

THE BONINE TRIAL

Will Probably Last Over Another Week.

THE CONTENTION OF COUNSEL

Stretching Out the Trial But Everything Favors the Acquittal of the Accused Woman—A Resume of the Past Week's Proceedings and the Present Aspect of the Case from the Globe's Point of View.

The defense has unnecessarily prolonged the trial of Mrs. Bonine. It might have closed any day since Monday last. The testimony elicited since then simply goes to prove that there was a struggle in the room of Ayres between himself and Mrs. Bonine and that the bruises on the legs and arms of the woman were due to this struggle. The wrapper and slippers with the spots of blood and the imprint of the bloody hand on the window sill were testified to in corroborative sustenance of Mrs. Bonine's statement of the killing. This is simply piling upon upon Pelon.

The government has been heard and it was unable to advance any theory other than the unsupported statement of the District Attorney that Mrs. Bonine killed Ayres with malice aforethought and was guilty as charged in the indictment.

The testimony submitted by the government confirmatory of this contention could not, under the law, secure a verdict from twelve oath-bound men involving the taking of the life or liberty of the defendant. To the responsibility devolving on counsel for the defense, in having committed to their care the life, liberty and honor of Mrs. Bonine must be ascribed their tedious and long drawn out as well as exhaustively elaborate presentation of their side of the case. At least it will be admitted when the trial and ordeal are over that Mrs. Bonine's side left nothing undone to clear up tragedy and justify the acquittal of their client, morally as well as legally.

The hanging newspaper fiend has been in evidence in this as in all other trials where a human life is at stake. The notorious Gath (George Alfred Townsend) has accepted in his florid, classical (?) and historical analogy to influence public opinion against the prisoner. Writers of the Gath type are at their best when rending a man's life in two. They will never under any circumstances take a chance or a long shot against those who are at liberty, no matter how the short comings of such call to Heaven and earth for exposure and punishment. If one's leg is long enough it is possible to kick the chained lion or throw missiles at a proper distance, but it is exceedingly unhealthy to fool with the business end of even a loose jackass! Gath understands this thoroughly, so do one or more obscure local editors who semi-occasionally agitate the circumambient air with editorial lubrications of ferocious construction.

The GLOBE has noticed as a significant coincidence that those whose reputation as libertines are unimpeachably established call for Mrs. Bonine's punishment, testimony or no testimony. Now we do not want to be understood as stating that all who believe her guilty of murder in any of its degrees are libertines. But only after the manner of Horace Greeley's definition of horse thieves and Democrats do we apply the inference. That she was the mistress of Ayres is the surmise of many; that other females also enjoyed his bed in the hotel is a belief among numbers. That Mrs. Bonine killed him on discovering one of these rivals in his arms is suggested. Well, supposing these things to be true—and these utterances are confined to those who call for the woman's conviction—what kind of a saint and martyr do these avengers of Ayres make him out to be? These virtuous rained and vengeful individuals, and they are not all males either, ignore altogether such an unimportant thing as testimony! Their passions and conclusions alone guide them in finding a verdict and pronouncing sentence. Suppose these christian, law abiding people had the same system of jurisprudence applied to their own cases, how many of them would now be outside the penitentiary? Or at all events how many of them would be in the enjoyment of the reputations they possess for honesty, chastity and respectability? NOT ONE! Such is the evil in mankind. And hence the law and the necessity for law, or no man's reputation or woman's good name would be worth a counterfeit bank note.

Now this woman Lola Ida Bonine is being subjected to this test of law to determine whether she killed Ayres in defense of her honor or whether she killed him through jealousy, or because he spurned those charms which had satiated his lust. And this law is a thousand times more searching, scientific and intelligent than the combined intellects of the people or commentators we have been referring to. It is being applied with all the ability of government interpreters, men well versed in its intricacies—Gould and Taggart. And so far—the end of their combined efforts—what have they established to warrant a demand for the life or liberty of Mrs. Bonine? We mean, of course, what have they established by testimony? Certainly not that Mrs. Bonine was the mistress of Ayres or that she was even unchaste. Certainly not that there existed any motive prior to his attempt to assault her in his nakedness when he had inveigled her to his room.

There being no sufficient motive established for the crime of homicide, there can be, and there is, no case of murder made out.

