

Dwight Star and Herald

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WM. G. DUSTIN, Editor.
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DWIGHT.

The home of 2,500 of the best people on earth. Twenty miles from Pontiac and twenty miles from Morris, twenty miles from Streator and thirty miles from Kankakee. Splendid territory for trade in every direction.

Dwight is surrounded by as good farm land as there is in the world, and the farmers are up-to-date and successful.

Dwight has splendid public schools, well conducted and well patronized.

Dwight has beautiful churches of almost all denominations.

Dwight has liberal merchants and business men who command trade for miles around.

Dwight is seventy-four miles southwest of Chicago and has fine railroad and shipping facilities—the Chicago & Alton, the C. I. & S., and the Peoria Branch.

Dwight has a fine printing plant, not excelled anywhere and newspapers which cover the north half of Livingston county and the south half of Grundy county and for twenty miles east and west.

We publish news from Livingston, Grundy, Kankakee, La Salle and other counties.

Our circulation is reaching close to the 2,000 mark. We print anything any printing office prints. Our paper is \$1.50 a year, absolutely in advance, and you don't have to worry about it being continued after the time is up, because it will be stopped promptly if you don't pay after being notified by us that your time has expired, just the same as if you were taking a big daily.

We cordially invite strangers to locate in Dwight, and all the people to trade with our business men and to call at our office or call us up and tell us your troubles. Local and Long Distance Phone No. 7.

The Grundy County Fair will be held next week Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 23 to 26, at Mazon, Ill. It is one of the best fairs held in the state and this year there are added attractions to interest the patrons. It grows better with age. Read their advertisement.

The DWIGHT STAR AND HERALD has made arrangements for a booth on the west side of the Art Hall next week, at the Mazon Fair. The managers will give away at least one thousand copies of this paper during the week, and will have an exhibit. We respectfully invite visitors to call and get a twenty page edition of this paper free.

This paper circulates principally in Grundy and Livingston counties, two of the richest and best counties in Illinois or anywhere else. If you want to reach the people, advertise your wants in the DWIGHT STAR AND HER-

ALD. If you want the news of both counties, subscribe for this paper. If you want to know where to trade, read this paper. If you want the people to trade with you, use this paper. One thousand copies of this paper will be distributed at the Grundy County Fair, at Mazon. Look it over and read it carefully and you'll want it. It's a clean family paper with choice, clean news from everywhere.

Occasionally the city dailies poke fun at the country weekly by quoting from correspondents and in other ways. The average city reporter is a city fellow and knows "specialization" in his work. That is, he may look after police court, fires, insurance, real estate, or any of the features of the big daily, but he is wonderfully ignorant about general matters. The country boy who becomes a reporter in the city has the city chap beaten a mile, because he knows people and things.

The big daily is cold blooded and has no local interest in anything any further than getting the money. The country weekly is a part of the community and its managers know the people and the people know them.

Every publication day when the weekly is delivered to the family they all want to read it at the same time, and while some may say "there's nothing in it," they know better and they wouldn't try to get along without it.

There is an interest shown in everybody and everything locally and there is some heart in it. The weekly has a field which no other paper ever has supplied and never will.

"Any political party can empty the treasury," declared Senator L. Y. Sherman of Illinois in a speech before the United States senate denouncing the Democratic tariff bill. "But the Democratic party has yet to demonstrate that it can fill it up again." The Democratic theory of the tariff is unsound. The system, when put into operation, has never failed to produce the same results. The last tariff act of 1894, framed on the lines of this bill, is seldom mentioned. Its friends spend more time in proving an alibi for it than in referring to the manifold blessings that fell upon us while it was in operation. It conferred upon us that pearl of great price, cheapness, and its inevitable handmaid, idleness. It ran the mills of other countries overtime, while our own rusted and our pay-rolls melted in thin air. The farmer's product shared in the downward revision and he, too, learned the cost of giving our markets over to alien hands. Conjecture is the basis of such legislation and public debt is its legitimate offspring. The promised reduction of taxes below the necessary

