

Youthful Criminal

Moral Health of Children Needs Guarding

By MRS. W. J. YOUNG, Galveston, Texas

WHAT shall we do with the youthful criminal? That is a problem that requires serious thought. Some of the greatest intellects have pondered over that momentous question, and yet all reforms bearing on the subject are still in an experimental stage. To prevent and protect our children from becoming youthful offenders should be our first endeavor.

Modern municipal hygiene does not attempt to stop the ravages of disease by merely treating those afflicted. The purity of the water supply, the sanitary regulations governing dwellings and buildings, the efficiency and completeness of the sewer system, etc., are given the required attention. Time, thought and money are expended judiciously to protect our physical well being. Protection is the watchword in the municipal department safeguarding our health.

The moral health of our children needs to be guarded and fortified. If we can check or reduce the number of wayward youths the problem will be partially solved.

Many parents feed, clothe and send their children to school, but forget to instill into the plastic minds of their offspring the love of truth, honesty and consideration for the rights of others. Character building in the home is essential to good morals. Parents should co-operate with school teachers and religious instructors in the training of children. "The high instincts of reason, of conscience, of love, of religion—how beautiful and grand they are in the young heart!"

Undoubtedly heredity plays an important part in the character of a child. I firmly believe that good and worthy examples, the proper environment and a moral and religious training exert a powerful influence in controlling and eradicating hereditary evil tendencies.

Give youthful offenders a chance? Why, of course. Teach them the means to earn an honest living, then give them work and put enough in their pay envelopes to enable them to live respectably. Lack of employment and insufficient wages produce a harvest of criminals.

The wonder is that we have not a larger crop of young lawbreakers. What chance have children of tender years working long hours in mills, mines and factories? Stunted bodies and minds are not productive of strong moral characters. Men waxing rich on the profits derived from child labor not only dwarf the minds and bodies of the poor, unfortunate children in their employ, but they kill their souls as well. Give youth the best chance by abolishing conditions that produce youthful criminals.

Boys and girls who stray from the straight and narrow path should not be herded with older and more hardened criminals. A little more classification in jail and a little less out of jail might be beneficial to humanity. Confirmed law breakers are professors of crime, and all professors, whether good or evil, take pleasure in instructing the young.

Minor offenders should not be treated like seasoned jailbirds. There are many pitfalls for the unwary, and a step downward often means a toboggan slide to the gutter. You, on the height, throw out the life line; there is always a chance that it may be grasped.

Publicity should not be given to the petty crimes of first offenders. It does not help the youth to retain or regain his self-respect, and self-respect, if not wholly destroyed, leads to reformation.

There has been general regret on the part of the more enlightened members of the community regarding the unfortunate display attending the departure of a recently married couple on their wedding journey. Could not a campaign be instituted to inform backward intellects unable to distinguish between fun and decency?

It might be well to impress on those "not yet under the yoke" that one of the first duties of a husband is to shield his wife, not alone from insult, but from annoyance and humiliation.

Even the uncultured might understand that fair play hardly permits the opposition of half a dozen against the necessity of one.

The majority of human beings, who have succeeded in emerging from barbarism, find no special pleasure, either, in the anger of a man or the sars of a girl. One is tempted to reverse the judgment of that wise and witty handbill, and agree with New England's great educator, Dr. Elliott, when he observed that bachelors were a mischievous and disorderly class to a detriment to society.

A more charitable view, however, might suggest that, in the parting aside of the handcuffs the "beloved friends" bestowed a girl with which they had become profitably familiar. It is devoutly to be wished that the people may not judge the bride and bridegroom by the company they kept, for they certainly proved their desire to escape it, and to depart unheralded and untormented upon the "deep, dark and troublesome sea of matrimony."

Why do not more city girls become the wives of western farmers? The reason is that a city girl who is willing to work at stenography or bookkeeping or any other honest employment is too self-respecting to pick up with a western man whom she knows nothing about, and to cross the country to be inspected before marriage, even though the westerner is generally willing to send money for the girl to come out till he gets a look at her.

