

WHAT CRIME COSTS IN MONEY

An Estimate of Over \$35,000,000 Every Year for New York City Alone, While the Country as a Whole Suffers an Annual Loss of Fully \$600,000,000 From Weak and Vicious Inhabitants.

The most accurate statistics obtainable show that crime and the results of crime entail upon the city of New York an annual expenditure sufficient to build a new subway every year. Last year, for example, the items of expenditure fairly chargeable to this cause alone reached a total of \$35,562,133.24, an amount sufficient to defray the cost of the Fourth Avenue Subway for which some Brooklynites are clamoring so insistently, and leave something like \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 over to be applied to other needed improvements. State, county and city authorities in the State, outside of Greater New York, spent \$42,605,473 for the prevention, detection and punishment of crime.

The average citizen, too busy or too indifferent to regard details which do not come under his immediate observation, is apt to cherish the delusion that the cost of maintaining the Police Department, the criminal courts, prison and reformatory institutions, represents the cost of crime to the community. As a matter of fact, as he begins dimly to realize when he takes stock of his missing valuables the morning after a successful raid on his cozy flat, they are only a few of the items which enter into the cost of crime. One of the first to be brought to his attention after his own direct personal loss will be the District Attorney's office, which, with its many assistants and elaborate machinery for bringing the criminal to justice, adds nearly half a million a year to the cost of crime to the city of New York. The figures for 1907 were \$424,180, which should be added to the \$13,849,841 appropriated for the maintenance of the Police Department.

Besides these more conspicuous items, it has been pointed out by Eugene Smith, who made an exhaustive study of the subject for the International Prison Congress a few years ago, that there is hardly any item of public expenditure that is not directly or indirectly enlarged by reason of the existence of crime that would not be diminished if crime would be eradicated. Existing methods of recording such expenditures afford inadequate means of ascertaining exactly what proportion is chargeable to crime. It would be impossible to say, for instance, what proportion of the time of our State legislators and officials is devoted to the preparation of penal statutes, the erection and regulation of penal institutions and appropriations for their maintenance. In the same way the executive department of the State government, which is charged with the enforcement of the law and listens to appeal from its judgments, is brought into almost continuous contact with crime. Several of our courts have both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

The criminal business makes vastly greater drafts upon the public treasury, however, for the reason that in civil cases costs and counsel fees are borne by the parties at issue, while in criminal cases all charges and fees, frequently including fees for the prisoner's attorney, are a matter of public expense. Three great murder trials of recent years—those of Molinoux, Patrick and Harry K. Thaw—added several hundred thousand dollars each to the total figures of the cost of crime to New York.

The military expenses of the State are another item a proportion of which is manifestly chargeable to the cost of crime, since the chief value of the National Guard in times of peace is as a standing menace to evil-doers. Even the regular army is sometimes called upon to perform police duty. Pennsylvania, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and some of the other Western States have had experience of this within recent years.

The inmates of almshouses, asylums and similar institutions number approximately 300,000 for the country at large, one-fifth of which are supported by private charity, the other four-fifths at a public expense of nearly \$50,000,000 annually. Crime more than all other causes combined operates to crowd these public institutions and it seems a moderate estimate to ascribe to that cause at least one-half of the expense of maintaining public charities. That means a little more than \$3,000,000 for the city of New York.

The Sheriff's office is another institution one-half the expense of which has been assigned to crime, and the same proportion is held to be just of various other departments of city and county administrations, including the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, the Coroner's Office and rents paid for offices and buildings in which to house the several departments of government.

Other items of public expense properly chargeable in part to crime and the results of crime are the maintenance of the County Clerk's office, the Department of Finance, the Department of Taxes, Commissioners of Accounts, the Department of Health, the

Fire Department, each in the proportion of 20 per cent, and Law Department, Commissioner of Jurors and Supreme Court expenses, each 10 per cent. In the total estimate should also be included 10 per cent of the interest on the public debt and 10 per cent of the redemption fund. A similar proportion of the city debt itself, likewise properly assignable to the same cause, amounts to \$78,866,100.

Recent outbreaks of Black Hand and other crimes of violence among aliens have induced a popular belief that this class constitutes the larger part of our criminal population. Doubtless this belief has arisen from the spectacular display with which certain bands of organized alien criminals surround their work, for the facts are less alarming when considered in the light of additional information. On June 30, 1904, the date to which a census of the prison population of the United States was compiled as a supplement to the last complete census of the country, the persons regarded as inmates of prisons numbered 81,772. Of this number only 12,945, or 15.8 per cent, of the whole, were of foreign birth, while the foreign born percentage of total population was 19.5.

