The Washington Times

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Shall the Board Become a Business Body?

What will the Board of Trade do?

This query was put in these columns a year ago, on the eve of the board's annual meeting last November. The winter and spring which followed, with a session of Congress marked by legislation of the first importance for the District, answered it—conclusively, impotently, discouragingly. Nothing.

Today the members of this body are heartened by the chance to do hustling, earnest, productive work toward an end practical and valuable for the city in which they make their homes. That end is the development of an industrial Washington. If as an organization they are to lift a single stone, if, indeed, they are not resolutely to refuse to take any part in a serious and promising movement for the development of Washington, they must be ready to declare those facts with their votes at the forthcoming annual meeting, which is set for next Monday.

Several means offer for them not to unite in this cause, if they choose: They can fail to attend; they can vote fatuously to continue the same old order of inactivity; they can exert their strength directly against the enterprise. But only one way offers for them to help; They must attend and vote their convictions.

What will the Board of Trade do? was asked broadly. The hope was that the report of the retiring president would reveal some fight won, some step taken, properly reflective of the board's potential influence and proportionate to its strength. Failing that, the hope was, further, that those who compose this organization—professional men, operators in real estate, merchants, business men of every class—would be sufficiently impressed when brought face to face with a year's substantial idleness to awake to the need for making the ensuing year produce results.

So a list of fifteen projects for the improvement of the District was set forth. It was not contended that all were of pressing importance or even desirable; nor was the expectation that all could be fulfilled within a year. But it was felt there was ground for hope that an institution which assumes the name of a Board of Trade might espouse, might make its own, at least one of those causes of the public good.

Six have been fought in the meantime to successful issue—
- More pay for the teachers of the public schools;
- Settlements of the Eastern High School and M Street High School muddles for the lasting good of the whole school system;
- The procurement of legislation to eliminate the alley slums;
- A revision of the building regulations;
- Provision for the care of indigent consumptives;
- The enactment of a decent poison law.

Six are now being fought for—
- The encouragement of manufactories;
- A commission to supervise the public buildings, the adornment of the parks, and the harmonious development of the city artistically.
- The establishment of playgrounds;
- An adjustment of local freight conditions;
- The construction of an auditorium and music hall;
- More schools.

Three have been only discussed—
- A change in the method of making tax assessments, so that they shall depend upon sales and loans actually made and not upon wise looks from a board of assessors.
- The organization of a commercial club for the encouragement of trade.
- The construction of parks in that part of the city beyond the limits of the L'Enfant plan.

How many of the six things accomplished are due to the Board of Trade? Not one. How many of the six things being fought for have been made distinctive Board of Trade projects? Not one. Two and only two of these fifteen causes have been more than touched upon by this body in reports still-born—the encouragement of manufactories and the adjustment of freight conditions. The second has been relinquished to another association. The first depends for its life as a Board of Trade cause on the meeting of next Monday.

On that occasion the committee on commerce and manufactures is expected to submit a report. Assuming that the statement of its labors takes proper account of its experience of the past year, it may be expected to put the issue—Shall the board become a business body?—squarely before it in open session. For many things have happened to require a declaration of attitude, open, deliberate, and individual, from the men who constitute the board.

The chief of them is the rise of a purpose on the part of the men of Washington that the city shall grip its own trade advantages, shall cease to pay commercial tribute to its more energetic neighbors, shall develop into a Greater Washington, which shall supply its own markets and reach into others. In working this purpose, events have put before the Board of Trade singly the opportunity to upbuild the city industrially. To that work this body has committed itself unanimously. It has, in terms, directed its committee on commerce and manufactures to draft a plan of action looking to the establishment of manufactories nearby; and the committee, taking the members of the board at their word, has made its way to the point where it must be provided with means and safeguarded by earnest support, or cease its labors.

Neither in the general undertaking to make the city a Greater Washington nor in the particular field which has opened to the Board of Trade has the administration of this body done resolutely a single stroke of work. The directors, without reference to the body of members or explanation to them, have disapproved plans proposed by the Business Men's Association and the Jobbers and Shippers' Association (though it should be noted that in the creation of this latter organization the Board of Trade played a part) for the co-operation of the three institutions. More important than this, if the directors have not openly opposed the enterprise of their own committee on commerce and manufactures they have indisputably not helped it substantially.

