

## The Tribune.

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Plymouth, Ind., March 31, 1904.

J. L. Brodrick showed some sense at last by pleading guilty. Walter Brown should do the same thing as soon as possible.

The Swedish census shows the lowest death rate of any civilized nation. Last year it was only 16.49 per 1000. Norway comes next, and Britain third with 18.8 per 1000.

Those democrats who believe that Judge Parker will be a strong candidate because he has no record, should recollect a phonograph without a record is never attractive.

Twelve New York churches have joined together to fight the divorce evil. Such a combination may not be able to force any direct legislation, but can at least help to create a powerful public sentiment.

Newspaper readers are beginning heartily to wish the war at an end; not from any humanitarian motives, but because they are beginning to believe that they will never learn what is happening until then.

Ex-Gov. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, positively denies that he is to be chairman of the republican national committee and says he knows nothing about who will be called to fill that important position.

The expulsion of intelligent people from Russia by the late Minister M. Sipiagin were so numerous that a number of them have been now invited to return, as the education of the country has been affected by their absence.

An organization of young Mormons has been formed in Salt Lake City with a view to withdrawing from their church unless Joseph Smith and other polygamists cease living with plural wives. The world moves, even in Utah.

Talk about organized crime—China is the place where it has reached its most striking state. The government troops have been defeated in a bloody battle by an army of 1,000 opium smugglers. "The smugglers fought like fiends," say the dispatches.

A report from Berlin, Germany, says: Excessively large orders of ammunition have been lodged by several governments with all German powder factories. The most important nations mentioned are China, Turkey and Spain. So great is the demand that work is being carried on at high pressure, and even a powder mill closed for years has been ordered reopened.

Some \$15,500,000 more was added to the monetary circulation of the country during February—\$8,000,000 in bank notes, \$3,600,000 in gold and \$4,800,000 in silver and silver certificates, with some little decrease in other kinds—and it now makes the new high record of \$2,503,481,897. This is not only the largest amount of money ever outstanding in the country, but the largest relative to population, the per capita circulation being \$30.75.

One thing that will tend to make the present war in the East comparatively a long one is the fundamental character of the causes that led to it. It is not about a mere boundary dispute, a question of international etiquette, or some claim that could be adjudicated by the Geneva tribunal. It is a question of death on both sides. Russia is fighting for an outlet and open harbor on the Pacific, and Japan is fighting for self-preservation and national existence. The latter is the higher motive of the two, but that of Russia will inspire her to the greatest possible efforts. Japan will fight as long as she has a man or a dollar left, and Russia will never relinquish her cherished scheme as long as there is the slightest hope of realizing it. Moreover, Japan is fighting for recognition as a first class power and Russia against the humiliation of being beaten by a second-class power.

—Indianapolis Journal.

If Major George W. Steele succeeds in defeating Fred Landis for congress in the Wabash district as now appears inevitable, it will be the first time in many years that a renomination shall have been denied to a member of congress from this state upon serving a single term.

So much scandal was connected with the old Panama canal scheme when the French attempted to make a canal, that President Roosevelt thought it necessary to issue a manifesto to the canal commission in which its members are plainly told what is expected of them. This manifesto is a very comprehensive document. The president wants it distinctly understood that every man officially connected with this great enterprise is expected to do his duty, and if not thus inclined to step down and out.

### THE STATES AND LIQUORS.

The Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Holmes rendering the opinion, has upheld the validity of the local option legislation of Texas in the case of Granville Rippey against the State.

Rippey was indicted under the laws of Texas for selling liquor in small amounts—over the bar, in fact—and his contention was that the Texas law contravened the provisions of the provisions of the Federal Constitution in the methods it authorized the local officials to employ, being, as he alleged, a practical deprivation of his liberty and property without due process of law.

The decision of the Supreme Court was against him on all points. The court broadly and comprehensively holds that the power of the State over traffic in liquor is absolute and can not be questioned nor interfered with by Federal legislation nor by action of the Federal courts. Rippey's appeal from the State Supreme Court was, in consequence, dismissed.

Under the Rippey decision, the control of a State over the liquor traffic being absolute, the article could be seized by the officers of the State immediately on entering the State lines and confiscated as contraband. It is understood the whole court concurred in the opinion. It is certainly one of the most sweeping decisions rendered by the court in many years, and the judgment of the court is the law of the land.

