

Entered as Second-Class Matter.

H. T. LAHEY, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1906.

Woman as a Political Force.

England's woman suffragists promptly renewed their demonstrations favoring speedy enfranchisement when parliament opened. Critics of the vigorous methods of this new school of claimants have pointed out that woman in England has been favored and by the exercise of patience may gain still more in the near future. This place the present agitation upon a purely selfish basis. But the womanist that the needs of society call for their enfranchisement and wider political influence.

American women have also acquired new rights and privileges within the last fifty years. It might be contended that at the present rate of progress woman here would arrive at the highest point in the course of a few years, and therefore strenuous effort in that direction is a waste of energy. This, too, assumes women look merely to selfish ends. Here, the recent recruits to the ranks of woman suffrage champion, the editor of the North American Review, brings forward a radically different argument for extending suffrage to all women. It is not for woman's own sake primarily, but to save the society from "the evils most menacing to the country today." Here is a clarion call to woman to shoulder "political duties." Stated succinctly, the three menacing evils are debased "moral standards," "absorption by the few of the common wealth" and "unreasonable and violent expression of resentment by the multitude." The reviewer argues that woman would aid in correcting these conditions. Therefore "as a matter not of right, but of policy, she should be taken into full political partnership." This is not the way the English "suffragettes" put their case, but it amounts to about the same thing.

The Monroe Doctrine Scouted.

Strange as it may seem the first American professor installed at the University of Berlin under the Theodore Roosevelt treaty declared in the presence of the emperor that the Monroe doctrine is outworn and should no longer shape the attitude of the United States toward European powers having interests in the western hemisphere. The proponent of this sphere, J. W. Burgess, formerly of Columbia university, holds that the principle advocated by President Monroe should be discarded because practically all European countries have abandoned the absolute monarchial system for parliamentary institutions, and the United States itself has emerged from its former self imposed isolation and engaged in the settlement of European and Asiatic affairs.

But only ten years ago, when the nations of Europe were as far advanced in representative government, President Cleveland reiterated the Monroe doctrine in the case of England's interference in the affairs of the republic of Venezuela, and his position was sustained by the masses of his countrymen of all parties. In the sense of claiming any such high right of protection and conquest in the old world as European nations have sought to exercise in the new the United States has not put itself forward as a world power. We possess no territory in or adjoining Europe, and we covet none, and it would seem that none of our acts of recent years is inconsistent with adherence to the principle that independent communities south of us shall not be treated as subjects for conquest or colonization by European powers. This is the gist of the Monroe doctrine.

It is asserted in Washington that the Japanese are busily spreading the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics" in India and that they are instigating a boycott of British products similar to that which was put in force in China against the products of this country. If there is any foundation for this story, we shall bear more about it in the near future, for it is quite certain that Great Britain, even though she may have entered into an alliance with Japan for a purpose, will not commit the blunder of allowing her ally to carry on a propaganda against her interests in one of her dependencies.

Was there ever a young man whose career in public life, beginning in the humble capacity of a White House stenographer but a comparatively few years ago, has been more steadily onward and upward than that of George Bruce Cortelyou? Hardly.

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England and the West Indies.

Intervention in Cuba by the United States is hailed by the London Spectator as the dawn of a new era for this country. It says: "The raising of the American flag in Cuba signifies the birth of the American empire, the era of isolation is over. The era of expansion has dawned." The Spectator sees nothing in the new development in Cuba to alarm or disgust the American people, for they "wonderingly hail Hamilton 'as one of genius would have recognized that immutable theories cannot be applied to mutable facts.'" Rising to a loftier view than that involved in the temporary policing of the island, the paper argues that the "white man's burden" may prove of the greatest value to the American people, for "no nation stands more in need of the corrective discipline of external difficulties and responsibilities" as a corrective to materialism.

It is in the opinion of the Spectator that the action of President Roosevelt's administration in Cuba is not liable to misconstruction in England, where the events which led to British occupation of Egypt are still fresh in mind. But the editor concludes that our intervention "specifies the sooner or later, and thus England, who has confronted with a wholly new situation as far as the balance of power in the West Indies is concerned. That the situation calls for vigilant attention on the part of the imperial British government is expressed in so many words, and the article ends with a most significant allusion to Canada's alleged designs with respect to absorbing Jamaica. Says the Spectator:

We may console ourselves, however, over the selection that settlement after the war will be re-recognized with, and the British connection is still a force to be reckoned with. We are sometimes apt to forget that British sentiment is not only alive, but a very active force on the other side of the Atlantic. Canada, which is rising by leaps and bounds into the position of a great nation, is to be ably and more to make her influence felt as regards re-arrangements existing relationships. Already one may see possibilities of closer commercial union with the West Indies mooted by Canadian politicians. Should this idea develop with the growth of the Dominion and finally take concrete form, we might still hope for a solution of the West Indian problem within the limits of the empire.