We know he is simply longing for her, as some kind of girl is necessary to preside over his shack and keep the cows and chickens in front of the only door when it becomes too cluttered up, cook from roaming too far from home. She can help remove the litter and wash for them.

True, there is not much housework to be done, as there are generally rooms in the shack and all the boasted fresh air they can enjoy in winter months is that which comes through the cracks in the walls. Take it from one who knows—"Far-off hills look green." This western luxury is largely a myth and a self-respecting girl should think lightly of her life to run after a man.



Much Cruelty Uncalled for at Weddings

By Robert N. Fulton, Indianapolis

City Girls as Wives of Western Farmers

By IDA HOE, Omaha, Neb.

CHARGES MADE IN GRAFT CASE

Commissioner Says Colleague Was Trapped in Asylum Graft.

ACCUSED MAN DENIES GUILT

Startling Accusations in Cambria County That Detective's Plans for \$250,000 Insane Asylum Were Accepted—\$100 was Passed.

Johnstown.—A sensation developed in Cambria County when charges were made public by County Commissioner A. G. Anderson that R. W. Clay, a Burns detective, who had been posing as an architect, and whose plans for the proposed new \$250,000 county insane asylum were before the Commissioners, had secured the offering of a motion by Commissioner T. Stanton Davis, of Ebensburg, that Clay's plans be adopted by means of promises of money consideration made to Anderson and Davis. Anderson says that Davis and Clay were with him in an automobile when \$100 was passed to Anderson "in hand," this being at once turned over to a third party, in accordance with an understanding with Anderson's lawyer. The statement of Commissioner Anderson implies that Commissioner Davis had agreed to favor the Clay plans for a cash consideration. Anderson asserts that he was aware of Clay's identity, and that he "went along" with the "architect" and Davis in the latter's automobile to consummate a bargain, with no other motive than to expose the attempted graft.

Merely Hand Money.
The \$100 handed over was merely "hand money," and, according to the allegations, a much larger amount was to be divided. Anderson's statement alleges that Davis approached him on several occasions with the suggestion that they could procure money for favoring the Clay plans, and he says that the sum mentioned was one-half of the architect fees. Anderson says that the amount was \$5,000, and it was to be divided between the two Commissioners. Subsequently, Anderson alleges, Commissioner Davis urged that action favorable to the Clay plans should be taken and made a motion to that effect. This motion was laid on the table, Commissioner Osborn calling attention to the fact that a hearing had been promised Architect Sterling, of Pittsburgh, before final decision was made. Commissioner Davis admitted that he took Architect Clay and Commissioner Anderson in his automobile and that he witnessed the payment of money by Clay to Anderson. Davis denies, however, that he ever agreed to accept any recompense for favoring the Clay plans. The Clay plans, Davis avers, were most complete and satisfactory, and his motion for their adoption, he says, was made rather with the view of hastening action by the Commissioners than for any other reason.

Woman Slept on Jail Floor.
Chester.—After spending two nights in the City Hall without any conveniences, Mrs. Nellie Gill, 24 years old, of Washington, D. C., was taken to the County Home at Lima. The woman was compelled to sleep upon the damp cement floor of a cell, and the police were unable to do anything to alleviate her sufferings because of the inadequate accommodation provided by the city for such cases. Mrs. Gill came to this city about a month ago with her infant child. She was insane and became so violent that it was necessary to place her in a cell at that time. She was taken to the county jail, but a few days later her mother-in-law came from Washington and took her back to the capital city. She eluded her guardian and once more found her way to this city, where her mother resides. Her condition became so bad that she threatened to do bodily harm to her baby and the police took her in charge.

Judge Denies Courthouse.
Allentown.—By refusing to sanction a new court house in Allentown, Judge Trexler halted a well-developed plan on the part of the County Commissioners to erect a building that would have cost \$500,000. After two Grand Juries had looked into the matter and reported favorably on the project the Court has allowed an addition, at an estimated cost of \$90,000, besides a heating plant which will cost \$10,000.