### Andrew Jackson.

In a few localities, but only in a few, the birthday of "Old Hickory," March 15, was becomingly observed and celebrated by democrats. A few years ago such celebrations were quite general but the democratic party of today has abandoned the political teachings of the hero of New Orleans, and such a man as Jackson would not be entitled to membership in that party.

Bancroft the great historian wrote: "Andrew Jackson as follows: 'No man in private life so possessed the hearts of all around him; no public man of this country ever returned to private life with such an abiding mastery over the affections of the people. No man with true instincts received American ideas; no man expressed them so completely, or so boldly, or so sincerely. Up to the last he dared to do anything that was right to do. He united personal courage and moral courage beyond any man of whom history keeps record. Not daring; not an army in battle array, not age, not the anguish of disease, could impair in the least degree the vigor of his steadfast mind. The heroes of antiquity would have contemplated with awe the unmatched hardihood of his character; and Napoleon, had he possessed his disinterested will, could never have been vanquished.'

Jackson never was vanquished. He was always fortunate. He conquered the wilderness; he conquered the savage; he conquered the bravest veterans trained in the battle fields of Europe; he conquered everywhere in statesmanship, and when death came to get the mastery over him, he turned the last enemy aside as tranquilly as he had done the feeblest of his adversaries, and passed from earth in the triumphant consciousness of immortality."

### Farmers Are Getting Busy.

The average farmer is beginning to get a move on himself, and for the next few weeks he will be about the busiest man in this part of the country. The spring plowing and seedling is to be done and there is always a certain amount of work that must be done before this and he is now busy looking after this work. He and the hired man are up and at work hours before the average city gentleman thinks of getting up and this sort of thing will continue until after the harvest in the fall, when he will have another breathing spell.

### BRODRICK PLEADS GUILTY

President of Wrecked Elkhart Bank Will Go to Penitentiary.

The trial of Justus L. Brodrick, president of the defunct Indiana National Bank at Elkhart, on charges of embezzlement, misapplication and abstraction of the bank's funds, and making false reports of its condition to the comptroller of the currency came to a sudden close in the Federal Court at Indianapolis Thursday, when the defendant's attorney withdrew Brodrick's plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty.

The act was entirely unexpected by the government's counsel and the court, and it came as a great shock to Walter Brown, who is under a similar indictment implicating him in the wrecking of the bank and who was on the stand Wednesday in Brodrick's defense.

It is understood that the indicted bank president wanted to end the trial on account of the strain which it has caused his wife, who has been at his side every hour since it began and on whom it was telling sensibly. She has grown very nervous under the evidence, it is said, and has been greatly surprised at the trend which it has taken from the opening.

When the plea of not guilty was withdrawn and the plea of guilty entered Judge Anders turned to the clerk and instructed him to make the change on the records, and suspended sentence until after the trial of Walter Brown. He then dismissed the jury and court was adjourned. The whole incident covered only five minutes.

W. A. Ketcham, ex-attorney general, who is one of Brown's attorneys, asked if Brodrick's plea would have any effect on the Brown trial set for next week, replied: "No, we will go into the trial and fight it through. The Brown case will be called, Monday. The only effect Brodrick's plea can have, if any, is to make the Brown case a more difficult one to try."

The penalty provided for the charges to which Brodrick and Collins have pleaded guilty is imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years.

### Quay's Latest Triumph.

Senator Quay, the man who holds Penobscot in the hollow of his hand, has not for some time past been enjoying good health. He finds it easy to do as he pleases with the political affairs of the great Keystone State, but his own internal system has been giving him a great deal of trouble.

It was for this reason that his doctor ordered him, a few days ago, to quit smoking. Quay has for years been an inveterate smoker. People in Washington seldom see him without a cigar in his mouth. It, therefore, came as a severe shock to him to be told that he must leave tobacco alone. After arguing the matter at some length with the doctor the senator threw himself upon the mercy of the man of medicine and asked if he couldn't smoke just one cigar a day. Even that was denied him, but the doctor consented to let him smoke a half of one cigar each day. That was to be the limit, and the compact was sealed, after which Quay went and bought himself a boxful of big, black cigars, each of which was fifteen inches long. He religiously limits himself to half of one of these cigars a day, and is reported to be doing fairly well.