Graft Lower Down.

Writing in Collier's Weekly, William Allen White answers the question, "What is the matter with America?" by charging the evils of our public life to low moral standards in the people. He says:

The reason why the thing modernly called graft is found in Americans is that they have the world old faults that rise from clouded moral perceptions. Only a few men in this world steal and murder and lie with impunity. Most of the stealing and murdering and lying are done by people who do not realize what they are doing; they do not see the actual thing that they are stealing; they do not know them the actual body of their victims; they do not perceive exactly how they are lying, and so in the subcellular of the American mind the farmer who works a few desultory hours on the road in front of his farm and swears that he has performed his obligation to the state as transferred by law does not move some man's death trap and has had his eyes on the politician. The cynicism of some public men when the virtue of the body politic is extolled is appalling. If Mr. White's deductions are correct, there is excuse for the politician's want of faith in the people's honesty. For this state of things Mr. White would have our children taught that our government and civilization are based upon the law of brotherhood, that the law is equally binding where unseen and unknown factors are concerned as well as when brothers and neighbors are affected.

Herr Bebel, the great Socialist leader in the German parliament, recently declared that a general strike of workmen will never succeed in Germany. Only a year ago the same voice spoke enthusiastically of the universal strike in America. The Germans have many things for which the Russians are still struggling; hence the proclamation of a general strike throughout the German empire would be an absurdity.

France and the United States are just now doing that which should make the Hebrew haters of Russia ashamed of themselves. In France a man who made himself odious for a time by his efforts in behalf of a falsely accused Hebrew has been made minister of justice, and here a member of the Hebrew race has been invited to a seat in the cabinet.

Joel Chandler Harris is to edit a magazine. It is to be called Uncle Remus' Magazine and is to be published in Atlanta, Ga. The first number will appear in April, 1907. It will compete in the literary market for the best contributions of American authors and will be illustrated.

It is just as well not to be in haste to buy a ticket to Siberia by way of that tunnel in the Berlin street. A five day tunnel is constructed there will be plenty of time to decide whether there is anything that you want to go to Siberia for.

"We don't want to open arms around the farms" says O. O. O'Brien. O'Brien would be in a pickle for pork if he should; hence this hysteria.

Two Views of the Canal.

Many men in a position to know what they are talking about, among them the late Collis P. Huntington, have expressed the opinion that a canal across the South American Isthmus would be the end of support to the hopes of all who anticipate immense benefits to the nation from a waterway between the oceans. Perhaps these oracles have spoken their real minds, and then again interest or other motives may have colored their opinions. As a success the canal most seriously interfere with the colonial investments in transcontinental railroads. As a failure it will swallow up millions of the people's treasure and blast the expectations of those who look forward to the opening of a revolution in the marine transportation of two hemispheres.

In direct opposition to the pessimistic view cited above stands that of the people of this nation, a view wherein sentiment largely mingles with practical considerations. It is a boldness and magnitude is worthy of the American spirit. After weighing all the arguments for and against the canal the consensus of opinion is that the project is worth while and must be put through at any hazard and at any cost. But the typical American is as thrifty as he is daring. He wants his money's worth whether the investment be made for a return in kind or for a dividend of glory. The canal will never lack for popular indorsement and support so long as the appointed agents of the people are digging dirt and doing it with as little money as possible. In the end the people will not cavil over the sources of supply of labor and material, provided these vital factors in the undertaking are put to good use and the canal is dug.

Those Sensitive Japs.

A couple of years ago the little brown men from Nippon were carrying off all the honors of the world by the marvelous deeds in Manchuria. No limit could be set to their achievements and progress. Naturally the spirits of these ambitious people feel hurt over anything in the nature of a snub administered just as they have carried out a place in the family of nations. The treatment of Japanese children in the schools of San Francisco looks to them like a setback. Standing alone it might be passed over as a regrettable incident, but there are things back of that to stir the blood of any one in a state of mind to hunt for grievances.