But there has been a motive established by the defense for the slaying of Ayres, and this motive justifies the homicide, and hence no crime of murder in any degree has been committed. The defense stands unimpeached in the motive it advances as a solution for the death of Ayres. The state has failed to advance or establish a different or a criminal one. Oh! yes, it has attempted to do so, but its testimony does not sustain nor corroborate its mere THEORY—not FACT, mind you, unbiased reader. Hence we repeat the defense has unnecessarily prolonged this trial by submitting all the past week corroborative testimony of a THEORY the government when it closed had failed to disprove.

In the trial the past week much expert as well as corroborative testimony was introduced by Mrs. Bonine's counsel sustaining her version of the killing. The government fought determinedly every step as its able counsel retreated before this convincing testimony. Wrangle after wrangle between opposing counsel occupied the majority of each day's session, but Messrs. Douglass and Fulton kept up the boring process and they certainly made room for a coach and four horses through the structure raised by the government. On Friday, last, however, the climax was reached when Mr. Douglass was forced by the exigencies of the argument going on to "tip his hand off," so to speak and announce that Mrs. Bonine would not take the witness stand in her own defense. Mr. Douglass pointed out that the government having had her in its power and being in a position to elicit from her all the information it desired it was now unnecessary to again subject her to the interrogations of the prosecution. She had made a statement to the government, to Detective Horn, and the government's legal representatives; by that statement she would stand or fall. To three different persons she related the incidents of the tragedy. She had told her story, let the government make the most of it, but she would not again be subjected to the interrogations of the prosecution.

Mr. Douglass has taken the correct position in behalf of his client, and the prosecution is in the air, for no doubt Mr. Gould had profited by the developments of the trial, and if he now had a chance to cross-examine Mrs. Bonine, he would do it more effectively than when her statement was first made of the killing after her arrest. The government during the past week exhibited more feeling and ginged up considerably. Mr. Gould was especially aggressive and determined, but Mr. Douglass gave him a Roland for his Oliver on Monday morning until the adjournment of the court yesterday.

Judge Anderson was kept busy deciding points of law raised by the one or the other of the opposing counsel and on Friday and yesterday the time of the court was exclusively occupied by listening to the able arguments of Mr. Gould or Mr. Douglass pro and con on the points raised. The attendance at the trial is increasing to such an extent that more than two-thirds of those applying for admission are turned away daily. The ladies form the bulk of the audience and they eagerly listen to the most unprintable details, imagining, no doubt, that their numbers hide and excuse any indecency chargeable individually to their sex.

The exhibition of a nude man would now be accepted by these faithful attendants of the trial as quite common place, so easy is it to become accustomed to the sexual and private or secret reservations ordinarily observed and prescribed by civilization and society. Indeed the literature of the "Household Physician" and those medical pamphlets and books devoted to the reproduction of the species, the relation of the sexes, their ailments, functions, etc., need no longer be kept under lock and key from the ladies who attend the Bonine trial.

The literature is tame, dead and unexciting read in cold type compared to hearing it in court and being conscious that the males present are watching the expression on the faces of these unblushing and open-eyed listeners.

The trial will conclude during the coming week, and it is entirely due, as stated, to the elaborate defense of Mrs. Bonine that the GLOBE's prediction of Sunday last has not come true. But unless some unforeseen contingency occurs Mrs. Bonine will know her fate before another Sabbath.

That the verdict of the jury will vindicate her fair name besides restoring her to liberty and to her husband and family the GLOBE has not the slightest doubt from the testimony and the facts elicited in the trial of this celebrated case.

Debate was the order of the day all day yesterday and yesterday afternoon's session of the court was taken up in a discussion on the points of law raised.

United States Attorney Gould spoke for more than half an hour in support of the contention that the question at issue was one for the jury, and was not a question for the experts' opinion.

Attorney Douglass closed the debate, again speaking at length. The court took the matter under advisement, and at 2:30 o'clock an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning was taken. The jury did not appear in the courtroom during the afternoon.

Miss Nellie Price, 717 Tenth street, is the victim of a sneak thief to the tune of \$70. No arrests.

Oliver Jones, 214 I street northwest, lost two \$20 bills to the light fingered ability of his companion.

The total appropriations asked by the departments of the government for the year ending June 30, 1903, were \$610,827,688, or \$16,000,000 less than the estimates for the fiscal year ending 1902.

The Washington Saengerbund will give the first public concert of the season at the Columbia Theatre this evening. Estelle Lieblich of the Drisdren Royal Opera Company and Henry Wolfson will sing solos.

HISTORY OF A CRIME

In Which District Attorney Talbot of Maryland

ENACTS A LEADING ROLE.

