

THE TIMES NEWSPAPERS

BY THE LAKE COUNTY PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Lake County Times—Daily except Saturday and Sunday. Entered at the postoffice in Hammond, Ind. Feb. 18, 1908.

The Times—East Chicago-Indiana Harbor, daily except Sunday. Entered at the postoffice in East Chicago, Nov. 18, 1913.

The Lake County Times—Saturday and Weekly Edition. Entered at the postoffice in Hammond, February 4, 1914.

The Gary Evening Times—Daily except Sunday. Entered at the postoffice in Gary, April 18, 1912.

All under the act of March 3, 1879, as second-class matter.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING OFFICE. CHICAGO.

G. LOGAN PATNE & CO. (Call for whatever department wanted.)

Hammond (private exchange) 3100, 3101, 3102

Gary Office Telephone 137

Nassau & Thompson, East Chicago Telephone 231

F. L. Evans, East Chicago Telephone 542-R

East Chicago (The Times) Telephone 383

Indiana Harbor (News Dealer) Telephone 382

Indiana Harbor (Reporter and Class. Adv.) Telephone 283

Whiting Telephone 30-M

Crown Point Telephone 42

If you have any trouble getting The Times makes complaint immediately to the Circulation Department.

The Times will not be responsible for the return of any unsolicited articles or letters and will not notice anonymous communications. Short signed letters of general interest printed at discretion.

LARGER PAID-UP CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO OTHER PAPERS IN THE CALUMET REGION.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If you fail to receive your copy of The Times as promptly as you have in the past, please do not think it has been lost or was not sent on time. Remember that the mail service is not what it used to be and that complaints are general from many sources about the train and mail service. The Times has increased its mailing equipment and is striving earnestly to reach its patrons on time. Be prompt in advising us when you do not get your paper and we will act promptly.



THE SITUATION NOT ENCOURAGING.

There seems to be little desire in this country on the part of workmen to look before they leap. At present preparations are being made by hundreds of thousands of men to strike unless they get certain demands.

The mammoth U. S. Steel Corporation and the big independents will shortly have certain demands made of them by union organizations. These leaders will call their men out on strike unless the steel companies accede to their requests.

This newspaper has no axe to grind for the U. S. Steel Corporation. It has often criticized it for paternalistic tendencies. It has no briefs for any of the independent companies, but without having the faintest inkling of what these great steel industries will do when the unions present their demands, it would like to point out that the prospect seems anything but encouraging that these demands which are well known will be granted.

The great Calumet region in Indiana has never been as prosperous as it is at present. Industry and business is thriving. Workmen are getting high wages. It is true that they have grievances. It is true that the cost of the necessities of life are almost prohibitive, but they are due for a turn and we would like to ask labor what it is going to do when production stops. Suppose, as is possible, mills close down and stay closed down. There is already the tang of an early fall in the air. Winter will soon follow on its heels. Suppose that industry shuts up shop for six months, what is going to happen?

Is the outlook not serious enough to warrant grave study and careful thought on the part of workmen and their families? Are they prepared to tackle the coming winter without work? Are they prepared for even more dire conditions? We believe these questions are fraught with interest to everyone.

A BIG ISSUE.

Purchase of the railroads, as proposed in the Sims bill, would, it is estimated, involve the issuance of at least \$20,000,000,000 in four per cent bonds, a sum which comes not far from duplicating the net war debt. Management of the railroads would be in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, five appointed by the president to represent the public, five elected by the operating managers to represent the executives, and five elected by the classified workmen to represent the employees. The principal objection to these details, aside from the economics of the plan, is that the government, the real owner of the lines, has only five directors out of a total of fifteen, leaving control in the hands of the executives and the classified employees who have comparatively no financial responsibility whatever.

They, however, fix their own compensation and will be certain of their wages, no matter whether the railroads show a profit or not. And, in addition, they share

equally with the government in all profits in excess of five per cent of the operating revenue.

This, in brief, is the plan upon which the brotherhoods and their allies will go before the voters of the country in the 1920 campaign asking the election of candidates, upon whatever ticket they may be nominated or whatever may be their political predilections, who will promise to support the plan and assist in securing its adoption.

There are 45,000,000 wage earners in the United States, according to the last census figures and subsequent conservative estimates. Nationalization of the railroads will directly benefit about 2,000,000 of them. What of the remaining 43,000,000?

Who assumes the responsibility for the \$20,000,000,000 bonds issued for the purpose of purchasing the roads, and in the event that the roads do not earn sufficient profits under the proposed tripartite management to meet the \$800,000,000 interest due annually, who makes up the deficit in taxes? Is the entire body of 45,000,000 tollers willing to shoulder this additional burden in order to place 2,000,000 of their number beyond the reach of want or care?

