

Criminals Are Made, Not Born

Illinois Expert Declares Ninety Per Cent Could Be Kept in Right Path if Reached Early

Criminals are made, not born, according to a prominent Illinois jurist who has studied the juvenile question from the bench for nine years and who ought to know. This is what he says:

"Criminals are made and not born," he says. "Ninety per cent of those made could be kept in the right paths if reached early enough."

"Lack of parental control or home conditions which cause the boy to seek amusement or companionship elsewhere, almost invariably end in trouble for the boy. He gets in bad company and the next thing he is in court charged with petty thievery or destruction of property, the usual juvenile misdemeanors."

"Certain kinds of moving pictures, too, have a bad effect. The glamor of lawlessness and crime should never be seen by the growing boy, as they tend to influence a desire for imitation."

"Keep your boy away from the 'gang spirit.' That is where most of the trouble comes in. There are organized groups of boys who go around together and get into trouble. These groups or gangs have some meeting place in a shack or barn somewhere. This is due to the neglect of the parents, who should have the boys home where they can be properly supervised. It is up to the parents to break up these gangs. They can do it easier than any one else."

"Few cases come into court where the boy is of good family, a regular attendant at school and living in good surroundings. When this happens the boy is generally a mental deficient in some manner or another."

Explaining the purpose of the juvenile court, the jurist said:

"The primary object is the welfare of the child. We try to impress that upon the parents and to secure their co-operation. Boys are paroled always when it is their first offense. If brought in a second time and they show no signs of doing better we take them from their parents and put them where someone will see that they have proper supervision and care. We try to keep them out of institutions as long as possible. When they are paroled we try to go further through visiting their homes and advising their parents and seeking to change the conditions which caused the trouble. We do not want to take the children from their parents, but instead try to keep the home intact. When it comes to a point where the parents won't co-operate with us and there is apparently no hope of reforming the boy in his home, we take him away. There is nothing left then, but that, for the boy's own good."

AMERICAN'S CREED

School Children Are Being Urged to Memorize It

School children in many cities and towns throughout the country are being urged to memorize "The American's Creed," which is as follows:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

Kiev, Capital of Ukraine, Is Great Religious City

Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine, is one of the world's great religious cities. In normal times it counts as many as from 200,000 to 350,000 pilgrims every year. Before the Mongol storm which laid it in the dust in the thirteenth century, Kiev was resplendent with all the glory of Byzantine art. Even now in all that remains of the great cathedral of St. Sophia, built in 1037 by Yaroslav I, mosaics may be traced which show unmistakably their Byzantine origin. Kiev before the war had regained some of her fame as an art center. Her cathedral of St. Vladimir, which was completed in the nineties, is witness to the genius of one of Russia's modern painters, Victor Vasnetsov, who has infused a new life into the religious art of his country. Kiev has also an art museum—or she had before the bolsheviks had the run of the city.

SAYINGS OF WISE MEN

A cool mouth and warm feet live long.—George Herbert.

From hearing comes wisdom, from speaking, repentance.

The modern child has as little belief in the fairy tales his mother tells him as she herself has in the ones his father tells her.

Wise or unwise, who doubts for a moment that contentment is the cause of happiness?

The Frenchman sings well when his throat is moistened.—Portuguese Proverb.

To Remove Varnish Stain.

To remove varnish stains on cloth, first wet the spots with alcohol two or three times, then rub with a clean cloth. If the color is injured, sponge afterward with chloroform to restore it, unless the color is blue, in which case vinegar should be used instead.

Naturalist Picks Beaver From Among All Others as Most Intelligent Animal

We read much about animal sagacity and there is a common query: "Which is the most intelligent animal?" This query, writes Raymond L. Ditmars in Boys' Life, most frequently relates to the results in training animals to do surprising things or to do the "smart" things that many captive animals do. Association with the human and the artificial conditions of captivity bring forth many surprising traits in animals, but such have little to do with this story. When the writer is asked which he considers the most intelligent animal he has no hesitation in answering, although the subject designated may cause much surprise.

