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Advertising Rates made known upon application at the business office at Dwight, Illinois.

No man should be elected governor who favors a million dollar primary law.

Seven candidates for governor and they all think they are going to win. They have another guess.

No republican should support a candidate for the nomination who has not publicly pledged himself to support the full ticket election time, no matter who is nominated.

President Taft's recent speaking tour has cleared up the political atmosphere considerably and it looks clear to every fair-minded man that he will be re-nominated and elected.

Wm. J. Bryan said Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus speech was the greatest ever delivered. Very nice, but the Colonel is reported as having once said that Bryan was a windy demagogue. Well, they may both be right.

Lou L. Emmerson, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., brother of Morris Emmerson, editor of Lincoln, is making a splendid canvass for the nomination for state treasurer. He is an excellent man and would make a splendid official.

Up to date President Taft has about 150 delegates. The people are getting down to business and coming back from chasing the spectacular and realize that Taft is one of the greatest and best presidents the United States ever had.

It is announced that Ex-President Roosevelt will go on the stump. He is not so much overwhelmed as he thought for, and is going to lend a hand in trying to overwhelm himself. Well, if he loses as many friends in his speeches as he did in the Columbus one it will be unanimous for Taft.

There is a case out in California where they have the "recall" in operation. They have recalled the whole city administration, and it only takes 25 per cent of signers to do that. Some people have gone crazy over this "recall" business. There are others who would probably give considerable to be able to "recall" what they have said about it.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY.

Governor Deneen has issued the following which expresses itself: "State of Illinois, Executive Department, Springfield, March 1, 1912. Under the authority of the acts of the general assembly, passed to encourage the planting of trees, shrubs and vines about the homes, along the highways, and about the public grounds within the state; and to encourage the protection of birds, I, Charles S. Deneen, governor of the state of Illinois, do hereby designate Friday, April 19, 1912, and Friday, Oct. 25, 1912, as Arbor and Bird days. The two different days are designated to meet the different seasons in the northern and southern portions of the state."

TRADING IN OTHER TOWNS.

The more money you send away from home, the poorer your town grows. Is there anyone who doubts it?

Out of every purchase made in your own town, a certain percentage is set aside to be added to home capital.

When home trade increases, new stores come and old ones do a bigger business. That means more clerks, larger profits for the employer. The inevitable result is the building of more houses for these people to live in. That makes more taxable property, and your tax rate, if public funds are properly handled, will decrease, and besides there is more money available for public improvements.

A purchase at home therefore, is in part an investment, some portion of the money returning to you, in increased values of real estate, better stores to trade in, the building of more civic improvements.

A purchase in a distant city is equally an investment, but the investment is for the benefit of the people who live in the city where the purchase is made.

1904, 1907, 1912.

By following his hat into the ring and declaring openly, though tardily, the third-term ambition he has tacitly owned so long, Colonel Roosevelt clears himself of the charge of fighting from ambush, or at least relieves himself of all necessity for so fight-

ing, says the Springfield (Ohio) News. He is now free to pursue his hope openly, actively and practically as he chooses. But in abandoning the passive pose for the active candidacy how will he reconcile his present attitude with his previous third term declarations?

Immediately after his election to the presidency Roosevelt said November 8, 1904: "On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Three years later, when his second term was approaching its end and "second elective term" talk was heard, Roosevelt referred to his previous statement, saying December 11, 1907: "I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

Daily for many weeks the New York World has hung these quotations at Roosevelt, asking, "Where does he stand now?" Now Roosevelt answers: "I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered to me." Having gone back on his previous word so signally, he gives his word that he will not do so again, thus: "And I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference."

The only explanation of his change of front offered by Roosevelt and his magazine is scarcely worthy of respect—that his statements of 1904 and 1907 "referred, of course, to a consecutive third term" and that he is bound by them now no more than a man, having had two cups of coffee for breakfast and declining another, would be debarred by that refusal from having coffee for breakfast next morning.

That is, if a man surfeited with strong drink solemnly declares, "Under no circumstances will I touch another drop," he refers only to another "consecutive" drop and is free, whenever the appetite seizes him again, to drink as much as he likes without breaking his word!

Of course Roosevelt in 1904 and 1907 did not refer to a "consecutive" third term, any more than he referred to an "elective" term. Expressly waiving technicalities, he referred to third terms without qualification whatsoever, agreed that it was wise to forbid them and volunteered the promise that "under no circumstances" would he violate the custom or attempt to violate it.

Colonel Roosevelt may plead that

men have a right to change their minds, that wise men exercise that right; all of which is true. He may attach to his now avowed candidacy many who are ready blindly to follow a great name, many who vaguely hope for great boons to be won under his eloquent leadership, many perhaps who believe in his honesty of purpose, even under the circumstances, as implicitly as they believe in his great ability as a leader.

But entirely apart from the difficulties of his attempt to conciliate both "the interests" and "the people" by advocating repeal of the anti-trust law and recall of judges and judgments in the same breath, he will find it exceedingly hard to overcome a wide prejudice against any man—even a Roosevelt—who says "under no circumstances will I" at one time and "I will" at another, who makes sweeping promises with sweeping mental reservations, who swears and is not forsworn.

