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Has anyone seen the fine political hand of one Wm. Lorimer down to Springfield?

President-elect Wilson has declared himself very emphatically that he does not think officers of state or government, if they do their duty, should be unceremoniously marooned.

The Democrats won election time, but they are having a great time at Springfield. There was a time probably when the Illinois legislature was not in a wrangle, but we forget when.

Wednesday, January 29, was the natal day of President William McKinley. The carnation was his favorite flower, and in honor of his memory, thousands of carnations were worn all over the United States.

Father Bernard Vaughans made a witty statement in England when someone asked him if he would favor giving women the ballot: "Give women the ballot? Why, certainly. But stay, let me think; No; it would not do. You see, if we should give women the ballot the suffragettes would claim it also!"

The passage of the Lincoln Memorial bill at Washington Wednesday carries one of the long cherished plans of Senator Shelby M. Cullom. The latter was a pupil of the former. The Memorial will be erected on the Mall in Washington and will cost \$2,000,000, and it is hoped that the venerable senator will have charge of the erection. All honor to the great men of Illinois—Lincoln and Cullom.

At a recent reception given to Sir Horace Plunkett, a member of the English Parliament, at Washington, D. C. President Taft made the following terse remark: "In our work-a-day politics one gets a little bit tired of the use of the term progressive by gentlemen who make no progress except for

platform purposes. And so when we meet a man who has made progress for the people, such as we are all seeking, he is entitled to our respect."

It is amusing to remember how the third party argued for the people during the campaign, and at the present time our of the loudest Tribune shouters and one of the financial backers of that party, McCormick, is down to Springfield trying to beat both Sherman and Lewis for Senators, the men whom the people of both parties voted for at the late primaries. The third party is demonstrating that it stands for what they can get out of it any old way. Maybe it will be McCormick and Roger Sullivan. They have the wherewith.

For the first time in Illinois a first-terminer was elected speaker of the house at Springfield Wednesday of this week. His name is William McKinley, and could not be better, and he hails from Chicago, and is a young Democrat and is a friend of Governor-elect Dunne and Roger Sullivan. He was elected by 36 Democratic votes and 46 Republicans—the latter having decided it was time to break the deadlock and make it possible that Judge Dunne be inaugurated, and he will be next Monday, and all the Democrats-elect will take possession of their offices. While the atmosphere is not exactly clear it looks as if the Republicans put something over and that Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman will be one of the senators from Illinois.

Washington's Quiet Day.
Tuesday, March 4, 1913, promises to be one of the quietest days Washington has known for a long time. The announcement of the plan to abandon the inaugural ball has been followed by a decision to also cut out the reception. The house has refused to allow money to bring Annapolis and West Point cadets to the national capital and all the saloons may be closed for the day. In fact, the indications are that Washington is going to be a fine place for any person to enjoy a good, restful sleep on inauguration day. There isn't going to be much of anything doing outside of Mr. Taft stepping out and Dr. Wilson sliding in.

He Wants Your Business.
This much must be admitted in favor of the advertiser. He wants your business, he comes into the open to bid for it, he puts his prices down in black and white where you can see what they are, he gives you his name and number and you will find him at the door ready to welcome you. The generous advertiser is in-

variably a generous fellow. He bubbles over with enthusiasm and optimism and when you have met him you feel like you had been in contact with an invigorating breeze right from the sea.

The advertiser must be given credit for being a pusher, and this is further attested by the fact that among the fellows who in life's race have "got there" he numbers nineteen to one compared with the fellows who ignored printer's ink. No knocker is this same generous advertiser; and he is big and broad, likeable—the driving, successful man of the community.

It is Getting to Be Embarrassing.
Six Democratic congressmen from Boston have met in the office of Mayor Fitzgerald of that city and sworn never to vote for a tariff measure that provides for a reduction of the protective duty on shoes. Massachusetts is the center of the shoe manufacturing industry.

Two Democratic congressmen from the "raisin and lemon" districts of California have issued statements to their constituents that under no circumstances will they vote for a measure that removes the protective tariff on raisins and lemons.

"Oh, Lord! remember zinc," is the Macedonian cry sent up by the Democratic congressmen from the zinc districts of Missouri.

The Democratic congressmen from Louisiana, Colorado and Michigan are announcing to their Democratic colleagues that they are fighting at Armageddon against the removal of the protective tariff on sugar.