Wherefore, the action of the board upon the report of the committee on commerce and manufactures will have more significance than merely the appropriation of means for the execution of its plans. It will have the effect of a mandate to the directors to co-operate with the committee in executing the will of the board. It will involve the determination whether the Board of Trade shall continue to be "an adult male debating society, supervised by a faculty of suppliants to Congress," as was said of it last November, or shall now become what it should always have been—an association of practical business men for the advancement of their city. Thus it is that Industrial Washington has become a larger issue for this body than all the fifteen projects cited in these columns a year ago.

In that light it is good to see that the election of this year's ten directors is not to be a repetition of the performance of last year, and the year before, and the year before that: a perfunctory and supine continuation in office of those whose terms expire at this meeting, whatever their service, however complacent their inactivity. The posting of new names promises a real election.

The Times does not urge that the old members of the board of directors must of necessity be discharged. Nor is it argued that new names must receive the board's unquestioning support solely because their wearers have had no part in an unproductive administration. But The Times does contend, and it does so with all vigor and earnestness that members of the Board of Trade who are honestly purposed to see Washington advance to a commerce appropriate to its station among the cities cannot fail to vote their indorsement of their committee on commerce and manufactures, or to show by their ballots that they mean to select directors who will give to the upbuilding of the city's industrial future a sincere and unhesitating support.

For what the membership of this body shall do next Monday evening involves good or ill, not for the Board of Trade alone, but for the future of the city whose representative institution it undertakes to be.

School Journal Upholds Our Board of Education

Declares It Has Earned Public Confidence and Should Be Given Full Control of School Funds. New Buildings Needed.

A vigorous analysis of school affairs in the District of Columbia is presented as the leading editorial in the current issue of the School Journal. The argument is:

That the control of the school funds by the District Commissioners seriously hampers a right administration of the local system; that the "devotion and loyalty" of the present school board "are no longer open to question;" that what the board needs most of all is the confidence of all friends of the schools, "and that it is entitled to;" and that the "board ought to have powers similar to those accorded to the boards of New York city" and other large educational centers.

The School Journal is published in New York as a weekly, is edited by Ossian Lang, and is one of the first educational periodicals in the country. Its estimate of Washington school conditions follows:

Schools of the Nation.

"The situation at Washington is a most difficult one to handle with absolute justice to everyone. But it is well worth while to make the effort to analyze conditions as they are. The Washington schools are, by reason of their peculiar constitution, made part of the responsibility of every citizen of the United States. They are our schools as much as the schools of the District of Columbia. This division of responsibility may or may not be to the best interests of the schools, but there it is, and such as it is we have to deal with it.

"Mr. Clark, of Missouri, was right when he said last spring that Congress has proved itself worse than unfit to administer the local affairs of the District. Washington represents in its organization the least American municipality in the United States. Practically all power is resident either in the District Commissioners, or in such officers as the Comptroller of the Treasury, or in the subcommittees of the Congress. The control of the educational affairs is correspondingly complicated.

Commissioners Hamper the Schools.

"Going on the well-warranted assumption that he who controls the finances holds chief control in the system, we shall find that the Board of Education is extremely limited in the scope of its powers. No moneys are allowed for any purpose except those which are specified in the acts. The District Commissioners control the money. The legal adviser of the board, too, is controlled by the Commissioners. Thus far three different advisers have been assigned to the board, each with a different opinion to give. Those who have followed closely the development of affairs feel that the attitude of these Commissioners has not been a helpful one.

"However, even if the Commissioners should wish to give their fullest aid to the board, there would still be other difficulties to be met. The Comissioners are fenced in by acts of Congress with provisions so definite that they have almost no discretionary power. One bureau is dependent upon another bureau. Prerogatives are sensitively guarded. There is really no 'city' of Washington. And the District of Columbia? Someone has called it 'a satrapy of Congres,' and that expresses about what it really is.

"These considerations should be kept in mind in weighing the actions of the present educational administration.

"Splendid Teachers" and "Courageous Board."

"A careful study of the situation warrants several definite statements. First, as to conditions. Washington has a splendid corps of teachers. I doubt if any other city is so well favored in this respect. The superintendent is a forceful educational leader, of exalted ideas, coupled with practical resourcefulness. The board appears to be not only willing, but eager to benefit the schools. It has held as many as three and four meetings a week to dispose of problems confronting the schools. The devotion and loyalty of the members are no longer open to question. Whatever honest doubts may have been raised because of the questionable wisdom of several radical steps have been entirely removed. A rare courage and high civic spirit has been revealed under very trying circumstances.

