

# The Lake County Times

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Republic or Despotism—Which?

In addressing the people of St. Louis on Tuesday, President Roosevelt advocated the national control and regulation of interstate railways. He advocated also the national control and regulation of industrial corporations or stock companies which do an interstate business.

As an illustration and precedent of these policies, he pointed to the government's control and regulation of the national banks.

Never before within our recollection, has such a sweeping declaration come from a president of the United States in times of peace. Never has a graver issue been presented by an American president even in times of war.

Regulate and control all the interstate railroads! Regulate and control all the industrial stock companies doing an interstate business! Regulate and control each, and both classes, after the manner in which the national banks are regulated and controlled by the federal government today! What does this mean?

In Illinois alone, some 25,000 stock companies are doing business today. In the whole United States, the number of such companies hardly falls below a million. How many of these do an interstate business, and, therefore, come under the president's plan of control and regulation from Washington?

According to the president's idea, the number must be at least three-fourths of the total. For, as was set forth in the Roosevelt-Beveridge child labor bill, and was expounded at length in the Senate by the senator from Indiana, all factories producing articles which are exported beyond state lines are to be regarded as subject to federal control and regulation under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution.

Think of it! Seven hundred and fifty thousand stock companies, transacting practically three-fourths of the business of the United States, to be licensed, regulated and controlled, even to a listing of their stock, by a department at Washington!

Seven hundred and fifty thousand stock companies to be examined by federal examiners, to be inspected by federal inspectors, to be picked and chosen for reprobation, dictation, or extermination by federal officials, and to be supervised or administered after the manner of a national bank in case of insolvency!

Think of it! There are only 6,500 national banks in the United States! There are 750,000 stock companies subject to the operation of this gigantic plan! An army of inspectors, examiners and receivers, as large as the standing army of the United States! A bureau in Washington as large as the pension office and the Army and Navy departments combined! Tens of thousands of men and tens of millions of money and such vast and intricate machinery as no country on earth has even ventured to approach for its every purpose or all purposes combined!

Yet how trivial these causes are compared with their effect! By means of this vast machinery, this standing army of inspectors, this plentitude of governmental power in Washington, any president in the White House would be able to reach his hand to the uttermost part of the United States, place his index finger upon any crossroads stock company that might exist in the smallest hamlet and decree, as the comptroller of the currency today decrees, whether this American citizen or that American citizen should continue in business or should be plunged into bankruptcy and ruin.

"But the courts," some one may say, "The reply is too apparent. To a business man whose going concern has been crushed before his eyes by a government order, a court offers nothing but justice—only justice and nothing more, for no suit for damages can be against the government of the United States. He may walk from a federal court with his vindication in his hand, but will still bear on his brow the stamp of financial ruin."

Is this fancy? Is this a far-sought example? Alas, no. We have only to turn back to the experience of the packers of Chicago to realize that the concentration of such stupendous power in the hands of the central government, that the possibility, yes, the probability of its being exerted in the manner in question, has been not only contemplated, but has been specifically intended by the president on the lines laid down in his St. Louis speech.

Any man who will look back to the history of the meat inspection bill will recall that the conflict which raged around that measure, between the president of the United States and the House of Representatives, did not turn on the question of a closer federal inspection or the payment of the cost of that inspection. It turned on the issue whether or not there should be vested by law in the hands of the president's

## TALKS TO FANS

BY GIL

### FACTS ABOUT WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

#### SCHEDULE.

Oct. 8—At Chicago Oct. 10—At Detroit  
Oct. 9—At Chicago Oct. 11—At Detroit  
Oct. 13—At Chicago Oct. 12—At Detroit

#### RECEIPTS.

Players' share—Fifty-four per cent gross first four games, of which 60 per cent goes to winners and 40 per cent to losers.

Owners' share—Thirty-six per cent gross first four games; 90 per cent of remaining games.

National commission's share—Ten per cent gross of all games.

#### ADMISSIONS—AT CHICAGO.

General admission, \$1.00.

Grand stand, \$1.50.

Box seats, \$2.50.

#### ADMISSIONS—AT DETROIT.

General admission, \$1.00.

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Box seats, \$2.50.

#### ADMISSIONS—AT PURDUE.

General admission, \$1.00.

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Box seats, \$2.00.

#### ADMISSIONS—AT BLOOMINGTON.

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Box seats, \$2.00.

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