; November 9, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; November 16, Henry Thode, noted German historian; November 18 Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey; November 22, Ole Theobald, Norwegian violinist; November 23, Margaret Brewster, American writer. November 26, Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president in 1908 and 1912.

December 3, Francis Lynde Stetson, eminent attorney of New York; December 10, Horace E. Dodge, automobile manufacturer; Pietro Della Chiesa, brother of the pope; December 12, Olive Schreiner, novelist.

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Library News

CO-OPERATION

One of the points of advantage to be considered in the establishment of a free public library is that of co-operation. By combining the income from a tax with the help of the men and women who have always been so willing to contribute, better books and more of them would be put into circulation. Buying books, like every other investment, costs more now than heretofore, consequently more funds are needed. Many worth while books cannot be purchased under $5.00, a considerable increase over previous prices. Some volumes are even double that price.

In the last purchase for the library was included H. G. Well's "Outline of History," a most valuable and interesting book. Its cost is $10.50. Not many families feel that they can purchase such a book just for their own use, but through the library everyone has access to it and the one volume, through this medium, answers a community need.

So with many other worth while books, the community enjoys, with a general saving of expenditure. The cost of one book enables numerous families to derive all the benefits without the cost of many copies. Money would be necessary if each family bought their own. So it is with new fiction and interesting travelogues, all may have the benefit of these through the library, minimizing the cost.

The petition asking permission to hold a special election to vote upon the question of levying a library tax was filed with the village board at their regular meeting last Monday evening. Petition was generally and the date of the election was set for Jan. 26.

The success of the election will be borne by the Woman's club.

It is the hope of the members of this organization that there are a sufficient number of persons interested in the welfare of the community to carry this measure.

COOK FARM BUREAU HAS 1,770 MEMBERS

Will Hold Big Annual Meeting Next Tuesday

SECRETARY CROVERDALE TO SPEAK

J. Y. Beatty Will Explain Advantages of Boys and Girls Pig Club Work Being Promoted

The Cook County Farm bureau, which now includes over 1,700 farmers and truckers, has completed plans for its big annual meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at the First M. E. church, southeast corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.

The meeting will start at 9:30 a. m.; there will be an intermission for lunch and the meeting will be resumed at 1:30 p. m. A very strong program has been planned and from the interest being manifested, it is practically certain that there will be a large and enthusiastic gathering at this meeting. C. R. Durst, county farm advisor, says.

Federation Secretary to Speak

Mr. Durst adds that the executive committee is especially pleased that it has been able to secure for this meeting, Secretary J. W. Coverdale, of the American Farm Bureau federation. Mr. Coverdale, he says, is an able, sober-minded speaker, who will tell in a clear way of the work and plans of the big association that is representing farmers in a national way.

The committee also announces that Dr. F. C. Bauer of the University of Illinois will explain the Illinois system of permanent fertility. Dr. Bauer studied under the late Dr. Hopkins, and has also studied for his doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin. Furthermore, he has the reputation of being one of the best institute speakers in the state.

Beatty to Give Talk

With the help of a moving picture film, John Y. Beatty of Palatine, formerly of the Mossley Hill farm here, now in secretary of the Illinois Berkshire Breeders' association, will explain the important advantages of boys and girls pig club work. The boys and girls are the biggest and most important crop, Cook county farmers believe, and they want all members to hear of the pig club plans that are being worked out by the farm bureau in co-operation with the county superintendent of schools and the county life directors.

The farm advisor himself will discuss insects and diseases of truck crops and believes that in view of the virulousness of these pests in Cook county it will be well worth while to have this subject carefully considered.

Besides the above addresses there will be reports of the officers and committees on the work of the past year and new officers and members of the executive committee will be elected for the year ahead.

Ice Boat Beats Mile in Minute

Until the recent warm weather, Medinah youths had a power ice boat in operation on the Fox river and in a trial run the boat made a mile in exactly 55 seconds.

Enclosed cars, equipped with heaters, spell solid comfort for long travel. If you haven't tried the Standard Motor Livery, you are missing something. Call 68-J the next time you have a town call to make. Our service will be a revelation to you. Standard Motor Co.

If you want something or want to sell something try the want ads.

PATTEN RETIRES FROM BANKING BUSINESS AT PALATINE

With the advent of the new year, M. Patten, well known banker and business man of Palatine, who has conducted a private bank known as the Palatine Bank of C. H. Patten & Company for 30 years, retired from the banking business.

A new state law required that all private banks must be reorganized as state or federal banks by the first of the year, or cease operations, and Mr. Patten felt, he said, that he did not care to go to the trouble of reorganization inasmuch as Palatine already has one state bank and he has himself other interests which will occupy most of his time.

Mr. Patten has had a long and honorable career as a banker in the neighboring village and may well see his institution close with regret. He will retain his offices in the bank building where he will carry on his real estate and insurance business.

LAKE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT IN SESSION AT WAUKEGAN

The Lake county circuit court is at present in session at the county seat. No jurymen from this section of the county were called for this week, but the following names appear on the call for Jan. 10:

Walter Mueller and Nick Miller, Waukegan; A. W. Hahlen, Cuba; Ben Lieberke and Wm. Tegne, Ela.

A judge sitting in a Lake county court recently criticized the county board of supervisors to exercise more care in making up their jury panels. Frequently, he said, the names of men who had moved out of the county, had died, or could not be located for other reasons, appeared, and this was the cause of needless delay and unnecessary expense, he added.

Raymond Elridge of Epworth, Ia., was a holiday week visitor with his sisters, Mrs. Esther Elridge and Mrs. Della Gottschalk of Williams street.

W. N. Landwer & Co.

Wonderful January Values now offered are

GOOD WEIGHT OVERALLS Old price $2.45, now	$1.50
Extra wide, heavy Tennis Flannel, old price 48c per yard, now, yard	28c
White Tennis Flannel, per yard	15c

A 50 per cent discount sale on all Neckties for the next ten days.

All Muslins, Ginghams, etc., have been greatly reduced.

Try it

EV-RE-DAY MARGARINE

The Spread that Butters the Bread

Economical Nutritious Delicious

EV-RE-DAY KIDS FREE WITH EV-RE-DAY MARGARINE AT YOUR DEALER

SERVICE FIRST

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Why Telephone Rates Are Increased

On July 19, 1919, the Telephone Company petitioned the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois (Case No. 8672) for an increase in rates for telephone service in Barrington.

This was to obtain the necessary revenue to pay operating expenses and provide net earnings sufficient to attract the large amount of new capital which must be obtained to pay for additions to the property required to meet the demands of this community for additional service.

The Commission rendered its final order December 20, 1920, authorizing an increase in certain rates, but reducing substantially the rates asked for by the Company.

The new rates authorized by the Commission became effective January 1, 1921, and, while it is estimated that the revenue which will be derived from these rates will produce less than a fair return on the reasonable value of the property devoted to the service of the public, the Company will give them a fair trial, and do its best to make them suffice.

New Rates

One Party Business	$4.00 a month
Two Party Business	3.50 a month
Eight Party Business (Rural)	3.00 a month
Business Extensions	1.25 a month
One Party Residence	2.50 a month
Two Party Residence	2.00 a month
Four Party Residence	1.75 a month
Eight Party (Rural)	1.25 a month
Residence Extensions	.75 a month

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY