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HAMMOND, INDIANA.

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WORKMEN HEAR CRUMPACKER

Congressman Evidently Undisturbed by Gompers' Attack.

MAKES ABLE DEFENSE

Speech Interrupted By Couple of Sensationalists, But Otherwise Sympathetically Heard.

Though branded by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor as "hostile to organized labor," Edgar D. Crumpacker, congressman of the Tenth congressional district, was nevertheless greeted by a thronged house at Towle's last night, which was composed chiefly of laboring men. They received him cordially and applauded him repeatedly. Mr. Crumpacker succeeded in convincing his listeners that he was not an enemy, but a friend, of the workingman.

Save for two interruptions, the entire speech was given over to a defence of an attack that Mr. Gompers has been making upon Mr. Crumpacker in the Tenth district. Wherever Mr. Gompers has spoken, in this district he has tried to make it appear that the congressman was inimical to organized labor in questions that were before congress in the last session. He attacked him on the stand that he had taken in the railway liability act, and the eight-hour law in the building of the Panama canal.

Answers All Charges.
Mr. Crumpacker answered all the charges made against him from the Congressional Record. He pointed to having objected to the second section in the railway liability act on the ground that it did not give the trainmen the proper protection, because it shifted the responsibility.

In explaining his position in regard to the eight-hour law in Panama, Mr. Crumpacker said he had taken the same stand that the president had taken in the matter; that it was impossible to induce laborers from the United States to go to Panama and dig the canal, and that it was consequently necessary to hire the natives in the torrid zone to do the work. He said that it was an impossibility to make these natives work six days in the week, and that the independent position in regard to the eight-hour law was maintained for the reason that exigencies may arise when it would be necessary to work the laborers a longer time than eight hours—if they could be made to work at all.

Mr. Crumpacker explained that this would in no way induce Cooley labor to be employed on the isthmus as the Chinese exclusion law had provided for this.

Explains Opposition.
Speaking of his opposition to an appropriation to make a statistical report of the women and children who are employed in the industries of the United States, Mr. Crumpacker said he objected to an immediate appropriation because the census committee, of which he was the chairman, was at work preparing statistics which, when completed, should be used as a basis for the industrial census, and thus save considerable expense.

The speaker was interrupted once by a workingman in the rear of the building, who rose to ask whether he remembered receiving a letter from the questioner asking him to support the Gilbert bill, which was in favor of giving notice before serving an injunction. Mr. Crumpacker said that he may have received such a letter but did not recall it. He answered that his attitude in the matter was of no consequence anyhow, because Mr. Gompers himself with all his power opposed the bill and killed it.

Harrange Nipped in Bud.
A second voice in the audience was progressing at a fine rate along the injunction line and scoring the government for enforcing injunctions upon the worker and not on the corporation, when the police in the building laid a kind but firm hand on his shoulder, and reminded him that in his excitement he was getting away from the subject in hand. Mr. Crumpacker, however, chose not to ignore the interruption, and quoted President Roosevelt to the effect that more injunctions had been served on corporations than on the labor organizations.

Attorney V. S. Reiter of this city introduced the speaker, and at the close of the session announced the arrival of Vice-President Fairbanks and his party next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when he will speak in the Heinz skating rink tent.

Mr. Crumpacker left last night for his home in Valparaiso.

JOSEPH GARDNER DEAD.

Valparaiso, Oct. 29.—Joseph Gardner, president of the Farmers' National bank, one of Valparaiso's most honored citizens, passed away at 2 o'clock at the home of his son, W. H. Gardner, in Chautauqua Park. He was taken sick about ten days ago. He was 85 years old.

EASTWOOD IN NEW ROLE

"Calls off" While K. of P. Revelers Trip it on Light Fantastic Toe.

PROVES HIMSELF ARTIST

Puts Dancers Through Mazes of Quadrille in Masterly Fashion.

It remained until last night for Hammond to learn that it had an alderman-at-large who can do the society act in as able a manner as he can sit in the council and pass his vote on city ordinances.

Harry Eastwood, the man in question, can call a reel in such a manner as to set one back to days when plans were made for a week ahead to attend an old-fashioned barn dance that was given at Hiram's or Eph's on the following Sunday night.

For a time last night at the Knights of Pythias Halloween party in the K. P. hall he was the whole thing—the main noise—so to speak. He has an excellent voice, this Harry, and to see him stand on the platform, swinging his frame to the tune of the music and shouting, "Salute your partners, right and left," was as good as to hear him cast his vote in favor of some much-needed city legislation.

He was only the caller for the rustic dance, and it was left for a mere nominal to announce, "Get your partners for a quadrille." While the merriment was assembling the couples Harry stood on the platform waiting for all eyes to be cast upon him, which should be the signal to begin. In the meantime the first fiddler was again tuning his instrument and applying the rosin to the bow in order to more ably make the "swing," runs when Harry should call, "Swing!"

Those who have occasionally indulged in the pleasing art, which at times is accredited to St. Vitus, know that the dancers of the quadrille are at the mercy of the caller. It rests entirely with his pleasure whether the dancers "alum and left" with an "elbow swing" or not, or whether he wants them to "join hands and circle" to the "right" or "left." Mr. Eastwood used his prerogative to the utmost in making his subjects go through the most intricate steps.

Standing, as he was, it was hard to associate the dignified alderman-at-large with his present position. One can only guess where he learned it and how he managed to remember it all. It may have come back to him on the spur of the moment, when he remembered how in days gone by he drove for miles through the open country in the winter time, and, finally coming to the "house" (or barn) threw himself heart and soul into the jollification. He surely must have called "square dances" in those days, for how should he have been able to reel off the string that he gave last night?

This dance was, however, only one of the features that helped to make a pleasant evening at the K. P. hall. The decorations, first of all, were on the rustic order. Cornstalks and corn, "punkin" jack-o'-lanterns and leaves served greatly to produce the desired effect.

A musical program was given and an oyster supper was served to the guests. It was one of the celebrations that will stand predominant in local K. P. history, thanks to the entertaining ability of the Knights of Pythias and their find as a caller, Harry Eastwood, alderman-at-large.

TO BE A COLD WINTER.

There are many signs that next winter, unlike last winter, will be unusually severe. In the first place there are bushels of nuts on the trees and bushes in the surrounding country. This is said to be nature's way of providing for the birds, and a big crop of nuts means a long, severe winter. This prediction is supported by the statement that the corn husks are much thicker this year than they have been for a long time.

Still another sign of a long and cruel winter is found in the activity of the barn mice. These little animals have already begun the work of building their nests and observers agree that they are making them this year unusually warm and cozy. Last year they seemed to give little attention to the building of their winter homes, but this year they are not only beginning to build them unusually early, but are giving remarkable attention and care to their construction. All of which signs point to a severe winter, and there are many people who place as much confidence in these homely predictions as they do in the reports of the weather bureau.

WEATHER.

Snow flurries followed by fair weather tonight or Wednesday morning; colder tonight; warmer Wednesday.

IS HE COMING OUT?



—Jameson in Pittsburg Dispatch.

NEW ELECTION LAW WILL GO INTO EFFECT THIS YEAR.

Work on Election Returns Must Begin at Once—Clerk's Office Must Remain Open During Night.

The new election law, approved March, 1905, makes it the duty of the county election commissioners to organize at six o'clock p. m. on the day of election as a board of canvassers in the county clerk's office to count the votes cast at such general election. The county clerk must keep his office open all night, and the inspectors of elections in every precinct must, as soon as the votes are counted for state and county officers, take the returns to the county clerk's office immediately. The election commissioners, one of whom is the county clerk, are authorized to employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary to canvass the vote without delay; but one-half of the clerks shall be democrats and the other half republicans. The duties of this board are the same as when the board consisted of the county clerk and inspectors under the old law. In this way it is expected that all returns will be received and the entire vote of the county will be canvassed and certified during the night following the election.

It is important that all election inspectors and other election officers, as well as the election commissioners, get a copy of the law and read it carefully, as it is a new one, and imposes duties that have to be performed immediately after the votes are counted in each precinct.

NEW SPELLING FAILS TO GO.

Indiana will not accept President Roosevelt's new phonetic spelling—at least not until the has to. The state board of education has given the matter careful thought, having decided to let the matter rest until the merits of the new system have received thorough trial elsewhere. Many people are dissatisfied with the manner in which the matter was allowed to drop, declaring that so momentous a subject should have received more discussion.

FIXED LICENSE AT \$1,000.

In order to prevent the opening of a wholesale liquor house at Rensselaer the city council has passed an ordinance imposing a license fee of \$1,000 annually on wholesale liquor houses, breweries, distilleries and all their depots. All licensed saloons have been forced out of business in that place by the remonstrance, and no intoxicants are now being sold, except on physician's certificates.

HAD MUSIC IN SALOON.

William Hasse, who runs a saloon in 373 State street, was arrested this morning on the charge of violating the Nicholson law. The specific charge against him is that he allowed music in his saloon which according to the state law is forbidden. The music which he is supposed to have had in his saloon was furnished by a traveling band.

AGED RESIDENT DIES SUDDENLY.

Henry Monk, aged 84, one of the oldest residents of Hammond died suddenly at his home in 350 South Hohman street today. Mr. Monk had been ailing for a long time having been troubled with heart disease. He was in his front yard caring for his flowers when he was seized with a more violent attack than he ever experienced before. He was taken into the house where he died shortly afterward. No preparations have as yet been made for his funeral.

LAST MOMENT FLASHES

DRAG-NET FOR DRUG FIENDS.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—The police department has ordered a drag-net thrown out for all "drug fiends." Chief Collins has instructed his detectives to raid cocaine and opium "joints" and to watch all drug stores where narcotics are sold. This is done as it is believed that Leonard Leopold has returned to the city and is in hiding. If this theory proves true, his fondness for drugs will doubtless lead to his capture, as it is believed he has returned here to get drugs which could not be obtained in the suburban towns away from Chicago.

The belief that Leopold has returned was strengthened by the arrest of William Reed, who fled from a drug store at State and Harrison streets, after offering \$15 for cocaine. The police searched him and looked for a woman who, Reed declared, gave him the money to purchase the drug for a friend out of town.

In the meantime Coroner Hoffman declared today that a high police official had stopped an investigation of the Leslie murder by the state's attorney declaring it a suicide. At the same time Coroner Hoffman gave out the details of the charges against Deputy Coroner John Cummings, under whose directions a verdict of suicide was returned.

STENSLAND AND HERRING MEET.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Paul O. Stensland made a new confession today in Judge Pickney's court. He was brought face to face with his former cashier, Henry W. Herring, of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State bank, who appeared, prepared to ask for a change of venue that will take the trial out of Cook county.

Herring, the round forger of the plundered bank, glared for a moment at the convict-president brought back from Joliet, and then turned to listen to the appeals of Attorney Robert E. Cantwell, for removal of the trial to another county. The claim for change of venue is made on the score that prejudice is so strong here that Herring cannot get a fair trial.

"I am not looking for a vindication, but the story I have to relate will partially exculpate me and will show that I was helpless in the clutches of an arch-criminal." Henry W. Herring is the reincarnation of Machiavelli," declared Stensland—his only statement before going into State's Attorney Healy's office.

Stensland's appearance after five weeks' confinement in prison, overshadowed Herring's trial during the early hours of the day. "Stensland's story will amaze the public of Chicago. His revelations will be the most astounding ever heard in a court room," declared Assistant State's Attorney Olson.

Herring's trial was set for 10 o'clock, but was postponed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon by agreement.

LOOKING FOR WILDER.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—The police are trying to find out the movements of Frank S. Wilder on the night Attorney Chas. H. Stevenson was killed. Their object is to compare the facts which they

ascertained with his statements made to Captain O'Brien.

Wilder's failure to tell that he had been in the Grand Pacific hotel with Stevenson at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the latter's death, has aroused the police to activity in this direction. An employe of the hotel furnished this information. Wilder admits the fact, but fails to explain why he did not mention it before.

Coroner's Physician Lowke declares Stevenson came to his death from external violence and that the man's neck was broken, but does not render any opinion as to whether the case is one of murder or accident.

CROWD OF BLACK ROUGHS ALMOST KILL WHITE MAN.

Thomas Ryan is Brutally Beaten by Negroes who, After Mauling and Kicking Him, Leave Him to Die—in Precarious Condition.

Thomas Ryan, a white man, was brutally assaulted by a crowd of drunken negroes this morning and beaten into insensibility. Ryan is a laborer in the employ of Contractor O'Brien, who has the contract for some work for the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad, just south of town. He was attending to his work, it is said, when the negroes approached him and without provocation, attacked him.

