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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

ELECTION INTEREST EARLY

Unless all signs fail the next presidential campaign is to be one of the most notable in many years. Six months ago not even a dyed-in-the-wool republican would have bet against the re-election of President Roosevelt. Now, as one new deal experiment after another has become shaky, the republicans have been stirring about more. At the same time the third party talk continues, with the possibility that it might so affect the situation as to throw the election one way or the other.

Reports from all over the country indicate that the people are no longer following with blind faith but are casting critical eyes both at the Roosevelt program and at offerings of republican leaders. All of this has the makings of a sizzling election campaign which will find houses divided against themselves as during the Smith-Hoover race of 1928.

A few months ago many of the republicans were leaning toward acceptance of ultra-liberalism. There is a noticeable drift now toward sticking to Americanism, making the changes in our economic system necessary to aid the common welfare, but away from regimentation and centralization of power in Washington. That may be the big issue of 1936, with the republicans on the attack. In fact, they might adopt the democratic platform of 1880 which declared "opposition to centralization, and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever form of government, a real despotism."

HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School Is the Family"—Froebel

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 8 W. 40th St. New York

Debilitating Devotion

FRANCES McKANE

"Ronald and I have never been separated for a day since he was born," was a favorite remark of Mrs. Manning's.

This was always received with polite murmers by her friends, though privately some of them questioned the wisdom of this kind of devotion. In spite of her constant watchfulness, with its attendant personal sacrifices, Donald seemed a very spoiled boy.

But Mrs. Manning continued to bathe him, dress him, prepare his meals, and to be his inseparable companion from the time he got up in the morning until the last bedtime story at night. He was now four.

It is true she had once felt in need of a rest and had been persuaded to leave Ronald in charge of a capable nursemaid, but that evening a distracted voice came over the wires telling her that Ronald had screamed and screamed ever since she had left and would Mrs. Manning please come home at once.

She never left him again, until she found herself facing a month in the hospital. She had no choice then but to leave Ronald to the care of someone else.

"Now, Kate," said her large, kindly sister-in-law, "you needn't worry about Ronald. I will take him home, and he can play with my boys. If you are going to send him to kindergarten, he will have to get used to strangers."

"I suppose you are right," sighed Mrs. Manning, "but I'm afraid he has been spoiled and will make a great fuss at first. Somehow I never thought of the trouble there would be if I became sick and had to leave him."

When Ronald found himself transferred to Aunt Jane's and no sign of his beloved mother, who had waited on him so constantly during all his four years, he began to scream and then to cry and sob. It was a procedure that had never before failed to bring the desired result, but this time no mother came.

Bedtime arrived and an exhausted Ronald was forced to submit, though not without a struggle, to being undressed by strange hands, and carried up to bed. It was a great relief to Aunt Jane and all the rest of the family when the unhappy little fellow fell asleep.

The next day was in part a repetition of the first, but gradually Ronald came to understand that no amount of screaming would bring his mother to him, and he began to take an interest in his new home and his three little cousins.

Mrs. Manning had jealously guarded Ronald from becoming intimate with the neighboring children. They were "too rough" or "not the right kind of children for Ronald to play with." So it was not strange that Aunt Jane was called on a good many times during that first week to settle disputes between Ronald and the other children.

Mealtimes had never been very peaceful in the Manning household. But at Aunt Jane's house no one fussed over Ronald's meals or seemed to pay much attention to what he ate. After a strenuous morning playing out-of-doors, his cousins ate what was put before them, and Ronald soon had such an appetite that he, too, ate his meals without a murmur.

Then came the day when Ronald was taken to see his mother and a new little brother. How surprised and delighted Mrs. Manning was to see his rosy cheeks and his bright happy expression! Holding his own against three little cousins and becoming of necessity an agreeable playmate at the same time, had rubbed off a lot of sharp corners.

What she thought, no one knew. Would she repeat the mistake? And would she continue in it so persistently that perhaps, for one or both of her sons, her loving devotion would prove their undoing?

Reservoir Keeps Tab on Height, Phones Figures

One of the queerest telephone numbers is on Biddulph, a tiny exchange, near Hanley, Staffordshire, says the Montreal Herald. Anyone 'phoning this number suddenly hears a weird and powerful voice repeating at short intervals: "Six-four.... Six-four. . . . Six-four . . . ." or some other figures. It is the voice of a reservoir. Over a thousand feet above sea-level, on the top of Mow Cop, is the reservoir of Congleton Urban district council.

