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CIRCULATION
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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 6,000 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 a 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 as compared with their effect! By means of this vast machinery, this standing army of inspectors, this plenitude of governmental power in Washington, the 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 controller 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 lie 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

appointee, namely, the Secretary of Agriculture, the power to close the packing-houses of Chicago on his mere say so, and to keep them closed until the owners could secure a decision by the due and laborious process of the courts.

In the face of the president's public declarations that he would, or would if he could, put the Chicago packers in the penitentiary, their struggle to protect themselves from arbitrary executive orders was regarded, and regarded rightly, as a struggle of life and death.

And when one thinks of the vast resources and material power in the hands of the Chicago packers, when one contemplates the apprehension and desperation with which they viewed a struggle with a Department of Agriculture armed with despotic power, it is easy to realize what chance one ordinary stock company of the 750,000 would have before the upraised hand of executive power in Washington, if ever the president's era of universal executive control and regulation should overwhelm us.

Why does the president seek to make the president of the United States the absolute lord over industrial life and death? Why does he deem it wise to give one American citizen the ability to reach into every nook and cranny of this country's commerce and finance, to compel homage or support from every man of power between the Atlantic and Pacific, to smite all opponents back into impotence and beggary, to raise all friends into wealth and power, and thus to constitute, if he have but the will, a self-perpetuating regime which all the party and party organizations that the country has ever seen would not be powerful enough to overthrow—which would, in fact, realize here in the United States, a despotism of which a Russian Czar never dreamed for the simple reason that he did not have in his domain any such machine as that which the federal control and regulation of 750,000 corporations would place absolutely and irrevocably in the hands of the chief executive?

The president answers this question. It is to arrest or anticipate or prevent "industrial chaos."

"Industrial chaos!" Ominous phrase—not because the evils of industrial life today are really due to industrial chaos—far from it. Where they exist they are due rather to overorganization and it needs but a statement of the fact for the truth to be recognized. But "industrial chaos" is a phrase which, from the mouth of a president of the United States, must strike a chill to the heart of every man who knows the origin, growth and maturity of modern socialism.

"Industrial chaos" was brought into the world of political agitation by Marx, Lassalle, Engels and Rodbertus, the socialists who, half a century ago, founded and fathered the militant socialism of the Europe of today. The phrase has come down from one generation of socialists to another, always the shibboleth of those who would turn the constitutional liberty of modern times into the compact slavery of the socialistic state.

And the same words today roll from the lips of a president of the United States, and for the same purpose, namely, to justify the transformation of industrial liberty into industrial servitude, and the sacrifice of all the ideals of constitutional freedom on the altar of an industrial despotism.

"Industrial chaos!" The phrase has been bandied about by every socialist agitator in Europe from Engels to Liebknecht, from Marx to Bebel, from Lassalle to Jaures—bandied about as an excuse for disrupting the whole present order of society, as a pretext for upsetting the whole financial and commercial system of today. And now it comes with authority from the lips of the president of the United States as his justification of a plan which would abolish the republic within twenty-five years, bow the necks of 100,000,000 Americans before the face of one autocrat in Washington and turn the United States of North America into a civilized wilderness—no nation at all, but only a wreck of a socialist's dream.

After contemplating such a monstrous proposition, it is difficult to realize why this nation was once aroused by the Granger movement, by the greenback campaign or by the free silver agitation of William Jennings Bryan. How trivial, by comparison, today seems a proposal to give the nation a 50 cent dollar or printing-press money!

How infantile the proposition of such a proposition which would merely throw the country into hard times, when compared with a proposition which, if realized, would abolish the republic, personal liberty, individual initiative, personal success and personal ambition, and leave us, the people of the United States, with nothing but two wrecked, wretched, and ruin—complete industrial ruin—stretching out between—Chicago into Ocean

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. 12—At Chicago Oct. 12—At Detroit

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; 50 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, \$2.00.

ADMISSIONS—AT DETROIT.

General admission, \$1.00.

Grand stand, \$2.00.

Box seats, \$2.50.

Time of each game—At Chicago, 2:30 p. m.; at Detroit, 2 p. m.

Umpires—National league, Henry O'Day; American league, John E. Sheridan.

Official scorers—A. J. Flanner and Frank C. Richter.

Business representatives—Robert H. McRoy and John Heydler.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 2.

St. Louis, 10—10; Detroit, 4—3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1—1; Chicago, 7—0 (second game 7 innings).

Cincinnati, 3—13; Pittsburgh, 4—1 (second game seven innings).

FIRST BLOOD FOR LOCALS

Hammond Boys Win Football Game From Hegewisch; Score 11 to 0.

