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This paper until January 1, 1913, for 25 cents if you hurry. Try it. If you take it why send a copy to your friend or relative away.

The republican voter who follows Roosevelt into his new one-man party, a party which cannot hope to endure, a party based upon the disappointment of a man who was twice made president by the party he now seeks to destroy, is going to commit a grievous blunder.

Did the Bull Mooses all hear from Michigan. Their idol polled less than six per cent. Roosevelt got about 6,000 votes, while Taft got about 140,000, and Michigan was the state they were sure of. It shows conclusively that a one man party is not popular with republicans.

A traveling salesman had the following to say a few days ago: "I was for Roosevelt at the primaries, but I am disgusted with the antics of the Colonel and thoroughly convinced that instead of being a great man he is so inordinately selfish he has no objects on earth but his own interests."

The darkest period in the history of the country, since the Civil War, was the years that Grover Cleveland sat in the executive chair at Washington. He was Woodrow Wilson's predecessor as president of Princeton college, and advocated the same political theories that the New Jersey schoolmaster now calls progressive principles.

Republican editors should not support republicans for office who do not come out openly and support the republican ticket from top to bottom. There are some candidates who are afraid of their shadows. They will find out before the campaign is ended that they will be pleased to get the support of genuine republicans. Such

weakened candidates should brace up and stand by the party which made them, instead of "beating round the bush," as it were.

Teddy wants Penrose suspended from the U. S. senate. We don't blame Teddy, for Mr. Penrose has certainly shown Mr. Roosevelt up in his true light, as a tool of the trusts. The people don't pay much attention to the "chief, liar, robber," crying of Teddy. He came near making the people believe those things once, but he can't fool the people all the time.

How do Grand Army men like Woodrow Wilson calling a pension appropriation "folly?" In his book "Epochs of American History—Division and Reunion," he says on page 297: "The other leading questions of these years were the granting of pensions and the regulation of immigration. Congress has hastened from one lavish vote to another in providing pensions for the soldiers who had fought in the Civil War until at length generosity has passed into folly."

We are in receipt of "The Story of Stretator," edited by J. E. Williams, published by M. Meehan, and printed by The Independent Times. The story is printed in magazine form, gives an account of the settlement, growth and general prosperity of Stretator. The industrial and manufacturing departments are given much space and the early and late history is given. The work is profusely illustrated with pictures of factories, business houses and prominent citizens. It is surely a very creditable production from an editorial, mechanical and all stand-points.

More democrats will vote for Taft and continued prosperity than there will be republicans who follow the sorehead and bolter out of the republican party. Taft is a growing candidate. He is growing stronger every day. He is a republican. He believes in American wages for Americans. He believes in good prices for farmers. More democratic farmers, and democratic laborers, will vote for Taft, and continued prosperity, than there will be republicans who will follow the sorehead and bolter out of the republican party. Which will you be? How will you vote?

In talking with a republican farmer the other day, he said he was for Roosevelt at the primaries, but wouldn't have been if he had any idea that he would try to beat the republican party during the campaign. He said he was a republican and had a farm he wouldn't take \$200 an acre for, and

remembered the Cleveland administration, and how he came near being ruined. He said he never wanted any more of that and would vote the straight republican ticket. That's the way with 99 out of every 100 who voted for Roosevelt at the primaries. They can see now that all that the third party could accomplish is the election of a democrat, and they will never run any such risk.

It looks as if Deneen and the state ticket are still on the fence, expecting to get a few Bull Moose votes. It's a silly, foolish political move and if they do not come out in the open and fight for Taft and the whole ticket they are liable to lose out. President Taft is stronger in Illinois today than Deneen. The republicans who were for Roosevelt primary time are coming back to the President in droves. They realize that they were carried away by misrepresentation and are living up. Deneen has been straddling ever since and before the primaries and republicans are getting mighty sick of it. It is no great wonder, however, with narrow sighted people who cannot see anything but Deneen handling the campaign.

It is all in the political game to pin Woodrow Wilson down to specific opinions touching the certain bad effect of a tariff for revenue only, or free trade, on the industrial life of New Jersey, and the demand on him is a just one and cannot be evaded. Periodical conferences with labor leaders may lead to a bargaining for individual support but the masses—the wage earners, the business men and the manufacturers—will not be swayed by soft sophistries or a wide circling of the sharp corners of public necessity. Wilson has said he is for free trade. How can he conscientiously expect support from the imperiled masses? The self-interest of a reputed leader of labor will not help him in the position in which he has voluntarily placed himself.

As was expected the republican vote in Vermont fell off, but the candidate of the party won out by a good plurality, and won by 10,000 over the third party candidate, and about 6,000 over the democratic candidate. The result showed that the third party drew almost all its votes from the republican party; also that the third party has no chance of winning, and all it could possibly accomplish is the election of Wilson and a complete change in the business of the country. It is up to the republicans to ignore the third party and vote the ticket straight and maintain the good times. If they don't they will be wholly to

blame for the change. If there are those who really want a change they might as well vote direct for Wilson as for Roosevelt, for it means the same thing. The Maine election will be held next Tuesday. That state has gone democratic for the last two elections, and it would be a wonder if the republicans win.