And there are just forty-two more states to hear from the Democratic members of the next congress, who ran for office upon a national platform denouncing the protective principles as unconstitutional and denouncing the Republican candidates as the representatives of "big business."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Naturalization Farce.

A New Jersey judge denied final naturalization papers to an alien who did not know whether the Constitution was a he or a she, and who thought he ought not be asked to support a constitution since he was already supporting a wife and family, says an Exchange.

The Record-Herald has opposed a

reading test for immigrants. On no principle can one justify the exclusion of an industrious, honest, able-bodied man or woman seeking a chance to work here. But naturalization is not mere admission to opportunity. To naturalize the ignorant and illiterate is to go beyond reason, beyond justice, beyond generosity even. No principle requires us to confer the privilege of voting, of electing governors, lawmakers and judges, or of passing on questions of policy, on men who haven't the faintest conception of popular government, who haven't the remotest idea concerning our institutions and laws.

To insist on an adequate preparation for naturalization is a right and a duty. To make citizens of men who can be voted in hordes, bribed or used by cheap politicians is to be guilty of lunacy.

After the Money Trust Inquiry.

The Pujio committee has closed its hearings and will make a report. The investigation has served a useful purpose. It has elicited some very frank and illuminating testimony. It has emphasized the urgency of monetary reform. It has brought home to legislators afraid of the question the all-important fact that, if prejudice and partisan politics be put aside, a sort of consensus of competent opinion emerges as to the essentials of reform in our banking and credit system.

Not unnaturally, differences of opinion, or of attitude and temper, were revealed during the investigation. The testimony of George M. Reynolds, for example, was characterized by a spirit of breadth and progress that contrasted markedly with the grudging admissions of certain New York financiers. But at bottom the principal witnesses agreed. They agreed that under present laws the control of credit was falling into fewer and fewer hands, and that panic-breeding conditions forced bankers to resort to extralegal means of protection or relief. And they agreed, in the second place, that certain legal restrictions or safeguards—such as provisions against inlocking directorates, too liberal borrowing by officers of banks, excessive interest in promotion schemes, undue secrecy and manipulation—were desirable and even necessary.

Much in the Pujio committee's data and report should prove of value to the banking and currency committee of the House, which is inquiring into the larger and more constructive phases of the monetary problem and whose duty it will be to propose a comprehensive scheme of financial reform.

Soil Culture.

There is no more attractive subject

before the farmers and in fact all business men, than the advanced ideas regarding soil culture. Everyone is interested in this for it will be beneficial to all. In a large number of counties in the state live associations have been formed and splendid work is being done. The following is taken from the Elgin Courier:

Down in Kankakee county, they decided to limit the number of farms to be improved to 15 in each township. There are 17 townships in the county and the directors figure that the expert will be fully occupied in visiting each farm twice a year. Each farmer whose land is improved must subscribe at least ten dollars to the fund annually. In other counties the expert is expected to visit any farm where his services are desired, and he goes whether the farmer has contributed to the fund or not, if he is asked.

Some believe there are advantages in both systems. However, the farmers who have paid a stipulated sum for the service show by their contribution they are interested in the project, and are anxious to receive its benefit. Consequently he believes such men would naturally work hard to achieve results by closely following the expert's advice and instructions than an indifferent and possibly skeptical farmer who has paid nothing for the benefits.

Another advantage of the Kankakee plan is that the scientifically farmed land and expert grown crops will stand out in superior contrast to those adjacent where the soil has been worked in the old way. Such a contrast is said to make converts among the farmers who desire the benefits as soon as they see their neighbors enjoying them.

Some seem mightily impressed with one scheme of the Kankakee association which they believe could be put into effect anywhere. There two hundred farmers have agreed to grow a five-acre field of corn under the direct supervision of the expert. These fields will in fact be similar to the experiment fields of the state university. As a sort of a reward for doing this, a big seed firm has promised to locate a storehouse at Kankakee and offers to buy the entire product of the farmers, paying fancy prices for their corn.

These farmers will not only dispose of their product at good prices, but they will learn how to grow their own seed, and eventually all their fields will be cultivated under the same system as is employed on the first five acres.

Fields of oats are to be grown similarly and the same good results are expected.

To-Day.
Sure, this world is full of trouble—I ain't said it ain't.
Lord, I've had enough and double Reason for complaint.
Rain an' storm have come to fret me,
Skies were often gray;
Thorns an' bramble have beset me
On the road—but, say;
Ain't it fine today!

