

Dwight Star and Herald

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Published Weekly at Dwight, Illinois.

WM. G. DUSTIN, Editor,
ALLAN S. HOLBROOK, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice, Dwight, Ill., as second-class mail matter, under act of Congress, July 16th, 1894.

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 will be plenty of politics from this time on to November 5.

Prosperity has been abundant under the administration of President Taft, and with prosperity there has been comfort and happiness for all. The people do not want a change.

Oscar Straus, the Roosevelt candidate for governor of New York, should have no compunctions about accepting a nomination from any of the political parties. He has been in all of them.

General Miles calls the third term "the lover of strife, pretender, adventurer, reckless, insolent, undemocratic, cruel, usurper and demagogue." Otherwise, it is understood, the general thinks him all right.—New York Herald.

James Campbell, president of the North American company of St. Louis, and known as a sound money democrat, announces in the Monday Post-Dispatch that he will vote for Taft, saying that Wilson is without sufficient experience as a statesman, and that his program for drastic tariff retrenchment is calculated to upset the business interests of the country.

President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, chairman of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee of Illinois, announces that a qualifying examination for all candidates for the Oxford Rhodes scholarship will be held Tuesday, October 15, and Wednesday, October 16, 1912, in the office of President A. W. Harris at the Northwestern University Building, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Another case that demands the immediate attention of some democratic spellbinder is that of Carl E. Sperry, of New Philadelphia. He sold eight car loads of steers in Chicago last

Wednesday at \$10.70 per hundred and better, one load bringing \$10.90, the highest price since records have been kept. This poor, down-trodden farmer, victim of the long years of republican administration, should be shown why he should favor a change to democratic rule.—Canton Register.

Did you notice, reader, that this seems to be a political year when there seems to be more pet names called than any for years. Mr. Roosevelt calls everybody who doesn't agree with him liars and thieves and says no decent man can vote the republican ticket. What an exhibition, and what a charge against millions of republicans who have supported the party for years, and will this year. And this coming from a man who has been honored, and who only last June tried to get a nomination from the party he condemns.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, the democratic candidate for president, is the son of an officer who served in the rebel army during the war, was born in Virginia, and his surroundings were such that no wonder he is against pensions for union soldiers. There is one way to defeat him and that is for every loyal democrat, every loyal independent voter, and every man who has ever been a republican to vote the republican ticket. If republicans vote any other ticket except their party ticket for president, Wilson will be elected.

The race for governor is a hot one, between Deneen, Dunne and Funk. The former and the state officers have traveled all over the state. Dunne has been in every county and so has Funk. From all reports it looks as if Deneen would win, but it is simply a question as to whether Funk can draw enough republican votes from Deneen to elect Dunne. It is generally conceded that Deneen and the candidates would have been stronger now if they had come out square for Taft as soon as a third ticket was nominated, and not straddled.

Globe-Democrat: Vociferously declaring that the tariff is the cause of the high cost of living, the democratic party asks for the farmer's vote at the November election, promising him, as a reward therefor, a reduction in the cost of living brought about by reducing the tariff to a revenue basis. The American farmer produces the great volume of those commodities known as the necessities of life, and under the existing tariff law he is getting better prices—more money—for his products than ever before in his history; and he

will emphatically refuse to vote for a party whose avowed purposes is to reduce the value of his products, his labor and his land.

Though wheat sold in August, 1896, when the democratic party was in control, at 53 cents, in November, after McKinley's election, the country being assured of a return to prosperity by the passage the following year of a protective tariff act, it went to 94%. Corn recovered from 19½ to 25½ in November, and oats went from 14½ to 19½ in anticipation of better conditions, increased demand and greater purchasing power. If the farmer will carefully consider what low tariff means to him and what protection has done for him he will stand by Taft and Sherman.

A statement is printed in this issue of this paper giving the names of the owners, the editor, business manager, publisher and other information required by the Postoffice Department. It will be noticed that the word "advertisement," or "adv." appears after all paid reading notices. This is also required. The reports have to be published twice each year. It seems to be the object of congress in requiring the above to let everybody know who the owners are and those liable under the law; also to let the public know what are paid political write-ups and those expressing the views of the editor or writer. Daily papers are required to give circulation but weeklies and monthlies are exempt from this. Very few, if any, old established newspapers, care to hide such information from the public, and their books and subscription lists are open to those who advertise, and rates are made accordingly. Of course the new law may hit some of the yellow journals who claim the earth pretty hard. There is a good healthy fine for not complying with this law.

The politics done at the state fair didn't amount to much, as usual. Of course the candidates were on hand and met the people, but the mix-up was so great that no one could get a line on results. It showed that Taft is strong and will probably control the quiet vote—the fellows who are not saying a word; that the noisy fellows are for Roosevelt, but that he is not nearly as strong as he was at the primary, and that even his friends realize he can't be elected and that a vote for him is a half vote for Wilson; that Wilson is strong personally, but the conservative democrats and the independent vote are afraid of the democratic platform, especially where it says the tariff is unconstitutional. That will probably defeat Wilson,

when, on the other hand, if the democratic party had presented a sane platform, they had a splendid chance of electing the professor. The result of the present campaign, November 5, will be decided by the thoughtful voters who are not saying anything. That looks good for the republican party for it means a continuance of the present good times.