Every day a reading has to be obtained of the height of the water in the reservoir. To save the strenuous climb up the hill, the council officials installed a device which automatically speaks the height of the water to anyone telephoning. The secret of the apparatus is a gramophone record. The moment the phone bell rings a telephone receiver alights on the record. This receiver is connected to a float on the surface of the water. As the height of the water varies, so does the place where the receiver alights. The record then "talks" the exact figure into the telephone receiver. It repeats it eight times, and then rings off. The phone number of the reservoir—22—is listed in the directory. The "voice" is perfectly distinct on a trunk call from London.

WHAT'S GOING ON WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

The heavy artillery of banker opposition comes into action in senate committee hearings on the Banking bill, already passed in amended form by the house.

The bill would increase the administration control over the federal reserve board's personnel and the board's power over the expansion or contraction of credit.

Some effects, as predicted by bankers and economists opposing the bill:

"Make the Federal Reserve System into an instrument of despotic authority."

"Place the nation on the brink of a volcano, with the sky the limit on types of securities on which loans may be extended to member banks."

Amendments suggested by secretary of the treasury, Morgenthau: Have the government purchase the reserve banks; make board members irremovable except for cause.

Labor wins in its first major test before congress as the senate passes, 63 to12, the National Labor Relations bill for setting up collective-bargaining machinery under a Labor Board armed with enforcemal powers.

Defeated 50 to 21, the Tydings-sponsored amendment to forbid coercion of employes from any source. It was aimed at "flying squadron tactics for spreading strikes and compelling shut-down in plants not parties to original disputes.

The bill would establish the majority principle in bargaining, making the majority spokesman the exclusive bargaining agency for all employes; forbid employers to lend financial aid to any employe organization.

Labor circles rejoice; lay plans for organizing the unorganized.

Preparing to bring labor-lightening electric service to millions of farms, the Rural Electrification Administration (established May 11) considers how best the result may be brought about with the allotment of 100 million dollars from work relief funds.

Plans considered, in order of preference:

1.—Loans to private utilities for extending lines into the country and to farmers for purchase of equipment.

2.—Loans to states, power districts, and municipalities for constructing or extending power systems.

3.—Loans to farm cooperatives to enable them to own their own power lines.

4.—Direct government building and operation of electric systems.

Number of farms now receiving electric current—about 725,000, or 11 per cent of the 6,500,000 farms in the country.

America serves notice on the world that she is ready to enter into an international agreement for the stabilization of money.

The word comes from secretary of the treasury, Morgenthau in a nation-wide broadcast, justifying devaluation of the dollar as a necessary defensive measure against the 30 currencies that had previously been depreciated.

On the same day, from Leon Fraser, retiring president of the World bank at Basle, Switzerland, comes an appeal to all nations to return to the gold standard as necessary first step toward lower tariffs, increasing trade, rise of prices, and permanent recovery.

Chief nation holding out against stabilization—Great Britain, whose leaders insist on linking war debt adjustment with the question.

What shall be done about low-priced cotton goods from Japan, said by textile manufacturers to be pouring as a tidal wave into the country?

Arguing proposals for relief before the tariff commission, domestic producers face Japanese spokesmen acting as importers.

Say American textile men: Processing taxes and high wages imposed by the code make domestic costs hopelessly high in relation to Japanese prices.

Reply the Japanese importers: Japanese costs are low because the industry is equipped with the latest machinery, efficiently operated by low-paid but contented labor under satisfactory working and living conditions economically provided by the companies.

The commission's duty under the law: To find out if foreign production costs are below American costs and if competition threatens the textile code; to recommend equalizing tariffs or other relief.

Champions of pensions for rail workers advance to the attack, undeterred by the 5-to-4 ruling of the supreme court holding congress without power under the constitution to order their payment.

A new bill enters congress similar to the one declared invalid by the court—but with one change. The one change is elimination of a retroactive feature, withdrawal from proposed benefits those in employ of roads one year prior to enactment of the law who have since left the service.

Palestine Battleground of Countless Opposing Hosts

Standing always at the crossroads of Africa and Asia, it has been Palestine's fate to serve as a battleground of foreign hosts and as a center of turbulent passions, notes a writer in the Washington Post. The succession of majestic figures that have moved across the canvas of the Holy Land, portrayed in the powerful narratives of the Old and New Testaments, have kept this land yet the Land of the Bible.

