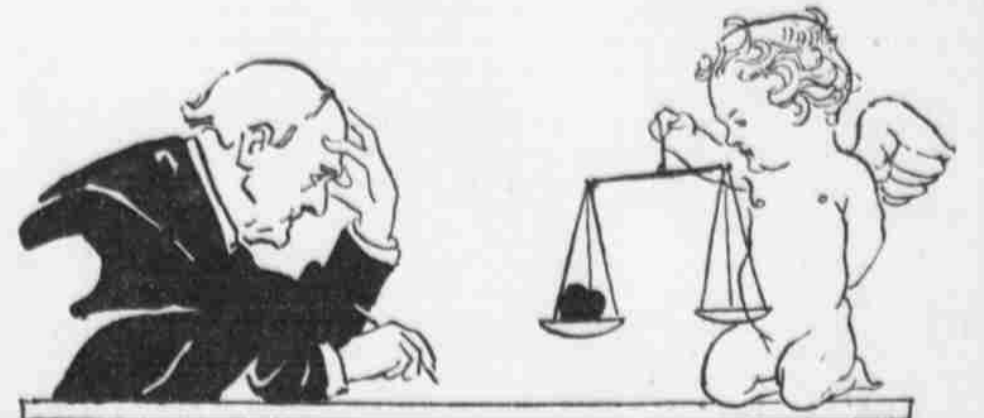


What Is A Woman's Heart Worth?



Miss Elizabeth Leona Garmong, Winner of the Record Court Award for Breach of Promise—\$116,000

For What Poets and Philosophers Agree Is Her Most Precious Possession, a Court Has Now Fixed the Record Cash Value of \$116,000

the heart itself, stripped of every other consideration, as remarked by the Court in the following pregnant sentence:

"Not a dollar of damage has been shown except that naturally arising from the alleged breach. Not a dollar on wardrobe, wedding preparations or anything else."

Although court verdicts are naturally accepted as the standard in appraisements of women's hearts, private individuals have taken that responsibility upon themselves. In the estimation of women who have hearts to be broken, or lost, or mislaid, or surrendered voluntarily to the wrong party, the name of the Marquis of Northampton deserves a prominent niche in the Temple of Justice.

When the beautiful young English actress, Daisy Markham, sued him for breach of promise of marriage, that nobleman promptly adjusted the matter out of court. It was a famous love affair. Northampton well knew that he possessed the young woman's heart. He wished to marry her, but family considerations influenced him against that course. So, in lieu of the woman's heart which he had accepted, he settled upon her the handsome sum of \$250,000.

It would seem that women themselves ought to be good judges of what their hearts are worth. In nearly every instance, however, the courts appear to have considered them in the light of prejudiced appraisers. For example, Miss Garmong, who receives the record award of \$116,000, declared in her petition that her heart was worth \$250,000.

Is the heart of a baroness worth more than the heart of an ordinary, untitled woman? In the estimation of the Baroness Ursula Barbara von Kalinowsky, of Vienna, such appears to be the case. Declaring that she had surrendered her heart to Millionaire Michael J. Hurley, of St. Louis, in vain expectation of marriage, she petitioned a New York court to make him pay her \$2,500,000 for the same. That claim being somewhat remarkable, the Baroness described the lost article in a deposition of 76,000 words. It is doubtful if a broken heart had ever before been so thoroughly embalmed in literature.

Unfortunately for the present inquiry into the value of a woman's heart, no verdict exists in the baroness's case. She neglected to be present when the case was called for trial, and the judge dismissed it. Still, however, there stands—for what it is worth—her own appraisement of the value of a baroness's heart.

It will be observed from the foregoing that estimates of the value of a woman's heart cover a bewilderingly wide range—from \$10,000 up to \$2,500,000, with a private award of \$250,000 and one jury's appraisement at \$116,000 ratified by a court order to pay that amount. Other court awards range from \$2,000 down to six cents. It is plain that the subject has not yet received the dignity of a fixed principle. The victims of lost, strayed or stolen hearts exert personal appeals varying in intensity—and juries are but human.

As has been indicated, some judges seem unable to think of a woman's heart as a material asset at all. Does its alleged fraudulent owner owe her borrowed money? Has he failed to send those presents back? Has she paid out real money for a trousseau which is now of no use to her? Had she paid for the feast at the wedding that was not to be? Why, yes—in that case certainly the lady should be reimbursed by the gay deceiver. But as to her heart, doesn't she still carry it under her yet fair bosom? Aren't there other potential bridegrooms as good as the one whom she had thought she had captured, but was mistaken? If you fail to strike a bargain for your horse with the first comer, does that necessarily mean that other purchasers do not exist?