The Hammond football team won their initial game yesterday afternoon at Harrison Park by defeating the Hegewisch team by the score of 11 to 0. The game throughout was characterized by the fast playing of Hammond and the poor defense shown by the Hegewisch aggregation. It was called at 3 o'clock sharp, Hammond kicking off to Hegewisch. The local boys then held the visiting team down and "Big Bill" Edwards was pushed across the line for the first touchdown. Heiser kicked goal, score 6 to 0. The men lined up again and Portz kicked the ball to the Hegewisch team ten yard line, Meyer caught the pig skin and advanced it twenty yards before he was tackled by Gelb, the Hammond captain. The visiting team failed to make their ten yard gain and the ball went over to Hammond. This time Heiser, the Hammond quarterback, made a long quarterback run taking the ball within ten yards of the Hegewisch goal. Smith was given the ball and by good interference took the ball for the second touchdown. Heiser failed to kick goal. Score 11 to 0.

After making the two touchdowns the local team loafed during the remainder of the game content with their 11 points. The game was played in 15 and 20 minute halves. Dr. Groman acted as referee and McMahon as umpire.

From the outlook Hammond will have one of the best football teams ever turned out and the boys are confident of landing the middleweight championship banner of the Chicago Football league this year.

No game has been scheduled so far for next Sunday.

Over 400 people turned out to witness yesterday's game.

The Hammond lineup was as follows:—Smith and Portz; R. G. Reel; R. T. Flauers; R. E. P. Smith; L. G. Panneburg; L. T. Murphy; L. E. Gelb; Q. B. Heiser; R. H. B. Halfman and Edwards; F. B. Portz and Smith; L. H. B. Kingsland.

VALPO TEAM IS SOFT

Hammond High School Trims Valparaiso by Score of 31 to 0.

Hammond high school 31, Valparaiso high school 0. Although that was the score, it does not begin to tell the story of the game. In just a few words, there was nothing to it, the local eleven romped through the Valparaiso line or around their ends at will, and if the boys had cared to exert themselves the score could have been run up to 50. Coach Allee of the Hammond team was well pleased with the game and said that there seemed to be no doubt but what Hammond would do well this season. The game started by Hammond kicking off to Valparaiso. Wilson caught the ball, which he advanced twenty-five yards before he was tackled by Elbert, Hammond's left tackle. The Valparaiso team went through for their first ten yards but after that gain, the local team held, and secured the ball. Summers then tried a long end run and advanced the ball ten yards before he was tackled. The half back was sent through the line for small gains until the ball was on Valpo's ten yard line when Elliott was sent around right end for the first touchdown. Hunter then kicked goal, score 6 to 0.

Hammond again kicked off to Valparaiso and on a fumble by one of the Valparaiso backs, Quigg captured the ball and after a series of end runs he was again given the ball and went

across for the second five points. Hunter duplicated his performance by kicking goal. Score 12 to 0. After the end had been kicked the team was just ready to kick off for the third time, when time was called. In the second half the local boys piled up 19 more points and the game ended with the score 31 to 0 in favor of the Hammond high school.

The local boys are profuse in their praise of the treatment they received at the hands of the Valparaiso team. A return game will be played with the Valpo team on Thanksgiving Day.

The lineup of the Hammond team is as follows:

C. Hitter; R. G. Graves and Meyn; R. T. Belanyi; R. E. Quigg; L. S. Parsons; L. T. Ebert; L. E. Elliott; Q. B. Summers and Hoffman; R. H. B. Kennedy and Zoli; F. B. Vedder; L. H. B. Hunter.

Time of halves—15 minutes.

Referee—Gardner of Valparaiso.

Umpire—Allee of Hammond.

Timekeeper—Cordon and Thatch.

Fully 400 people witnessed the game.

INDIANA WINS GAME

DePauw Boys Score Nine Points However, and Put Up Plucky Game.

(Special to Lake County Times.)

Greencastle, Ind.—The DePauw university football team and a large number of rooters journeyed to Bloomington last Saturday where they clashed with the Indiana foot ball eleven.

The Indiana university team won the contest with the score of twenty-five to nine—but this does not tell the whole tale. Indiana won and yet she was defeated, for she had expected to beat the Methodists by a much larger score, as she defeated them last year to the tune of fifty-five to nothing. The Methodists have a strong team this year and are confident that if they met Indiana later on in the season that they could give her a harder contest than they did.

DePauw showed poor form in the first half, when they let Indiana score two touchdowns and two place kicks, to their one touchdown. But in the last half they played as good if not better game than the state school team. The score this half was six to four in favor of Indiana.

