

One Year	\$1.50
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

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

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 advertisers reap rewards and we make a living. 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.

A Philadelphia paper says it cannot help admire this man Villa, down in Mexico, and that is that he has never declared "that he would rather be right than president."

A list of the unemployed in this country is being made for the information of the committee on industrial relations. Indeed they certainly have a job as the number runs into the millions. It is to be hoped the committee may be able to do something for them, except to enumerate them.

Recently when it was announced from Washington that Governor Dunne would be a candidate for United States senator, the state appointees had about forty fits a minute until the Governor denied the rumor. They could stand for Lieutenant Governor O'Hara being promoted. It would be awful.

The limit for filing schedules for in-

come tax ended the last day of February, and everyone who didn't file, who had an income of \$2,500 from March 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914, is subject to a fine. There were quite a large number of schedules filed from Dwight, considering the population. The money does not have to be paid until you are notified of the amount by the U. S. collectors.

Civil service examinations will be held in Pontiac and Morris, April 18, by the commission for postmasters of the fourth class where the compensation is more than \$180 per year. The circular sent out gives the following offices to be filled: Blackstone, Braceville, Cabery, Carbon Hill, Kinsman, Long Point, Mazon, Saunemin, Shirland, Smithfield, Strawn, Verona and many others. Also male stenographers are wanted and full information can be secured by addressing U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

There is considerable comment among the people of this vicinity as to who will be the next postmaster. This is a natural comment and question and we simply rise to remark that we are not on the inside sufficiently to reply with any degree of certainty. We also wish to express our sincere regret that all the candidates cannot have the office at the same time, for it seems quite certain that the Democratic party will not stay in power for a sufficient time for you all to have a trial, unless you divide up the four years due you.

The postoffice bill passed by the United States senate makes quite a number of changes which are desirable and for good of the service generally. All efforts to limit the power of the Postmaster General to regulate parcel post rates, zones or weights were defeated. Increases of salary from \$200 to \$500 were inserted for railway mail division superintendents, assistant superintendents and chief clerks; rural mail carriers received an increase of \$100 a year on standard routes and substitute carriers and clerks from 30 to 40 cents an hour.

The recent get-together meeting in Ohio was well-attended by Republicans and third party Republicans. The principal address was delivered by Senator Borah. The movement did not catch many of the so-called leaders of the third party, because many of them who would really like to come back, have gone so far and said so many things that they are sorry for, that they cannot get back all at once. But the movement did catch the voters, for they realize that the only way to win

and put the Democratic party out, is to come back, or anyway meet half way. The Republican party is better today than ever, and maybe a spanking did it good, for it stands for the best there is in any party and is sure to win again.

The many changes in the base ball world for 1914 have caused lots of comment from the "fans." The organization of the Federal League, the new body called by some "the outlaws," is one change. It seems rather ridiculous that any honest organization for the great American sport should be called "outlaws." It would seem as if so-called organized base ball was assuming too much. There is certainly room for all who wish to enjoy base ball in their own way. The Federals are organized and seem to have the money to back themselves, and will certainly cut some figure in the game. The removal of President Murphy, of the Chicago Nationals (the Cubs), is probably a good thing, and hereafter the managers will not be quite so heartless in dealing with players. So-called "organized" base ball will not last long unless the managers act fair and decent. The American League seems to have got through with very little trouble, but the National is having its troubles. It is quite likely we'll all go and see them just the same if we have a chance.

While the senatorial fight among the Democrats in Illinois seems to be red hot with bright prospects of more heat being turned on all the time, the Republicans seem to be quiet, and only one candidate has developed so far, that is Senator L. Y. Sherman. There are others talked of but none have declared themselves. The newspapers have announced that Governor Dunne, during his recent Washington visit, was taken up into the political high nomination by one Mr. Bryan, and shown that one Roger Sullivan should not be United States senator and that he (Dunne) should be. Governor Dunne has returned but announces that he is not a candidate for United States senator and refuses to declare himself against Mr. Sullivan or for anyone else. The truth is that the whole Democratic party—state and national—is indebted to Mr. Sullivan for political assistance and financing campaigns, and now that Sullivan wants something, the real leaders are afraid to come out in the open. The voters generally like a fighter, however, and the Democrats of Illinois certainly owe Mr. Sullivan for all the success they have had in Illinois for years. Well, it isn't our fight. Let them go to it.

THE OTHER OX IS GORED NOW.

[From the Detroit Free Press]

Democrats and pseudo-Democrats are zealously inculcating what is for them a new theory of political platforms. The party platform is not to be taken seriously, they are telling us, and those who are criticizing the administration for its indifference to the principles laid down at Baltimore are suffering from platformitis. The platform, it appears, is adopted just to put in a little time at conventions. Nobody is bound by it. It is something to get in on and not to stand on after you get in, like a railway car platform. And so forth and so on.

