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United States military experts have been studying the situation in the Balkans and have been seeking the causes for the complete failure of the Turkish army to cope with the armies of the allies. Curiously enough they place the blame at the door of the Young Turk party which came into power a few years ago and deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid. The Young Turk party was the "progressive" party of Turkey and much good was expected as a result of the revolution which changed the old order. Military experts say that "in the days of Abdul Hamid the Turkish army would have swept the allied forces like chaff before the wind. The Turkish army was practically invincible even against one of the great powers." With the downfall of the sultan the army became disorganized and many of the officers educated in German military schools were deposed. The Young Turk party adopted a policy of false economy and poor administration in the army, say the military experts, and the once highly effective fighting machine has been reduced in a few short years to a disorganized rabble. Under the present conditions how the people of Turkey must long for a return to the rule of the old sultan.—Pantagraph.

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

Everyone is wise after the contest. It is amusing, however, to read the utterances of the New York press upon the late election. All of them moralize and shower good advice upon the successful candidates. It is instructive, however, to note that none of them have any confidence in Roosevelt. They look upon him as a cheap but dangerous agitator, not as sincere as Debs or as strenuous as the Appeal to Reason. He is a sad example of a man who is all mouth and no ears. This was remarked of him when he was president. He never wanted to listen. No one had any views worth considering and every delegation that

left him did so with the feeling of humiliation and discontent. But here is what the New York press says:

New York Tribune: Governor Wilson wins the presidency through the division of his natural opponents. He did not inspire enthusiasm or show himself a stronger candidate than Mr. Bryan. He owes his victory not to superior public confidence in himself or the democracy, but to Mr. Roosevelt's desire to wreck the republican party the instant he could not rule it.

As for Mr. Wilson, he has large if indefinite promises to redeem. He is to reduce the cost of living without reducing the stream of individual incomes. He is radically to cut down the tariff without injuring business. He is to abolish trusts and restore general competition. He is to carry out as a sacred pledge the radical platform which Mr. Bryan made for him at Baltimore. Behind him will be a congress as undisciplined and hard to lead in sane paths as that which confronted Mr. Cleveland. His task is difficult. That he may perform it with credit to himself and honor to the country is our most sincere wish.—Exchange.

## THE REAL TEST.

The regular Republicans and Bull Moose seem to differ a little as to which got the best of Tuesday's balloting. It is not a very important matter, since it is clear enough that in one sense both got the worst of it. Roosevelt has carried a few more states than Taft and will have a few more electoral votes, but what both together will get will cut an insignificant figure in the electoral college.

The nearest a real test of strength between the two candidates will be found in the popular vote each received. The returns are not yet complete enough to justify a definite statement on that score, but it seems quite probable that the vote between Taft and Roosevelt will be close. Taft has an immense lead over the Colonel in New York, also in Massachusetts and other New England states. He leads in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, while in Missouri, where the Colonel was supposed to be especially strong, Taft has more than 60,000 votes over him.

In Iowa, Wisconsin and several other middle western states the race is close between Taft and Roosevelt. The two states where Roosevelt will appear with the largest lead over the President are Illinois and California. But in the last named state the Taft Republicans voted unanimously for Wilson, as there were no Taft electors, so that the figures there are no proper

criterion of the sentiment of the voters.

The truth is, that while the popular vote will show the full strength of Colonel Roosevelt, it will come far short of recording the real strength of Taft.

As before stated, thousands of good Taft Republicans cast their votes for Wilson. They were made to believe that the fight was between Roosevelt and Wilson and they preferred the Democratic candidate. This accounts for the heavy Wilson vote in Massachusetts and other New England states and also in the state of New York. And the same was true in all the great Republican states.

The Taft strength diverted to Wilson at the last hour was enough to have saved New England and a number of other states had it been cast according to the actual sentiment of the voters. It probably would not have been enough to elect Taft, but it would have added to his electoral vote and would have put him second in the running.—Exchange.

## JAMES SHERMAN'S DEATH.

### Remarkable Mortality Among Vice Presidents.

Only two Presidents have died a natural death in office, but the mortality among Vice Presidents, by some freak of fate, has been much higher. It is emphasized at this time by the sad demise of Vice President James S. Sherman, at whose bier the Nation has just been paying the last tributes. The elder Harrison and Gen. Taylor died shortly after taking the official oath. Otherwise Presidents have stood up well physically to the tasks imposed. Although the duties are onerous and exacting, most of the Presidents have gone back to private life in excellent health for men of the years that Presidents carry.

Since the Civil War three Presidents have been assassinated, but four Vice Presidents have died in office. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was one of them; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, another. In more recent times was the death of Garrett A. Hobart, elected as Vice President on the ticket with Wm. McKinley.

The death of a Vice President does not cripple the governmental machinery. None the less such an event provokes wide discussion, because then the constitutional provision for the Presidential succession is removed temporarily. If the President dies or becomes disabled there is no Vice President to succeed him. By law of Congress, however, which the Constitution authorizes for the perfection of its provisions, the succession would

go into the Cabinet. For all valid purposes the Secretary of State becomes the Vice President. He has no authority to preside over the Senate (which is the only duty assigned to a Vice President), but in the death or disability of the President now Secretary of State Knox would become his successor immediately. He would have only to take the oath of office before any Magistrate, and instantly there would devolve upon him all the obligations and responsibilities of the first place in the land.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

And after the Secretary of State would come the Secretary of the Treasury, and so on down through the list of Cabinet officials, excepting the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Those Cabinet places did not exist when Congress enacted the succession law. Accordingly these seven Cabinet officials are substantially all Vice Presidents of the Republic, and every reasonable safeguard has been provided that the office of President shall not become vacant.

