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## THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Is Speaker Cannon devoting some  
of his leisure to the question of the  
committees of the house? Only the  
ways and means committee, the com-  
mittee on rules and the committee on  
mileage have been named. As the  
tariff alone was to be considered at  
this session, the speaker decided not  
to hurry in the matter of the other  
committees. He may announce their  
membership near the close of this  
session or at the beginning of the  
regular session in December.This time, as is known, the speaker  
is reverting to the old custom of as-  
signments. He will decide as to both  
the majority and the minority mem-  
berships of all the committees. Demo-  
crats and republicans alike will con-  
fer with him by his invitation as to  
their wishes.During the minority leadership of  
Mr. Williams he had practically the  
assignment of the democrats to their  
committees places. Not only were his  
relations with the speaker pleasant  
personally, but he was not advocating  
the taking of the power of assign-  
ments away from the speaker and  
putting it into commission. In the of-  
fice of speaker he would have done  
unto Mr. Cannon what Mr. Cannon  
was doing unto him.It is different in the case of Mr.  
Clark. As he favors taking the power  
of assignment away from the speak-  
er, why should the speaker bestow  
that power so far as the minority is  
concerned upon him? If the one man  
power leads to tyranny in the case  
of the speaker—and that is Mr.  
Clark's contention—why not in the  
case of the leadership of the minor-  
ity? Mr. Cannon is doing unto Mr.  
Clark as Mr. Clark, through a com-  
mission, would do unto him.But will the democrats—at least  
the great majority of them—accept  
Mr. Cannon's assignments unless vis-  
ited by Mr. Clark? Will they insist  
upon bestowing upon their leader as  
respects themselves the power he  
would withdraw from the speaker?  
It is suggested that they may. If  
they should, it will provoke some very  
pretty debate, especially if Mr. Clark  
should accept their deference and  
liberally blue pencil Mr. Cannon's  
list. A member must serve an assign-  
ment unless excused by the house; and  
a democrat asking to be excused, on  
the ground that Mr. Clark, and not a  
democratic commission, did not ap-  
prove of the speaker's choice, would  
give himself and his leader complete-  
ly away.We are not likely to see this power  
of the speaker ever materially abridged.  
There must be a head to things,  
and where there is responsibility  
there must be authority. That is ele-  
mentary; and Mr. Clark, or any other  
democrat, in the speaker's chair  
would desire to be, and insist on being  
much more than a presiding officer  
interpreting rules of procedure.—  
Washington Star.

## TWINKLES

Promising.

"So you think you will let your son,  
Josh study law?""Yes," answered Farmer Cortonazel.  
"Josh will make a good lawyer. He's  
got what I call a legal mind."

"What is that?"

"He kin find a good excuse for doin'  
about anything that suits his particu-  
lar convenience."No shade of discontent would creep  
O'er any Christian nation  
If every sort of food were cheap  
As food for conversation.

Diplomacy.

"You persuaded your husband to  
join a glee club?""Yes," answered Mrs. Bliggins.  
"When he starts to sing at home I can  
now advise him not to tire his voice,  
and when he sings in the club I can't  
hear him."

The Cheerful Grabber.

"Are you an optimist?"

"I am more than that," answered  
Mr. Dustin Stax. "I am not only hop-  
ing for the best. I'm making a reach  
for it.""Dad's die much dat I does under-  
stan' bout de tariff," said Uncle Eben.  
"an' dat is dat it ain' winter so much  
to agriculture dat puts de plow  
to sleep in de fence corner an' nurses  
a rusty hon."

## In Conclusion

When we entered this campaign, if you will remember, we made the point that a considerable number of the most representative party men were agreed on the idea that the party should nominate a man who should be acceptable to all the party and at the same time a creditable candidate for the men of the party to support—a man who would make a good mayor.

We, as many others did not want to see Zimmerman get the nomination because it means a split in the party when the time comes for the election. And we said at the same time that this also applied to Bennett Gordon. Both men have from various reasons, too much antagonism. We said that Mr. Deuker did not have the strength to unite the party. And the recent withdrawal of his candidacy has confirmed our judgment.

It is no need to repeat what every one in the town knows about Dr. Zimmerman—he is the same as he always has been and makes no pretense of being otherwise. It is simply a question as to whether the town wants to go back to that sort of thing. It will not be that the town does not remember—it will be that the town, as a town, does not care.

And we have made the point that Bennett Gordon's opposition came from facts, some of which we have proved and some of which we do not have to prove.