Ryan, being an Irishman and by that token a good fighter, stood his ground and, instead of fleeing, attempted to subdue his assailants single-handed. In spite of his gameness, however, he was soon knocked down by one of the largest of the negroes, and after he was down, the entire crowd attacked him, one of them kicking him in the face and the rest raining kicks and blows all over his body. The latter bears witness by many bruises and abrasions, to the brutal treatment he received.

After each of the negroes had vented his spleen on the prostrate form of Ryan they fled, leaving their victim to die.

His groans attracted one of his fellow workmen who summoned Herring's ambulance. Ryan was taken to St. Margaret's hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. For some time he remained unconscious but he was finally restored, and told his story.

When the details of his maltreatment reached the ears of Ryan's companions, there was talk of lynching the negroes, but the latter had fled.

There is a great deal of complaint about the negroes by the people in the neighborhood, who feel that extra police protection should be awarded them, or that the blacks should be made to keep within the confines of their own camp.

BUILDS AUTO FOR "HONEYMOON."

Retired Electrical Contractor at 74 With Wife Starts Novel Trip After Golden Wedding.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Thiele, aged 74 and 71 years respectively, 9377 Escanaba avenue, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday afternoon surrounded by eleven children and fourteen grandchildren. They left for the east on a two weeks' automobile tour after a wedding service performed by the Rev. H. A. Reichart of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. Thiele was an electrical contractor, but retired from active business some years ago. He came from Germany with his wife the year following their marriage, and has lived in South Chicago thirty-five years. Two years ago he started work on an electric automobile of his own design, and finished the machine on Saturday in time to use it for his second honeymoon trip.

"THE DEAL IS CLOSED"—GOSTLIN

Final and Comprehensive Message Flashed from Chicago Concerning Standard Steel Car Company Transaction.

The deal is closed. The name of real estate is over. The Standard Steel Car company has secured the property it wanted. Its works will be located within the corporate limits of Hammond. Three thousand skilled workmen with their families will move hither from Pennsylvania and other places.

THE LAKE COUNTY TIMES was quite sure of its facts when it published the story Friday, Oct. 13. If Lake county real estate was a listed stock THE LAKE COUNTY TIMES could have assumed the credit of boosting it 50 per cent. THE LAKE COUNTY TIMES had no interest in the matter except to give its readers an item of news. It was requested to hold it back, but it did not, and it never shall.

To careful readers of the article printed on the front page of THE LAKE COUNTY TIMES, relative to the Standard Steel Car company deal, one thing will be apparent, viz: That the publication of the original story proclaiming the transaction—while it might have, by being printed at the time it was, have caused the loss of something like a hundred thousand dollars to a few wealthy real estate dealers and sharks, who, had the story been withheld for a few days longer, might have secured options on adjacent property—benefited those who, on simple faith, bought the land long before the "captains of industry" selected the spot as the ideal industrial center of America.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE LOCATING OF THE STANDARD STEEL CAR CO.

October 7.—Representative of the company called on W. H. Gostlin and was shown factory site.
October 8.—Gostlin, Meyn & Turner began securing options on land from the ten owners of the factory site.
October 18.—The required options were all secured and the locating of the plant became a certainty.
October 30.—Ten property owners deeded 370 acres of land to A. M. Turner for a total consideration of \$210,925.20, and he, in turn, deeded it to the Standard Steel Car company, and the deal was closed. Office furniture of the new concern arrived, and the engineers were instructed to begin the work of construction at once.

PLAIN FACTS.

Capital of the Standard Steel Car company, \$15,000,000.
Cost of the new plant, \$5,000,000.
Capacity of plant, 100 cars.
Plans have already been drawn, and provide for seven large factory buildings of steel construction.
Work will begin as soon as the materials and labor can be brought to the new site.
The plant will be completed and turning out cars by August 1.
The deal was planned and executed by W. H. Gostlin, A. M. Turner and P. W. Meyn with the assistance of Mayor Lawrence Becker.
Average price per acre paid by the company, \$568.

At the offices of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, in 152 Monroe street, Chicago, in the presence of a group of Hammond men and the officers and attorneys of the Standard Steel Car company, a deal was consummated today that will mean more to the people of Hammond individually and collectively than any good fortune that has befallen them in the history of this city.

