

# Barrington Review

M. T. LAMEY, Ed. and Pub.  
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Cobles corn is announced from Bloomington, Ill. Don't want it. How are we going to eat corn of the cob?

As a discreet diplomat Mr. We should be in no great haste to get back to the vicissitudes of official life in China.

Richard Croker cannot be expected to find entertainment in a country where horse racing is at present in such slight favor.

"Legal lynching" takes place in Tennessee. That's good. Now can't we have a little legal arson, counterfeiting and general hellraising?

John Adams, Dr. Cornelia De Beyer and Mrs. Emmerson, whose names on the Chicago school board have just expired, have not been reappointed.

The prima donna whose husband is wildly excited because she wears tight on the stage should get the press agent to calm him if possible.

A Men's league for women suffrage has been formed in Holland, and the Lutheran church in that country has given women a vote in all church affairs.

A New York tradesman of long experience says that the hardest persons to collect bills from are those who have no money and those who have a great deal of money.

In the days when Methuselah and others stuck around for 700 or 800 years the microbes which Prof. Metchnikoff blames for causing old age had not been discovered.

A young woman in New Jersey fell dead from excitement, and terror caused by the sight of a mouse in her path. Now say that a mouse is not a terrible beast, will you?

Chicago's traction interests contemplate a two-hundred-and-forty-six-million-dollar merger. A man with only \$1,000,000 must feel pretty small when he tries to talk business these days.

Partisanship for mutual advantage was observed when two one-legged men went into a Broadway (New York) automatic shoe-shining shop and each had his foot shined for the same nickel dropped in the slot.

There may be a walking test to try the sonnets of a poet who, with all at events, remarks the Baltimore American, relieve the fear of being required to dance a horripole and we might suggest that he be made to dive and swim.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion of correspondents of the Daily News that living is cheaper abroad but that money is harder to make. There never was a rose without a thorn, but perhaps Luther Burbank will be able to make one some day.

Prof. Elie Metchnikoff will devote his Nobel prize to the study of longevity, and he says he is convinced there is no good reason why useful lives should terminate at a comparatively early age of 70 or 80 years. But the professor is silent upon the prolongation of lives that are not useful.

Motor omnibuses, motor trucks and traction engines are so dangerously numerous in the congested sections of the city of London that conferences at the Mansion house have been discussing means "to check the speed, noise and smell of heavy traffic." These are the grievances that citizens complain of; and the list suggests that the next worst thing to doing a limb once in a while is to have one's ears and nostrils offended all the time.

It used to be said that a railroad through a new country was one of the greatest of civilizers. It looks as if the automobile might be made to serve equally well. China has always frowned on railroads, and in consequence a great part of it is shut off from the outside world, but the Chinese are much pleased with automobiles, and in and around the cities they are becoming a familiar sight. The next step is good roads and general development.

One of the large eastern newspapers has recently abandoned the comic supplement of its Sunday edition. The change was followed by a discussion in other papers of the merits and faults of the comic supplement. President Hadley made it plain in his recent address in the Youth's Companion that the existence of any "feature" of a newspaper, good or bad, is determined by the people, and that the newspapers purvey what they have found by experience to be all people ready to buy. In this, as in other matters, we have no one to blame for faults but ourselves—and our next-door neighbors.

The national dowry of China seems to be dowagers. A new one has succeeded the old one in power, and the report is that she is quite clever and resourceful. It is odd that in a country where women have had no voice in public affairs, the government of Bombay has sent to masters of primary schools the following note: "The Sarkar has heard the rumor of you dowry the rule that forbids you to go to political meetings or speak in public on politics. You must obey the rule. You are not to take newspapers into the school or to allow any one else to take them in."

Miss Ruth H. Northrop of Norwich, Conn., has won the scholarship offered by the Norwich district association. The work she submitted consisted of three groups of animals and figures modeled in clay from life.

## AS MUSEUM IN BROOKLINE.

Historic New England House Opened on 203rd Anniversary of Town.

Boston.—The historic Edward Devotion house on Harvard street, Brookline, was formally opened as a public museum the other day. The little old building has been well stocked with articles of the revolutionary period, given or loaned by public-spirited citizens of the town.