What's the use of always weepin',
Makin' trouble last?
What's the use of always keepin'
Thinkin' of the past?
Each must have his contribution—
Water with his wine.
Lilfe it ain't no celebration.
Trouble, I've had mine—
But today is fine.

It's today that I am livin',
Not a month ago.
Havin' losin', takin', given'.
As time wills it so.
Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across the way;
It may rain again tomorrow,
It may rain—but, say,
Ain't it fine today!
—[The Argonaut.

THAT REMINDS US

That the "middle of the road" man is popular—that is if the sidewalks are ice yet.

That if a good many wild oats sown would realize what they sow they reap, they would stop and think.

That there are a lot of foolish girls who think a boy or man is smart because he makes them laugh silly. Ever notice it?

That an Irishman who had just come over to this country was attracted by an electric fan in a store "That's certainly a fast squirrel you've in that cage," he said to one of the clerks.

That a man told us the other day that he counted twenty members of a church congregation who stood up and sang, "Shall We know Each Other There?", who wouldn't speak to each other when they met on the street.

That there is something in this but the children are happy: "The Christmas toys cost a lot this year," said Ma. "Well, Pa can wear his old overcoat and I'll wear my old dress." "Yes," said Pa, "we would be all right if we could only eat yesterday's steak."

H. E. Torrance, of Pontiac, spent several hours in Dwight Thursday afternoon looking after some business interests.

Attention, Mr. Farm Buyer

ILLINOIS FARMS

- No. 1. 112 acres located 1/2 mile East and 2 1/2 miles South of Verona, Grundy county, Ill., with small set of improvements. Best of soil. Needs some tile which will make it a splendid little farm. Price **\$185.00** per acre.
- No. 3. 315 acres located 5 miles South and 1/2 mile East of Dwight, and 5 miles West of Campus, in Livingston county, Ill. This is a very fine farm with a good set of improvements and the best of prairie soil, and well tiled. Any man with a family would make no mistake on this farm as it is a good one and a money maker. Price **\$225.00** per acre.
- No. 5. 208 acres adjoining the Village of Wilson on the C. I. & S. Ry., in Round Grove township, Livingston county, Ill. This farm is considered to be well tiled with a good set of improvements. In fact this is one of the choice farms of this country. Price per acre **\$250.00**.
- No. 6. 160 acres located 1/2 mile West and 2 1/2 miles South of Dwight, Livingston county. This is a splendid farm, well tiled, with a

- good set of improvements. Will make a very fine home. Price **\$250.00** per acre.
- No. 7. 80 acres located 1/2 mile West and 2 miles South of Dwight, in Livingston county, with the best of soil and fairly good set of improvements. We can make very attractive terms on this farm. Price **\$250.00** per acre.
- No. 9. 120 acres situated 1/2 mile East and 3 1/2 miles South of Verona, in Highland township, Grundy county. This is a choice 120 with a fairly good set of improvements, good well and thoroughly tiled. School house on the farm, near the buildings. There is no better land in Highland township. Price on this farm **\$250.00** per acre.
- No. 10. 320 acres, situated 1 mile South of Campus, in Broughton township, Livingston county, Ill. It has a fairly good set of improvements and is tiled. Best of soil. Price **\$200.00** per acre. This is a bargain at the price. (SOLD)
- No. 11. 80 acres, situated 4 miles South-west of Nevada, in Nevada township, Livingston county, Ill. Fair improvements and fairly

- well tiled, with the best of soil. This will bear close investigation. Price **\$185.00** per acre.
- No. 12. 160 acres, situated 6 miles East of Pontiac. It has a fair set of improvements, and is fairly well tiled. Only **\$200.00** per acre.
- No. 13. 80 acres, situated 4 miles East of Odell, and 5 1/2 miles South of Dwight, in Union township, Livingston county. It has fairly good set of improvements and is fairly well tiled. It is in a splendid neighborhood. Price **\$210.00** per acre.
- No. 14. 160 acres, situated 3 miles West of Campus, in Dwight township, Livingston county. Fair set of improvements, well tiled. Splendid corn farm. Price **\$200.00** per acre.
- No. 15. 160 acres, five miles northwest of Dwight, good house and fair outbuildings, partially tiled, no better land any place, **\$185.00** per acre.
- No. 16. 150 acres adjoining village of Cardiff on south-west, ordinary improvements and some tile. This is a real bargain.

FRANK L. SMITH, Land Man

"If You Deal With Me You Get Results"

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