

Subscription Rates.

(Strictly in Advance.)
One Year\$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months50

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

There is quite a demand for tickets in Chicago—believe us!

They are both in the ring. May the best man win. We are for him, whoever he is.

There is liable to be a rear-end collision between the republican and democratic national conventions, if they don't watch out.

It has developed during the past ten days that others can run a political steam roller equally as well as Teddy did four years ago. There is nothing like being a good machinist no matter which side you are on.

Hon. Thomas Sterling, who carried the primaries in South Dakota for United States Senator recently, is a brother of Congressman John Sterling, of Bloomington. They are farmer's boys, and worked their way through college and law school, and have made their mark in the world. They are the kind of men the people like to help succeed.

The "political steam roller" talk is old. The same thing has occurred for years in both great parties, and the faction which has a majority in the national committee, other things being equal, will settle contests for their favorite. If this is an unsatisfactory method why not have a court of judges appointed to settle contests, but then, probably judges are human also. It's a case of standing by your friends.

The contests before the national republican committee in Chicago are all practically settled, and the temporary roll-call of delegates made up, and a majority of them are for the renomination of President Taft. There were times when stampedes could be engineered and win, but that day, we think, has passed. The delegates for Mr. Taft are determined men and

from all that can be learned, will stand by the President, and he will be nominated on the first ballot next week.

Newspaper men have to write articles quickly many times a day. They have to rely sometimes upon one or two persons for the details regarding an event; sometimes they are misinformed; sometimes they are told of things that did not happen; and it is no wonder that sometimes errors creep into the best written articles and the most important news events. The wonderful part about a newspaper is the fact that so few items of misinformation get into its columns. As a rule newspapers want the truth—the actual truth—and nothing but the truth.

Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is away ahead of all other candidates for the democratic nomination for president. It takes a two-thirds vote in the democratic convention, and there is no telling what may happen. Clark is backed by Hearst, and also has a large majority of his congressional colleagues with him. Of course, Wm. J. Bryan is always in evidence, and Prof. Woodrow Wilson is going some. Governor Harmon, of Ohio, is far the strongest man in the party, but the democratic party can always be depended upon to put their foot in it, just at the right time to insure their defeat.

The printing fraternity are "up against it" to use the slang phrase. Wages have gradually advanced, year by year and paper has remained firm with slight advances during the past year, but now comes an advance in paper prices which will cause newspaper men and job printers to "sit up and take notice." The raise runs all the way from ten to twenty-five per cent on almost all grades of paper, and yet the prices of commercial printing in this city have remained practically the same as those of five or more years ago. With this last raise in prices of paper local printers will have to readjust prices of work or lose money.—Harvard Herald.

It is really amusing to read what some newspapers say about the republican convention and the results. Some say if Taft is renominated he will be beaten sure, and others say Roosevelt couldn't be elected under any consideration. And these papers pretend to be republican. We believe that either Taft or Roosevelt can be elected and that one of them will be, and every republican newspaper or republican voter who deserves the name should believe so. Don't be so prej-

udiced or allow yourself to be so carried away that you cannot see any good in anybody you don't happen to support for nomination. Be republican all the time and maintain the party's principles and help to continue prosperity in the country, and don't knock.

COMPENSATION LAW.

On May 1st the new Workmen's Compensation Act became effective in Illinois. In order to avoid the conditions which in New York State made the law unconstitutional, it was made elective and employers of labor were given the privilege of agreeing to pay definite benefits to injured employees or of standing their chances in the courts with three important defenses removed; these being, first, Assumption of Risk; second, Contributory Negligence and third, Fellow Servant. The new law completely revolutionizes the doctrines of negligence and either way the employer decides to operate under it imposes a burden upon him far greater than ever existed before.

The Act was a compromise and was bitterly opposed by manufacturers and by some classes of labor. As formed, it is contradictory in many places and it will be necessary for the Supreme Court to decide on important points. There is no doubting the fact that the new law marks a very considerable advance from the viewpoint of justice, economy and reason. It does away with the great waste of money which has heretofore obtained in negligent cases. It makes the industry stand the burden of its accidents instead of the employee, the general principle being to assess the cost to the consumer. The definite benefits granted to the employees can be briefly stated as follows: Half wages during the period of disability not exceeding eight years. If the employee is still disabled he is then entitled to a pension for life equal to 32 per cent of his annual earnings computed at the time of his injury. Physician's services, hospital expenses and medicines are allowed for a specified time. In case of death an amount is payable to the beneficiaries equal to four years' wages with a maximum of \$3,500.00 and a minimum of \$1,500.00. Every accident that happens in the course of employment becomes at once a claim upon the employer unless he has elected to operate outside of the law, in which case his legal defenses are removed and he is subject to a judgment for any amount that the jury sees fit to award; the only limit being in case of death where the maximum amount would be \$10,000.00.

There has been much controversy over Section 2 which defines the class

of employment covered by the law. While the intent was undoubtedly to limit the class of employment to hazardous enterprises, the actual wording of this section, taken in connection with other laws of this State, makes it possible to include practically every employer of labor. There is no question as to contractors or manufacturers coming under this law; neither is there any question as to farmers operating farm machinery; mercantile enterprises, such as stores, hospitals, etc., come under the general interpretation of maintaining structures or conducting a business under The Health, Safety and Comfort Act. It is therefore, possible, in case an accident occurs to read into the law many other enterprises than was at first thought possible.