The day was especially appropriate for the opening of the little museum, for it was the 203rd anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Brookline.

The town not long ago appropriated \$1,500 to place the structure in a



Edward Devotion House, at Brookline, Massachusetts.

habitable condition, and the Edward Devotion house association is to have charge of its maintenance. The Edward Devotion house is the oldest now standing in Brookline. It commemorates the Devotion school fund which was bequeathed by Edward Devotion and received by the town in 1762. The fund amounted to about \$3,696, which the donor specified should go toward building or maintaining a school to attend the center of the town as should be agreed upon by the town.

The Edward Devotion grammar school is located on the old Devotion lot on Harvard street, where the old building may be plainly seen by passing.

## WOMAN MINE OPERATOR.

Mrs. Upham of Denver Delegate to National Convention.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Mrs. Nellie C. Upham of Denver, Col., the most successful woman mine operator in the country, bears the distinction of being the only woman delegate to attend the sessions of the American Mining congress held in this city recently.

Mrs. Upham was appointed a special delegate by the committee of the District of Columbia and bears the distinction of having twice before represented the district in the congress.

Mrs. Upham is known as the "Hearty Green of the Mining Industry." She owns and operates a dozen mines in the far west and has successfully conducted some of the most bitterly contested legal bat-



Mrs. Nellie C. Upham

tles for possession of mining claims in which she was pitted against famous western mine operators. She has been remarkably successful in avoiding labor difficulties on her many claims.

The maternal instinct. A little girl sat in a corner of a railway carriage, apparently lost in thought and with a slight frown on her pretty face. Opposite was her mother, who was reading a magazine. The child was thinking of, and whether she was regretting the joys of paddling and castle building at the seaside.

"Well, Molly, what is it? Are you sorry to be going home?" "I shall be glad to see my dollies again," said Molly—a mere babe, but already quite a little mother.—Home Notes.

## Must Not Read Newspapers.

In Bombay, education has been advancing within recent years, but the standard of manners in schools and colleges has been rapidly going down. Flagrant offenses against school rules occur constantly, and complaints of the rudeness and discourtesy of boys in public are frequent. To check this state of affairs, the government of Bombay has sent to masters of primary schools the following note: "The Sarkar has heard the rumor of you disobe the rule that forbids you to go to political meetings or speak in public on politics. You must obey the rule. You are not to take newspapers into the school or to allow any one else to take them in."

## SOUTH SHOULD HEED

WORDS OF PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT WISE AND TIMELY.

Opportunity Now to Break Away from Tradition and Prejudice—Has Been Too Long in Political Bondage.

In his address at the dinner of the North Carolina Society in New York, President-elect Taft gave frank utterance to views on political solidarity and race problem of the south. His expressions fairly may be assumed to forecast the endeavor of the next administration with respect to eliminating sectionalism.

The best thought of the south, as well as that of the north, is engaging itself more and more with the problem of political as well as commercial nationalization. There is an earnest desire on the part of leading editors and other molders of public opinion in the south to see freedom of the political thought and action supplant the reaction that has existed since reconstruction days. Tradition, geographical prejudices, race question, and fear of social ostracism, based largely on the other features mentioned, have maintained the "solid south." But since the last election editors of influential southern newspapers have rejoiced over a pronounced breaking away from tradition and prejudice and have commended in praise of the fact that southern men have taken to formulating convictions and expressing them in the public press.

There may be some Republicans too hidebound to admit the good accomplished by the party out of power. The late Great Republic kind. When credit is plainly due it comes it with to withhold it.

That is the reason we agree unreservedly with Mr. Bryan's view of the benefits conferred on the country by his party out of power.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Mr. Taft's Foreign Policy.

The news that Mr. Taft will continue the foreign policy of Mr. Roosevelt must be received with satisfaction by every thinking American.

In its dealings with other countries the United States has shown dignity, power and foresight. For instance:

Since the Roosevelt administration settled the affairs of Santo Domingo that country has become as unobtrusive as Porto Rico.