Held as Train Wreckers.
Wilkesbarre.—Two boys suspected of placing rocks on the track, which nearly wrecked a Lehigh Valley express train, have been placed under arrest. The train struck the obstruction, but owing to the previous application of the emergency brakes passengers were not injured.

Suspended Bank to Reopen.
Pottstown.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Tricounty Bank, which suspended operations some weeks ago, E. S. Fretz, president of the Light Manufacturing Company, was elected president, to succeed the late Jonas S. Wagner. Mr. Fretz is the heaviest stockholder in the bank. The depositors of the bank are to be protected fully and an assessment, equivalent to 100 per cent., was placed on the stockholders. The State banking authorities are about turning over the affairs of the bank to the directors.

SNAPSHOTS AT STATE NEWS

All Pennsylvania Gleaned for Items of Interest.

REPORTS ABOUT CROPS GOOD

Farmers Busy in Every Locality—Churches Raising Funds for Many Worthy Objects—Items of Business and Pleasure that Interest.

Lower Carbon county has a grasshopper plague.

A seabass opened by D. T. Foster, Mauch Chunk, was found to contain a small devilfish.

Fred. T. Mackereth has been appointed Auditor in Penna township, Chester county.

Chester County Court has appointed C. J. Miller to be tax collector in Highland township.

Hog cholera reappeared at Black Creek, and a quarantine has been established.

Hon. B. K. Focht, of Lewisburg, will be the orator of the day at the annual picnic to be held at Blain, Perry county.

Thrown from his carriage in a runaway, Chief Burgess Henry Lintner, Ringtown, was dragged and lacerated all over the body.

A mad dog attacked William Snyder, at Shamokin, and chewed one of his ankles and calves, then bit three dogs before he was killed.

Charged with running away from a street fight, Policeman William Leiby, of Bloomsburg, will be called upon to defend himself against expulsion.

Caught between a car and a gangway, George Roscoe, aged 57, was crushed to death while completing his day's labor at Morris Ridge Colliery.

Catasauqua Town Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of bricks in the laying of sidewalks, which must hereafter be concrete.

In the upset of a hay wagon Mrs. George Cunfer, one of the few women of Carbon county who still do farmwork, was severely injured.

Two sirens on the roof of the Jersey Central freight station, at Mauch Chunk, have taken the place of the church gong as a fire alarm.

Stanley Schofield, of West Chester, has been lodged in the county jail, charged with furnishing liquor to a resident of known intemperate habits.

Mrs. Zlma Shedd, of Kulpmount, near Shamokin, widow of one of the victims of the Titanic, will receive a pension out of the fund collected for the benefit of the surviving kin.

William Kent, a bachelor, of Springfield township, Delaware county, has just completed a silk quilt which contains 7,000 small pieces of silk. It took Kent three years to make the quilt.

For failing to register births according to the State law, Dr. P. E. Stem, of South Bethlehem, was arraigned before Squire J. H. McGee and held in heavy bail for Court.

So many grievances are being sent into the district offices of the United Mine Workers by the men since resumption of operations under the new agreement that the leaders are unable to look into them as fast as received.

Attorney E. L. Dively, who has been practicing law in Apollo, Armstrong county, has returned to Altoona and will be associated with his father, Attorney A. V. Dively, in the practice of law.

Thomas J. Baughman, of Loomis, Cal., who left East Berlin, 32 years ago, and who for the last 22 years has been a resident of California, is visiting at East Berlin. Mr. Baughman is a fruit grower.

S. C. Yocum, of Shamokin, who has been teaching in the schools of Coal township many years, has been elected instructor in Latin and Greek in the Sunbury High School, at a salary of \$109 a month.

County Commissioner W. F. Gardner, County Attorney, John D. Faller, Janitor George Brown and C. C. Bashore, of Carlisle, spent a night fishing in Sherman's Creek, Perry county. They caught 84 eels and a half-dozen big "snappers."

Dr. T. Edward Munce, deputy State veterinarian, and Mrs. Munce, have sailed for Germany, expecting to remain away for six weeks. Dr. Munce will take a special course of study in connection with his work at the University of Berlin.