The transfer of the property was all made to A. M. Turner, who, in turn, deeded it to the Standard Steel Car company, a corporation. Peter Crumpacker represented the firm of Gostlin, Meyn & Co., and Attorney Jones represented the Standard Steel Car company. After the papers were signed congratulations were in order, and the deal by which Hammond secures the largest industry that ever located here, was closed.

There were ten property owners whose land becomes a part of the site of the new plant, and their names, the number of acres they sold, the price per acre, and the total amount received, follows:

Name	Acres Sold	Per Acre	Total
Franklin Newhall	59.22	\$500	\$29,610
Frank G. Howell	32.12	425	13,652
Milton R. Hart	4.15	400	1,660
Hammond Realty Co.	80.00	937	75,000
Larned, Moss & Lathrop	119.55	509	59,977
Edward P. White	18.15	555	10,099
George and M. M. Towle, Jr.	40.07	500	20,035
White Estate	.71	500	355
Edward P. White	.80	500	400
Margaret Hart	15.76	425	6,678
Totals	370.33		\$217,606

It is a remarkable fact that a deal of the magnitude of the one that was closed in Chicago today could have been consummated in the brief period of three weeks, but it is just three weeks and two days since the representative of the Steel Car company first approached W. H. Gostlin and indicated that he would like to buy a site for a big industry.

In this brief space of time the members of the firm which sought to locate the plant have secured options on 370 acres of land from ten persons, and kept their secret so well that they purchased the land at a low price in each case.

The abstracts had to be brought down to date, and this necessitated several trips over the state, which in some cases were to cities seventy-five and one hundred miles away.

One case in particular was unique. It was found that the title to one piece of land was not quite clear, as the wife of the man who sold it had not signed the deed. It was understood that the man was dead, but it was learned that the wife was still living somewhere in Illinois.

Mr. Turner started out to find her, with only a vague idea of her whereabouts. He finally located her in the poorhouse in a little Illinois town. She remembered the transaction, although it had been made away back in the sixties, and after the proper affidavits had been secured establishing her identity, she gave her consent to a transaction that had been made two score and ten years ago.

After days of anxiety, in which there were hitches in the plans that it was feared at times would bring the negotiations to a close—after worrying and sweating for hours over this or that phase of the question—the splendid efforts of Gostlin, Turner & Meyn were crowned with success, and the people of Hammond will be the beneficiaries.

A brief resume of the facts about the new company will be of general interest. The Standard Steel Car company of Butler, Pa., capitalized at \$15,000,000, found its eastern plant too small to permit the immediate building of the \$5,000,000 worth of steel cars for which it had orders.

Realizing that there was a large demand in the west for its product, and that a saving of \$150,000 in freights could be made annually by the locating of the new plant in the west, a representative was sent to the famous Calumet region—that had been brought into prominence by the building of Gary—to see if a site could be secured in close proximity to the big steel plant.

Several sites were considered, among them Gary, Indiana Harbor and East Chicago, but, after careful consideration, Hammond was selected as the location best suited for the new concern. The reasons for coming to Hammond are not hard to understand. The new concern manufactures steel cars, and Hammond, with its fourteen trunk lines and its four belt lines, which connect with every railroad in and out of Chicago, is the ideal market for cars. Furthermore, Hammond lies in close proximity to Gary, where the new concern expects to secure the steel with which to manufacture its cars. Another consideration was the fact that the new concern would not have to await the building of a city like Gary, or patiently grow up with other of the newer cities of the Calumet region. Hammond had all for which the officers of the new concern could wish. It had advantages, and besides that, it had streets, and parks, and homes. It had a settled labor market, and that is as big a consideration with the manufacturer these days as a good market in which to buy the raw material and dispose of the finished product.

The most reassuring thing about the whole deal is the fact that the industrial world is awakening to the realization that the conditions which make Hammond desirable as the location for the Standard Steel Car company are the very reasons that make Hammond desirable as a location for their own industries.

Other plants are coming, and other thousands of employes will cast their lot with Hammond. The impetus that will be given to the growth of this city will be without parallel in the state, even in the gas belt in its palmiest days.

Steel construction figures so largely in the manufacture of a thousand articles that the capitalist who would meet his competitor on even terms must come to the Calumet region—where the great steel trust, in its wisdom, born of experience, has found the most convenient meeting point of the streams of ore that come from the north, and of coal that come from the south.

It is safe to say that the Calumet region as an industrial center is destined to see the greatest centralization of capital that the world has ever known.