The opportunity offered by the Panama revolution was promptly seized, for the great benefit of the Panama canal enterprise. And, most conspicuous of all, the sending of the battleship fleet to the Pacific was a stroke of diplomatic genius.

The opening given by the Pan-American convention at Rio Janeiro was adroitly enlarged by Mr. Roosevelt to the principal South American capitals.

Really was given to the ideas thus disseminated by the Roosevelt visit to the tangible power that is behind the Monroe doctrine.

To-day the presence of the fleet in the Pacific has put an end to any dangerous delusions along its eastern shores and given us a fair assurance of peace for several years to come.

With respect to foreign policies of his administration, Mr. Taft cannot do better than follow the Roosevelt line, for those lines are right. They are the lines of honor, dignity and glory.

## Had Bryan Been Successful.

It was said during the campaign that Mr. Bryan had survived defeat, that he never could have survived success. This is the great irony of his tempt of 1896, and upon any clear understanding of Mr. Bryan's limitations it is equally true of his contest of 1900.

Mr. Bryan's great and undeniably shrewd political judgment of the American people have again saved him from the testing of his chief weakness and their destructive disaffection.

In the presidency Mr. Bryan's habits generalizations upon business conditions, his ignorance and persistent superficiality as an economist, his apparently incorrigible tendency towards panacea and cure-alls, his want of definiteness and concreteness in his judgment of men, all would have been mercilessly exposed to the complete demoralization of his just influence and his complete political overthrow and permanent interment.

## Independents Defeated Bryanism.

The prophecy of the Times-Dispatch has been abundantly fulfilled. The Democratic party failed this year because the great mass of independent voters feared new experiments, and dreaded a revival or a continuance of that crusading spirit which had heretofore characterized Mr. Bryan's expressed intentions. In his last public utterance Mr. Cleveland declared that what the country needed was rest and recuperation, and that was exactly what the average man believed the Democratic party under Mr. Bryan's administration would not give.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

## The Philippines and the Tariff.

An agreement that Mr. Taft had to consent to a compromise on the tariff on products from the Philippine Islands. We earnestly hope that as president he will stand for an undisturbed for absolute freedom of trade with those islands. The question of American relations with the Philippines is not merely economic, but one of commercial expediency in which the interests of a few American producers are involved. It is a moral question, a question of national honor and of national honor. The present policy is a disgraceful straddle, a pitiful halting between two opinions.

## HAVE DONE COUNTRY SERVICE.

Some Things the Democratic Party Has Accomplished.

Mr. Bryan says his party has accomplished great good, even out of power. He therefore tells the Democrats to cheer up. They can remain out of power and still accomplish good.

It would be indeed ungenerous to give the good accomplished by Mr. Bryan and his party while out of power. It is so much greater than party power that it tempts us to be specific.

By remaining out of power from 1894 to 1900 Mr. Bryan and his party saved the country from the debasement of the currency, the lowering of our credit, and the wholesale repudiation of just debts which would have followed the adoption of free silver.

They rendered a no less patriotic service by staying out of power for the four following years. To that, and that alone, is to be ascribed the fact that the country was not stampeded into the silly cry of anti-imperialism by the Spanish-American war.

The good accomplished by its re-entrance into power in 1900 is equally notable. When one considers Mr. Bryan's utterances since 1894 about government ownership of railways and other public utilities clear that he did the country a substantial service by not being in power.

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### Honor the Jew

### Race Entitled to Distinction for Achievements

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL,  
Fiercest, and Head of Zionist Movement.

THE active prejudice against Jews is bad enough, but we suffer almost more from the conspiracy of silence. Among 12,000,000 people of any one race there would, of course, be many criminals. When a Jew is caught in a crime nobody fails to record the fact. But when a Jew is praised for some great virtue his Jewishness is left unmentioned as a rule. For instance, on three successive days last year three great Jews died, and not one paper that I saw mentioned that they were Jews. I refer to Mendeleeff, the great Russian chemist; Viacout Gochsen, of the house of lords, and chancellor of the exchequer, and a French Jew, whose name escapes me, who left £1,000,000—a million pounds, not dollars—to the Pasteur institute.