The moral of this is that it is foolish for a mere doctor to expect, when he tackles a man who is sharp enough to juggle with a whole state as Quay juggles with Pennsylvania, to get anything but the worst of it.—Record Herald.

### A Honey Print Shop.

A "print shop" built of honey, will be one of the things to be seen at the World's Fair. H. F. Staple, editor of the Rockport (Mo.) Mail, is the architect and his bees are the builders. A year or two ago Mr. Staple erected a handsome office building. Last summer he conceived the idea of producing, in the miniature, his building in honey. He placed a hive in exact imitation of the Staple block and then his bees got busy. In a few months every facade, and every nook and corner was covered with a thick coating of Missouri honey. This odd exhibit will be housed in the Missouri display at the Palace of Agriculture.

Thinks Brodrick is up Against It. It is the opinion of the witnesses who have returned from the trials at Indianapolis that the prosecution has succeeded in weaving an exceedingly strong case against Brodrick and that it will be impossible to return any verdict but that of guilty. As one of them said this morning, "I would not want less than \$1,000,000 to be in either Brodrick's or Brown's shoes." Elkhart Truth.

### A Hard Word.

What is a man to do in this world anyway? There is Judge Parker, of New York, who is objected to because he has no record. Most of the other aspirants are unavailable because they have records.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### At the Illinois Theatre.

Fritz Scheff comes to the Illinois Theatre next Monday night (March 28) with the youth, beauty, joyous spirits and gift of song which made her a favorite when she was in grand opera. Her charm of personality and marked musical and histrionic ability are displayed to better advantage than ever in the romantic operetta, "Babette," by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith. Merry Fritz Scheff fills a place on the American stage which has long been vacant. There have been plenty of pretty women who could not sing, many who could sing but couldn't act, but Fritz Scheff fills all the requirements that are desired. She belongs to the Viennese school, which represents all that is vivacious in things musical. She is comely, possesses a personality that is magnetic, a voice that not only is of fine quality but of higher cultivation than is the rule on the light opera stage, and her acting abilities are of an uncommon order. Besides all these gifts she has the refreshing charm of youth—for she is just twenty-five years young. That is the reason the middle-aged prima donnas at the Metropolitan Opera House scowled at this "infant terrible."

Victor Herbert's music in "Babette" delighted New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The story it accompanies concerns Babette, the pretty letter writer of a village near Antwerp in the days of Spanish supremacy in the Netherlands. "Babette" is an enthusiastic patriot and has numerous adventures, but in the last act she sings a song so charmingly that the King cannot refuse to grant an all around pardon, and the curtain falls upon the happy ending always sure to occur in comic opera stories. C. B. Dillingham, who lured Miss Scheff from grand opera, has surrounded her with a worthy company, including: Eugene Cowles, Ritchie Ling, Louis Harrison, Ida Hawley, Josephine Bartlett and a chorus of seventy-five. The only matinees during the Scheff engagement will be on Saturdays.

Another Dillingham attraction will feature Fritz Scheff at the Illinois—Frank Daniels Company, presenting the favorite comedian in his latest and greatest success "The Office Boy."

### Double Wedding.

John Hubbard the genial landlord of the Argos house in the hollow of his hand, has not for some time past been enjoying good health. He finds it easy to do as he pleases with the political affairs of the great Keystone State, but his own internal system has been giving him a great deal of trouble.

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### Gowdy Not Coming Home.

The reports from Washington correspondents to the Indianapolis newspapers to the effect that Consul John K. Gowdy will come to Rush county on a visit as soon as a vice-consul is appointed is denied by his agent in Rush county and his intimate friends who receive letters from him. He will not come home until his term expires next year, on account of his wife's health, which is poor, in which case he will come to stay.

How to Write to the Paper.

When writing items for publication do not use abbreviations. If some of the letters received should be set as written it would take a month for many readers to figure them out. The words county, evening, secretary and president are rarely spelled out in full in communications and it is necessary to almost rewrite some of them. Write on one side only.

### Remember This.

To vote at the city election this spring you must be a resident of the state of Indiana six months, of the township sixty days, of the precinct thirty days. The city election takes place on Tuesday, May 3d. Any voter who moves from one precinct to another after April 3d will not be entitled to vote.

