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Chicago's Situation.

It is a serious reflection upon the incompetence of the city administration that lawlessness should be permitted in Chicago to bring the business of the city to a practical standstill. It is not a new situation there, either. Without regard to the merits of the opposing groups of strikers and employers the public has an interest in the preservation of the civic peace that is absolutely paramount.

The Duty of the Bench.

The Times has taken an active interest in the bar of the District of Columbia, for two reasons: first, the public has a right to the services of a learned and high-principled bar and to presume that all attorneys duly admitted to practice before the courts are not only learned in the law, but of good moral character; and second, this paper has a profound and abiding respect and admiration for the honor, dignity, and value of the legal profession.

The decay of honor among advocates and solicitors cannot be of slight concern to any commercial community, for such degeneracy is the sign of the general decadence of personal liberty and the venality of sordid mammon worship. Commercialism has its weaknesses, its dangers, and its perils; if it tends toward peace, it also leads to unworthy compromise; if it fosters the expansion of resources, it nevertheless encourages the aggressiveness of wealth; if it nourishes learning, it inevitably lends its aid to sophistry, chicanery, and fraud. The only salvation for a commercial people is general moral instruction and the continued insistence upon the very highest code of ethics in its public and quasi-public servants. Today and in this country the duty lies with the people themselves, speaking through the daily press, to demand purity and honor in the forum and honesty and open dealing in the market.

The visible blot upon the bar of the District of Columbia have already been pointed out with sufficient particularity. There is not a judge upon our local bench who does not, or who cannot for the asking, know what they are; there is not a practicing attorney of ten years' standing who could not, if he would, put his hand upon the persons who know the facts about these matters, and, knowing, ought to prefer charges against our criminals-at-law. How, then, may the supine indulgence of professional dishonesty and moral inadequacy be explained? Mainly by a loosening of public morality, immediately by personal moral cowardice, and ultimately by the sloth of individual indifference and lack of public interest.

But if anything is to be done it must be done according to the forms, the rules, and the spirit of the law. The code of the District of Columbia says:

Sec. 218. Attorneys.—That said supreme court shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to make such rules as it may deem proper, respecting the qualifications, examination, and admission of attorneys to practice in said court; and every person so admitted, before he shall be at liberty to practice therein, shall take the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will honestly demean myself in the practice of an attorney uprightly and according to law, and that I will support the Constitution of the United States. So help me God."

Sec. 219. Any attorney receiving or collecting the money of his client and refusing unlawfully to pay the same when demanded may be proceeded against in a summary way on notice by said court, which may suspend him from practice or dismiss him from his bar.

Sec. 220. Each of the courts in said District may suspend or disbar from its bar any attorney who shall be convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude.

Now, note in these sections that before admission to the bar attorneys have to swear to demean themselves "honestly," "uprightly," "and according to law;" that breaches of trust may subject them to summary proceedings, on notice from the court, the result of which may be suspension or disbarment; that all the courts of this District are empowered to suspend or disbar "any attorney who shall be convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude."

such complaint to the District Attorney, who shall investigate the same; charges and specifications prepared by the District Attorney, upon probable cause, to be presented to the court in general term; an order made by the court, a copy of which must be served upon the attorney complained of, requiring the accused to appear and answer, at a time designated, and show cause why he should not be suspended or disbarred.

Now, the vice of this rule is that it shifts the duty of the bench to the shoulders of the District Attorney. It is a perfectly proper rule as far as it goes, but it does not provide for those cases where under the common law, as well as by statute, the court is empowered to proceed summarily of its own motion and at once to purify the personnel of its bar. Complaint after complaint has rotted in the pigeonholes of the District Attorney's office, because that office is too busy with more important matters; complaints that should be made men are too tired to submit; and in the meantime the bench, Narcissus like, actually yearns with admiration of its own duty well done.

The duties and powers of the bench, independently of the statutes, have been laid down over and over again in cases of unquestioned weight and authority. Perhaps the leading case upon the subject in this country is ex parte Wall, 107 U. S. 265, where Mr. Justice Bradley in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States said, quoting from Chief Justice Sharswood of Pennsylvania: "We entertain no doubt that a court has jurisdiction without any formal complaint or petition, upon its own motion, to strike the name of an attorney from the roll in a proper case, provided he has had reasonable notice, and been afforded an opportunity to be heard in his defense." And, proceeding to consider the matter immediately before the court and speaking with all its authority, he added: "A court has power to exercise a summary jurisdiction over its attorneys to compel them to act honestly toward their clients, and to punish them by fine and imprisonment for misconduct and contempt, and, in gross cases of misconduct, to strike their names from the roll. If regularly convicted of a felony, an attorney will be struck off the roll as of course, whatever the infamy may be, because he is rendered infamous. If convicted of a misdemeanor which imports fraud or dishonesty, the same course will be taken. He will also be struck off the roll for gross malpractice or dishonesty in his profession, or for conduct gravely affecting his professional character."