The Senate will take care of the question of its own presiding officer. It has full authority to elect one, and usually there is a President pro tempore to preside whenever the Vice President can not attend. A factional wrangle among Republican Senators has caused a complication in that regard. The Republicans have been unable to agree upon a President pro tempore, and it remains to be seen whether they will agree during the short session of Congress that must elapse before another Vice President can qualify. A working agreement can probably be continued whereby Senator Bacon, of Georgia, Democrat, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Republican, will alternate in holding the office. That was what was done at the last session, after Vice President Sherman's illness became so serious that he had to leave the Capitol.

## SHERMAN DEEPLY REGRETTED.

Few public men at Washington were more highly regarded than the late Vice President, and his death has caused much real grief. He had been prominently identified with both the House and the Senate. During his long service as a Representative he attained to a position as one of the first Republicans in the House and was a tried and trusted lieutenant of three Republican Speakers. At one time he was a candidate for Speaker of the House, and commanded much support therefor.

His personal relations with men of both parties were cordial. He was an expert at politics, knew the game through and through, and accordingly

was in the political councils after he left the House and became Vice President far more than Vice Presidents usually are. The leading Republicans of the House consulted him much after the party came into the minority at that end of the Capitol. The President also consulted him much as to legislative and political matters.

The late Vice President was one of the best presiding officers the Senate ever had. He was well trained for that work. Speaker Henderson and afterward Speaker Cannon frequently called him to the chair in the House to preside in Committee of the Whole. He familiarized himself with the rules of the House as well as with general parliamentary law, and had the assurance that comes from knowing the intricacies of rulings. Therefore, when he got into the Senate he carried himself with a steadiness that was exceptional. He had a good voice and a good mind, decided controversies quickly but fairly, and although a partisan enjoyed the confidence of both parties.

In recent years Vice Presidents, while acquiring no additional authority in an official way, have become more important in the Washington equation. The time was when they generally lived modestly and were overshadowed greatly. But that has passed. The late Vice President measured up to the later precedents in that regard. But, above all, he was widely beloved.—National Tribune.

## To My Friends.

As the political questions are now settled and being one of the candidates "that also ran" will say that I am not so much disappointed because in early life I studied subtraction and division. What I want to do now, is to show and extend my appreciation and thanks to my friends and supporters who stood so loyally by me during the campaign. To the others, I have no ill feeling or resentment and can say that there are no sore spots on me except the soles of my feet.

My law office will be open at Fairbury, and I will be glad to greet any of my friends or others that may wander that way.

With best wishes, I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
Adv. J. H. McPADDEN.

The work on the new building on West Main street is progressing rapidly. The work of laying the brick was commenced Wednesday morning. Work was also started Tuesday on remodeling this office. Both this office and the opera house will have the fronts torn out and replaced by new ones.

## Mr. YOU

We wish to call the attention of the gentlemen smokers in Dwight. What we have been trying to do since we have been in business is to give our customers and other smokers in Dwight and vicinity a bargain in cigars by running each week a Saturday Special Sale. These sales we cannot run unless they are patronized. When you go to a city you find any number of retail stores running special sales on certain brands of cigars and you feel that you are getting a bargain that cannot be duplicated in your home town. Do you know that you are the person they are looking for and appreciate your call because if they did not sell to you or some one else they could not run their sales. When you arrive home you tell your friends that you bought some fine cigars at a bargain. Don't you realize the fact that if you bought cigars at our special sales and knew they were a bargain that we would appreciate your call and would be more able to give you better bargains at each sale as our trade increased.

A number of people have an idea that we cannot give you as good a bargain in cigars as you can get in larger cities. To those people we make this statement that we are in the wholesale cigar business and can compete with anybody regardless of their price providing the public will give us their patronage at these sales.

We intend to continue our sales throughout the winter and if you will patronize these sales we will convince you that you are getting bargains. If you bought any cigars at our sales last year and got "stung" on any brand we sold at reduced prices kindly come in and tell us about it. Our motto is to give satisfaction.

One advantage you have in patronizing our sales is that if the goods are not as we represent them we are willing at all times to make them good. If you buy at sales in other cities the only satisfaction you get is that they "stung" you once but never again. What satisfaction is there in that? The cigar man in the city never expects to see you again. We do.

Come in our store to-day and look at the sale and if it does not look good to you come in next Saturday. We are bound to place a cigar on sale at some of our sales that you will like, so if you don't see what you want at the first sale, come again.

PARK NEWS DEPOT  
ANALYS & ORR, Props.

Effective Sunday, Sept. 15, 1912, and each Sunday thereafter, Chicago & Alton have \$1.00 excursion to Chicago, going No. 76 at 7:45 a. m., Sundays; returning No. 77 and 5, same date, at 4:15 p. m. and 9 p. m. H. L. Drennen, ticket agent.—Adv.

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In Iowa the hog is king of beasts. One half of the swine that arrives at the Chicago stock yards comes from Iowa; one seventh of all the hogs in the United States are raised on Iowa farms. It is estimated that on an average there are from eight to nine million head of hogs in the state, and the annual output is enough almost, to furnish hams, pork chops and bacon for every man, woman and child in the country.

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