The Vindication of the Reputable Washington Citizens Messrs. Pickford and Walter et al. and the Indictment by the District Grand Jury of Two of the Conspirators—A Sensational Case Which Exemplifies the Old Adage That "Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction"

The people of Washington city were somewhat surprised on learning from a press dispatch in the early part of last March that four respectable citizens of the District of Columbia had been indicted by the grand jury of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the charge of arson. This is one of the most abhorrent of crimes, and at common law is punishable with death.

Any man who has seen the flames of a burning house reddening the sky at night will recall that the face of every spectator of the lurid scene looked like a tragedy.

The gentlemen who were thus gravely accused were Thomas H. Pickford, the well known grocer and provision dealer; John H. Walter, one of our leading operators in real estate, Aaron Bradshaw and Granville C. Shaw, also highly respected business men. That our readers may clearly see the true inwardness of the criminal scheme that culminated in this nefarious indictment and that the actors in it may be unmasked, we shall state the facts as we have learned them after a thorough investigation. In so doing we shall follow our invariable rule to hew close to the line of truth; it matters not in whose face the chips may lie.

In May, 1897, Messrs. Pickford and Walter purchased a spacious mansion built of brick and stone, with the ground on which it was located at Four Courts in Montgomery County, Md. It was an ambitious structure, on which its owner had expended, as he claims, about fifty thousand dollars, and it was unfinished when he sold it, but insured for thirty thousand dollars, the risk being divided between seven or eight companies in Baltimore. It was burned down on the night of September 13, 1897, during the temporary absence of the man who occupied it as caretaker.

In the course of time Messrs. Pickford and Walter claimed the insurance under the policies which had been legally assigned to them as owners of the premises, the aggregate amount of which they had on renewal of some of them reduced to twenty-seven thousand dollars, although they had expended a considerable sum on the building.

The companies, as usual, demurred to payment on the ground that there had been an overvaluation of the property, and after some delay Messrs. Pickford and Walter, to avoid a long and costly litigation, agreed to settle for twenty-one thousand dollars, which sum was paid. Two years later one James Hudson, an old man of cloudy reputation who had been connected with several schemes in this city, one of which led to his being severely strangled by a member of the District bar, dated by an adjuster of one of the companies that he could prove that the house was burned at the instance of Messrs. Pickford and Walter, and that Messrs. Bradshaw and Shaw were parties to the criminal scheme. The companies laid the matter before Mr. Kilgore, then District Attorney in Montgomery County, Md., an able lawyer and man of honor, who, on examination of Hudson and his pretended proofs, decided that there was no legal evidence to support the charge, and he refused to institute a prosecution of the parties accused.

Mr. Kilgore was succeeded by Maurice H. Talbot. He conferred with the attorney Hudson, at Rockville, Md., and at his room in Washington, and the latter was heard to say that something was "about to drop" on Messrs. Pickford and Walter. About April 20, one F. Hopp, then proprietor of the 2d Century Cafe, called upon Mr. Pickford at his office, and told him that he could arrange matters with Hudson, so he would not appear and testify in the arson case, and would retract the charge that he had made for a consideration. Hudson it should be stated had a small printing plant, and was printing the menus for Hopp's Cafe, and he held a mortgage for seventy-five dollars on the plant. On the other hand Hopp who had been buying groceries and provisions at Mr. Pickford's store, had become indebted to him so far that Mr. Pickford refused to credit him any further, and held his note for \$250 for the balance due on his account. To draw him on and develop the scheme of black-mail that Mr. Pickford suspected lay at the bottom of Hopp's proposal, he gave him at the latter's instance a receipt in full for his account, but prudently retained his note.

The following day Hopp and Hudson were seen riding out of town together in a buggy, going into Montgomery county. On their return Mr. Pickford made an engagement for Hopp to call at his office on the next day. In the meantime he consulted the District Attorney, and by his advice saw Captain Boardman, the chief of the detective bureau, and arranged with him to have two skilled detectives secreted behind a screen, so as to overhear Hopp's proposal. That mercenary arrived on time and stated that the insurance companies were to pay Hudson \$11,000 to secure the conviction of Pickford; that Talbot would also be paid, and that Hudson had agreed to settle up the whole matter for \$10,000. Mr. Pickford stated that he had not that sum in hand, and after some droll parleying on his part, in which Hopp made the admission that all but \$1,500, which was for himself, was to be divided between Maurice Talbot and Hudson, Hopp accepted \$500 and a note for \$3,000 payable in thirty days. The money was paid in marked bills, and the detectives

who had stood within three feet of Hopp during the interview and heard all that was said, followed him to his cafe, where he joined Hudson, who was awaiting him, and arrested both of them on a warrant for conspiracy, which Pickford had already sworn out. At the preliminary hearing in the police court Talbot, who was summoned as a witness for the government, admitted reluctantly that the indictment was laid upon the testimony of Hudson, as the prosecuting witness, and that he had from time to time supplied him with money and had paid \$25 to lift the mortgage that Hopp held on Hudson's printing plant.