Going further, the court quotes with approval from Lord Mansfield: "The question is, whether, after the conduct of this man, it is proper that he should continue a member of a profession which should stand free from all suspicion. . . . It is not by way of punishment; but the court in such cases exercise their discretion, whether a man whom they have formerly admitted is a proper person to be continued on the roll or not." This case of ex parte Wall shows the learning, acumen, and research for which Mr. Justice Bradley was so justly celebrated. After discussing the English cases bearing upon the subject, he quotes with approval from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn: "Where an attorney is shown to have been guilty of gross fraud, although not such as to render him liable to an indictment, nor committed by him while the relation of attorney and client was subsisting between him and the person defrauded, or in his character as an attorney, the court will not allow suitors to be exposed to gross fraud and dishonesty at the hands of its officers."

The limits of editorial space have been passed in this article, but the limits of public patience were passed long ago, and it may be well to quote in closing the conclusion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case cited: "From this review of the authorities in this country it is apparent, that whilst it may be the general rule that a previous conviction should be had before striking an attorney off the roll for an indictable offense, committed by him when not acting in his character of an attorney, yet that rule is not an inflexible one. Cases may occur in which such a requirement would result in allowing persons to practice as attorneys, who ought, on every ground of propriety and respect for the administration of the law, to be excluded from such practice. A criminal prosecution may fail by the absence of a witness, or by reason of a flaw in the indictment, or some irregularity in the proceedings; and in such cases, even in England, the proceeding to strike from the roll may be had. But other causes may operate to shield a gross offender from a conviction of crime, however clear and notorious his guilt may be—a prevailing popular excitement; powerful influences brought to bear on the public mind, or on the mind of the jury; and many other causes which might be suggested; and yet, all the time, the offender may be so covered with guilt, perhaps glorying in it, that it would be a disgrace to the court to be obliged to receive him as one of its officers, clothed with all the prestige of its confidence and authority."

Perhaps the main reason private individuals neglect to prefer charges for

unprofessional conduct against attorneys—and bar associations and their committees can only act in the capacity of their individual members—is the fear of damage suits. The duty and power of the bench has been pointed out; there remains, therefore, only the statement of the hornbook law that the disbarment and suspension of attorneys are judicial acts and that judges are not liable to civil actions for any judicial actions done within the scope of their powers.

Duty.

Some men are so constituted that duty paralyzes their activities. Brand their favorite amusement with that hated word and at once what had been a pleasure becomes a burden under which they sweat and groan. We are all cogs in a wheel, mere links in a chain, and our greatest dignity and highest usefulness are not in fancied independence or supposed splendid isolation, but in doing day by day the little tasks and the kindly offices that make the world run smoothly. The hope of this country is in the education of our youth to a sense of daily obligation and continuous effort. There is no room here for the luxurious idler or the contented do-nothing; we need the work of rich and poor; we want more men like Theodore Roosevelt, who work for the love of work and not merely for money.

More About Sandbagging.

Tippling under pressure and other sandbagging of more or less polite nature have been made the subject of comment in these columns from time to time. Not long ago occasion arose for a few observations on the "brush" (he is called so by courtesy only), who sandbags you in the barber shop, the man who "soaks" you when he takes your hat at the entrance to the hotel dining room, and the baggage man who has no change. The comment then made had the effect of evoking several letters on the general subject of tipping, all of them interesting, and one in particular worth more than passing attention. The writer is evidently a veteran sufferer. Otherwise he could never have indited this:

What you say of "polite sandbagging" is all true, Heaven knows. It is getting to be so that a man has to tip the whole universe in order to live in it. But what of that, Mr. Editor? What are you and I going to do about it? Just go into one of our finest hotels and try to get along without tipping every man, woman and child in sight and you'll see. It is all well enough to talk about "being weak." But it is a fatal sight harder to be strong against an abuse which stands between you and a place to sleep and food to eat.

The case is not nearly so hopeless as it seems. There are good hotels in Washington where a man can be waited upon and even given a pitcher of ice water without tipping anybody. There are barber shops where a man can be shaved without being held up by the bootblack. There are baggage men who will take your trunk to the station for a fair charge, honestly made and accepted with thanks. However many of the other sort there may be, these institutions exist in the District and do a good business, which is constantly growing better.

