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It is said that Walter Clyde Jones will have charge of the Roosevelt campaign in Illinois, if there is one. If Walter Clyde doesn't do any better for "Teddy" than he did for himself he'll not be dangerous.

Some people say the office should seek the man. Certainly the office of president wouldn't have had much trouble in finding "Teddy." He was there with his smile and teeth, but somehow he didn't get it. He should quit.

It is said by the Chicago Tribune that "Thou Shalt not Steal" will be the motto of the Roosevelt campaign. There were seventy-two contests for delegates in the recent republican convention, and over fifty of them were settled by practically unanimous vote of the committee, the Roosevelt people acknowledging that the contests had no standing. That is the Roosevelt managers tried to steal delegates, but the Roosevelt committeemen wouldn't even stand for it. The only real good use the Tribune and third party people could put that commandment—"Thou Shalt not Steal"—to is to keep it where they can see it all the time and profit by it.

The democratic nominee, Prof. Wilson, says there is no reason for a tariff for protection to American industries, and stands for tariff for revenue only. This country tried that experiment under Grover Cleveland, and the mills closed and the country was full of tramps for four years. There was no home market, and the prices of farmers' products fell to almost nothing. If Mr. Wilson, or any other man, can fool the farmers of this country again, he's sure a wonder. There was no man less prosperous under democratic rule, or more prosperous under republican rule, than the farmer, and believe us, when he thinks it over he'll not vote the democratic ticket.

According to the bureau of railway economics at Washington, the average daily compensation of railway employes of all classes for the year 1910 was as follows: In the United States, \$2.23; in the United Kingdom, \$1.05; in Prussia Hesse, excluding small supplementary allowances, \$1 cents; in Austria, 89 cents. The lowest paid railway employe in the United States, the ordinary track men, according to the bureau, receive a greater compensation than many of the railway employes of France, even those of higher grades and with responsible duties. The compensation of railway employes in the United States is three times as high as in Italy.

The republican party still stands by the principle of district representation as against the old democratic unit rule. When Attorney Heney was denouncing the "robbery" of California votes because the national committee seated two delegates from a Taft district in San Francisco, he was making an appeal for democratic methods in a republican convention. He was asking the national committee to go back on its own record for more than thirty years and take up the methods inherited from the democracy and long since abandoned. This may be called "progressive" by some, but it is reactionary—a harking back to one of the worst forms of boss rule.

Hon. Chas. D. Hillis, secretary to President Taft, was chosen chairman of the National Republican Committee at a meeting held in Washington, D. C. He is a good man for the place and his experience during the nominating campaign and his wide acquaintance will be of great assistance. Congressman McKinley, of Illinois, who conducted the pre-convention campaign, was offered the position but refused. He, however, will lend all assistance possible. Col. Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, was a prominent guest at Washington during the recent meeting, and will undoubtedly take a prominent part in managing the national campaign. James B. Reynolds, of Illinois, was chosen secretary of the committee. The campaign will probably not open actively until about the 1st of September.

Before the war, in good old democratic times, the balance of trade was more frequently against this country than otherwise. Money was a scarce article and wages low. Whenever the democrats got possession of our government since the war and the tariff for revenue made the policy of the government the trade balance has been in favor of European nations,

whose exports crowded out home manufactured goods in our markets. One reason why we have had prosperous times for a number of years is because the trade balance has been in our favor since the first election of President McKinley. Champ Clark, Governor Wilson, Wm. J. Bryan and the principal democratic statesmen are in favor of reducing the tariff duties to as nearly a revenue basis as possible. The lower the duties the greater the importations. The trade balance will soon disappear whenever such a tariff becomes the law of the land.—Freeport Journal.

Governor Hadley talked sense when he told the Missouri delegation: "We came here to vote for Roosevelt, but not to leave the Republican party for any third party movement. We are instructed for Roosevelt, but we are not instructed to bolt the Republican party." That is the exact truth. Colonel Roosevelt warmly asserts that convention delegates should faithfully represent the constituencies from which they come. The Roosevelt delegates were sent to Chicago to secure the colonel's nomination by the republican party. They had no commission from the people to form a new party. Had the colonel gone before the republican voters in the primaries with the proposition that he should be nominated or the republican party wrecked he would hardly have got a delegate. Those who supported him have intelligence enough to see that neither as republicans nor as believers in the full popular control of parties would they get anywhere by splitting the republican party in two and destroying effective opposition to the democratic party.—New York Tribune.

The old pioneer had finished reading a newspaper article headed "The High Cost of Living." It should be headed "The Cost of High Living." "It's all right," said he "to enjoy some of the luxuries of life, but we are fast becoming a nation of 'high livers' and vast numbers are trying to live \$5,000 lives on a \$1,000 salary. They are leading too fast a life to be maintained indefinitely and as sure as the sun rises and sets there will be a period of 'hard times' with the attendant suffering and privations to cause the readjustment of the standards of living. There will be a cutting down of needless and reckless spending in every line. We can name several citizens in Ogle and Carroll counties who for a period of twenty or twenty-five years worked as 'hired men' on farms at from fifteen to twenty dollars per month, who placed all their surplus earnings in the local banks and when they at last saw a bargain in real