These things are that he is not a republican; that he has not been loyal to his party; that his word is not good; that the things which he promised in this campaign were for the most part fictitious and mere buncombe; that he is a dangerous man to have in office, with his erratic and variable movements, especially when coupled with so powerful an agent as his newspaper, if elected mayor. Now that his own erratic personality has led to his own downfall, it is not necessary to dwell on this nor on his attacks on many things which have not merited his abuse.

We have therefore felt that a real republican who would be stable and fair to all, and who would devote all his time and energies to being mayor and whom republicans would unite on in the feeling that such a man would not be a reproach to the town and the party—such was the man whom we could logically and sincerely support. If Gordon and Zimmerman are undesirable, why not unite on Harris and nominate him?

This has been our line of argument and this we have proved where proof has been necessary. These are our reasons and these are the points which we have emphasized.

That today many people think as we do and are intending to vote upon these ideas which they have thought out for themselves is all the vindication we need. And, having presented our case we have confidence in the wisdom of the thinking men—for we believe that they will decide this next nominating election.

## The End

With this issue we close the campaign as far as the paper is concerned. If what we have had to say before has not had any influence, the little that we could add in one issue would not change the case. We have been told on good authority that we might expect the item to get out a special edition with much hurrah, to prove that J. Bennett Gordon is still in the race. We do not need to, and any and all campaign stories which are saved for the direct purpose of casting mud on the good name of any candidate in a special edition mark them for what they are—things which cannot be said in the open without being branded. We have no fear that the people will fall an easy prey to such an obvious method of cheap sensationalism.

What has been said, if it has weight, will be remembered, and we can truthfully say to the public that there are many things which might be said which we have left out, thinking it better to rest our case on matters which have no tinge of mud-slinging. This issue marks the end of our part in the campaign—and any stories that are set afloat from now on will be things that cannot be said in the open.

## So Far as We Are Concerned

We end this campaign as far as this paper is concerned with no display of black ink and no attempt to make a sensational finish. We make no attempt to influence voters by false report or campaign rumors. We cannot afford to throw away the good name of this paper by tactics calculated to serve a temporary end, for we must continue after this primary is forgotten.

The purpose of our entrance into this matter of the primary was to work for what we considered and still consider the good of the party and the good of the town. And to do this it has been our policy not to put forward our opinions, but to give reasons and evidence so that men might form their own views of the matter.

To do this we have had to talk of things which otherwise were better left in the background of the past and the present. If we have been personal in our comment and our evidence—it must also be remembered that we have dealt with men. And to talk of men, means to talk of their characters and their deeds and misdeeds.

And in this fight (if we must call it such) we come out feeling that we have fought fairly and for a good cause—we feel that if we have helped in the least to throw a little light on the situation we have succeeded. We do not think it necessary to say more than that we have a reputation which is too valuable to endanger by anything which has not on its face the stamp of sincerity and honesty.

We feel confident that with the evidence that we have presented and what is already known by the people of this town in regard to the candidates that there are enough men who think as we do, to nominate a candidate who will be acceptable to all the party and who will be a majority or whom no citizen shall feel ashamed, for the next four years.

Our fate does not depend on the result of this primary—for we are looking to the future which we will have to deal with when this primary is simply a matter of record. Our fate remains with the people we have talked to through these columns in as much as they consider what we have said has been of worth in this matter. We feel confident that we come out of this affair with success and undishonored.

Items Gathered in  
From Far and Near

Night Colleges.

From the New York World.—The trustees of the City College have resolved to establish next fall a night college for bright boys who must work in the daytime for a living. It is an admirable innovation. The old-fashioned American college course was laid out upon the analogy of seven years spent in learning a trade. The student was four years apprenticed to learning to become a bachelor. Three years more he practiced what he had learned, like a journeyman in a trade, and then he was a fully fledged master of arts "in course." His four years in college allowed generous vacations to teach in winter and work in the hayfield in summer. Under the modern point system, with the aid of summer sessions, any bright boy can complete a college course in three years. One year more in residence gives him a master's degree. In a night college a student can easily in four years, by reciting two hours every evening for forty-six weeks, present the equivalent of the minimum college requirement. By reciting three hours each night except Saturday the minimum college requirements could be met within the college terms; or with night summer sessions in three years.

From the Jersey City Evening Journal.—At the new steel capital of Gary soft coal smoke from the furnace stacks furnishes sufficient gas to supply power for the plant. The day is coming when economic necessity will abolish the smoke nuisance in all cities. This smoke now represents an industrial waste.