As for the others, they can be brought into line just as soon as the people who patronize them are determined to bring them into line. If a single transfer company were to advertise "No tips permitted," it could get and hold three-fourths of all the baggage transportation in Washington. Any barber shop which could advertise comfortable shaves and skillful hair cutting for "a fair charge and no tips," would have all the business its men could accommodate. And any hotel which was run "without tips" could build an addition every year.

Today the whole country is foolish. As long as that folly lasts the Bonifaces and Figaros are going to make all the money out of it they can. Tips enable them to collect an assessment in addition to an extravagant price for both food and service, an assessment which they could not get except in the name of their employes. But when that folly passes—and in America it will pass—the assessment will be sneaked off the bill and the service will be improved.

Nerves Out of Order.

A book on "Nerves in Order" has appeared in England from the pen of Dr. Schofield, formerly an examiner for the National Health Society of Great Britain, and in addition to the timeliness of its subject the book has interest because it gives a table of longevity according to occupations. This is his list, arranged to indicate the average number of years lived by workmen in each calling:

Clergy (Church of England), dissenting ministers, farmers, agricultural laborers, grocers, lawyers, druggists, coal miners, watchmakers, artists, shoemakers, bakers, clerks, chemists (apothecaries), green grocers, tailors, doctors, butchers, painters, musicians, cab and "bus" men, sweeps, publicans, metal miners, barbers, London laborers, bar-men (barkeepers).

Who, then, lead the most healthful lives? Clergymen. And who are next? Farmers. And grocers are next, with their open-air shops and abundant food; and lawyers are next, with their long vacations and plenty of recreation. And tailors, sitting with crossed legs near steaming stoves, coal miners, working thousands of feet underground in damp darkness, and watchmakers, soldering with hot

blow pipes sucking the wind from their lungs—where do these stand? Far, far ahead of the bankers—who ought to live healthfully if means can make life healthful—and the laborers in London's streets, and the keepers of London's bars. The offenses against hygiene which keep the English banker near the bottom of this list applied, a few years ago, to every profession which Americans follow. Not only the bankers, but the doctors, lawyers, newspaper men, politicians, college teachers, constructing engineers, and managers of all great trade-getting enterprises lived with nerves in utter roar. Concentration kept the brain reasonably clear, stimulants kept the activities unreasonably active. The leaders of American thought were setting an extremely rapid pace.

All this is not changed yet. Nervousness continues to be the national ill. But the professions have turned back. American lawyers have not yet attained to six months' play in the year, or American doctors to four weeks' journeys into the country with each of the four seasons. But American lawyers, doctors, newspaper men, teachers, and engineers have all wakened to the physical value of the out-of-doors. They are joining country clubs, playing golf, building beautiful country houses, and transforming life in the suburbs from a national joke into a fine, health-giving privilege. Springing from such a source, this movement must filter down through all the trades. The employer who rests three months each year will not ask his workmen to be satisfied with a week. With this freer life in the open air and longer rest will pass away much of the turmoil, spite, and class hatred which comprise, at bottom, the most troublesome elements of the "labor problem." It is not fighting in the streets which will make the laborer content; it is more rest for his body and play for his spirit.

On Commissioner Macfarland's suggestion, the new fireboat was christened with plain water. If there ever was an occasion appropriate for the use of fire-water, this was it.

Instead of saying, "Let us go out and take the enemy," Admiral Togo will remember the descriptions of Nebogotoff's fleet by the correspondents and say, "Let us have a tub this morning."

Mayor McClellan can't see why the bill giving New York cheaper gas failed of passage by the New York assembly. The mayor wouldn't have much chance to get a job as a detective either.

Wu Ting-feng has abolished the whipping-post in China, and now Bertie Adams won't speak to Wu any more.

An Ohio woman is suing her husband for divorce, and they are both eighty-two years old. The operation may serve to show the relative merits of chloroform and courtroom.

George W. Beavers complains that those higher up are giving him a "rough deal," which may be the New York equivalent of aqua deni.

A woman is out with the statement that Edward Atkinson, in saying a woman could dress on \$65 a year, made no allowance for the "non-essentials"—nor for the clothes.

It is now decided that New York will have an extra session of her Legislature. She's not alone—we've got ours in the fall.

Governor Pennypacker has signed a "tipper" bill. The cartoonists have already started in again dipping the governor.

Washington Smart Set Throng's Garden Party

Fine Turnouts and Stunning Costumes Swarm About the Grounds of "Friendship"—Tournament Nets \$1,000 for Charity.

Washington society en masse attended yesterday afternoon the garden party given by Mrs. John R. McLean at her country home, "Friendship," for the benefit of the Home for Incurables, the result being that the outdoor party was eminently successful, and a little over \$1,000 was raised for the home.