The game was called at three thirty. Indiana kicked to DePauw who carried the ball back twenty yards, after one or two plays the ball was lost on a fumble and Indiana smashed through the visitors line for a touchdown. Cartwright going over with the ball. They failed to kick goal, score five to nothing. After an exchange of punts Indiana got the ball on the thirty-five yard line and Krutzsch booted over a beautiful place kick, score Indiana nine to DePauw nothing. Indiana now received the ball and by a series of plays carried it to within a yard of the goal lines where they were held for downs. DePauw kicked off from the twenty-five yard line, Indiana could not advance the ball so Krutzsch tried another place kick, score now being thirteen to nothing.

Indiana received the kick, but were held for downs on DePauw's five yard line. Dewey's punt hit the cross bar of the goal posts and Weymire of Indiana dropped on it for a touchdown. Krutzsch kicked goal, score Indiana, nineteen, DePauw nothing.

The Methodists were fighting fiercely and after an exchange of punts secured the ball on the thirty-five yard line. Captain Tucker grabbed the ball on a forward pass and ran for DePauw's first score. Heiser called to kick goal. No more scoring was done during the first half, the final score being, Indiana nineteen, DePauw five.

Last Half Hard Fought.

DePauw went in hammer and tongs, the last half and played off their feet for a time, securing their score of the half on a place kick by Captain Tucker. Indiana carried the pigskin to within one yard of DePauw's goal time after time only to be held for downs. With but two minutes to play Indiana got the ball on the twenty-five yard line and sent Cartwright smashing through for gains of several yards. The last touchdown of the game, Krutzsch kicked goal, score Indiana twenty-five, DePauw nine.

Captain Tucker the Star of the Game.

Captain Tucker of DePauw was the star of the contest, his wonderful work netting all of the points for Coach Brown's men. His tearing through and circling ends on offense and tackling like a fend, were enough to please any lover of foot ball. He will probably make the all state team this year.

Coach Brown Well Pleased.

Coach Brown is well pleased at the showing made by his team against Indiana and has great hopes for the games yet to come.

Indiana (25) Position DePauw (9)
S. Padock.....Left end.....Tucker (capt)
Hart.....Left tackle.....Schultz
Boer.....Left guard.....Ward
Weymire.....Center.....Lawrence
Netherton.....Right guard.....Dewey
McGaughey.....Right tackle.....Harmon
H. Padock.....Right end.....Ehrhart
Talbot.....Quarter.....Girard
Krutzsch.....Left half.....Bollinger
Cartwright.....Full back.....Jackson
Tighe (capt.).....

Binsb.....Right half.....Yeager
Touchdowns—Cartwright 2, Tucker. Place kicks—Krutzsch 2, Referee. Kickers—Eckersall of the University of Chicago. Umpire—Ralph Davis of Princeton University. Head linesman—Stevens of Princeton University. Timer—Heckman of Indiana University. Linesmen—Hoeler for Indiana and Smith for DePauw. Time of halves—25 minutes. Attendance—1,000.

Miss French of Windsor Park will start in the qualifying rounds with Miss Dorothy Mason in the national golf tourney at the Midlothian today.

WABASH 35; EARLHAM, 0

Crawfordsville Team Play Opponents Off Their Feet in an Exciting Game.

(Special to Lake County Times.)

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 7.—Wabash defeated Earlham in a well played game by the score of 35 to 0. Earlham started in with a rush and kept the scarlet from scoring during the first ten minutes of play. Wabash braced and soon had the ball over for a touchdown. The second touchdown was made a few minutes later on a brilliant run by Burns.

In the second half the scarlet had things their own way and chalked up twenty-five points. Several long runs were made, the most spectacular being made by Hargrave on a seventy-five yard dash through a broken field.

Sohl of Hammond played his usual strong game at left half. His punting has improved in the last week, some of his punts averaging fifty yards.

A delegation of Purdue students were on the side lines watching the play of the scarlet. They did not gain much hope but instead were impressed with the playing of the "Little Giants," who showed that Michigan could only beat Case 9 to 0 and four of those contests on a field goal has led the fans to believe that Wabash has a good chance to win from the Wolverines. The lineup of Saturday's game is as follows:

Wabash (35). Position. Earlham (0).
Patton.....Left end.....Hancock
Hess.....Left tackle.....Waltale
Stacy.....Left guard.....Carr
Brown.....Center.....Stanley
Watson.....Right guard.....Barrett
Clyde (Cap.).....Right half.....Carr
Burns.....Right end.....White
Hargrave.....Quarter back.....Elliott
Sohl.....Left half back.....Harrell
Glasscock.....Full back.....Wann
Referee—Slater of Illinois university.
Umpire—Stodard of L. V. Time of Halves—20 minutes.

Hammond admirers of the Little Giants are already getting in line for a place at the Wabash-Michigan game at Indianapolis, Oct. 19. The following have already made arrangements to be present: Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Sharrer, Supt. C. M. McDaniell, Carl Griffin, A. Crissman, Ray Catlow, Ray Ames, F. Morris, A. Koch, Will Hastings, Peter Ruple, George Stevens, L. L. Bomberger, Roscoe Woods, Walter Halfman, Harvey Gostlin, Peter Crumppacker.