That there is an increasing tendency to crime among aliens, in this State at least, was pointed out by Commodore A. V. Wadhams, of the State Board of Parole, who stated at a recent meeting of the National Liberal Immigration League that in 1906 they formed 33 per cent, of the prison population of the State, having increased by about 13 per cent, since 1900. Within the past year there has been a further increase to 46 per cent.

To formulate anything more than an approximate estimate of the cost of crime to the country at large would, of course, be a task almost impossible of accomplishment, for the reason that in country districts records are much more imperfectly kept, while the proportionate cost of crime is undoubtedly higher. The cost of crime included in taxation in New York City is about \$6 per capita of population, the highest in the country. In San Francisco it is estimated at about \$5, and other cities from \$4 to \$4.50.

It is probably well within the limits of safety to say that the total direct cost of crime to the country at large is about \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 annually. Criminal losses by fire last year totalled about \$100,000,000, while the loss of wages of some 250,000 prisoners in State, city and county jails and prisons amounted to something over \$50,000,000. There are at the present time about 100,000 criminals confined in the State prisons of the country, and it is estimated that from five to ten times as many more are successful in eluding the law. From statistics presented to the Prison Association of New York some years ago it has been ascertained that persons who follow crime as a business realize from spoliation of the public \$1,600 each per annum. When it is considered that the receivers of stolen goods get the lion's share of the profit, some idea is obtained of how great the cost to the community really is.—New York World.

To Fish From Motor Car Sleigh.

Three years ago Capt. Halgren conceived the idea of a sleigh run by an engine and propelled by a spiked wheel which caught in the ice. He built several sleighs, but did not succeed in getting one that operated satisfactorily. This season he took his sleigh to a gas engine works and had a two horse-power gasoline engine built with a pair of friction clutches, to operate on the same plan as an automobile, with a spiked wheel which was fitted so that it would rise or fall when going over rough ice or snow.

The sleigh is a common fisherman's sleigh, with the engine attachment, but it has been run at a speed ranging from ten to fifteen miles an hour with perfect ease. The sleigh will be used this winter for fishing at Peshigo Harbor and the captain expects to be able to make the distance between this city and Peshigo Harbor in about one-fourth of the time taken by the old sail sleighs under the best of conditions.—Marquette correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Fixtures.

A New York commercial traveller says that before old Georgia "went dry" he was one day in a saloon in that State when a man entered, nodded to the owner of the place, who was also the bartender, seated himself and meditated.

Presently he addressed the owner of the saloon.

"Reckon yo' wanten sell out, Bill?"

For some ten minutes Bill continued his occupation of filling pint flasks from a jug. Then he looked up.

"Mout," he admitted.

"How much—cash?" the other inquired.

Bill filled another dozen flasks.

"How much you give for the whole shebang—buildin', stock, good will, an' all?" he inquired cautiously.

"What about the fixtures?" Bill asked.

"Oh, they go along with the rest of the outfit," Bill assured him; "fo' teep colonels, ten judges, nine majors, an' a right smart sprinklin' of hoes doctors."—Harper's Weekly.

The percentage of foreigners in Holland is one and one-half.

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

BULLDOG AIDS SUICIDE.

Harrisburg (Special).—After making two attempts to commit suicide, when a vicious bulldog used its best endeavors to prevent the rescuers from pulling the man, weary of life, from the water, Henry P. Turpin, aged about 32 years, managed to drown himself in the old Pennsylvania canal at Steelton, near here.

Turpin spent the night drinking and early in the morning, accompanied by his bull terrier, went to the canal and plunged in. Edward McCord and Frank Magnella made an attempt to reach him, but the dog sprang at them, biting a piece out of the wrist of Magnella. The dog was thrown aside and held by another man, while McCord and Magnella swam to the side of Turpin and dragged him ashore. Turpin appeared angry because the men would not permit him to end his life.

Shortly after 6 o'clock he returned to the canal and again jumped in. Another attempt to reach him was made by the two men, but the dog attacked both and bit McCord on the neck. Once more Turpin was rescued and a policeman was telephoned for.

Before he arrived, however, Turpin, with the assistance of his faithful dog, got away from his rescuers and made a third and successful attempt to drown. He ran to the canal, yelling "good-by" and jumped in. Once more the men followed, but the dog, more vicious than ever, chased one after the other from the edge of the canal. One of the men succeeded in passing the dog and jumped into the stream, but the dog followed and attacked him.

After some minutes an officer arrived, and by shooting at the animal scared him from the canal. The rescuers then succeeded in dragging Turpin to shore after repeatedly diving for the body, but he was dead.

Turpin was the son of James P. Turpin who committed suicide 10 years ago.

REDUCES LAND VALUES.