Despite the adoption of the horse and the elephant to domestic use, the docility and affection of the dog, the marvelous feats accomplished by trained sea lions and other marked demonstrations of intelligence among the larger animals, the writer is unwavering in his decision, and this comes after years of observation and deduction. He picks the beaver as the star of animal sagacity. And the choice comes from an order of mammals not usually credited with a high degree of intelligence. This is the order of rodents, or gnawing animals. It contains an immense number of species, the greater number of small size and scattered over all parts of the world. To this order belongs the rats and mice, the squirrel, porcupine, rabbit and marmoset. The prairie "dog" is a member of this order and a fair rival of the beaver in solving problems of ingenious construction.

All the rodents are characteristic in having strangely developed incisor teeth—those immediately at the front of both the upper and lower jaw. These teeth, proportionately larger and longer than with other animals, are continually growing and their edges meet in a fashion to become much sharpened during constant use like a double set of rapidly moving chisels. Thus the rat gnaws holes through wood and plaster, the squirrel gnaws through the shells of the hardest nuts and the porcupine—much to the chagrin of the camper—chisels out a generous hole in one's camera in solving the nature of the interior.

Mother's Cook Book

To work, to help and to be helped, to learn sympathy through suffering, to learn faith by perplexity, to reach truth through wonder; behold! this is what it is to prosper; this is what it is to live.—Phillips Brooks.

Food for the Family.
To give the children variety the following will be found wholesome, with milk, for the supper dish:

Pulled Bread.
Take a loaf of freshly baked bread within an hour after it is baked. Tear off the crust, pull the bread into strips, using two forks. Put into a buttered baking dish and bake a golden brown in a quick oven.

Irish Stew.
Cut three pounds of mutton into inch cubes, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and fry in fat until well browned. Cover with boiling water and simmer until the meat is tender. One-half hour before serving add one cupful each of potatoes, carrots, turnips, cut in dice, one-half cupful of onion. Cook until the vegetables are tender, adding boiling water if necessary. Serve with dumplings.

Salmon With Rice.
Line a buttered mold with cold cooked rice, fill the center with creamed salmon, cover with more rice, put the cover on the mold and steam half an hour or more. Serve with cream seasoned with lemon juice or curry or minced parsley.

Baked Beans.
Soak over night one pint of small beans; the next morning drain, cover the beans with boiling water, cook slowly until the skins crack. Drain, put them into a bean pot, sprinkle the top with two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, pour over a pint of strained tomatoes and sprinkle with one teaspoonful of salt, cover the pan and bake slowly four hours, adding more tomatoes as those are absorbed by the beans. Fifteen minutes before serving add a tablespoonful of sweet chicken fat or beef fat, remove the lid and brown.

Nellie Maxwell

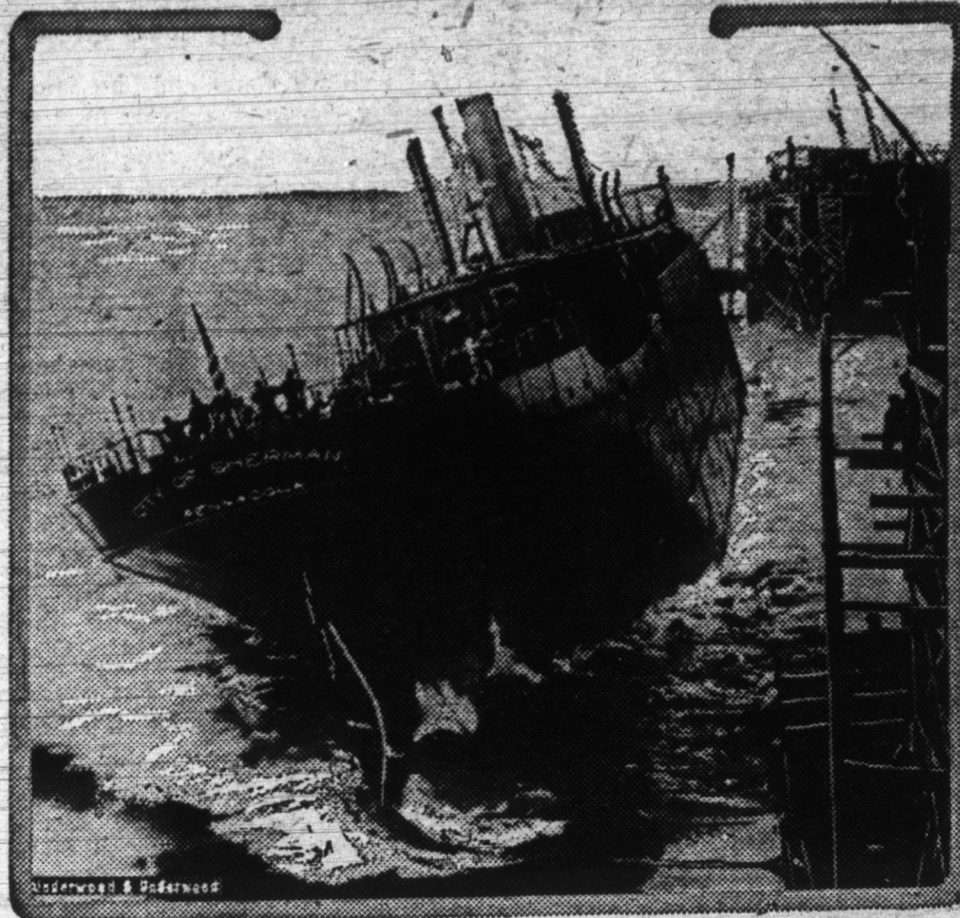
First Indian Sign Made by Man Named Chichester