On the whole, judges and juries appear to recognize that a woman's heart, viewed as a material asset, is in a class by itself. It has psychological attributes which render it peculiarly delicate and liable to be permanently damaged, or killed outright, by rough handling. Theoretically—and very often in practice—it can be surrendered but once. Once surrendered, it can

Baroness Ursula Barbara von Kalinowsky, Who Valued Her Heart at \$2,500,000, and Sued for That Amount in the United States District Court. Case Dismissed.



Miss Daisy Markham, the English actress, whose heart was broken by the Marquis of Northampton. He decided that it was worth \$250,000, and settled for that amount out of court.

PLACING a cash value upon the hearts of women is one of the refinements of modern civilization. Prior to the First Crusade and the advent of the Troubadours—who were true lovers as well as poets and singers—the idea of a woman's heart having the quality of a material asset would have been laughed to scorn. Women were simply the chattels of their male possessors, and if their hearts did not enter into the bargain, so much the worse for them. Nowadays every fair-minded person is free to admit that the heart of the average woman is her most precious possession. Marriage is the vocation of her first choice, and—except in comparatively rare instances—she will marry only where she places her love. It is an affair of the heart, and when she has given her heart she has given her all. She has invested her only asset, and if the investment turns out badly she has nothing left for a second venture.

All the modern poets and philosophers are in accord on this point. Gradually the courts came to their way of thinking, and so it has come to be that if a woman can prove that her heart has been won from her under false pretenses, she can bring the guilty party before a judge and jury and recover damages in cash.

That legal principle has long been established. A woman's heart has legitimate value in money or its property equivalent. There remains only one important difference of opinion—how much is a woman's heart worth, in money?

Recently a jury in the State of Maine broke the records of all courts in breach of promise cases with an award of \$116,000 to Miss Elizabeth Leona Garmong on testimony that she had surrendered her heart unavailingly to John Brooks Henderson, Jr., son of the multi-millionaire United States Senator from Missouri. The nearest approach to this award by court verdict was made by an English jury in 1884, when the heart of Miss Fortescue, an actress, was adjudged to be worth \$50,000, which amount the Viscount Garmong was ordered to pay over to her.

A few years ago a Massachusetts jury appraised the value of Miss Marion Orr's heart at \$43,000. In Kansas Miss Martha Smith's heart—forever lost to her—cost its destroyer \$25,000 by order of the court.

Mr. Justice Erlanger, in the City Court of New York tried two broken heart cases in 1911 which appeared at the time to establish a "flat rate" for women's hearts. To both Miss Henrietta French and Miss Fanny Liebenau, whose hearts had been mistakenly surrendered, he awarded \$10,000 cash. This was the current price for

not be taken back—it is a total loss to its original owner.

From early girlhood on to womanhood her whole life has been absorbed in preparations for the fortunate surrender of her heart. It is something that she would not think of selling—could not sell—for any amount of money. Women's hearts are never sold. When she sells herself her heart never is part of the bargain. When she surrenders it the terms of that surrender never vary; she gives heart for heart, or believes that she does so. If she is deceived her vocation is gone, her career for which she has prepared herself with such devotion is ended.

That is the situation with the great multitude of women. All their thoughts have been fixed upon their proper destiny of love and marriage since the day when they nursed their first rag doll. These are the women's hearts in question.

What are they worth, in dollars and cents?

The crude judgment that they are worth what they will bring has a certain bearing on the case. When a woman surrenders her heart to a poor man—who has failed to give his own heart in return—it matters little what her heart is worth, for compensation is beyond her reach. Poor men who are recreant in this way, therefore, are rarely brought to book. The hearts which they have stolen or broken are a total loss to their original owners.

The cynical observer will remark that the richer the heart-stealer invariably the greater the value placed upon the stolen heart when the case is brought into court. But why not? Had not that heart surrendered itself with greater expectations than ordinary hearts have?

In the case of the baroness who de-

manded \$2,500,000, the rule was applied in both directions; the heart-stealer was a multi-millionaire, and the heart was the heart of a baroness.

But the main question is not to be clouded by instances where alleged loss of a heart is a pretext for dipping into a rich man's pocket. In the record-making case of Miss Garmong a jury of stern New Englanders saw in the witness chair the average woman type—a country-bred girl who had fallen in love with and surrendered her heart to the rich man who had courted her society. They knew—as most mature men know, or should know—that every girl who loves blindly trusts the man who has won her heart. A child was in evidence as proof of the love and trust of this complainant.