Harrisburg (Special).—President Judge Kunkel has rendered a decision in the matter of the appeal of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company from the valuation of property in Rushtownship, this county, in which he reduces the assessment over \$100,000. The company appealed because there was an increase of over \$50,000 in the values, the assessors valued what had been previously assessed as wood land as coal land.

In the decision Judge Kunkel directed that all land within the coal measure be valued at the uniform rate of \$15 an acre, that timber land be taxed at \$9 per acre and barren land at \$3 per acre. The decision is important as it is the first appeal of the kind to be made in the county, which has a large area of coal land.

Some of the cuts made were striking, one tract being reduced from \$43,180 to \$3,951, another from \$16,611 to \$1,911, and a third from \$16,640 to \$2,025.

ENJOINS UNION MINERS.

Butler (Special).—On the application by attorneys representing the Independent Coal Mine Operators in the Butler-Mercer field, Judge J. M. Galbreath, in the county court issued a preliminary injunction against President Francis Feehan, fourteen organizers and all members of the United Mine Workers' of America in the field.

In the petition filed with the Court, it was declared the employees of some various operators had been satisfied with the terms on which they had been employed until organizers from the Mine Workers' Union put in an appearance.

It is said in the petition that those who refused to join the union were termed "scabs" and "black hands," and that in addition to this they were frightened by the discharge of revolvers, rifles or explosions of old powder kegs, accompanied by threats. Conditions at the mines are quiet.

HURT ON "PENNSY" LIMITED.

Pittsburg (Special).—Three passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited, due in Pittsburg at 9.45 o'clock P. M., were injured when the combined Pullman and observation car Justitia became derailed just outside Union Station. The train was bound from New York to Chicago.

The injured were Matthew Wilkinson, of Philadelphia, hurt about shoulder and head; Mrs. Matthew Wilkinson, contusion of left side and face; W. D. Wilson, Chicago, leg sprained and head cut.

WANTS LANCASTER TOBACCO.

Lancaster (Special).—That the fame of Lancaster County's tobacco has become widespread was evidenced by the receipt of an order for seed from Prince Hayot, Rad III, Gaekevar of Barada, India, by John S. Weaver, of Kinzer.

The Indian prince specifically stated that he desired the broad leaf seed and that experiments would be made on his farms at Barada.

Bank Cashier Dies Suddenly.

Milton (Special).—Major John M. Caldwell, cashier of the First National Bank, a Civil War veteran, and one of Milton's most prominent citizens, died suddenly of a bowel malady.

Trolley Men Reject Wage Cut.

Pittsburg (Special).—By practically a unanimous vote the street car men of this city have rejected the reduction of one cent an hour pending arbitration.

STATE TO APPEAL.

Harrisburg (Special).—An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Wanner, of York County, in the case of the commissioners of York County against H. M. Schmauck, which involves the payment of personal property tax to the State and under which the Commonwealth would lose many thousands of dollars.

It is charged that the defendant, who lives at Hanover, did not make true returns to the assessor for years and that he escaped payment of State tax amounting to \$48,000. To make this up the commissioners reassessed the man, but at the expiration of the year for which the tax assessment was made. This action Judge Wanner declared was illegal.

The appeal will be made at once so that in the event of an adverse decision the Legislature can be asked to pass a bill covering the defect in the law. Senator John E. Fox, of this city, represented Auditor General Young in the case.

SLAYER MAY BE INSANE.

Wilkes-Barre (Special).—Because Frank Boner, who is charged with felonious wounding is insane, and John Boner, his son, who is charged with murder, is believed to be, the cases against them were postponed by the Court and a commission in lunacy was appointed to examine John Boner.

During a family fight last Fall, John shot and killed his brother, Louis, and was then stabbed and severely wounded by his father. The latter became insane after a few weeks in jail and is now in an asylum, and the son has been acting queerly for some time.

HEALTH OFFICERS AT WORK.

Reading (Special).—A corps of field officers from the State Department of Health arrived here and started work on the water shed of the Maiden Creek supply to see if the pollutions which were discovered along the stream some time ago have been abated.

The health officers, who have been at work for several weeks cleaning up the water shed of the Schuylkill River, are progressing rapidly with their work and expect soon to reach Reading.

PARENTS FORGOT CHILD.

Shamokin (Special).—William Rothmel and wife, of Kingertown, awoke early and found the bed they occupied being licked by flames. The house was on fire in many places.

Fleeing for their lives they forgot Nellie, an infant child. As the roof fell in the child crawled down the burning stairway to the street. The house burned to the ground, entailing a loss of \$2,000.

TRAIN ROBBERS ON "PENNSY."