Well, there is not much to say, the doings are over and big noise is about to commence. Tomorrow they will start in to find out which is the better ball team, and the west side park will be the place where the fun will go on. Hughey Jennings heading his fine array of talent, and Frank Chance in the fore of a crowd of as good ball players as ever graced a diamond, taken as a team, will do battle. Overall is said to be a choice for the first game and just which one of the staff Hughey will send against him is not known. No matter which one goes in the game should make history. Wednesday will see another game at Chicago, according to allotment, and the next three games will be played at Detroit. Then if necessary the Sunday game will be in Chicago, and if the series has not been decided by that time the place for the deciding game will be fixed by the national commission. Both teams have confidence in their ability to win. Nearly every person has a decided opinion at this time on the merits of the teams but from this neck in the woods it looks to me like a fine bet for Detroit. I cannot see how the pitchers of the Cubs are going to hold down such sluggers, although they are very fast twirlers. Even if it comes to a slugger between the two teams the tigers ought to pull out. Then I look for some good pitching from the Tiger quartet.

Just to make it a close finish the Tigers gave away two games to St. Louis yesterday. A number of substitutes were sent in and a couple of unknowns twirled. Hughey himself played in the first and was there with the fielding and a fine two bagger. Bobby Lowe also acquitted himself with credit, getting three hits in the two games.

Artie Hofman was injured yesterday in the games with the St. Louis team yesterday and he may be out of the world's series championships. He twisted his ankle sliding to third.

FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

NATIONAL LEAGUE 1907.				
	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	152	107	45	.704
Pittsburgh	154	91	63	.591
Philadelphia	154	85	69	.556
New York	153	82	71	.536
Brooklyn	148	65	83	.439
Cincinnati	153	66	87	.431
Boston	153	63	90	.412
St. Louis	153	52	101	.340

NATIONAL LEAGUE—1906				
	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	152	116	36	.763
New York	152	86	66	.566
Pittsburgh	153	93	60	.608
Philadelphia	153	71	82	.464
Brooklyn	148	69	79	.472
Cincinnati	151	64	87	.424
St. Louis	150	52	98	.347
Boston	151	49	102	.325

AMERICAN LEAGUE—1907.				
	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	150	92	58	.613
Philadelphia	152	87	65	.573
Chicago	151	87	64	.576
Cleveland	153	89	64	.582
New York	148	79	69	.534
St. Louis	152	69	83	.453
Boston	149	59	90	.396
Washington	151	49	102	.325

AMERICAN LEAGUE—1906				
	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	151	93	58	.616
New York	151	90	61	.596
Cleveland	153	89	64	.582
Philadelphia	145	78	67	.538
St. Louis	149	76	73	.510
Detroit	149	71	78	.477
Washington	150	55	95	.367
Boston	154	49	105	.313

MARNIE

A Story for Young Folks
By MARION HEATH FREEMAN

Children who read this story are requested to communicate with the author, Mrs. Freeman, in care Lake County Times, giving impressions of it.

(Continued.)

"Too bad!" he said sadly. "You did it well, too. Carry her to the ambulance over there."

"Oh, I don't need any ambulance," exclaimed Marnie. "I'm not hurt!"

Whereupon the fireman took his helmet off his head and swinging it in the air he exclaimed: "Hurrah! Bully for you, miss. 'I thought you were dead!'"

CHAPTER XXXVII.

It all came out in the newspapers the next day and Marshall Merriweather was the hero of the hour. His picture appeared in large size in all the papers, showing him in his military cap and cape coat. It was a mystery to Marshall how the papers got hold of his photograph, but it was evident they had done so as the cuts were enlarged copies from a group of his class.

But if Marshall was a hero, Marnie was no less a heroine. Of her there were no photographs in existence, for having their pictures taken was a luxury the orphan children seldom if ever indulged in.

But the enterprising newspapers were nothing daunted at this and in the absence of the bona fide article, the artists made up their own portraits of Marnie, allowing their fancy full rein.

In some of the papers she was shown as fair-haired slender creature, with flowing curls, while one artist depicted her as a grown woman, with her tresses bound into a coil on top of her head, and arrayed in a low-necked ball-gown.

Marshall heard afterwards that the artist who was responsible for this startling creation was intoxicated when he made the drawing, and lost his position the moment the eye of the managing editor detected the incongruity between the description of Marnie as a fourteen-year-old orphan girl, and her get-up as portrayed in the alleged portrait.

But the papers did not stop at printing what purported to be portraits of the principal personages of the