From 3 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon the spacious grounds around the McLean residence were thronged with men and women, while on the porch of the house refreshments were served by Mrs. McLean and her helpers.

No pains were spared to make the event a success. The best-known horsemen and horsewomen of Washington rode their horses over the hurdles put up on the lawn, and the Seventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, gave competitive roping drills. The prizes for the four hurdle events were handsome silver cups, donated by different ladies, while the winning troop in the cavalry drill was also presented with a cup.

Miss Gaff's Mishap. The only mishap during the evening was the fall of Miss Gaff's horse at the first hurdle, in the ladies' hurdles' class, but, owing to her dexterity as a rider, she was not injured. The horse she was riding became frightened by some bystanders, and slipped as he was about to take the hurdle.

The riding of Miss Gaff, Mrs. C. H. L. Johnston and Mrs. Preston Gibson and Miss Field, the stepdaughter of Thomas Nelson Page, was the feature of the afternoon. Mrs. Gibson was especially successful with her mounts, as was Miss Field. The latter won a blue ribbon, while Mrs. Gibson carried off the red after trying Captain Wallach, of the Seventh Cavalry, for the blue in the middle and lightweight hunters' class.

Among the men the crack riding was done by Captain Wallach on a troop horse, Frederic Hudekoper and Reginald Hudekoper. The exhibition was of a high order altogether. The ribbons were fastened to the horses' bridles at the conclusion of each event, while the cups were delivered to the first and second winners of each event at the end of the afternoon by G. R. Fortescue, the official starter.

About the Tables. One of the most attractive women present was Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, who wore a charming gown of white chiffon satin trimmed with cluney lace, and an Irish point coat cut medium length. Her hat was of white trimmed lilac and yellow. Mrs. Oliver Cromwell was to have shared the honors of the table with Mrs. Bradley, but was detained at her home by the illness of her young daughter. The girls assisting were Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss May, Miss Morton, Miss Zaidce Cobb, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Ames, of Chicago; Miss Wells, the Misses Southernland, Miss Robeson, Miss Sargent, and Miss Robinson, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Eney dispensed both iced and hot tea and coffee and dainty cakes from her table. Mrs. Peyton Russell occupied an attractive corner of the veranda and sold tea and cakes. She had assisting her Mrs. Ralph Jenkins—wearing a gown of pale blue pongee and a black hat trimmed with blue, and Miss Mabel Johnson, Miss Sherrill, Miss Ernst, and Miss Hitchcock.

GERMANS WILL HONOR SCHILLER To Celebrate the Centenary of Poet's Death. WILL PLAY "THE ROBBERS" Special Meeting on Tuesday Night in Rifles Armory Hall—Lecture by Kurt Voelckner.

The memory of Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller, the great German poet, will be honored in Washington this week by appropriate ceremonies by the various German organizations of the city.

The chief event of the week will be the public meeting at National Rifles Armory Hall, on Tuesday night, the occasion being in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Schiller's death. The meeting is under the auspices of the German Central Association, and each number on the program will be a reminder of Schiller and his writings.

This morning at 10 o'clock Schiller's play, "The Robbers," will be given in the production in the "romantic valley of the Soap Stone creek," on the line of the Chevy Chase car line and near Albenarle road. The play is given under the auspices of the Technical Association of Washington. It will be preceded by a short program consisting of selections from Schiller's works.

Saengerbund to Celebrate. Tonight in its hall the Saengerbund will render a program in honor of Schiller. This entertainment will be complimentary to members of the organization, and the public will not be admitted. There are in Washington about 10,000 descendants of the Fatherland, and although they are in favor of the republican principles under which they have elected to live, they still retain their veneration for German art and letters.

To the German Friedrich Schiller stands for much that is typical of the best German thought and literature. Schiller was pre-eminently a man of the people, whose heart beat in close sympathy with those of his fellow-men, and the effect which he has exercised on Germany and Germans, since his work has been appreciated, can scarcely be estimated. For these reasons the commemoration of his active and useful life takes on all the dignity of a national folk-festival wherever it is celebrated.

Interest in the Event. There is widespread interest in the commemoration of the Schiller centenary in Washington. It is expected that National Rifles Hall will be crowded on Tuesday night. The feature of the program will be a lecture on Schiller's life, his work, and his influence in the German nation and the world. The lecture will be by Kurt Voelckner, of the Congressional Library, who is president of the German Central Association, under the auspices of which the entertainment is given. The lecture will be interspersed with illustrations representing the different periods of the life of Schiller and will consist of readings, recitations, tableaux, and sayings from the famous author's dramas. Vocal music will be furnished by a chorus of fifty voices selected from the united singers of Washington.