level of self-support is a morbid propensity of some candidates for public office. It is a passport to temporary power. It has often been used and as often repudiated when its debilitating effect on public and private credit has been fully understood. The low price phrase is a surface argument. It attracts. About every twenty years we forget what it means. We naturally think first of what we pay out. It's the second thought that reminds us what we take in, and this depends on what we have to sell and its price measures the thrift or thriftlessness of this country. It is the farmer's continuous market at American prices for his products that makes his balance right at the end of the year. It is the pay-roll dollar that spells the difference between the workman here and abroad. The ability to buy at a high price is better than the inability to buy at any price. This is our country. Its work and wages and markets belong to our people. The message of the Western hemisphere to the American farmer is a direct protective schedule to keep for him the market of the country for which he gives his service in war and to which he pays his taxes in both peace and war. The ringing appeal of the Senators from the Northwest, not long since, touched the heart of all who know the farm and farm life. The farm, the orchard and the garden are the basis of domestic food supplies and the best and safest homes of our race. Who would not welcome in the census of 1920 a return movement of our population to the farm? To cause it I will vote for a reasonable support for country roads. I will help extend rural free delivery. I am for the development and extension of the parcel post, and like the senator from Idaho, I would rather vote the farmer a bounty than free list his crops. I believe in the cane sugar and the wool grower's share in the protective system. The man who works the soil is disowned and abandoned in this bill. Ruthless as are the cuts in manufacturers' rates, a semblance of incidental protection survives to them. The farmer, the flock owner and the sugar grower are cast adrift on the open sea of a world-wide competition. They are told it is a benefit and are asked to kiss the hand that smites them. At a time when the country is facing responsibilities it is proposed to hazard a total reconstruction of our economic system. If domestic production is more than home consumption and we show an exported surplus, no protection is needed, argue the authors of the bill. For, they say, we are already selling in the world's markets. Both the farmer and the manufacturer are bound on the bed of Procrustes. If too short,

they are stretched; if too long, they are cut off."

PAYING THE ROAD TAX.

There are two ways of paying taxes says "Successful Farming." Maybe you never thought of but one. But here are two concrete examples that illustrate the point.

Two farmers had access to the market reports by phone, and both learned that the price of cotton was advanced a dollar a bale on a certain morning. One lived in a country where roads were good, the other where they were bad. Both used the same market.

One farmer hauled but one bale because he couldn't get through with a larger load. His gain for the day's trip was \$1.00. The other farmer hauled four bales at a load because the roads were good. He made a \$4.00 gain, and did it quicker than the other man made his \$1.00. In other words, one man paid a \$3.00 tax that day on roads, bad roads at that, and could continue to pay a tax until his country got good roads.

A farmer in Sullivan county, Tenn., had one hundred bushels of potatoes rot in his cellar because he couldn't haul them to his market place on account of bad roads. Potatoes went to \$1.40 a bushel, and the town was shipping them in to feed that locality. Not only potatoes were shipped in, but ten car loads of all kinds of food products. The farmers lose that market by not being able to reach it. They paid a big tax for their bad roads.

So it goes. Whenever roads are bad at any season of the year the farmers pay a big road tax by their losses. Yet they complain not, nor do they weep. But let anyone advocate paved roads so they can reach market any day in the year and they complain of the taxes. They abuse the one who would in the end save them money.

What's the difference whether you lose \$10.00 on a market loss because of bad roads, or pay \$10.00 towards a road tax that gives you a permanent market? The difference is many fold the \$10.00. One is a perpetual tax and poor business.

WOMEN AND THE BALLOT.

We are in receipt of inquiries as to the scope of the new limited female suffrage law in this state. There seems to be considerable uncertainty in the minds of the women as to what officers they may or may not vote for and a lack of understanding, by no means confined to the ladies, as to why any distinction is made. Broadly speaking, the legislature went as far as it could, without the necessity of a constitutional amendment, which

would have called for a vote of the people. That is to say the women were given the privilege of the ballot on all officers, but those expressly provided for in the state constitution. Since that document was framed many so-called statutory offices have been created and the franchise extends to all such offices, as well as to Presidential electors. Briefly then, women (over the age of 21) may vote for President and vice president.