A man named Chichester was first to introduce wooden figures as tobacco signs in America. This was in the middle of the nineteenth century. Most of these Indian figures were carved out of white pine, from paper patterns. The instruments ranged from the ax to the chisel and finer wood carving tools. Regular artists had their little shops where these figures were made and old figures repaired and repainted.

Lens Industry Revived.

A revival of the lens industry is anticipated in Sheffield, England, and the exhibits in this line range from the smallest telescope to a lens with a diameter of nine inches.

Remarkable Launching Sidewise of Vessel 95 Per Cent Complete



Nine thousand, six hundred-ton steamer City of Sherman launched at Pensacola, Fla. The vessel went overboard 95 per cent complete and is the second vessel in the world to go overboard with steam up and sounding her own salute. The vessel was named for the city of Sherman, Tex., one of the first cities to go over in the Victory loan drive.

FEED FOR THE HEN

Many poultry feeders have a very meager idea of the feed required for one hen a day. This information would enable them to feed more intelligently and more economically.

The question before all poultry growers is how to feed their chickens more economically and yet get satisfactory results. In making changes in rations one must remember that any quick or marked change will have a bad effect on the hen. Changes should be made gradually. It takes a month for a hen to respond to a new method of feeding and if this new method can be adopted generally no ill effects are likely to follow. Frequently a new ration is criticized, when the fault is not with the ration but with the feeder in making the sudden change. The University of Missouri college of agricultural recommendations corn, two parts, and wheat, one part, for scratch food. This constitutes two-thirds of the ration. A mash consisting of equal parts by weight of bran, shorts, cornmeal and beef scrap is recommended for the rest of the ration. At present prices for corn and wheat the scratch food mentioned will cost about \$4 a hundred. At present prices for mash constituents—bran about \$1.60, shorts \$2.60, cornmeal \$4 and beef scrap \$4—the mash would cost \$3 a hundred.

If a hen requires 70 pounds of feed per year, 50 pounds scratch food and 20 pounds mash, the cost for grain and mash would be \$2 and 60 cents respectively. Thus the total food cost per hen per year would be \$2.60.

Handwriting Regarded as an Index to Mental State

That handwriting is regarded as an index to certain mental conditions is well known. If you have ever consulted a nerve specialist one of the first questions which he will ask is, "Have you paid any attention to the way you write? Do you notice that your hand does not act with freedom or is uncertain in its action? If so, it will help me to arrive at a better diagnosis of your case." His years of experience tell him that any variation in script may have some special significance, that a nervous quiver or vagary has a story to relate concerning the nerves and their relation to an individual's mental state and thus he is able to treat his case with greater exactness. A little scrap of paper, but how significant!

Honor Absolutely Individual and Personal, Howells Says

Honor is something else than notoriety, which in turn is something very different from fame or character. Notoriety is current familiarity with a man's name, which is given by much mention of it arising from any kind of conduct. Reputation is favorable notoriety as distinguished from fame, which is permanent approval of great deeds or noble thoughts by the best intelligence of mankind. But honor is absolutely individual and personal. It is conscious and willing loyalty to the highest inward leading.—Howells.