The greatest dramatic success of America in recent years was "The Music Master," written by a Jew, Charles Klein; produced by a Jew, David Belasco, and played by a Jew, David Warfield. Many people call Mr. Warfield the best American actor, but few mention him as a Jew.

The chess champion of the world is an American Jew. The Nobel prize in physics was given to an American last year, Albert A. Michelson, who measured the velocity of light. How many know that he is a Jew?

When Mr. Guggenheim and his New York firm did something unheard of in American finance and stood a clear loss of \$1,400,000 to protect innocent investors, many papers spoke of it, but not one that I saw mentioned the fact that this was "Jewish finance."

Everybody said that this was an unprecedented case of business uprightness, but the Jews got no credit for it. We are branded as a people who have only one god, money. Yet some of the highest minded souls in America are Jews. On my visit to New York city I have been entertained by such men as Oscar Straus of the president's cabinet; Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, who got more votes in his district than Roosevelt at the last election. I was in the house when the news came and he never mentioned it; I learned it outside. Then there is Dr. Jacob Hollander, who established the finances of Puerto Rico; Dr. Schechter, the head of the Jewish Theological seminary, who came here from Cambridge university, where he was almost idolized; Louis Loeb, the eminent painter, one of whose masterpieces Mr. Daniel Guggenheim gave to the Metropolitan museum. Men like these ought to contradict the Shylock legend.

There are rays of light arriving on the earth to-day which have been journeying since the epoch when Europe was still one immense forest, the haunt of wild beasts and impenetrable by man, who himself had scarcely yet risen above the level of the brute. Other rays already had set out on their journey when Hesiod, Homer's contemporary, maintained that the distance between heaven and hell had been measured by Vulcan's anvil, which he declared had taken nine days and nine nights to fall from heaven to earth and an equal number of days and nights to fall from the earth to the abode of lost souls. Never, in fact, do we really see the stars as they actually are at the moment when we are looking at them. Instead we see them as they were when they emitted the rays of light which are reaching us now. The histories of all the worlds are thus eternally traveling through space!

Every star is a sun shining with its own light and thousands, and in some cases millions, of times more luminous than our globe. Yet, so numerous, so closely packed are the stars on celestial maps, as well as the photographs of the heavens, that to our eyes they appear truly like star dust.

In the uttermost depths of space we discover great compact masses of stars and nebulae which would transport us still farther into still other immensities.

There is nothing, however, to prove to us that this universe exists alone in the infinite. Another universe, comprising an equal number of stars, may exist at a million times the parallax of the limit of our universe, considered here as the one-thousandth second of the arc. There may be a third universe at some other distance, and yet a fourth at another, and a hundred and even a thousand millions of universes either similar or not to ours and to each other. Moreover, the universes may be separated from one another by absolutely empty spaces in which there is no other, and may thus be quite invisible to each other.

Our humanity and its entire history resembles but a minute ant heap, and our most immense astronomical journeyings never can carry us beyond the mere threshold of the infinite.

There has recently developed among thieves and burglars a movement toward special lines of work so that we now have specialists among "crooks" as well as in the learned professions. During the past year the establishment of a well-known New York firm of opticians was broken into. The place contained a magnificent stock of valuable lenses, microscopical instruments, gold chains and similar goods worth several thousand dollars. The robber took none of these things, though they were lying around ready to his hand. He simply secured about a hundred glass eyes and decamped. Two other shops were likewise robbed of glass eyes during October.

Large numbers of communion cups are stolen from different churches every year, both here and abroad. In one Presbyterian church, where every communicant is provided with a separate cup, during the past year 216 of these miniature chalices have been stolen. The very valuable large jewel-studded chalice and paten, however, appear to have no fascination for the thief or thieves, though they might be as easily carried away as the small cups.

In New Jersey there is a man who is undergoing imprisonment at the present time—a confirmed thief—who never steals anything but toys.

### Wonders of Astronomy

By Prof. Camille Flammarion.

### Specialists Among Thieves

By WILLIAM M. CLEHENS,  
Expert in Criminology.