In an exciting hay field runaway in which the rake and pumphouse were wrecked, 10-year-old Warren Snovel, of Plumstead township, Berks county, emerged from under the remnants of the rake with one side of his head seriously gashed.

SKILLFUL FEEDING OF SWINE

Most Important Item in Profitable Hog Rearing—Should Be Fed All Animal Will Consume.

A basic principle in hog raising, which has been proven by long experiments, is that every pound of grain in live weight requires more feed to produce it than the preceding pound. This, says Swine Breeders' Journal, means that there is a gradual increase in the quality of feed consumed for every consecutive pound of gain in live weight.

A certain amount of feed is required to maintain a hog. Any gain which the animal may make requires food in excess of the food of maintenance or that food required to keep the hog without gain or loss in weight. So it is plain that the less the number of days in the fattening period the less will be the cost of maintenance during that period. The cost of maintenance is a dead loss and so should be reduced to a minimum. For this reason the hog should be fed all that he will consume during that period.

The food should be varied and salt and ashes placed before them often to keep their digestive tract in order and prevent digestive troubles. Charcoal is very valuable for the hog and should be given to him at least once a week. Mixed grains have been found to be more economical than pure single grain feeds.

Skilful feeding is the most important item in successful hog raising. If properly fed the hog will prove the old saying, "Pretty is as pretty does." This has surely been true of the American hog, which has "made good."

PROTECT STOCK FROM FLIES

Mixture Recommended That Will Not Injure Skin of Animal to Which It is Applied.

To protect milk cows and young stock and horses from the common house fly and the more troublesome wood fly the following mixture may be used without injury to the skin of the animal to which it is applied. It is an excellent and economical remedy. It is as follows: One gallon of fish oil, four ounces of turpentine, one pint of coal oil, one ounce of carbolic acid. Mix thoroughly. Stir the contents before using. Spray a small quantity of this or apply with a paint brush to each animal once a week. A small quantity will answer.

The following formula is recommended by Professor Wheeler of the Kansas Agricultural college: Resin, one and one-half pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish oil, one-half pint, and water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in solution of soap and water by boiling together. Add fish oil and the balance of water. Apply with a brush.

Matteson's formula is: Fish oil, three parts; crude petroleum, one quart, and carbolic acid, one ounce. Mix well. One-half pint will cover twelve cows; put on with spray pump. These formulas are all good. Their use will prevent the cows from being annoyed by the flies when at pasture or in the stable. Cows so treated will keep in better flesh, and they will give more milk.

Care of Sheep Well Repaid.

When farmers give their sheep the same daily care and attention they give their dairy herds, sheep keeping will be a safe and profitable industry. Instead of leaving their sheep out in unprotected fields to become the victims of prowling dogs, they will provide dog-proof quarters for them at night and at all times when they are in danger. Sheep keeping is profitable only to the extent that you give it your time and attention.

Fat Hogs in Hot Season.

Fat hogs are extremely susceptible to sunstroke, as they cannot perspire freely, and have their body temperature reduced by the evaporation of perspiration as can the horse. An excellent plan is to frequently swab the hogs' bodys with water to keep them cool. A hog prostrated by the heat should be conveyed to a shady place, where cool water should be poured on the head and neck, but not over the rest of the body.

The Lice in Hot Weather.

Hens sitting should be dusted with powder every five days during the hatch to hold the lice in check. The eggs and nesting material should be dusted. Place an inverted sod in the bottom of the nest to give needed moisture to the eggs. Little chicks with drooping wings are invariably lousy, and can be brought back to a healthy condition by dusting them with the powder.

Land for Alfalfa.

Do not try to grow alfalfa on land with a hard-pan sub-soil, or where the water table is within six or eight feet of the surface. It needs well-drained land, free from hollows that will permit of standing water.

Breaking Up the Sitters.

Sitting hens not wanted for hatching should be immediately broken up by placing them in a slatted coop for three or four days. The bottom of the coop should be constructed of slats as well as the sides and top.

Squash Bugs.

Squash bugs may be trapped by laying shingles near the plants. The bugs will be found under them early in the morning.

Thumps Among Pigs.