The charge of conspiracy being sustained, they were held to await the action of the grand jury, the bond fixed at \$2,000. Hopp secured a professional bondsman by the payment of \$100, but Hudson was committed to jail in default of bail. After he had been confined in jail for several days, Hopp's counsel telephoned Talbot that he was threatening to abandon the arson case, unless he was bailed, and Talbot then procured a bondsman for him.

The grand jury promptly returned a bill against Hudson and Hopp for conspiracy and they are now awaiting trial. We should state that shortly prior to the arrest of the two conspirators a requisition was issued by the Governor of Maryland on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District for the extradition of Messrs. Pickford, Walter, and their co-defendants, on hearing of which Mr. Pickford decided not to contest the proceeding, but to demand a trial on the merits of the case, and he hastened to Rockville and gave bail in the sum of three thousand dollars for his due appearance at court.

The other parties, by advice of counsel, came forward and submitted to arrest, and then secured a writ of habeas corpus to test the legality of the extradition proceedings. After a full hearing, at which the State of Maryland was represented by Assistant United States District Attorney Semmes, Justice Bradley decided upon the law and the evidence that there was no legal proof to support the charge that the petitioners had committed a crime in Maryland and were fugitives from justice, and he accordingly discharged them from custody.

Soon after this Hopp's note being due and unpaid, Mr. Pickford brought suit against him and his endorser on the note, G. M. Mann, before Justice of the Peace Bundy.

At the trial of this suit Mr. Lipscomb Hudson's counsel in the conspiracy case made the unheard of request that he should be permitted to appear as attorney for Hudson to prevent his committing himself, as he was to testify as a witness for Hopp. The request was granted and whenever Mr. Pickford's attorney put a question to Hudson to elicit from him some fact regarding the indictment of Mr. Pickford, Hudson, promptly by Lipscomb, refused to answer on the ground that he might criminate himself. He, however, admitted that the insurance companies were to pay a reward of \$1,500 for the conviction of Mr. Pickford and that he had no personal acquaintance either with Pickford or Walter, and had never even seen the former until he appeared on the witness stand in the police court. Hopp's defence against the note was that he had paid it by services rendered in negotiating the settlement of the arson case with Hudson. It was an ungracious piece of audacity as that of a prisoner in a court in France who having been convicted of murdering his parents to secure their property. When he was arraigned for judgment he pleaded that he was an orphan in mitigation of sentence. Justice Bundy rendered judgment against Hopp and his endorser, holding that the receipt was not a legal discharge, as it was given under a threat and in pursuance by Hopp of an unlawful scheme.

We should state the unquestionable fact that during the trial, Talbot appeared just outside of the court room, in quite a state of mind, and sent in for Hudson, who went out and conferred privately with him, the overzealous District Attorney evidently thinking that this pension witness needed bracing to keep him up to "the sticking point."

Mr. Pickford appeared from time to time in court at Rockville with his counsel Samuel Maddox, Esq., and demanded a trial, but Talbot on each occasion had the case continued on the plea that a material witness was absent. Finally the case was set down for trial on November 22 last, and on its being called Mr. Pickford appeared at the bar of the court and announced that he was ready for trial. Again Talbot declared that he was not ready, whereupon Judge Henderson brought him up with a round turn, stating that it was his duty to be ready at the first day of the term, and he must proceed or dismiss the case, in justice to the defendant Mr. Pickford. His associate Judge Matter concurred with Judge Henderson, and said "My experience in this court has been that parties under indictment here generally sought to defer their trials, but the defendant in this case has persistently demanded a trial that he might meet his accuser face to face." The District Attorney thereupon by leave of the court, entered a noli prosequi, and the great conspiracy thus came to an inglorious end.