And even harder will it be to convince the sound sense of the American people that it will be wise to change their mind, confirmed by more than a century of experience, and suspend for Roosevelt the third-term rule that was binding on Grant and Washington—Washington whose last word was an admonition to "guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism!"

THAT REMINDS US

That a young fellow was talking to his girl the other evening: "I am a young fellow struggling along to get ahead," said he. The girl simply said: "You need one." The fellow left early.

That if a girl is wearing a \$20 hat she don't care about the hole in her stocking.

That the weather may be cold, but politics are warm.

That it might be a good plan to "recall" the weather and refer it to a vote of the people to see if it is constitutional.

Statement.

If selected by the voters of Livingston county, at the primaries and in the election, as State's Attorney, I will devote sufficient time and exercise my professional knowledge and skill to the highest degree within my power, to justly and successfully perform the duties of that office as contemplated by the Law of the State. Respectfully, J. A. BROWN.

ROAD ITEMS.

In October, November and December grain crops could not be moved because of bad roads. Grain sold in December could not be delivered until January. During good roads in January grain sold in December was delivered. Good roads and good prices in January brought an unusual sale of grain. Delayed December deliveries and unusual sales in January made an unusual demand for cars in January, likewise in February. The railroads were unduly censured for shortage of cars. In the months of January and February, 1912, 50 per cent of our grain crop was moved. This heavy movement coming suddenly and unexpected the railroads were not prepared to furnish cars as called for. The railroads could not be expected to stand the expense necessary to have sufficient cars to move 50 per cent or even 25 per cent of our crops within 30 or 40 days. They want to keep their cars earning daily. If we had hard roads we could deliver our crops twelve months out of the year instead of about four or five months out of twelve, as is usual with us. In fact since September or for the last six months, there has only been two months that crops could be delivered. With hard roads and twelve months to deliver crops, the demand for cars would likewise be distributed over a greater period of time. It is more than probable that for the next month it will be impossible to move crops. With the present high prices of grain many would like to sell, but they do not like to sell because it is impossible to deliver.

What would it cost to build hard roads? It is estimated that with a tax of \$1.00 on each \$100.00 of assessed valuation there could be built each year five miles of hard road; that would be at a cost of not to exceed \$40.00 for each quarter section of land in Dwight township. In five years there could be built twenty-five miles of hard road at an expense not to exceed \$200.00 per quarter section.

If you want to know approximately what you would have to pay to build twenty-five miles of hard road in five years take this year's tax receipt and look under column marked assessed valuation. For each \$100 there you would be taxed \$1.00. If the assessed value of your property is \$1250.00 you would be taxed \$12.50 for hard roads per year.

Twenty-five miles of hard road in Dwight Township would increase the value of land \$25.00 per acre, which would amount to \$41.00 increase per quarter section. An investment of \$40.00 a year for five years would result in a net gain of \$3900. Where

can you beat it? Why invest in land elsewhere? Invest in permanent improvements here, where you and your children will get the benefit of the investment. Ah, but, says some one, somebody will travel over the road, who does not help pay for it, does not pay one cent of taxes. That is true. It is also true that if you buy a farm and improve it, you increase the value of adjoining farms without the owners thereof paying you one cent for the improvements that you have put on your farm. If you buy a lot in town and put up a nice home on it for yourself, you increase the value of the lots lying next to yours, and the owners of those lots do not give one cent toward the payment of your home.

Hard roads will add to the value of every piece of property in Dwight. It will distribute a great per cent of the tax among our wage earners, they in turn spending it among our merchants.

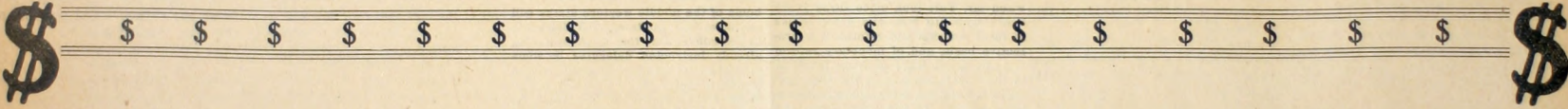
We are in the center of the corn belt, the greatest grain producing country in the world. Our roads are the worst. Indiana with a lighter and poorer soil has us beaten with good roads. For years they have been building good roads. They are not satisfied with good roads—they are now building better roads.

One county in Ohio has one thousand miles of brick road, like the brick pavement in Dwight. This county will put in seventy-two miles of brick road this year; the cities will put in thirty-three miles this year, making at the end of 1912, 1105 miles of brick road in one county in Ohio. How long are we going to be behind the times? How long are we going to be delayed in the delivery of our crop? How long are we going to plod through our mud roads, pulling the life out of our horses, perhaps swearing our way to a hot hereafter, all for a few dollars to be spent now which our narrow-sightedness does not permit us to see will come back to us many fold.

If you do not spend your fund for hard roads now when you can enjoy them, some one will spend your funds for hard roads, when you are gone, and you will not enjoy them. Let us travel hard roads here and hereafter. We hope we may travel the golden streets in the Celestial City.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. Used by mothers for 22 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.



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TELEPHONE 8 DWIGHT, ILLINOIS

"IF YOU DEAL WITH ME YOU GET RESULTS"