Pittsburg (Special).—Two men secreted on the New York-St. Louis express on the Pennsylvania, which left this city at 9.55 P. M., entered the express car at Walkers' Mills, ten miles west of this city, on the East End Division, overcame the express messenger and escaped with four sealed bags containing currency.

Candle Starts Blaze At Funeral.

Chester (Special).—During the funeral services over the remains of Mary, the 14-year-old daughter of Saverio Carriello, one of the lighted candles ignited a lace curtain. The room quickly filled with smoke, but the blaze was extinguished before any serious damage resulted. The body was about to be removed from the house when the fire broke out. The fire companies responded, but did not go into service.

Accused Of Attempt To Steal Patent.

Reading (Special).—Charged with being implicated in an attempt to secure from the local plant of the American Iron & Steel Company a secret process for the manufacture of a screw spike, which is a new thing used in railroad construction, W. P. Kelly, a stranger in the city, was arrested and committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail. Several employees of the plant may be arrested as accomplices.

Chester Fire Victim Dies.

Chester (Special).—Charles Pullen, one of the colored workmen burned at the explosion and fire at the American Dyewood Extract Company's plant, died in the Chester Hospital. The other twelve men in the hospital became very restless when they saw Pullen's dead body removed from the ward. Several of the men are in a critical condition.

Motormen Badly Beaten.

Chester (Special).—Two motormen were assaulted at Twelfth Street and Edgmont Avenue by strike sympathizers and badly beaten. They were rescued by Lieutenant Voorhees, of Troop A, State Constabulary, who arrested one of the men suspected of being in the attacking party.

STATE ITEMS

The Schuylkill County Commissioners, despite the depressing financial times, have decided to redeem \$60,000 of bonds, \$20,000 more than they had agreed upon for this year. This will leave but \$250,000 of county indebtedness.

Rev. A. R. Meyers resigned as pastor of Covenant U. B. Church, Lancaster, and Rev. Dr. Lowery, presiding elder of the East Pennsylvania Conference, appointed Rev. O. E. Pilgrim, of Lisbon, Iowa, to the charge.

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You Only Have to Steer Them and They Take You Everywhere.

"The Men Who Learned to Fly" tell the story of how they did it in an article by George Kibbe Turner in McClure's Magazine. Ten years ago the secret of men flying was mastered, but no manageable machine had been made. Two American bicycle makers set to work to surmount the last obstacle, equilibrium.

"Our idea was to secure a machine which, with a little practice, could be balanced and steered semi-automatically, by reflex action, just as a bicycle is. There is no time to be given to conscious thought in balancing an aeroplane; the action of the air is too rapid. . . ."

"The problem of the real power-driven flying machine was exactly what we knew it must be—the question of equilibrium. We secured the use of a swampy meadow eight miles east of Dayton, Ohio. On our tests there it became clear that the flying machine would operate well in a straight line; the difficulty came immediately upon turning corners, as it was necessary to do in the small field. Just what the trouble was we could not tell. Several turns might be made safely; then, all at once, the machine would begin to lose its balance, and must be stopped and brought down to the ground. We kept experimenting to discover the cause of the trouble and the way of dealing with it, and in the latter part of the year 1904 we made some progress. We accomplished a complete circle on September 20, and two flights of three miles each around the course in November and December.

The Wright Brothers now claim to have for sale an aerial warship which will give the government purchasing it a five years' lead in flying machine development.

SWEDEN'S POPULAR PRINCESSES
Two pretty little princesses, Margaretha and Martha, children of Prince Charles of Sweden, are beloved by the people for their courteous manners, bright faces and kindly hearts. The youngest—Astrid—is a mere babe, but the other two girls are undoubtedly the most popular children in Sweden, and anecdotes concerning them frequently appear in the newspapers.

Here is the latest: Last Tuesday, when Princess Ingeborg, their mother, was entertaining a few friends at afternoon tea in her new palace at Djurgarden, her little daughters were called downstairs to say "How do you do?" to the guests. Later, the children, playing with their dolls, became noisy, and had to be reproved more than once. But the noise continued. Princess Ingeborg turned to her little girl, and remarked: "Margaretha, a well-mannered child should be before all things obedient."
"Obedient," answered the child, without much show of enthusiasm. "And when she is told to be quiet, or to do anything, how many times must mamma tell her?"
"Six times," replied Princess Margaretha, with a mischievous glance at her mother's friends, and there was general laughter.—Home Herald.

HARD FLOOR.
Pearl—"Was Clarence hurt when Grace threw him over?"
Ruby—"I should say so. She threw him over while they were roller skating, and Clarence had to have three stitches and a coat plaster."—Chicago Daily News.

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