The vindication of Mr. Pickford was thus emphasized by the very official who had resorted to such extraordinary means to fasten upon him such a terrible crime. The District Attorney must be conscious, in view of the toilsome made use of, the facts developed in the courts of this district and his repeated failures to face the music in a trial of the issues that he comes out of this affair short of even the excuse of over-zealousness. His inability to even make a plausible case, condemned by the honorable judges of his own state and district, places Mr. Talbot in a very unenviable light indeed, from the public and legal point of view. The insurance companies' death grip on the district attorney to secure the return of the money justly paid out is as evident as the treacherous character of the testimony he relied upon to destroy the reputation of honorable men and blast forever characters, which in this community stand unimpeached, and are unimpeachable by even a Maryland district attorney.

William Dorsey and Lucy Robinson, colored, were arraigned in Police Court yesterday for the larceny of a skirt.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

The Government Printing Office Fondly Remembered.

A FEW SAMPLE CASES AND AN

Admonition or Two Thrown Out Before the Explosion Takes Place—Some of the Individuals Named and Others Omitted to Give Them Another Chance for Reform and Correct Behavior As Government Employees.

The Government Printing Office has for some time afforded very little cause for criticism. It is true now as it has been from the beginning that there are on its staff of over 3,000 employees many unworthy persons, as well as not a few barnacles, with an old half responsible and wholly unfit individual or individuals holding down jobs from which even the Public Printer is unable to dislodge them. And this is equally true of all the permanent departments of the government. The GLOBE, however, for the present is dealing with the G. P. O. and the illustrations furnished are confined exclusively to that department.

Rumor has reached us that for some cause we have "let up" on the Government Printing Office. The "cause" is that developments there have been insufficient to warrant the expenditure of adjectives. Recently, however, some of the more notorious of the unworthy employees have gotten it into their heads that they can again cut up and frisk around with impunity and that the GLOBE will not notice them. This is a delusion they are laboring under and as an evidence of that fact the GLOBE desires to admonish Captain Marston that we have several reams of literature about his past life, which concerns us not and will not be made a subject for criticism.

His career in Leadville has no interest for us, but his behavior as a government employe has. If there is not a decided and speedy change in the latter there will be some unpleasant facts cited for the information of Public Printer Palmer and Grand Vizier Ricketts.

Touching a few others it is as just as well for Watchman Boering to remember that while a G. A. R. button covers a multitude of sins it will not be accepted as a license for its wearer to be in the government employe to do as he pleases. The G. A. R. expects from its members in office correct department and faithful service to the government. Let Boering make a note of it.

There is another old blatherskite wearing the title of major who ought to be retired on an extra pension in the interest of the sanity of those whom he annoys and physics with his alcoholic smelling breath. Because of his irresponsible mental condition his name is omitted, but he is certainly no longer qualified to draw the taxpayers' money as he is incapable of rendering any equivalent for it.

Some of the dames are becoming too fresh since the GLOBE let up on them in the hopes of their better behavior. We have one or two exasperating cases in our mind's eye which very little more provocation will induce us to expose.

There has been no reduction recently in the Collins family nor in that of the Brian contingent (except Parly, now with Evans) sucking the government teat. Their lips are still glued in a death grip to the Printing Office, and nothing short of a cataclysm can break their hold. Considering the number of employes, with the bickerings, jealousy and natural inclination of some of the dames and a few of the males to run amuck, the Public Printer and his grand vizier have their hands full in preserving as much decorum and maintaining the average efficiency which exists in the big building, and thus the GLOBE charitably overlooks many things which would otherwise call for criticism, if not castigation, from the only Democratic newspaper in the capital of the nation.

LOCAL ITEMS

Of All Sorts, Being a Round-up of the Nation's Capital.

Col. Oliver C. Sabo will be the principal speaker at Chase's theatre this afternoon. Miss Mac Buckner will sing the Holy City. The Salvation Army is making arrangements to give a free dinner to 4,000 poor people the day before Christmas.

Hattie White—black, who brought a dead baby to No. 5 police station is at the house of detention.

William Payne, who assaulted Officer McGilgrove with a knife, is held on a charge of murderous assault.

George Johnson, colored, threw a bottle at Policeman Embrey. He will be sorry he did it when the authorities are through with him.

Louise Alley was rounded up and five females landed in the cooler.

Violet Monroe's house on Ohio avenue damaged by fire \$100.

Thomas Gildea, an old soldier fifty-two years old, and wife locked up at the Eighth precinct, charged with vagrancy.

Commander Rodney's case comes up tomorrow before Justice Hagner.

Emma Grant and Martha Robinson are known to the police of Buffalo.

Justice Barnard sent to Moundsville Isaac Boag and Albert Cutler for six years and Oliver Reed for five years.

Katie Smith, 481 C street, arrested, lost her pocketbook in a store shopping.

