











## BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1888

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TELEPHONE NO. 1

BARRINGTON, ILL.

VERSATILE MR. REVERE

Paul Revere is known to have been chief because of his historic ride from Boston around the "ring of fire" on the night of April 18, 1775, before the engagement with the British in Lexington and Concord. But, aside from this notable exploit, he was an uncommonly active and versatile citizen.

He had taken part in the Boston Tea Party, and became a lieutenant-colonel during the Revolution, after serving as a lieutenant of artillery in the Crown Point expedition of 1756, during the French and Indian War.

In civil life he displayed a variety of talents which a recent biography thinks him to be. He was a goldsmith, a tinsmith, a copper roller, a distiller, an engraver, a powder manufacturer, a maker of pictures, a hardware merchant, and deposer. He was, it may be seen, a seller of liquid liquor.

Documents recently made available by his great-grandson include lists of bidding shown that Paul Revere sold a consignment of rum at 60 cents a gallon, also gin at a proportionately low figure. This same great-grandson now heads a copper importer, a powder manufacturer, a maker of pictures, a hardware merchant, and deposer.

But Revere's chief pride seems to have been in his dental skill, and he once sent a circular to prospective clients, which would be identified with the dental profession, which said other things he said, referring to human teeth: "He fixes them in such a manner that they are not only an ornament, but of real use in speaking and eating."

Revere's son, an invalid, Paul Revere's ride, but he died, left the whole to him.

## TELLING THE TIME BY THE STARS

When you set your watches and clocks in some reliable timepiece, you are in reality setting them by the stars. Time is the only constant by which the past, the present and the future are measured. In Washington, D. C., and the observatory time in turn is checked by the stars or "sideral" time.

Three master clocks are kept in a basement at the observatory, where they are under uniform temperature and air pressure, and nobody ever disturbs them except for repair. These clocks keep sidereal time which is transmitted by electricity to the rooms from which the signals are sent. The hours will be several hundred thousand dollars in excess of \$2,100,000,000, the saving spent during 1929.

John B. Johnson, president of Julian B. Johnson, is president of the New York Economic Council, said that the utility generally experienced increased business in 1930, and that the year planned to start with \$1,400,000,000 for new construction, an increase of \$100,000,000 over 1929.

He also estimated that the number of persons for all purposes during the coming year would be several hundred thousand men in excess of \$2,100,000,000, the saving spent during 1929.

At the recent meeting of Julian B. Johnson, head of the United States Chamber of Commerce, a new national economic council will undertake to coordinate the efforts of the various organizations in support of the President's plan and to help him to make it work, thus averting any danger of widespread unemployment and insure continued prosperity.

Observatory signals were first sent out for the convenience of navigators, who used to take the time by the stars in the old sailing nation. The signals are heard at Admiralty Bay at Little America in the South Pole, and by surveyors in Alaska at the opposite end of the earth.

Indeed, the clocks have seen long service, and the data go back to the nineteenth century. The three most important master clocks were placed in the vaults in 1904. Officials in the Naval Observatory are seeking some new apparatus to replace the old type of clocks with new ones, but Congress seems to find few cents for the exact time.

## MISSING SHIPS AND MEN

Loss of life at sea is something to be deplored, to relatives and friends of the victims than from death from disease. This is due perhaps to the sadness of the bereavement, for which the world should be unrepentant.

It is a terrible type of death, of which these who lived long distance without leaving behind anything to indicate their exact fate. The history of the sea is filled with such occurrences, in many of which

hundreds of lives were lost in a single disaster.

One of the saddest cases after the development of large vessels was that of the City of Glasgow, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia in March, 1854, and was never heard of after sailing. She carried 600 passengers and 150 crew, and many more persons, which likewise disappeared without a trace behind include the Tempest in 1857, the City of Boston in 1870, the British training ship Atlanta in 1880, the liner Nicasio in 1881, and the Indian voyage to the Waratah in 1909.

Perhaps the most mysterious disappearance at sea was that of the United States Navy cutter Cyclops, of 19,360 tons weight, which left the port of Barbados, West Indies, on March 4, 1918, never to be again. During the remainder of the war it was thought that her crew might have been captured and imprisoned by the Germans, but they were never heard of again. The ship had never served in the war, and never had any gun.

The anxiety and fears of relatives of these 233 men can be better imagined than described. The sea still keeps its secret.

## WHY WOMEN ARE LATE

From time immemorial husbands have complained that long time it took their wives to dress; many have observed that women did not heed the flight of time, but carried on seemingly interminable toilette, perhaps continuing without realizing how long the tattered and torn.

This apparent lack of regard for time by the fair sex has kept the heads of endless comment—often profane. But now it has all been explained, thanks to modern physics.

Exhaustive tests conducted at John Hopkins University show that women just naturally can't help it. They don't realize the meaning of "tempo fugit."

These tests also confirm the fact that women on average estimate the time it takes them to perform a given task at about one-half the actual time required. Dr. Isobel Stewart, who conducted the tests, which were made on 1,084 students, both men and women, said:

"Men estimate more accurately. The inaccuracies of women imply that time really seems shorter to women than to men."

The author of the article of a paragraph who wrote: "Men and men do not live longer."

## ANOTHER BIG PROGRAM

Following earlier assurances given President Hoover by leaders in finance business, it was indicated that the plan for restoring confidence would stand, and a big program of expansion has been announced by Matthew S. Sloan, as spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Sloan said that the utility rates generally experienced increased business in 1930, and that the year planned to start with \$1,400,000,000 for new construction, an increase of \$100,000,000 over 1929.

He also estimated that the number of persons for all purposes during the coming year would be several hundred thousand men in excess of \$2,100,000,000, the saving spent during 1929.

At the recent meeting of our church, which was passed our week, is set for next week for the regular service.

A very special invitation is extended to all to share the benefit of our church services of the First Baptist Church.

CHARLES R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.

## A NORTH DAKOTA IDEA

Something unusually fine in civic life is reported in an article by E. S. Palm of the Department of Agriculture, who tells of a community park for both town and rural people in the state of North Dakota.

This park is financed, maintained and operated by representatives of the town and country population, who meet on an equal basis in a spirit of neighborliness for mutual enjoyment. Chautauqua, picnic, athletic, social, and other activities, and various club and community meetings are held in the park, which is a real community center.

It is a splendid idea. It is an idea that ought to be copied and put into action throughout the land. The interests of town and country people are identical in the larger sense. They should fraternize more, and be better acquainted and develop a spirit of mutual enjoyment.

The people of Niagara and Grand Forks county have set a fine example for other communities to emulate.

CHARLES R. DRUSSEL, Pastor.