In Palestine there are unforgettable contrasts in attire, speech, habits and manner of life. The Bedouin in flowing garb drives a line of solemn camels in stately caravan side by side with the speeding automobile and within sound of the droning airplane. Four thousand years of history link up the Palestine of today with the Canaan of old. In the Bedouin one sees the wild and free shepherds of the days when Canaan was a pastoral land. The Arab peasant may well be the prototype of the tiller of the soil of yore. In the Christian Arabs of Bethlehem and Nazareth one will recall the picturesque epoch of the Crusaders. And in the industrial and agricultural activity of the Jews is the era when Israel was a nation.

It is only from the Fourteenth century B. C. that Palestine's history becomes more definite. In the ensuing centuries many changes have taken place, yet through the ages, each fresh chapter of its history has been recorded, to remain a part of the mysterious East.

DO YOU KNOW ILLINOIS?

By EDWARD J. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

The secretary of state of Illinois is the state librarian ex-officio. The state library and archives division under his jurisdiction contains much information concerning your state. Any questions which are of particular interest to readers and which are not covered in this series will be answered immediately. Address all communications Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

Q. When was the McCormick Reaper factory established in Chicago?

A. In 1847 when Cyrus Hall McCormick, who had invented the reaper in Rockbridge county, Va., (1831), went to Chicago in order to establish himself in the heart of the agricultural west.

Q. Who were Charles and William Marsh?

A. Illinois farmers and inventors (1858) of the Marsh harvester.

Q. Who is supposed to have been the inventor of the first steel plow?

A. John Lane, who operated a little forest forge where the Illinois Central Station now stands at Roosevelt Road and Michigan Avenue in Chicago. In 1833 he is said to have fabricated a plow using a worn steel cross-cut saw.

Q. Who invented the soft center steel plow?

A. John Lane, a son of the original maker of the steel plow. In 1868 he invented a soft center plow which permitted an outer surface of finely tempered steel which would scour well and not break because of the inner layer of softer metal.

Q. Who was the inventor of barbed wire?

A. J. F. Glidden of DeKalb, Illinois, invented barbed wire in 1873 supplying cheap fencing for the farmers of the western prairies.

Q. Where was the first Illinois Grange founded?

A. In the office of the Prairie Farmer (1868).

Q. What effect did the Granges have on large scale merchandising?

A. Through their organization for buying at reduced rates through a state purchasing agent they gave rise to the idea of mail order houses. In 1872 the mail order idea was introduced by Montgomery Ward and Co. of Chicago.

Q. What was the Gilmore Jubilee?

A. Celebration held in 1873 at Chicago in honor of the rebuilding of the city following the great fire of 1871.

Q. What are the percentages of classified population groups in Illinois?

A. Urban 73.9%; Rural 26.1%; Rural—farm 12% (1930 Census).

Q. What is the rural farm population of Illinois?

A. 991,401 (1930 Census).

Double Trades Taught

Factory hands trained at one task for 80 minutes, then at a totally different one for another similar period, have been found to learn both tasks more rapidly than if a whole day is concentrated upon learning one.

Kealakekua Bay

Kealakekua bay, on the west coast of the island of Hawaii, is where Captain Cook was killed by natives in 1779.

Your Last Chance

Your last opportunity to get the Barrington Review at a bargain price will vanish after the next three weeks, when our circulation campaign ends.

Give your subscription to some candidate listed below and save from 25 cents to $2.50.

Comparative rates for The Review follow:

	Regular Price	Campaign Price
1 year	$2.50	$2.25
2 years	5.00	4.00
3 years	7.50	6.00
4 years	10.00	8.00
5 years	12.50	10.00

The candidates, listed alphabetically, are:

MRS. ALICE CATRONOTTA, Fox River Grove
MRS. HARRY COFFMAN, Barrington
MRS. ELNORA FOSTER, Palatine
MRS. ELAINE GRAHAM, Barrington
MRS. R. R. HAMMOND, Barrington Township
MRS. FRANK KIRBY, Cuba Township
MRS. J. W. LANGDALE, Barrington
MRS. ANGIE B. MONTGOMERY, Barrington
MRS. R. G. PLAGGE, Barrington
MISS MARGARET REED, Lake Zurich
MRS. AUGUST REUTER, Barrington Township
HENRY W. WICHMAN, Barrington

Unsolicited Testimonials

"We sold a complete Skelgas unit with stove as the direct result of a 17-inch advertisement in The Review April 25"—Franklin Schroeder, Acme Home Service.