The Bug Problem.  
From the Knoxville Sentinel.—Prof. Howard has gone to Europe to find a bug or insect to loose against the brown-tail moth. He would be wise when he makes his choice to

## WHICH?

HARRIS  
A MARRIED MAN WITH WIFE  
AND CHILDREN.A MAN WHOSE WORD IS GOOD  
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.AN UNIMPEACHABLE RECORD  
A MAN WHO WILL DEVOTE ALL  
HIS TIME TO ADVANCING THE  
INTERESTS OF THE TOWN.A MAN WHO WILL STRIVE TO  
DECREASE THE TAX RATE BY  
CAREFULLY OVERSEEING THE  
CITY BUSINESS WITH UNQUES-  
TIONED HONESTY.

A MAN WHO IS HONEST.

A MAN WHO CAN BE ELECTED.

A MAN WHO WILL LOOK OUT  
FOR THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE  
CITIZENS.ZIMMERMAN  
AN UNMENTIONABLE PRIVATE  
LIFE.IN FAVOR OF DIVES AND OPEN-  
ING HOUSES OF ILL FAME.A MAN WHO WAS INCOMPE-  
TENT WHEN FORMERLY IN OF-  
FICE.A MAN WHO HAS HELD OFFICE  
TIME AND TIME AGAIN FOR A  
SIDE LINE TO FURNISH HIM OP-  
PORTUNITIES FOR PROFIT.A MAN WHO HAS HELPED BY  
BAD GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE  
THE TAXES OF THE CITY.ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ADMIN-  
ISTRATION.A MAN WHOM MANY REPUBLI-  
CANS WILL BOLT.A MAN WHO WOULD RUN THE  
TOWN FOR HIS OWN INTERESTS.Illinois Farmer Starves Self  
To Retain Mastery of Family

Hoopston, Ill., May 1.—Declaring that before he will bend to a woman's will John Cooke, wealthy farmer of Hoopston, is deliberately starving himself to death in the county jail, while unlimited sums of money await to make his bond securing him against disturbing the peace of his wife.

For more than a week the planter has not tasted food. Efforts of physicians, preachers and force of legal authority have alike been unavailing when it came to forcing nourishment between the lips of the man who has sworn to die rather than make a comparatively small bond.

For many years Cooke resided in this county. He is a married man and supposedly the head of a happy family. But he was known to be a man with a will. He would brook no au-

thority. Then the clash came. His wife was equally strong minded. She had ideas of how the farm should be operated, the conduct of the church and politics. These ideas differed materially from those of her husband.

It was a case of an irresistible force meeting an immovable object. When the clash came it was a loud one.

It was so loud that the wife went to the county seat and swore out a peace warrant.

When the officers served the paper the farmer refused to take cognizance of its mandates, preferring to go to prison.

It was there that he decided to eat no more food until his wife relented, and since then he has maintained a gloomy, hungry silence.

GREATEST NAVAL  
NATIONS OF WORLDMarine Power of Many Na-  
tions According to Lat-  
est Statistics.

## TWENTY SHIPS LAST YEAR

GERMAN SHIP YARDS TURNED  
OUT MORE FIGHTERS THAN  
ENGLAND WITH UNITED STATES  
A CLOSE SECOND.

New York, May 1.—In the year which has just come to an end some 260,000 tons of warships of different classes have been launched; to be exact, \$250,420 tons. This displacement is represented by twenty ships thus distributed: Ten battleships, 174,400 tons; one coast defense battleship, 3,650 tons; five armored cruisers, 58,700 tons; four protected cruisers, 12,650 tons. The nations which have launched these vessels number nine, as follows:

Germany—Four battleships, Nassau,

Westfalen, Rheinland and Pose

of 18,000 tons each; one armored cruiser, Blucher, of 15,000 tons; two protected cruisers, Emden, 3,600 tons and Kolberg, 4,300 tons; total, 94,900 tons.

England—Two battleships, Colling-

wood and St. Vincent, of 21,000 tons each; one protected cruiser, Hood, 3,400 tons; total, 45,500 tons.

Austria—One battleship, Erzherzog

Franz-Ferdinand, 14,600 tons.

Brazil—One battleship, Minas-Ger-

ges, 20,000 tons.

Denmark—One coast defense bat-

tleship, Peder-Skjold, 3,650 tons.

United States of America—Two bat-

tleships, Michigan and South Caro-

lina, 17,900 tons each; total, 35,800

tons.

France—One armored cruiser, Wal-

deck-Rousseau, 14,000 tons.

Italy—Three armored cruisers, Am-

alfi, 10,100 tons; San Giorgio and

San Marco, 9,800 tons each; total,

29,700 tons.

Japan—One protected cruiser, May-

ami, 1,350 tons.

Germany—Leeds.

In this list it will be seen that Ger-