There was a protracted meeting held at the Arlington Hotel yesterday afternoon.

The two Wm. McKinley Memorial Associations. The plan or proposition to give two-thirds of the collections to the National Association (of this city) and one-third to the Canton fund was thoroughly discussed.

ANOTHER CASE

In Which Superintendent Baird Figures in His Usual Role.

OPPOSES THE MERIT SYSTEM

And Sticks to the Good Old Booldie Doctrine of Favoritism and Spoils—The Injustice to Which Engineer Stutz Has Been Subjected With a Ten Year Record for Efficiency—Sunday Morning Reading for the President.

The attention of the President is directed to Naval Engineer Officer Baird, superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, because the GLOBE is only too well aware its allegations true or exaggerated will receive no sort of consideration at the hands of the cabinet officer under whom Superintendent Baird holds his snuff. The President, alone, is now looked to for the redress of grievances, the punishment of officials guilty of misfeasance and the enforcement of the merit system. The heads of departments have been too long accustomed to ignore offenses of this character to expect at their hands redress or relief in the premises.

The case in point is that of Assistant Engineer Henry M. Stutz, who for the past ten years has filled the position in the building named. It appears that there are eight or nine assistant engineers employed, among whom is Stutz. There is also an electrician, Stutz before working for the government held a similar position with the Washington Gas Light and Coke Company, and if he had remained with them the past ten years he would by this time be occupying a responsible position calling for a higher salary than the government pays him. But Stutz, like too many other Washingtonians, preferred the government service. He was hired by the day at the annual compensation of \$3000 per annum by the chief engineer of the State, War and Navy Building and his employment was, of course, approved by the superintendent.

During Stutz's ten years of night service as assistant engineer he has never been given a single day's leave! He has worked 365 nights in each year and if sick or absent a single hour he was duly docked.

This might have been all right, perhaps, if his fellow assistant engineers and the electrician were similarly treated. But they are given thirty days annual leave and thirty days sick leave. The reason Stutz is discriminated against by Superintendent Baird is that Stutz secured his position on his ability alone, and was not appointed or recommended by any one. While Mr. Stutz is a constituent of Senator Fairbanks he shares the same neglect that the Senator's other constituents in the departments suffer from. Either the Senator has no pull or he does not exercise it, for every day or two one or more Hoosiers complain at this office of the discrimination exercised against them in the departments.

Mr. Stutz is not therefore, credited to Indiana, but to his native ability to fulfill the duties of the position he holds. Mr. Stutz in order to place himself on a legal equality with his fellow engineers took the civil service examination. He passed of course and has been on the eligible list for these many years but no promotion, advancement or privilege has come to Mr. Stutz by reason of his name standing high on the eligible list. He is still an assistant engineer by the day without privilege of sick or annual leave, or permanency other than the capricious will of Superintendent Baird.

There have been three assistant engineers appointed—not hired by the day—since Mr. Stutz's name was handed in on the eligible list. In other words, three outsiders jumped him and he is still working 365 nights each year as an employe by the day.

Recently Assistant Engineer Walker was promoted chief engineer of another department. The promotion was merited and well deserved. Mr. Stutz thought that his hour had at length arrived after ten years of faithful service and being jumped so many times and that last Superintendent Baird would recognize merit and ability. Not so, however. Superintendent Baird instead of naming Stutz to the vacant or permanent assistant engineership gave the appointment to a fireman. The other assistant engineers muttered shame under their mustaches. Superintendent Baird did not hear them. Now the question is, the GLOBE hopes, pertinent, why this discrimination against Stutz? His long service of ten years merited recognition. His qualifications were certainly equal to those of the fireman who received the appointment. What small politician is it who induced Superintendent Baird to again jump the faithful and meritorious Stutz?

Last month the electrician lost four days, but he received a full month's pay just the same as Stutz who did not lose a minute. In fact the electrician and other employes are not docked or charged up with loss of time Stutz is. Why is this Mr. Baird? And if you do not read or deign to answer the SUNDAY MORNING GLOBE, will you please explain this matter to the high official who does read it—His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt—and who makes memorandums of such cases of oppression in office and discrimination against deserving employes as this case of Stutz. It is more than probable Superintendent Baird that you will be called upon to explain matters. Be prepared!

A Record Breaker

On Tuesday evening last James L. Feeney was re-elected president of the Washington branch of the International Bookbinders' Society—an honor emphasized by the fact that this is the fourth time it has been confirmed. Mr. Feeney breaking all records in this direction.