"We advertised a bargain in laundry baskets in The Review April 25 and that week-end we sold out our supply and had to replenish the stock."—Q. R. Paulson, Shurtleff Lumber Co.

"I received the Barrington Review with my Beauty Shoppe ad in it on Thursday afternoon. By noon Friday, I had 14 appointments for permanents as the result of the ad"—Mrs. Lydia Beerman.

"We do not expect spectacular returns from a 'coupon' ad, but we inserted one in The Review April 11 and the immediate results from it were the sale of two bedroom sets."—Mr. Platte, Daniels & Clark, Elgin.

Fete Marks 100th Birthday June at Algonqu

Queen of Centennial Hold Court Over Entire Day's Program

All indications are that Ju will be a gala event for Algon when the 100th birthday of village will be celebrated wit all day holiday of festivity color.

A parade will be held in morning followed by a bi lunch and a program in the a noon. Dancing is to be the e ing feature.

A popularity contest is b conducted in the village for yo women of the community and winner is to be crowned queen the centennial. Mrs. Lucille Kay is adviser of this feature.

The committee on arra ments consists of E. C. Pe George Prott, Charles Adds Mrs. Anne Eldredge, Mrs. E green, Mrs. Carl Zange, Mrs. ille McKay, Mrs. C. C. Lace Mrs. A. H. Duensing.

Anyone having addresses of mer residents are asked to r ser them at the following pla Duensing Bros. store, Wern and Wahlens and the post o so that those people could be sided of the celebration.

Any historical data concer old settlers or land marks is quested to be sent to Mrs. Za Pamphlets of the history of gonquin will be printed for tribution.

Fifteen young women are in popularity contest held month to choose a queen of nnial celebrations. The q is to be crowned by Mayor Al Wilbrandt and with her cour honor will ride in a special

Contestants are: Martha B ak, June Klicka, Bernice Ha Elsa Duensing, Gladys Ebel, rude Gehl, Margaret Kosta, Kreuger, Dorothy Labahn, Lace, Margaret Lowe, Neva ed Marie Mackert, Mildred ks and Helen Nickels.

Algonquin

O.E.S. Entertained

Past officers night was ob ed by Algonquin chapter No. O.E.S. Thursday evening. Of were filled by past officers of gonquin chapter and friend follows: Worthy matron, G Keyes; worthy patron, Ge Keyes; associate matron, Miller; associate patron, He Gearman; secretary, Car Johnson ;treasurer, Ira Kee Joliet; organist, Chester Len chaplain, Alice Albrecht; mar A. C. Taylor; conductress, A Lenzing; associate conduct Augusta Serres; Adah, A Bond; Ruth, Jean Mathe Woodstock; Esther, Leah Myers, Lombard; Martha, Be Griffin; Electa, Anna Bailey; dar, Jesse Armstrong; sent Edward Pedersen; Sue Spier Chicago was soloist.

Grace Keck of Joliet was h of honor.

Charter members of the c ter were honored and prese with corsages. They were: and Charlotte Kee, Gert Johnson Bergfols, Rita John Schuett, Myrtle Johnson Kree and Michael Griffin.

Flowers were presented to Keyes and Mrs. Keck and Anna Graves. Grand lectu past officers, and charter mem were escorted and introduced.

A program was presented lowing the meeting and refr ments were served. Gifts presented to officers and cha members.

Hold Card Party

The Garden club held a p card and bunco party in school gym Tuesday afternoo white spruce tree was awar as well as prizes for card pla with 'high scores.' Refreshm were served.

Following the playing, Mrs Reichmann gave an illustr talk on "Cotti."

4-H club members and t leader, surprised Dawn Peter, is a member, in honor of birthday Friday evening. Ga were played and prizes awarded.

Mrs. J. Zaimernik enterta St. Margaret's benefit society afternoon.

The Larkin club will be e tained in the home of Mrs. man Kubiank this evening.

Congregational Missionary ciety was entertained in the h of Mrs. W. E. Nason this a noon. Mrs. S. W. Bond assi

Lutheran Ladies' Aid soc the church parlors this after Mrs. Alfred Christian and William Dammyer, Sr., were tesses.

The Community Welfare was entertained in the hom