These are legitimate questions, not to be waved aside lightly or ignored or silenced by threats or bombast. Nationalization of railroads is to be an important issue of the campaign and the people are to be asked to elect candidates to office who will support it; consequently its friends and proponents must be prepared to meet every argument raised against it and meet them with logic and facts.—Washington Post.

INDIANA CERTAINLY IS INTERESTED.

There is a rising prospect that the United States Steel Company and its employees are going to settle their differences by a test of strength in the usual fashion. All things considered, that is a likely combat to head off before it starts for if it begins and goes on its promises to be about the worst this country has seen. Indiana has a direct interest in this matter by reason of Gary and its army of alien workers. A steel strike will mean trouble up in the northwest corner of the state, which already is in the public eye and the hands of the militia to some extent because of labor troubles and strike riots in Hammond. A big steel strike if prolonged could and doubtless would accomplish a deal for further aerial performances of the cost of living. Industrial peace agencies, federal and otherwise, can tackle a beneficent task in trying to shunt this industrial war to the sidetrack.—Fort Wayne News.

FRENCH FEAR CATAclysm.

Paris confesses to more uncertainty over the final outcome of political events in Eastern and Southeastern Europe than any other problem effecting France's national security. Government and press frankly confess to a distinct well defined fear that conditions are rapidly moving from bad to worse and that without a firm adjustment within the next few months the turmoil will involve all Europe in another cataclysm. French apprehension is understandable because of proximity to territory where national and international quarrels are being fought out by elements which may not give heed to trespass claims by innocent bystanders—as for instance France—whose rights may be invaded by belligerents. The Hungarian situation is the leading cause for alarm and it would be foolish to pretend that French fears are without foundation, although possibly excited by exaggeration. The Hungarian menace is real and pretentious enough to make even the great powers hesitate about precipitancy in action, and to command deliberation before a determinative decision is reached.

The situation, as leading French statesmen and editors see it, is that to smash the Hungarians would be easy for the military force at command, but to administer Hungarian territory permanently would be a larger contract than France dares to risk or even the allies care to undertake. Hungarian successes in the East and Southeast will increase the menace to France since that may involve co-operation with a certain numerically strong element of German radicals which would make a powerful chain stretching from the French frontier into Russia. As the French see the immediate future they dare not stand idle while the Hungarians scatter fire and powder all around nor dare the French make intervention a national enterprise even for their own safety. The allies recognize the dangers but in spite of the threatening prospect have not been able to agree upon a combined policy.

Marshal Foch consistently with his professional leanings advises immediate and crushing military action, although there is gradually developing the conclusion that eventually intervention will be the only course and that it might as well be now as later. French fear of the Hungarian danger is scarcely less pronounced than the old fear of Germany.

The Passing Show

WE have always been passionately fond of all things

FEMININE but regret to say that we MUST except girl mosquitoes who are said to do all the biting.

A WOMAN'S ideal of a model husband IS one who has sense enough

TO refrain from using a dish towel TO DRY his hands when he is so lazy

HE uses the sink as a lavatory instead OF

GOING upstairs to the bathroom. PERHAPS we are growing older

BUT it takes considerable girl as the phrase IS

TO stir our emotions AND move us deeply after looking

HER everyday powder rag in the face. CLEOPATRA is said to have always

WASHED IN ASSES' milk BUT we'll bet that she was considerably

DIRTY AND sticky at that. PROBABLY they call them chickens

because THEY are as expensive as if they were. WHAT'S become of the o. f. farmer

who was always CUSSING "them dam otty-mo-beels"

THERE are extenuating circumstances WHICH we know nothing about

AND personally we are not going to condemn OLD Jim Ham Lewis for the way

HE still carries on until we have an opportunity TO watch and see how he acts

IN winter as he may have prickly heat. AFTER all, domestic incompatibility

means that HUSBANDS are so stubborn

THAT they won't do anything the way WIFE wants it done.

WELL, who'll be the next to strike? GENTLEMEN walk up and take your

medicine. JUST as soon as he can get around to it Johnny Hughes

IS going to lay aside for us some of

those government beans

SO we can have something for the wife's relatives when they come to visit us.

METERS do not run faster WHEN pressure is low says a gas

company SUPPORTED by a government expert

SO it must have been the meter reader LAST winter, eh Mr. Government Ex-

pert? ANY man who is unlucky is superstitious

THAT is probably the only reason why SO many married men are

SUPERSTITIOUS. WHY is it that a boy would rather

help out the PEDDLER in the neighborhood for nothing

THAN do a little work AROUND the house for mother for a

dime? ANY woman will tell you

THAT her children are great trials BUT

YOU'D better never tell her that they are. IT seems to be useless to wait any

longer FOR they evidently never ASSASSINATE anybody any more.