Section 20 is of especial interest as it imposes upon an owner of property, who is having any construction work done, a direct liability on account of injuries to employees of contractors, making the owner jointly and severally liable for the compensation benefits of this law. General contractors are also held in the same way on account of accidents to employees of subcontractors. Therefore, it behoves any person having repairs made or any contracting work done to see to it that the contractor is either of sufficient financial responsibility to pay the possible loss, or to require a Bond or Insurance Policy which will assume the burden.

The effect on credit must also be considered. Many of the banks are looking into this question carefully, knowing that the employer who is borrowing money to conduct his business might be seriously affected by an accident to an employee. Credit men, therefore, are seriously considering the question of requiring Compensation Insurance in the same way that they now require Fire Insurance to be carried.

This Act differs from similar laws in other states in that it is automatic and every employer who has not sent a notice to the contrary to the Board of Labor Statistics in Springfield is now bound by the law until January 1, 1913, as also are his employees unless they have elected individually not to accept the compensation benefits. There is a provision, however, for the employer to elect not to pay the stated amounts during the year 1913, but he must send his notice to the Board of Labor Statistics on or before November 1, 1912.

From the Insurance standpoint it can be said that the companies are as yet undecided as to the final outcome of this new law in the several states. The burden which they must assume promises to be a very heavy

one. The adjustment of rates will depend very largely upon how the losses mature. Companies are, therefore, doing all they can to urge the guarding of machinery and the use of safety appliances, hoping that by reducing the number of accidents a better ratio can be made than has heretofore been possible under the old system; that employers as a general rule will cooperate in the prevention of accidents is certain and, therefore, the new law can be looked upon as a benefit to humanity.

The foreign countries have for years been operating under conditions similar to the ones now imposed in this State only that they go further and include illness and pension systems for old age, there being a charge upon the employers and employees alike to maintain a fund which is administered by a commission.

Industrial conditions abroad are much different than in this country and, therefore, such a system is not always practical here. It is hoped and expected that the employers of labor will give the law a fair trial. The idea of compensation for injuries as against the wasteful litigation in the courts is conceded by all who have studied the question to be the most desirable plan and for that reason it is hoped that the new law in the State will meet with general approval.

THAT REMINDS US

That the poets occasionally write some things which escape the waste basket:

"About two years had passed away
Since Nell and I had met;
So 'twas not strange that I should say
When I again chanced by her way,
'Nell, are you married yet?'
She glanced at me in mild surprise—
I would have made a bet
That there was sadness in her eyes
As she replied between two sighs,
'Yes, I am married—yet!'"

That the following isn't so bad:
"If peop'e say unmannered things,
Just keep your anger hidden,
Smile sweetly at them and remark,
Put on you're chains, you're s-kiddin'!"

That there is fighting booze sold in Dwight. The following story is told us and vouched for by a truthful citizen:

They have the average brand of fighting whisky here. A cat was watching a rat hole. A bootlegger came along and scared the cat away, and in doing so dropped a bottle of booze. The bottle broke and spilled the booze at the mouth of the rat hole. In a few minutes the rat ran his head out of the hole, smelled the

booze and licked up a few drops of it—which seemed to increase it's courage. It came out, stood up on it's hind legs, and looked around and asked: "Where is that damned cat that was looking for me?"

INTERURBAN PARK

DANCE

Every Wednesday and Saturday evening (weather permitting) during the season.

Vermillion Orchestra

25c Round Trip

Car leaves Dwight at 8:30 and returns, leaving Park, at 12 o'clock.

Why is a bootblack like the sun?



Because he does the most shining on bright days!

Our shop shines every day,
Because we keep it clean!
We figure that's the only way
A meat shop should be seen!
We want your trade,
But this we know—
To secure it, we, the goods must show.
Here the best, you'll always find,
The cleanly, tender, wholesome kind!

Wheatley's Market
Dwight Illinois

Employers' Liability and Compensation Insurance

The law relating to compensation for accidental injuries or death, applies to every employer in the state engaged in the building, maintaining or demolishing of any structure, or in any enterprise wherein molten metal or injurious gases or vapors or inflammable liquids are manufactured, used, generated, stored or conveyed in dangerous quantities, and any enterprise in which statutory requirements are now or shall hereafter be imposed, for the protection and safeguarding of the employees therein.

The scope of this law is so broad that it practically comprehends any case where the relation of employer and employee exists.

Any person entitled to payment under the Compensation provisions of this Act, from any employer, shall have the same preferential claim therefor against the property of the employer, as is now allowed by law for a claim by such person against such employer for unpaid wages or for personal services.

We have secured the representation of the FIDELITY and CASUALTY CO., of New York, and will be pleased to give you further information regarding the operation of the law, and to quote you rates on your risks.

DELAY MAY MEAN BANKRUPTCY

FRANK L. SMITH

Law, Loans, Lands and Insurance

"If You Deal With Me You Get Results"

TELEPHONE NO. 8

DWIGHT, ILLINOIS