Partisans of Theodore Roosevelt are fond of referring to him as the champion of the plain people and to Mr. Taft as the representative of privilege. This thought pleases their fancy and it is the idea that has been emphasized persistently by Colonel Roosevelt himself. But what are the real facts in the case. What constitute the dominant, aggressive business interests of this country? A recent report of the Stanley Investigating Committee of the House showed that the United States Steel Corporation maintains a grip on banks, railroads and industries representing more than \$35,000,000,000. The alliance includes practically all the great railway systems, many huge industrial corporations, a chain of powerful banks and trust companies such as the National City Bank and National Bank of Commerce in New York and the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, many great insurance companies, as well as traction, express and telegraph interests. The banks alone represent capital and holdings amounting to more than \$3,000,000,000. In these great concerns the Morgan and Standard Oil interests stand shoulder to shoulder. They are the big, organized interests of this country, made supreme by a scheme of interlocked directorates. One of the concerns in the monster combine is the International Harvester Company, whose head is George W. Perkins, Roosevelt's chief backer for the presidential nomination, whom Ormsby McHarg terms the greatest organizer in the country. Another of the concerns is the Hartford Carpet Corporation, with which Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has been connected. There are hundreds of others all linked together by the same organizing genius. These huge interests constitute the money trust, so-called. If there is any such thing as privilege in this country, it is found in this gigantic combination. These interests did not support Taft for the nomination; they opposed him. Displeased with him and his administration because of the vigorous enforcement of the Sherman law, the Morgan power, to which the Roosevelt administration turned over more than \$40,000,000 of government funds during the panic of 1907, rallied to the support of Roosevelt for a third term, hoping thereby effectually to dis-

pose of Taft. In this the Morgan interests were unsuccessful. Mr. Taft again is a candidate, and "Big Business" must choose between him and Woodrow Wilson, unless it would attach itself to a forlorn hope and join the bandanna brigade. This it will not do. Special interests may decide nominations on occasions, but it takes a great many votes of the plain people to elect those nominees.—Springfield Union.

REPUBLICAN POINTS STRONGLY PUT.

Moving forward with energy regulated by intelligent conservatism the republican party can speak powerfully for itself, with evident national prosperity and advancement on all sides to emphasize the points. Vice President Sherman's speech of acceptance is an example of how easy it is, in brief space, to make an undeniably true epitome of the current proofs of the success of republican government. Take this passage as a crystallization of the essential facts: "We near the end of President Taft's first term of service with our government at amity with all foreign powers and domestic tranquility, and with our people blessed by prosperity and abundance, our navy among the foremost of the world, our army in a high degree of excellence, our postal service for the first time in its history self-sustaining; the colossal dream of the centuries, an isthmian canal, almost a completed reality; our foreign and domestic commerce in a condition of activity, vigor and health, meeting the demands of the most optimistic, and every department of the government rendering proper and efficient aid to law-abiding citizens in every calling." The words are few, the matter weighty.

Turn out this party, and put us in, say the busy breeders of discontent. Mr. Sherman refers to them tersely as disturbers of the civic and economic order of the country, claiming to offer something new yet borrowing so-called novel principles from parties that had their short day and passed into oblivion. These agitators of an imagined new era are marked by frenzy in speech and action, lack of thought, and scorn of consequences. Mad haste is urged upon the multitude by an unusually dangerous group of demagogues and pretenders. It is a sober, unexaggerated warning that comes from Mr. Sherman. His speech is not one of 20,000 words. It can be read in three or four minutes, and ought to be read by every serious-minded American citizen.

Fine Job Printing at this Office.

THAT REMINDS US

That some so-called mutton heads will walk or drive over a lawn, no matter what the result. Two or three sticks of dynamite in each lawn might prove a good thing to get rid of such pests.

That two hours' sleep is enough for anyone—in the morning.

That one can tell by looking at the new lawns just how much interest the owners of property have in the town.

That scientists claim now that animals laugh and that photographs have been taken of dogs and horses laughing. Wouldn't that make all us animals laugh? Ha! ha!

That it's about time the dirt and stuff left laying around by the pavers was taken away.

That it is said that blondes are not always fair.

That it isn't often a man can beat a doctor to it, but a man in California the other day committed suicide on an operating table.

That most all the schools of any consequence in the country have adopted courses of benefit to the young people who want a business education, and who don't care to become teachers, and who do not care to take courses of no practical benefit to them in the lines they wish to follow.

That the people will feel easier after Motorcycle Mike breaks his neck.

That the boy got there: "What little boy can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead?'" asked the Sunday school teacher. Willie waved his hand frantically. "Well, Willie." "Please, ma'am, the quick are the ones that get out of the way of automobiles; the dead are the ones that don't."

That this isn't bad: "Do you think women would improve politics?" "Well," replied Mr. Growcher, "after listening to the conversation on the front porch, I'll say this for them: If they ever start an investigation they'll find out something."—Philadelphia Times.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, walk a mile or two every day and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

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Most of the men in every farming district who have accumulated money have done it by buying land when it was cheap and holding it. The increase in land values has made them rich.

Iowa today offers the same opportunity to you that the rich man of today had many years ago in Illinois. The land area is limited and the population is increasing every day. With the increase of population comes the increase in land values.

I have some of the best farms in the state of Iowa. They are what you want for a home or an investment. The prices are reasonable and the terms easy. Now is the time to arrange for a trip out to inspect them.

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