WE are thinking of offering the lone cucumber

IN our long-suffering war garden THE one with all the warts and cur-

vature of the spine as a prize TO the one who will solve the street

car question. IF we only had the gift

OF second sight THE betting is that there would be

mightily few CASES of love at first sight

WE certainly do love children after trying

TO get one to do something for company THAT we know he can do beautifully

and SEE him make a miserable failure at it.

Voice Of The People

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Editor Times: There is already much speculation as to whom will be the candidates on the Republican ticket next year. But word comes from here and there of little "booms" started for favorite sons and men of affairs in various parts of the country. Already "friends" claim progress. Although no one has announced themselves as a candidate, it's "too early, you know," yet do not be surprised to hear of any one or more of the following having their names presented to the national Republican convention next year.

In Indiana there is a strong movement for Senator Watson and there is also Governor Goodrich, and many would like to see Will H. Hays' name go before

the convention. California wants Senator Hiram Johnson to get it and claim the western states for him.

Colorado thinks Senator Lawrence C. Phipps would be a good one. Idaho is enthusiastic for Senator William E. Borah.

Illinois claims twelve states for Governor Frank O. Lowden, and they also have Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman and Senator Medill McCormick.

Iowa is willing to give either Senator Cummins or Senator Kenyon. Maine would like to see Senator Frederick Hale nominated.

Massachusetts claims they have the only Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Minnesota would give Senator Knute Nelson.

New York might be induced (?) to give Elihu Root.

Ohio has two—Senator Harding and Congressman Longworth.

Pennsylvania might be induced to present either Senator Knox, Senator Penrose or Governor Wm. C. Sproul.

West Virginia thinks Senator Elkins would do.

Wisconsin is willing that Senator Lenroot should be a candidate and of course Senator LaFollette is ready to take "another chance."

Indiana. There seems to be plenty of candidates for state offices. While it is expected not all of the following will finally enter the primaries, yet the following have been mentioned for the various offices:

Governor: Warren T. McCray of Kendall, Edmund M. Wasmuth of Huntington, Edgar D. Bush of Salem, Major Ed Jackson of Lafayette, Edward Toner of Anderson, Major Arthur Robinson of Indianapolis, John Brown of Monon, George Lockwood of Muncie, John C. Cheney of Sullivan, Oscar Bland of Linton, and some do not want Will H. Hays' "no" as final.

Lieutenant Governor: Emmett F. Branch of Martinsville, E. F. Metzgar of Logansport, Oscar Ratts of Paoli, Harry E. Nesley of Indianapolis, Byron Somers of Fort Wayne.

Secretary of State: William A. Roach, State Auditor: L. S. Bowman of Richmond, George Euxier of Tippecanoe county, William G. Oliver of Franklin.

State Treasurer: Us McMurtie, Ora Davis of Kokomo, Ray Southworth of Lafayette, Ben Urbahn of Valparaiso, David R. Scott of Linton, Bert Morgan, Superintendent of Public Instruction: L. N. Hines.

Supreme Court Reporter: Will H. Adams. Congress: Will R. Wood, Tenth district.

Lake County. Here are a few of those already out or expected to come out later:

Judge of the Criminal Court: Martin Smith of Crown Point.

Judge of the Circuit Court: E. Miles Norton of Gary.

County Treasurer: Ralph G. Bradford.

County Auditor: G. M. Foland.

County Recorder: William C. Rose of Hammond.

County Prosecutor: W. O. Thomas of Hammond, Sen. Kinder of Gary, Ans. Bremer of Crown Point.

Sheriff: Hud. Olds of East Chicago, Major Umpleby of Gary, Brice Whitaker of Hammond, Capt. Graham of Hammond.

ELWOOD WASHINGTON.

JET TRIMMING ON TRICOTINE FROCK IS UNIQUE IDEA



Fine all wool imported tricotine is used to fashion this frock of pencil-like proportions. Embroidery being the main trimming feature of the coming season, this frock is of course embroidered, only instead of the usual silk or wool, the entire skirt is embroidered in jet bugles, Georgette and lace combine to make the collar, cuffs and vestee.

Don't throw your paper away without reading the want ad page.

TERRIBLE TESS

By Probasco



HANK and PETE

HE BE TREATED BETTER IN JAIL



By KEN KLING

ASSORTED NUTS



Bringing Up Bill

THERE'S A LOT OF PEOPLE THAT WAY—

A Task



Splinters

© U.S. PATENT & TRADE MARK

PEOPLE WE DON'T CARE TO MEET—



THE NUT WHO ILLUSTRATES LOW DEMPOY WON AND MAKES US THE WILLARD