## ARTS OF ALL AGES

They Are Blended by World's Fair Designers  
So as to Produce Both Variety  
and Harmony.

Magnificent Picture In Which the Best of the Old Masters Is Seen With the Latest Creations of Modern Art.

THE architecture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is majestic in the great ivory white exhibit palaces, historical in the foreign and state buildings, all-world and unique in concession structure.

The palaces are the varied productions of the leading architects of the United States, designed in obedience to a chaste, harmonious scheme. The style adopted is described as "a free treatment of the Renaissance." According to dictionaries, "Renaissance" is the style which succeeded the medieval and was based upon study and emulation of the forms and ornaments of the classic architecture of Greece and Rome.

One of the architects defines the use of the term "a carte blanche" to the architects to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened human eyes,

from the pediment and peristyle of the Parthenon to the minaret and dome of the Taj Mahal."

The architect of the Palace of Education surrounded that building with a majestic Corinthian colonnade. Another architect made towers of the pedestals that carry the crowning sculpture of the Palace of Electricity. Another architect designed for the Palace of Varied Industries Spanish steeples and a semicircular colonnade unlike anything ever before done in architecture. The architect used a dome roof and a triumphal arch motif in the Palace of Manufactures. Another architect broke the sky lines of the Palace of Liberal Arts with quadriga crowned entrances reaching as high as five story houses. Other architects introduced into the Palace of Machinery a German feeling, with a forest of towers and a big sloping roof backed a sculpture decked entrance way.

The supervising architect of the United States treasury introduced another element of variety in the United States Government building, taking the form of a big flat dome, an Ionic colonnade and a classic pediment lifted in the air by a caryatid attic. The same architect reproduced in the Great Fish pavilion for the government of the United States, line for line, a Roman dwelling house of the Pompeian type.

In the Mines and Metallurgy Palace the Egyptian obelisks furnish the motif for the entrances. The cornice is wiped out entirely by the substitution of an overhanging roof. In the Art Palace an engaged colonnade is employed to decorate a windowless museum facade. Festival Hall is made conspicuous and distinctive with the largest dome on earth. The chief of design of the Exposition adopted the dome roof, three massive entrance arches and a bottle shaped pylon for features of the great Palace of Transportation. This same motif is employed plain heavy piers on the Palace of Agriculture and demonstrated the architectural possibilities of the farmhouse gable in the Forestry, Fish and Game building.

The artistic sense finds further pleasure in the Tudor Gothic of the dozen permanent red granite buildings which form part of the World's Fair settlement.

Architectural history may be read in the buildings of the states and foreign governments. France reproduces the Grand Trianon at Versailles; Germany, the Imperial castle at Charlottenburg; Great Britain, the Orangery of Kensington palace, at London; Japan, the Castle of Nagoya; China, the palace of Peking; and the Antwerp town hall. Belgium builds an ornate pavilion for the government of the United States, where the formal transfer of the Louisiana Purchase Territory from France to the United States took place. New Jersey supplied a replica of General Washington's headquarters at Morristown. Connecticut presents the fine Sighouren mansion at Hartford and adds mantels and woodwork from two other Connecticut mansion homes. Virginia's pride is gratified in Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mississippi's pride is Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis. Most of the other states adopt the style of the big exhibit palaces on their buildings. The transition from the architectural dignity of the Plateau of States to the gayety of the Pike is made by the building of the Texas, shaped like a five pointed star, and by the wigwams of giant trees which Washington and Oregon supply.

Color is used sparingly on screen walls and in shaded places in the exhibit palaces. The faades are a uniform ivory white, with color on the roofs, domes and towers. On Concessions street, however, color is used more freely, and the forms of the "art nouveau" abound.

FEATURES OF EDUCATION.

How the Exhibit at St. Louis Will Be Distinctive From That at Any Other Centennial.

BY CLAUDE H. WETMORE.

Education finds more recognition in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition than in any previous centennial exhibition. It is the keynote of the great enterprise, permeating every display. Moreover, the idea in its abstract has a home of its own, in that for the first time in history the appliances of school life are shown in a building constructed exclusively for this purpose.

At Chicago and at Paris this exhibit was made a department of something else. At St. Louis it is seen alone, housed in a palace in which many consider the most perfect architecturally of any on the grounds.

Besides, in the classification of exhibits education leads all others, taking rank over fine arts, manufacture and

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