A rich man had done this. This jury of New Englanders, descendants of the original Puritans, evidently saw no reason why the recreant captor of Miss Garmong's heart should not compensate her in keeping with his ability to do so. The absence of a written promise of marriage influenced neither jury nor judge. The judge ruled:

"A contract of marriage differs from other contracts. It need not be in writing. It may be proved by the conduct of the parties. It may be the result of a few words spoken on few occasions. It might be evidenced clearly by acts and looks of the parties."

The only question involved was Miss Garmong's wasted heart, and the amount of money that should be awarded to her as compensation for that irreplaceable loss.

Was the verdict excessive? Was it inadequate? Who shall say, definitely, what a woman's heart is worth?

Good and Bad Promised by the Stars for the Month of March

THE lunation on the first is ruled by the Orb of Night, with Neptune vitiating the eastern angle, thus creating not only unrest among the masses, but leading into malodorous methods on the part of professional agitators, particularly around the 4th. A difficult tension in the labor problem may be expected in the early days of the month, and legislative councils will not be free from questionable influences as regards both foreign and domestic questions.

The automobile industry, the carrying trades, and waterways, are benefited, the postal service improved, and emigration increased. Schools, hotels and theatres not so pleasantly conditioned, and educational boards will pass their time in much bickering. Saturn affects the seats of crime and poison cases, suicides and assaults on women will be numerous. Much suffering will come through weather exposure, and hospitals will be taxed to the limit. Disturbed weather phenomena will emphasize the proverbial belief about

March. The Moon near equator at the full will lower the barometer and increase precipitation up to the 4th, with sleet around the 3d, followed by high winds and depressed temperature, running into a typical March gale near the 9th. The equinoctial disturbances are frequently thus anticipated, never necessarily identical with the solar passage due on the 21st. Aqueous condensation between the 13th and 15th.

The New Moon square Saturn and again in the equator on the 15th ushers in a rigorous quarter, tempestuous, and approaching a blizzard, with glass at low ebb on the 17th and east winds. This is also a seismic period. Electrical displays around the 19th and 20th. About the 24th expect a clearing atmosphere induced by Mars conjunction Jupiter, winds shifting to northwest, and electrical disturbances. A similar condition surrounds the 30th, and March in his arctic will probably emulate the lamb, although the 29th shows elemental discord.

Specific incidents on or near the following dates:
March 1—A State paper evokes criticism, and public attention is called to a forgery case.
March 4—Obnoxious demonstrations on the part of malcontents. A foreign ambassador severely criticized if not wholly discredited. Poison episodes plentiful. The stock market suffers through some Government action.
March 15—Accidents on Eastern traffic lines; fire endangers a terminal station and also a post office building. A diplomatic wrangle adjusted.
March 16-17—Destruction through earthquake and storm; the latter sweeps eastward from the Mississippi basin, entailing loss of life on land and lake. A national legislator dies.
March 19—A discovery valuable to surgery or medicine announced, probably one relating to anaesthetics.
March 24—Great market activity, especially in grain. Special benefits to financial and public institutions.
March 29, 30—Widespread indorsement of a Government action relating to insular interests; however, few public plaintiffs are directed to the State Department, whose head is not in favor with the stars at this time.

In this month Jupiter felicitates the affairs and surrounds with a spirit of amity and progress, those born near the close of February, April, June, October or December, or in the first week of January, March, May, July or November of any year. These promises accentuated if the day of birth was in the Summer or Fall of 1845, Winter or Summer of 1847, Winters of 1853, 1854, 1856 or 1857, Fall of 1875, Summers of 1879 or 1883, Winter or Fall of 1887, Fall of 1891 or Summer of 1895.

Saturn's malignity in the way of obstacle, loss or ill-health besets those born around the 17th-18th of March, June, September or December of any year; or if in the Summers of 1848, 1850 or 1855, Spring of 1859, Winter or Summer of 1862, Summer of 1864, in 1870, Fall of 1873, Springs of 1878 or 1880, Fall of 1883, Spring or Fall of 1885, or Spring or Summer of 1892. Erratic changes, bad investments and misdirected effort for those born around February 3-6 or August 2-9 of any year. The 2d to 5th of March are evil anniversaries, and will be assailed by deception and intrigue in coming year of life. The second week includes more auspicious natal days with the exception of the 9th. The 15th to 18th inclusive show illness, business reverses and probable loss of a parent. Radical changes ahead if born on the 19th. The 23d-24th are of excellent promise, while the three last days of the month contain pressages of both good and evil.