"The newspaper talk about the handling of the teachers in the colored schools was wholly misleading. The situation brought to light by investigations was such that explanations could not have benefited any one, and they would surely have worked mischief. The board shouldered accusations and misunderstandings, convinced that it had done what right and decency demanded, however its motives were misrepresented.

Board Deserves Confidence and Power.

"What the board needs most of all just now is the confidence of all friends of the schools. And that it is entitled to. The School Journal gives this indorsement the more heartily because it has carefully and fully satisfied itself that the board has been actuated in its work by the best motives.

"The chief difficulty the board has to deal with is the constant handicap resulting from extreme limitation of its authority. No school board of any city in this country has so little real power. For example, the Washington board has no control even over the orders for school supplies. It makes and passes and pays no bills. The selection of sites and the construction of school buildings are beyond its authority. Many of the buildings are in a wretched condition, yet the board can do nothing directly to effect needed improvements. It would seem to be reasonable that the board ought to have powers similar to those accorded to the boards of New York city, of Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, and other American cities. Then, and not till then, can it be held responsible for conditions.

Will the President Take a Hand?

"It may be that President Roosevelt will come to the rescue once more. The appointment of a special commissioner to investigate and acquaint him with the educational needs of the Washington schools crtainly showed that he is deeply interested. The corps of teachers under the leadership of the new superintendent can be trusted to take care of the purely educational part of the problem. The serious problem is an administrational one. Dr. Brown could furnish the President with data from the records of the Bureau of Education, which would reveal the real handicaps to progress.

"Let the Washington organization be compared with that of St. Louis, which may well be regarded as a model, or with Boston and Philadelphia, which in their recent reorganizations have adopted many of the best features of successful American school systems. Rule by ruled bureaus has proved too serious a hindrance to growth to be permitted to continue in the school administration of the District. The people of Washington ought to have a fuller share in the responsibility for the schools than they now have. The situation wants the constructive thought of a really great man. Will Mr. Roosevelt take a hand?"

Clubman Flays Ibsen; Browning Also Scored

In Address to Browning Club, Charge is Made That Morals of Both Were Socialistic and Shocking.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The ever-intricate Browning appeared more intricate than ever when the Browning Society met, for the first time this season, and discussed his apostleship of individualism.

From a scholarly paper read by Francis Howard Williams, in which Browning's and Ibsen's interpretations of the Ego were compared and contrasted, it could only be deduced that both these writers were socialistic in their political tendencies, and that their morals were absolutely shocking.

Both Deified Love.

Beneath the psychological subtleties of Browning and the logical realism of Ibsen, Mr. Williams was able, by a tortuous process, to discover the same disregard for laws and conventions.

Both deified love, and set aside the marriage obligation, disparaging the proprieties, but Mr. Williams said their processes of reaching the same interpretation of individualism were different. He did not approve of their sentiments in regard to the conventions, and said in concludig his paper that the members of the society were not expected to be edified by them.

Marriage Law Championed.

"The marriage law," he said, "is at the basis of civilized life, and it would be hard to see how society could survive if the conventions were destroyed."

Mr. Williams spoke disparagingly of Ibsen, and accorded to Browning only the virtue of building up where he tore down.

Charles Ziegler tried to shed light on the situation, which baffled even the most thinking Browningite, by an address championing the Scandinavian dramatist, and hailing him as the apostle of truth as well as individualism.

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN USING THE WIRELESS

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.—The wireless telephone, it is claimed, has successfully entered into the deep sea fishing industry. For the last week experiments have been conducted by the wireless telegraph station at Brant Rock, which is equipped with a wireless telephone, with a small vessel stationed among the fleet of the south shore fishermen, twelve miles out in Massachusetts bay. Recently, it is asserted, the fishermen wished to learn the prices ruling in the Boston market. The operator on the wireless-fitted boat called up Brant Rock, asked the price of fish in Boston, and received the information asked for.

LOSES HUSBAND'S LOVE, WOMAN WANTS $50,000

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—Della Coles, claiming to be the common-law wife of Charles E. N. Coles, secretary of the Strang Motor Company, began two suits here today growing out of Cole's marriage last March to a Kansas City woman. One is for maintenance in which the plaintiff, who lives in New city, asks that the court order Coles to pay her $100 a month for her support. The other suit is against the present Mrs. Coles for $50,000 damages for alienating Coles' affections from her.