estate they bought the land and made homes and today they are wealthy citizens, made so without speculation but by industry and economy. But the great majority of the laborers in field, shop and factory who are receiving more than double the wages paid for like service in years past are not laying up one cent—in fact a large portion of them are in debt. And it is the class last named that complains of graft and greed of the money sharks, who are not honest enough to admit that to indolence, extravagance, reckless expenditure of wages for that which has brought no lasting benefit they can trace their poverty."—Henry Elsey.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The July World's Work gives these figures to show that the postal savings banks are unquestionably filling a very deep-felt want. "On January 3, 1911, forty-eight postal savings depositories were opened, one in each of the states and of the territories that were then prepared for statehood. "At the end of the first month (that is, on February 3, 1911) the deposits in the forty-eight experimental depositories were \$60,101. "At the end of the first six months the total deposits amounted to very little less than \$7,000,000 and the number of depositories had been increased to 400, despite the fact that for four months after the first forty-eight depositories began business no new ones were established and the large cities had not been reached. "At the close of business for the first year (January 2, 1912) there were a few more than 6,000 depositories and the total deposits had grown to more than \$12,000,000. "As this article is written, the number of depositories exceeds 10,000 and the amount of deposits exceeds \$25,000,000. New depositories are being established in postoffices in all parts of the country at the rate of almost a thousand every month and cash is pouring into them at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week. And that means much when you consider that not more than \$500 may be deposited by any one person."

The postal savings bank has passed the experimental stage and will continue to grow in popularity. Much of the money deposited in this class of banks is the property of timid people. This kind of money is usually hid away and thus retired from circulation. The prosperity panic of 1907-08 was largely due to a lack of confidence. There was more money in the country than ever before, but much of it was in hiding. The postal banks will

encourage circulation and contribute to prosperity.

FEAR AIDS DISEASE.
Fear is at the bottom of most of our troubles. We are afraid—afraid that we shall be sick, afraid that hard times are coming, afraid that our coats don't fit behind, afraid that it will rain, afraid that it will not, afraid of being struck by lightning, afraid of our jobs. We are afraid of something or other most of the time. And most of the time we are afraid without any reason for being afraid. In a word, most of our troubles don't exist, outside of our own minds. There is only one remedy for fear, and that is courage. Folks who read in the third reader of a generation ago will remember the incident of Harry and the guide post; how Harry thought it was a ghost, and how, when he braced and "marched right up to it" he found that it was only a friendly guide post. Well, most of the things we are afraid of are merely guide posts, or even less. The only way to put them out of the bugbear business is to march right up to them and tag them. A bugbear or an incubus tagged is tamed. Often it is destroyed utterly. The doctors say now that a large share of our physical ills are due to fear—that fear actually engenders poisons in our bodies, and that these poisons are as real and as effective as though they came from bottles with skull and crossbone labels on them. So much the more reason why we shouldn't be afraid, for we poison ourselves when we are.

When you feel fear taking possession of you, meet it squarely; show it up for what it really is. If it is well grounded, its terrors will be lessened. If it is unfounded it will be laughed out of court. For no fear without any foundation can stand the test of careful inspection and of the laughter that such inspection inspires. If you can't shake off the fear wholly, act as though you were not afraid anyhow. That will go a long way toward scaring the fear away.—Springfield Scaring.

Union Sabbath School Picnic.
Was celebrated in Renfrew Park, Thursday, July the 11th, about three hundred were in attendance throughout the day, and everyone had a real good time. Our park has solved the question of a place for such picnics, and is a delightful place. The addition of a couple of good tennis courts would be greatly appreciated. Can't we have them yet this season?—S. S. Picnic Committee.

THAT REMINDS US—

That some of the telephone girls claim the headgear they wear makes corn on their ears. A wag remarked that corn on the ear was pretty good.

That we are a little afraid that the paving people are breaking the Sabbath day into smithereens.

That a whole lot of people are saying things now that they will be quietly taking back when they get sober.

That all will agree with us that a thunder storm is a good thing when it's hot.

What Teddy Thinks.

I'm twice as great as Washington.
I'm twice as great as Grant;
Because they didn't get three terms,
They needn't think I can't.

I'm twice as great as Jefferson
And Madison combined;
I'm twice as great as all the lot
Of Presidents I find.

I'm greater than my country,
And its customs and its laws,
And its poor old Constitution
With its precedential flaws.

I'm twice as great as any man
Above or 'neath the sod,
In fact, I'm half inclined to think
I'm twice as great as ———.

Notice.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Notice is hereby given that this firm of Cosgrove & Larsen has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned H. A. Larsen having purchased the interest of the undersigned Joseph Cosgrove, and will continue the business with his father, Lars Larsen, under the firm name of Larsen & Son, assuming all liabilities thereof, and any person indebted to the firm will be expected to make immediate settlement with Larsen & Son.

Dated at Dwight, Illinois, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1912.

H. A. LARSEN,
JOSEPH COSGROVE.

In 100 pounds of milk there are 45.4 quarts.

Mrs. Flipp—I wonder if my husband will love me when my hair is gray.

Her Friend—Of course he will. He's loved you through three shades of hair already.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a beautiful growth.
Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color.
Prevents hair falling out.
Sole and Best at Druggists.

Lower Interest For Farmers!

State Department Investigation of European Methods of Making Loans on Land would allow the farmer to borrow money on equal terms with corporations.

Cheaper Money Means Higher Priced Lands

With interest rates lower and grain markets higher, land is bound to increase in value.

Now is the Time to Buy

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE MY FINE LIST OF FARM LANDS

FRANK L. SMITH, Land Man

Law, Loans, Lands and Insurance

"If You Deal With Me You Get Results"

TELEPHONE NO. 8

DWIGHT, ILLINOIS