Members of state board of equalization.

Clerks of the Appellate court.

University trustees.

County surveyor.

All officers in cities, villages and towns, except police magistrate, justices of the peace and constables, which are provided for in the constitution. That is to say they may vote for

Mayor
Aldermen
City Clerk
City Treasurer
City Attorney
Supervisor
Assessor
Collector
Town Clerk
Commissioner of Highways.

They are not permitted to vote for any state officer, aside from University trustees.

They cannot vote for congressmen, members of the legislature or county officers with the exception of county surveyor, which is not a constitutional office.

The granting of the full franchise to women, which will probably follow in due course, must be preceded by the submission of a constitutional amendment and for the reason it was not asked for at this time. The legislature went to the limit of its authority, by throwing down the bars as to the statutory offices and any subsequent proposition for full suffrage must run the gauntlet of a vote by the whole electorate.

It may be added that the suffrage rights of Illinois women extend to all matters of municipal or township taxation, bond issues and the wet and dry issue. This does away to a large extent with taxation without representation, which is an injustice to which widows and other women property owners have long been subjected.

THAT REMINDS US

That a young fellow here said to his best girl: "Come on, dear, I want you to come with me and see a fine diamond," and then the mean thing took her out to the ball park.

That there was not nearly so much

comment about the clothes a person wore when Adam and Eve were on earth. That's what they say. Our memory fails us.

That the suffrage lecturer was concluding a two hour oratorical effort of great eloquence. "And finally," she shouted bringing her fist down upon the table, "our cause is just and must triumph!" Then in calmer tone she added, "Now, if there is any lady in the audience who would like to ask a question I will endeavor to answer it." A little woman near the front arose and in a timid voice remarked: "If you please, I would like to ask you how to get that smooth effect over your hips?"

That the bright boy asked his father if shoes were made out of skins, and his father said yes. "Well, then, dad, do they make slippers out of banana skins?"

NINETEEN YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

[From the Star and Herald]

The M. W. A. held a big picnic near God's Church and over a thousand were present. Dwight, Mazon, Gardner and Verona camps took part. Rev. E. F. Wright delivered the address. Two ball games were played between Dwight and Mazon and Dwight and Gardner, the former winning both, 14 to 5 and 27 to 6. \$10 was the purse—a little more than four runs for a dollar.

Miss Jean Cantner and Judge W. A. Arnold were married in Monticello.

Miss Cora Eldredge left for her kindergarten duties in St. Louis.

Misses Gussie and Faye Blaine returned to school at Oxford, Ohio.

Mrs. Paul and Miss Mattie Paul visited friends in Pennsylvania.

Phil Conway had typhoid fever.

The corner stone of the county poor house was laid.

G. A. Seymour spent a month in South Dakota.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley and Major C. J. Judd returned from a trip to Denver.

Mrs. Henry Hollmyer and daughter, Miss Etta, visited in Oxford, Ohio.

Dr. C. W. Ayling attended conference.

Mr. W. E. Fenn falls from the roof of John Vickery's house.

L. A. Rutan, of Nebraska, visited friends here.

Dwight Driving Park Association has two days' races.

Frank Travis was killed in Chicago.

Mrs. James S. Austin dies.

Miss Eleanor Jensen and Mr. Herbert Palmer were married.

Miss Kate Foesterling and Henry Seigert were married.

Iowa Land Advanced

Iowa land advanced in value at the rate of almost a half million dollars a day from 1900 to 1910. There was an increase of over 100 per cent in the value of the average acre during the decade.

Are you going to enjoy a share of the increase of the next decade?

Buy an Illinois or Iowa farm now. The longer you wait, the higher they will be.

FRANK L. SMITH, Land Man

"If You Deal With Me You Get Results"

TELEPHONE NO. 8

Law, Loans, Lands and Insurance

DWIGHT, ILLINOIS