Pigs get the thumps? Shut off the corn and get them on the grass as soon as possible.

KILLING OFF THE ROOSTERS

Only a Few of the Best Produced Cocks Should Be Kept for Exchange With Other Farmers.

Minnesota has a surplus from her farms annually of over 1,500,000 cases of eggs, says a state bulletin. Three-fifths of these are produced before September 1 of each year. The Government experts consider that there is a loss of five per cent. in value because of "chick development," or because roosters run with the laying flock. This common practice causes a loss of about \$1,000,000 annually to the farmers of Minnesota. What should be done.

A few breeding cocks, the best produced, should be kept for exchange with other farmers or for sale. These should be confined by themselves, like all the other breeding stock of the farm; and all the rest should be killed or sold at once. They should never be allowed to run with the flock. You will get just as many eggs; they will cost you less; they are more easily preserved; will withstand heat longer; are better for shipping; are better for storage; will save the hens from injury during the molt; and they will go to laying sooner.

Mate up your breeding pens; keep two or three extra birds for emergencies; then sell or kill all the rest of the roosters on the farm. Help save that \$1,000,000, and perchance save yourself from paying a fine of \$50 for marketing eggs unfit for human food. Let there be a mighty slaughter of these unproductive, greedy, useless roosters on the farm.

VALUE OF THE CABBAGE CROP

Early Varieties Practically Consumed as Green Vegetable and Later for Making Sauer Kraut.

Although one of the coarser vegetables, cabbage finds a place in the home garden as well as in the market garden and the truck farm, and in some sections of the United States it is extensively grown as a farm crop. No adequate estimate, however, can be placed on the value of this crop, as it fluctuates very decidedly from year to year both in acreage and price; but the output is large—the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, which outrank all the others, grow commercially about 50,000 acres of this vegetable, either as a spring or autumn crop, in addition to the home-garden supply which was consumed at home.

Early cabbage is practically all consumed as a green vegetable; the late crop on the other hand, is handled as a fresh vegetable, as a storage crop, and for the manufacture of sauer kraut. Cabbage is always in demand, and under present conditions, is always on the market either in the spring as the product of the southern farms, in the fall and early winter from the northern farm and market garden, or in the winter from the storage house where the surplus has been preserved for this demand.

Good Wire Fencing.

There are just three things to keep in mind when selecting a good wire fence. The quality of the steel, the size of the wires and the grade, as well as the thickness of the galvanizing.

If farmers would look into these very important features when buying their material, less complaint would be heard about rusty, no-account fences.

No doubt there are just as good wire fences made today as ever before; in fact, better, but care should be exercised in buying.

Hauling Milk in Heat.

Any man hauling his milk a long distance to the creamery during hot weather should have a canvas to protect the milk cans from the heat of the sun. Those hauling milk in routes can own this canvas together. A good one may be bought for \$4 or \$5, and will last a great many years. It will pay for itself in a short time by cutting down the amount of sour milk that would otherwise be returned from the creamery.

Raising Cucumbers on a Trellis.

A novelty in cucumber culture, tried recently with great success, is as follows: As soon as the vines are about 13 inches long, stretch wire mesh 24 inches wide on poles alongside the row of plants and train the vines on the wire. The cucumbers will grow larger and the plants will require less care than when they are on the ground.

Milk Flow of Sow.

See to it that each sow is giving enough milk for her litter. Feed her so that she will produce a maximum milk-flow, and if she then cannot adequately nourish her litter, remove some of the pigs. It is robbing an entire litter of its heritage to allow a greater number to suck than can be sufficiently nourished.

Cleanliness in the House.

Just because it is a fowlhouse is no reason why it should be permitted to be a foul place. If you want to raise poultry you certainly should not raise lice and germs in the fith. Just because the occupants of the house are chickens is no reason for permitting filth to accumulate. Clean up the place and keep it clean.

Function of Barnyard Manure.

Barnyard manure is very essential in garden making because it furnishes both plant food and humus. It also warms the soil, and makes it easier and cheaper cultivated. It cannot easily be dispensed with.