Who Said Turkey and Cranberries?

HAMMERLETS!

Wireless to Panama—"Dig, ye tarriers, dig; Teddy's coming!"

How many times has your frnace fire gone out this fall?

A dispatch says "California has elected its full eight Republican Congressmen." How long have they been full

Wellesley girls are taking up archery. What they don't know about handling beaux isn't worth knowing.

Peary is on his way home. By the time he arrives he will have written his book and prepared his lectures in readiness to tell us all about it at so much per tell.

The Louisville girl who says her romances are written with a quill from an angel's wing, must be writing some pretty fly stuff.

The price of store teeth in Cleveland has gone up. Perhaps the dentists have a tip that Rockefeller is going to invest in a set to keep his wig company.

A New York man and a handsome young woman from Ware are to be married this winter, as the result of an aquatic courtship at Winthrop Beach, where, while they were in swimming, he proposed and was accepted. Can nothing dampen the ardor of love, or is Cupid amphibious?

The glad tidings come to us from Chicago that male chaperons are in vogue there. When a couple or a bevy of girls wish to go to a theater or entertainment, they send for some kind-faced, silver-haired gentleman to accompany them. This will prove a boon, indeed, to married men who, when discovered by their wives with a strange woman, can explain everything satisfactorily by declaring they are merely acting as a chaperon.

STILL.

"Are you still there, Bill?" hoarsely whispered the burglar on watch to his pal inside the house.

"As still as I can be," came the muffled reply.

TIMELY TIPS.

All is not gold that bears the 18-karat mark.

If every martyr to drink had a monument we would soon be shy on building materials.

There's many a slip betwixt the safety razor and lip.

Too many friendships are unseaworthy.

Every cloud has silver lining, until we turn it wrongside out.

A person who makes light of everything isn't always bright.

AN ARGUMENT.

"Lots of men agree with every one because they hate an argument."

The above was one of the "Timely Tips" recently appearing in this column. It elicited the folowing postal:

"You might add in all truthfulness that the majority of men disagree with everybody in nine cases out of ten, because they adore an argument.

"November 7, 1906."

We will bet 1,000,000 to 1 that the author of this argument by postal is a woman!

COZY CORNER CON

CONDUCTED BY AUNT DOTTY

Dear correspondents, your Aunt Dotty will answer briefly a few of your inquiries, but cannot guarantee to understand either the questions or answers:

WIDOW—If you look well in black, why not wear it another week? A number of widows wear black six or eight weeks.

DEACON—You can arrange with almost any pear-lawyer to make you an alibi.

BETROTHED—If he told you the solitaire represented a lot of "dough," it is probably paste.

SUE BRETTE—Read May Irwin's "Twenty-three Ways to Do a Lobster."

SILAS—The man who took your watch around the corner to have your initials engraved on the case will not return.

Art

Everyone should view each day some choice work of art, not only for the temporary pleasure it gives, but for the lasting educational effects the old masters have. Our art department will, from time to time, give our readers this advantage without extra cost.

"THE FOUR SEASONS"
By Cobbler.

PHILANDER'S PHILOSOPHY

Philander was busily engaged eating Grocer Wiggin's crackers, when the latter, anxious to save them by getting Philander talking, said:

"I see by the Journal that Roosevelt is going to visit them Pandemoniums down to th' canal."

"You must mean the Pan-Americans, Wiggin," said the deacon from his armchair by the grocery stove.

"Haw!" snorted Philander, brushing the crumbs out of his beard. "I'd laff if I didn't hev a stiff neck; you mean them Panamains."

"Panhandlers ud be better," said Wiggin, while the deacon only glared.

"Yep, Roosevelt's goin' to leave this here country all alone with Charles W. Fairbanks, th' human icicle."

"What's th' intitial 'dubblever' stand for, Philander?" asked Wiggin.

"Winter, Charles Winter Fairbanks. He's th' virtooal head of this nation, an' when he holds recentions he'll give 'em lantern slides on th' Arctic regions and serve frozen puddin' an' iced fruit an' frappy. I hear he's goin' to run with Peary in 1908."

"But Roosevelt'll be all right; he'll count th' school children, give advice on race suicide, slap President Amadam, or whatinever his name is, on th' back an' say, 'Ye've got a bully country, Ammydammy; now pitch in an' dig me that air canal an' I'll see that your country prospers like er green bay tree or er guiney pig."