The prologue and epilogue will be given by Miss Elizabeth Schwartz, and other prominent Washington German people will participate in the entertainment.

Will Play "The Robbers." The program which will precede the play, "The Robbers," to be given, will consist near Chevy Chase today, will consist of an address by G. W. Spier. This will be followed by a literary program, Miss Clara Ulke will recite "The Maiden Stranger," Miss Vera Spier "The Division of the Earth," Waldo Schmidt "The Hope," Lassalle Spier "The Glove," and Louis Bansch "To the Spring."

The cast for the play is as follows: Spiegelberg, Paul Bausch; Razman, H. H. Bergmann, Schwartz, L. H. Forster; Schweizer, G. W. Spier; Roller, Julius Ulke; Schuster, Otto Heldmann; Karl Moor, Paul Bausch; Pater, Hugo Kerschbaum.

Feats of the Photographer. Photography has caught the fastest express train in motion by means of the cinematograph, and it also shows the growth of a flower. A bud which bursts into bloom in six, sixteen days, is exposed to a camera every fifteen minutes during the sixteen days, and when the pictures developed from the films are assembled in order in the moving picture, the flower's leaves grow under the eye, the stamens peep from cover, and finally the full-blown flower.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dogs with Eyeglasses. "Doggles for dogs" is the dealer in motoring supplies. "Yes, we keep them and sell quite a few, but generally they are made to order. You see, there is such a difference in the shapes of dog noses. Some are broad and flat, and others are sharp and pointed. The workman who gives the dogs their goggles receives breaking runs, and long trips is seldom a favor of glasses for dog eyes. The dog's eye is the same as the human eye, and the goggles must be made to fit the dog's eyes. It is a fact, nothing else.—New York Sun.

Why should the drivers or owners of horse carriages be required to participate in the prevention of accident? A small light would no more affect the beauty of a carriage than it does an automobile. The owner would have the satisfaction of knowing he can be seen more than a few feet away.

Let us avoid accidents this summer and the above solution is the only preventive. AN AUTOMOBILE OWNER. Washington, D. C., May 6, 1905.

A VERY GOOD DEFINITION. A Western lecturer in one of his talks on the manners and customs of high society, said: "Too often society is struck a telling blow by such an answer as an elderly couple once made to an inquisitive young man. Here the lecturer turned to the blackboard behind him, and scrawled upon it four business letters. "A young man," he resumed, "asked the country squire what these letters meant at the foot of an invitation. The squire, with a little chaff, answered: 'They mean, Rush in, Shake hands, Vindict up, and Put.—Brown Book of Boston.

Some of the handsome costumes worn were: McLean, a black and white striped suit, with black velvet and white lace; Mrs. Hunt Slater, natural colored linen, embroidered in light blue; Mrs. Westinghouse, white china silk and lace, white hat, with white plumes; Mrs. Elkins, brown tulle, with brown and pale blue plumes; Miss Elkins, white embroidered mousseline and yellow hat; Mrs. Metcalf, black tulle suit, with white lace blouse and a black hat; Mme. Haug, black gown and hat; Mrs. Fremont, chocolate-colored gown and hat of blue flowers; the Misses Fremont, one in suit of light blue broadcloth, and the other in old rose cloth; Baroness Van Tuyl, white embroidered lace, light blue Empire poke bonnet, trimmed with pink rose buds; Mrs. Lily Morrison Carr, gray moire, green hat; Mrs. Arthur Lee, white serge, white hat trimmed in blue and pale blue plumes; Miss Elkins, white chiffon, embroidered in pink roses and trimmed with lace, a hat of black and white trimmed with pink roses, finishing the handsomest costume seen; Miss Lota Robinson, white organdy, with white Valenciennes insertions, white hat, with gardenias; Miss Pauline Morton, embroidered mousseline of white over pale blue, white picture hat trimmed with light blue; Mme. Welenkin, light blue linen and white hat; Mrs. Hope Slater, gray voile and purple hat; Miss Gwyn, blue voile and blue hat; Mrs. Hinckley, white hat, white and black hat; Miss Louise Jones, white tailor-made cloth, blue hat; Mrs. Noyes, white broadcloth, black hat with white plumes; Miss Ridgely, green and white checked suit, white and green hat; Mrs. Hutchinsons, gray gown and black hat; Mrs. Stuyvesant, pink, black and white cloth, pale blue trimmings; Miss McCauley, white chiffon and white hat; Mrs. Bulmer, white gown, pink sash, and a large pink picture hat; Mrs.