One of the most silly things which has come to our notice lately is the burning of the portrait of ex-Lieutenant Governor Wm. A. Northcott, of Springfield, at a Woodman meeting in Sterling, Ill. The reason given was because Northcott advocated a raise in rates. Northcott was head council for years and builded the society up to about a million, and has watched it carefully and knows its needs. The membership received the cheapest reliable insurance in the country for years on account of the members being young, but when those who joined first became 60 or more the deaths occurred oftener and the assessments necessarily become higher. For instance, in the writers case, who has been a member eighteen years and paid \$1.05 per assessment for about twelve years for \$2,000 insurance, and there were only about an average of ten assessments, making about \$10.50 per year for \$2,000. Since then the assessments were increased, and still the insurance is not half the old line rate. Now it is proposed to raise the assessments so that it will positively assure each one protection at all ages. There are some members who claim they have paid in money all these years for nothing, and now the order wants to double the payments. Of course if a member cannot see that he has been protecting his family all this time and cannot see anything in insurance except after death there isn't much use talking to him. We venture to say that anyone who has been a member of the M. W. A. for eighteen or twenty years, and has paid the rates and will accept the proposed rates and pay for ten years longer, that the total average rate will not be half the old line rate for the same amount. And still there are those who want a risk below cost, which in a short time would be no risk at all. If the proposed rate is too high lower it a little, but for the sake of a million families don't try to force the order to furnish insurance below cost and then suspend like other fraternal orders have in the past. Anyway don't get foolish enough to burn portraits.

THE QUARREL WITH PROSPERITY.
As a specimen of conditions in the United States take the figures just

published of our foreign commerce. Last month made a new high record both in exports and imports, the increase amounting to more than \$25,000,000 in both what we sold and bought abroad, the exports leading by a good margin. For the eight months ending with last month there was a gain of \$150,000,000 in exports and \$130,000,000 in imports. If the August total of foreign trade kept up for a year the amount for twelve months would be \$3,860,000,000. The four-billion line is within sight, though the three-billion mark was but recently attained. When the country returned to protection democratic writers and speakers declared that our foreign commerce would be destroyed. The real result has been its unexampled development.

Wherever the test of existing conditions is applied a similar showing is made. There is something peculiarly wanton in assailing a party under whose executive and legislative control the nation has thus advanced. Such an exhibit in private business would win the commendation of all concerned. A noisy offer to better it would be received with derision by practical, experienced men. Yet it is proposed to throw out the party of achievement, with the business of the country at high tide, the treasury in excellent shape, and international affairs satisfactorily in hand. The republican party has far less at stake than the whole body of the people. A defeat of the party would lead to its speedy return to power, but who can calculate the important affairs of government that would go wrong, or gauge the emergencies certain to follow a national mistake. The plain logic of the situation is that no blunder will be committed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DONATING NEWSPAPER SPACE.

The Milwaukee Free Press publishes the following editorial concerning the giving away of newspaper space, and it just about coincides with the situation in a good many towns and cities besides Milwaukee. The Free Press says:

Advertising publicity is what a newspaper has to sell. It is as much a commodity marked with a price as the wares in a dry goods store. Yet thousands of citizens who would not think of asking a merchant to give them so much as a necktie have no compunction in asking that an advertisement be given them by a newspaper. The thought does not even enter their heads that every inch of space so given, in addition to providing them with the most valuable kind of service, actually costs the newspaper in editorial labor, in composition,

in metal, in ink, in stereotyping, in printing, etc., a very definite sum of money.

The Free Press, like every other Milwaukee paper, is liberal in giving of its space to further the cause of philanthropic, public and other institutions, enterprises and causes where the object is non-commercial and conducive to the public welfare.

In return it expects only appreciation—appreciation of the fact that the press is giving its most costly commodity, a service so valuable that the beneficiaries could not afford to buy it and without which their institution, enterprise or cause could not exist, a service which is always made at a sacrifice to the news columns and at actual expense.

It expects recognition of the fact that while halls, theaters and other public places, bill posters and all the other service enlisted in these causes demand compensation with but few exceptions, it is the newspaper that gives its wares free for the sake of public good.

Yet in the vast majority of cases this generous service is blissfully taken for granted and the paper's liberality abused. That which is purely a favor is accepted as a matter of course, and what would be requests are couched as demands.

When the courtesy has been performed there is rarely appreciation, and more often dissatisfaction—generally silence.

The result in many other cities has been that a price has been put upon every kind of publicity, no matter what its object—even upon the church notice. In those cities, we warrant, such favors as the press bestows are properly valued.

THAT REMINDS US—

That some of the weather acts like Thanksgiving, and makes us wonder how high turkeys roost.

That an exchange says an undesirable citizen is a malefactor of great wealth who doesn't give up.—Teddy.

That one man says that Roosevelt is a great I specialist.

That an exchange says that when a man is anxious to get home he's most always hungry or sleepy.

That a man came home a little full a few nights ago and went to bed, and when his wife woke him up, he looked through the bars at the head of the iron bed and thought he was in jail. He explained to his wife that he went into a bakery shop and got a "bun."



ANY person who desires to buy or sell real estate should take advantage of the exceptional facilities we have to offer. The proper handling of a real estate deal requires special skill and particular attention to details. A vast amount of experience extending over the many years that we have been engaged in the real estate and loan business has qualified us to give each particular deal the attention that assures its satisfactory consummation.

FRANK L. SMITH, Land Man

"If You Deal With Me You Get Results"

TELEPHONE NO. 8

Law, Loans, Lands and Insurance

DWIGHT, ILLINOIS