It is not strange that the Jingo element of Japan makes out a case against the United States. The Japanese have heard that the citizens of this country do not welcome them as laborers in Hawaii and generally on the Pacific slope. They feel upon us as interlopers in the Philippines and cannot forget that the peace settlement with Russia which dashed their lofty expectations was concluded in this country. But this is only one side of the question. Americans are proverbially tolerant of foreigners who bid fair to become useful citizens here. If discrimination is made now and then it is no more than a people's right. No one can say the choice is not based upon experience. Every race on the globe which applied has been given a fair trial, and whether we welcome or whether we repel certain new faces is our own affair, and we have the right to be sensitive and even indignant over the way our attitude is accepted by the races involved.

The postal department of Berlin has just given an order for 300 automobiles to be used in the buildings of the Maritime Ministry. The cars of this year are to be treated with a new liquid which has been proved absolutely preventive of fire. Calamities from fire that have marred the success of some notable exhibitions in recent years can hardly occur at Bordeaux if the plans of the managers are carried out.

The wood and all the paper and cotton to be used in the buildings of the Maritime Ministry. The cars of this year are to be treated with a new liquid which has been proved absolutely preventive of fire. Calamities from fire that have marred the success of some notable exhibitions in recent years can hardly occur at Bordeaux if the plans of the managers are carried out.

The situation in Morocco indicates that the day is not far distant when France will be obliged to take an active hand in the suppression of the uprisings in Africa. It is not only that the powers which are parties to the Algeiras treaty, concluded less than a year ago, will be drawn into the turmoil.

At the same time there are American girls who have married foreign, title bearers and are living happily with them. But these were not the matches that papa's millions brought about.

Burbank has produced an apple that is red and sweet on one side and yellow and sour on the other—just like the home and company managers of some people.

Made Happy for Life.

Great happiness came into the home of E. B. Baker, school superintendent, at St. Albans, Vt., when his little daughter was restored from the dread-ful condition he names. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus' Dance, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until as a last resort we tried Eucalypti Bitters; and I rejoice to say, three bottles effected a complete cure. Quick, sure cure for nervous complaints, general debility, female weakness, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy. Price 50c."

Copper Poison.
Copper is the smart material now and it comes in such attractive guises that it is running silver a close race as favorite for wedding gifts. There are copper candlesticks in quaint designs, copper trays of rare beauty and such usefulness, copper jugs and jars in odd and picturesque designs, copper chafing dishes, copper vases, copper inkpots, copper incense burners and probably the smartest of all are the copper coffee sets, consisting of sugar bowl and cream pitcher on a tray. These are gold-lined.

Friendship.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—I found a girl at the employment agency this morning and sent her up to see you.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—Yes, she interviewed me.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—And will she come and work for me?
Mrs. Hiram Offen—I hope so. At any rate, she was pleased to say she thought I would be respectful to her.—Philadelphia Press.

A Year of Blood.
The year 1903 will long be remembered in the house of F. N. Tackett, of Alliance, Ky., as a year of blood which he writes: "Severe bleeding from the lungs and a frightful cough had brought me to death's door, when I bought a bottle of King's New Discovery for Consumption, with the astonishing result that after taking four bottles I was completely restored and as time has passed I am permanently cured." Guaranteed for sore lungs, coughs and colds, at Barrington Pharmacy. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Now it appears again that the Havana tobacco crop has been seriously damaged. Thus all things are working for the enhancement of the Havana tobacco crop of these United States.

That Cuban editor who was wounded in a sword duel with a warrior should have remembered the old saying about the might of the pen and simply got back at his antagonist in print.
Public sympathy for the New York stockbrokers in their hour of trial is much like the variety that causes the crocodile to madden its handkerchief.

The press of the country is giving some space to the question, "Is playing bridge whist gambling?" Those who have played it know.

Had a Close Call.
"A dangerous surgical operation, involving the removal of a malignant ulcer, as large as my hand, from my daughter's hip, was prevented by the application of Bucklen's Arnica Salve."—J. A. C. Stickle, of Millets, W. Va. "The persistent use of the salve completely cured it." Cures cuts, burns and injuries. 25c at Barrington Pharmacy.

According to the German humorists, Kaiser Bismarck's reflections on the Roosevelt spelling are characteristic. "He thinks a lot of bother would be saved the nations all around by making German the world language and abolishing all other tongues."

General Treppoff is said to have died of a broken heart. Considering that the military dictator of St. Petersburg lived in daily expectation of dying of a broken heart, his demise was a comparatively tame and unnoteworthy event.

The fascination that led so many persons to brave the dangers of climbing Alpine glaciers the past summer must have been the prospect of seeing mountains of pure ice over which no trust has any control.

A Georgia judge says it is the duty of every man to kiss his wife upon returning home. If there is anything a discriminating wife resents it is being kissed out of a sense of duty.

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