"I sh'd think Roosevelt 'ud be scairt to leave this here nation all alone to Fairbanks," said the deacon.

"Whit, with Hefty Bill Tafft 'round to settle argimin'n an' fights an' instructions an' things? Naw, Tafft'll be monitor while Fairbanks duz th' social shivers," and Philander reached for more crackers.

"It's th' fust time this here nation was left all alone without no real head," said Wiggin, anxious to keep Philander talking.

"This here nation's plenty big enough now," said Philander, as he slid off the barrel and started for the back room, with an inviting wink to the deacon, "to take keer of herself fer a few days, an', besides, this'll give that New York newspaper man, Worst, somethin' to take his mind offn th' almighty fine wallopin' he jest got."

A NEAR-FABLE.

There were two men in our town who started even—with nothing. The first sat around all day knocking fate and fortune and the Government and everything else, until he died in the poorhouse. The other fellow went to work on a farm, and, with being too busy to knock, he was enabled to earn enough to buy the farm.

Moral—The man with the hoe is worth a regiment of those with the hammer.

Sidelights on People and Events That Make the News and History

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING COULD HAVE SAVED HIM

Simplified spelling is all right, but it has the drawback of not having been standardized. If it had been, it might have kept at least one man out of big trouble. The Scranton Dispatch tells it this way:

H. P. Schloss was convicted of perjury of the United States court here Thursday by his bad spelling. Schloss is charged with bankruptcy, which he denies. A letter which was offered in evidence proved him guilty, but he denied that he had written it. He was directed to write as dictated.

In the letter of which Schloss denied the authorship the words "probably" and "truly" appeared, but they were spelled "probly" and "truely." These words were in the article dictated to him, and they were misspelled in exactly the same way. Later in the proceedings counsel for Schloss admitted that his client had written the letter.

DUKE RECEIVES STING FOR LACK OF DIPLOMACY

Dukes, English and otherwise, are in bad odor nowadays because of stories of their ill treatment of American girls who became their wives. That dukes can do awkward things in lines other than their treatment of their wives is shown by a story in the Woman's Home Companion about a duke and the late Oscar Wilde, dramatist and poet:

A very noble duke required a tutor for his two sons, and Wilde was recommended. He called, the duke examined him, and seemed favorably impressed.

But he was a very great duke, with a very high opinion of himself, and his manner grated on Wilde.

The last question he asked the young man was:

"And would you—ah—would you expect to eat with the family?"

"That," Wilde answered, "would depend altogether on how the family behaved at meals."

HEARST LINCOLN'S ALLY AND HOW IT HAPPENED

In the New York campaign there was much "vilification and vituperation," but the following, from the New York World, attacking Mr. Hearst, is an instance of forceful statement that deserves reading:

"Lincoln rode on a railroad pass. Hearst would have branded him as a scoundrel and criminal.

"Lincoln was nominated for President at Chicago by N. B. Judd, attorney for the Rock Island. Hearst would have pictured Lincoln as 'the corporation candidate of the corporation party.'

"When Wendell Phillips vilified Lincoln as 'the slave-hound of Illinois,' Hearst would have printed the libel in big type on the first page of his newspaper. When Lincoln hesitated to plunge the North and South into civil conflict Hearst would have said that Lincoln 'plays the coward and shivers white-faced at the footfall of approaching war.' This is what he said of McKinley when McKinley tried to avert a war with Spain.

"Hearst is for Lincoln only because Lincoln is dead. If Lincoln were alive, Hearst would call him a 'cockroach.'"

FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE WED TITLES

Boni de Castellane's wife is only one out of the many wealthy American girls who have married titled foreigners. At one time foreign marriages were an epidemic.

It is estimated that in all some 500 wealthy American women have married titled foreigners and that the aggregate amount of their dowries exceeded $200,000,000. The most heavily dowered bride was the Duchess of Roxburghe, with a fortune of $40,000,000.

The others include the Duchess of Marlborough, $10,000,000; the late Lady Curzon, $5,000,000; Countess Castellane, $15,000,000; Mrs. Vivian, $12,000,000; Baroness Halkett, $10,000,000; Lady William Beresford, $3,000,000; Princess Colonna, $2,500,000; Countess Von Larisch, $4,000,000.