How time changes us all, to be sure. Does any one remember how these same Democrats and pseudo-Democrats fairly foamed at the mouth four years ago about "downward revision" and the unpardonable dereliction of the Republicans in the matter of observing the letter of their platform? "Downward revision" and the Republican platform were the campaign issues in the fall of 1910.

It makes a difference whose ox is gored, doesn't it?

WHAT "POSTALIZATION" WOULD MEAN.

Inter Ocean: Before a representative gathering of more than one hundred Albany business men last week Frank H. Bethell of the New York Telephone Company told what "postalization" of the nation's wire service would mean. Mr. Bethell apologized for the barbarous word "postalization," invented by the Hon. David J. Lewis, of Maryland, who has become the exponent in Congress of Postmaster General Burleson's scheme for making several hundred thousand more "federal jobs" by taking over the telephone and telegraph lines.

Mr. Bethell did not deal in theories of government. He dealt mainly in cold figures, with an accurate analysis of what the Postoffice Department really is with respect to the dimensions of the plant it actually runs. This is of interest because the postoffice's alleged success is always cited as proof of the "efficiency" of public management of a big business. Yet the postoffice actually runs only a small part of the mail service. As Mr. Bethell said:

The transportation of the mail is in so great measure handled by the railroad and steamship companies as to render all other mediums almost negligible. It does not even own most of the buildings it occupies. The mail cars belong to the railroads; the pneumatic tubes and even the mail wagons are owned and operated by private companies. The

postoffice here in Albany receives and delivers letters just as the American District Telegraph office receives and delivers telegrams. The mail is brought by agencies the postoffice neither owns nor controls, just as telegrams are by agencies not owned by the A. D. T. In a word, the postoffice is the A. D. T. of the transportation companies.

That is the fact. Then Mr. Bethell showed what a really big business, owning and operating its own plant, is by comparing with the postoffice plant that of the "Bell" telephone system, whose actual present value is \$765,000,000 and which this year will spend \$60,000,000 on improvements and extensions. Would so much be spent on a government owned system? Mr. Bethell answered the question by this comparison:

Since work began on the Panama canal in 1904 the Bell system has spent more money extending its lines and plant than the government has spent on the big ditch. Would Congress duplicate the appropriations for the Panama canal every ten years to extend telegraph and telephone service?

If Congress would it would brave the wrath of taxpayers as no other national Legislature has dared to. When foreigners who know the American wire service are pinned down to causes of the inferiority of the government service in their own countries they always fall back on the "cost" of improvements and the political impossibility of making taxes any higher. The government dares not borrow amply for wire improvements because the interest charge would fall directly on all the people, whether users of the wires or not.

It is said, of course, that the United States can borrow at 3 per cent. It would be interesting to see it try to borrow at that rate \$2,000,000, which is what it would cost to take over the wire systems. Amateur financiers who talk as if borrowing power at 3 per cent were unlimited should tell us why French 3 per cent "governments" sell at 82 and German 3 per cents at 76. They might also explain why the British government wire service showed last year a net loss of \$5,700,000.

The plain truth is that government ownership of the telephone and telegraph would mean as a starter an addition of \$2,000,000,000 to the national debt, with the actual rate of interest 4 to 5 per cent. Then we should have a practical halt on extensions and improvement, with a great decline in efficiency, since all the employees would become subject either to "spoils" poli-

tics or would be fossilized under "job insurance" civil service rules.

That is what "postalization" would mean, and prudent men will look the facts in the face now before Mr. Burleson's absurd scheme goes any farther.

THAT REMINDS US

That spring hats are to be small and covered with flowers. The prospects are that the men will not have to protect their ears or eyes or chew feathers any more.

That the fellow who changes 'em because someone says spring is coming is liable to have pneumonia.

That Prof. Taylor says that the less a woman wears the more she eats. Got to keep warm somehow.

That the postmaster business in Dwight is as changeable as the weather in March. You can hear anything on the street.

Citizenship of Women.

(Adapted from the U. S. Code)

Any foreign woman who marries a citizen of the United States, becomes herself a citizen. The naturalization of a foreigner makes his wife a citizen.

Any American woman who marries a man not a citizen of the United States thereby loses her citizenship. At the end of the marriage relation (his death, or a divorce) she resumes her citizenship.

Any foreign woman who becomes a citizen by marriage to an American retains her citizenship after the termination of the marital relation, unless she formally renounces her citizenship.

An unmarried foreign woman, whose parents were not naturalized before she became of age, must herself become naturalized in the manner prescribed by law.

Children of foreign parents become citizens when the parents are naturalized, providing the children were under 21 years of age at the time of their parents' naturalization.

Children of United States citizens when born abroad are themselves citizens of the United States. If they continue to reside abroad after the age of 18 years, they must declare their allegiance to the United States through the consulate.

Wanted—Men to learn barber trade. By our method you are prepared for position in few weeks. Many jobs waiting. Tools given. Wages while learning. Write at once. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.—Adv.



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.

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