LIMIT ALWAYS INCREASED IN NAVAL EXPANSION GAME

"Naval expansion" is always expending, according to the Boston Transcript, which declares editorially:

It is reported that Japan will see the Dreadnought and go Great Britain 3,000 tons better, laying down a battleship of 23,000 tons service displacement. Of course, the mistress of the seas will not ignore the challenge, and we must prepare to hear of a British battleship of 26,000 tons.

The Japanese, being a proud and progressive people, will not sit still, and may be counted on to push the building mark on their side up to 29,000 tons. By that time our own big ship enthusiasts will wake up, and the taxpayers will be invited to contribute the cash for a floating fortress of 22,000 tons.

So does the race for naval supremacy go, the mind of the competing world being at present fixed upon displacement, as if there was no other factor to be taken into account.

SOUTH A GROWING FIELD FOR REAL ENTERPRISE

Washington boomers are correct in their view that the South is a great field in which to establish a great jobbing and shipping business would be possible. The Business Magazine proves the argument as follows:

Reliable statistics show that the actual wealth of the South is increasing at the rate of $3,000,000 a day, or $1,095,000,000 a year, and yet the development of this section of the country has really just begun. It would be a great pity to disturb conditions that make possible such wonderful progress, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of politicians and legislators to do something for their country will not be followed by the results that have marked so many attempts to enact laws for the benefit of prosperous workers.

That the South is destined to become the great world center of material development and prosperity, no careful student of industrial and commercial progress can seriously doubt.

WOMAN SUES STORE FOR BARGAIN RUSH

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Her experiences in a bargain rush at a local 5-and 10-cent store, October 20, in which she received injuries for which she asks $1,800 damages from the proprietors, are related at some length by Lena Forman, in the suit filed by her counsel in court here. The petition says:

"Plaintiff was rushed upon and caught in the throes of a tumultuous and surging mob, was violently thrown, knocked and jostled about, whereby her hat, to the value of $5, was torn from her head and destroyed, and her furs, to the value of $12.50, were torn from her shoulders and destroyed. Her hair was severely pulled and torn, her face and arms severely bruised, her body so severely beaten that she was severely injured internally and her nervous system severely shattered, causing her to suffer mental and physical pain and to obligate herself for doctors' bills."

The plaintiff charges that it was the fault of the proprietors to allow such a great crowd to enter the place unrestricted and endanger the lives of would-be purchasers.

DRAINAGE COMMENCES AT HOME.

Naturally, the first step in the great scheme of Federal drainage of swamp lands is to begin by draining the Treasury.—New York Post.

COUSIN OF HARTJE TO DISMISS ROBB

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—The first announcement made by Harry L. Goehring, the newly-elected district attorney, was to the effect that John S. Robb, jr., for many years first assistant district attorney, and County Detective R. G. Robinson, likewise a veteran in the service, will not be retained after he assumes office, January 1.

Goehring is a cousin of Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, whose sensational divorce suit against his wife has not yet been decided by the local courts, and who is now under indictment for conspiracy, it being alleged that he and his brother-in-law, John L. Welshons, conspired with Clifford Hooe, a negro formerly employed as a coachman by Hartje, to defame Mrs. Hartje's good name.

Mr. Robb, aided by Detective Robinson, has been particularly active in pushing the cases against Hartje and conducted the prosecution of the negro Hooe for perjury recently when Hooe was convicted. It is reported that an effort is to be made to postpone the trial of the Hartje conspiracy charge until the new district attorney goes into office. The case was to have been heard tomorrow, but has now been postponed until a week from next Monday. Mr. Robb says there will be no occasion for further delay and that the case will come to trial as scheduled tomorrow.

MARRIES FIVE WOMEN; COURTING THE SIXTH

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Is a man crazy when he marries five women and courts a sixth? This question comes up in the criminal court, in the case of George T. Field. The case was postponed that doctors may examine into his mental condition. Field is out on bail.

This is the alleged marital record of Field:

In 1896, married Miss Madden, of Cleveland. They had two children.

His second marriage, it is alleged, was to Alice Brott, also of Cleveland. For this bigamy, he served one year in the penitentiary.

Wife No. 3 was May Madigan, of Cleveland, whom he married in 1901, it is said. She discovered that he had another wife and left him in March. A month later he married Miss Ethel Burchell, of Detroit. He left her and is said to have married another Detroit woman.

Field in held for bigamy.

AN ITALIAN JOKE.

Client (meeting his doctor and wanting a free opinion)—Doctor, when you have a bad cold what do you do?

Doctor—I blow my nose and cough.—Il Mondo Umoristico.