Longest Word in Dictionary.

According to Bailey's dictionary, the longest word in the English language is honorificabilitudinitatibus, which has 22 letters. But, in "Love's Labor Lost," act IV, scene 1, the same word, meaning honorableness, occurs in an even longer form—honorificabilitudinitatibus. These words are now obsolete and are only met with in old plays. The longest words likely to occur in the ordinary course, are disproportionableness and incomprehensibilities, both of which contain 21 letters.

Some Phrases in Common Use Date Back to Mother Country; Reflect Customs Long Dead

Many a phrase in common use today dates back to the mother country, England, and reflects old customs, long dead. Long ago in the days of feudalism the dependents of a baron or feudal lord displayed his badge pinned on their sleeves. Sometimes, while on an expedition of their own, these vassals exchanged their badge for that of another, to prevent recognition. This gave rise to the saying: "You may wear the badge, but I cannot pin my faith on your sleeve; I require some further evidence whence you came." To this day, we hear the expression do not "pin your faith on it."

Another phrase of old origin came from an incident of the sixteenth century at Westminster. In December, 1540, the abbey church of St. Peter was constituted a cathedral, with a resident bishop. Ten years later this order was revoked, the diocese of Westminster being united to that of St. Paul's cathedral. Its revenues were granted toward the repairs of the latter church, that is, taken from St. Peter's and given to St. Paul's. So we refer to an event which happened almost four centuries ago when we speak of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Children Provided For in Inheritance Laws of Belgium

The law of inheritance in Belgium is of a nature to promote thrift, or rather, to prevent the dissipation of property, because it makes the family possessions a common fund in which children have defined rights, observes an exchange. The law treats the property of the father and mother as one. When either dies the whole property is valued and half goes to the survivor. The remaining half is divided into equal parts among the children. On the death of the other parent the second half, with whatever accretions he or she may have made in the interval, is subdivided among the children. The law is automatic, the children know the proportion in which they will benefit and the parents can not alienate their property.

HERE AND THERE

A short-sighted man always expects his neighbor to look through his glasses.

Occasionally a man remains in the bachelor class because he is true to his first love.

If time were money the average man would have his watch geared to run 48 hours a day.

About once in a thousand years there is a girl who really is surprised when a man proposes to her.

"Le Pain de Calende" Used as Cure for Various Ills

A cure for the various maladies that flesh is heir to was the large loaf made chiefly in Provence, and called "le pain de calende." It was very large and very white, and from it was cut a small piece marked with a knife with three or four crosses. This was carefully preserved as a remedy to be used when required, and the remainder of the loaf was divided among the family on the feast of the Epiphany.

Do More Than Your Duty.

Don't be content with doing only your duty. Do more than your duty. It's the horse that finishes a neck ahead that wins the race.—Andrew Carnegie.

War, Execution of Saloons and Disappearance of Free Lunch Rooms—Hobo No More.

What has become of the old-time hobo?

Not that anybody wants him back again, but his disappearance is a mystery.

To be sure, the war cleaned him out, but even so, he was a diminishing quantity before the bugle called.

Chief Thomas Shaughnessy of Madison, Wis., like many other police chiefs, reports that the tramp has ceased to be a problem for him and that the hobo is extinct.

Despite the war, it is still a puzzle to Madison's custodian of the law what has become of the 2,606 hoboes who have disappeared from Madison in the last five years. In 1914, the total number of lodgers at the police station was 2,820, in comparison with 215 in 1919.

The extinction or execution of the saloon is one contributing factor to the lack of "hobo" according to Chief Shaughnessy. Disappearance of free lunches and slumbering joints have set the tramps to working for bread and butter. Scarcity of labor during the war forced a lot of the trifiers to work. And a lot learned how to work in the army, says the chief.

In 1914, 2,820 lodgers registered at the police station; in 1915, 3,486; in 1916, 2,820; in 1917, 1,066; in 1918, 156; and in 1919, 215. The almost steady decrease in numbers is shown by a comparison of the lodgers in the months of December during the five years which show 813 lodgers at the police station in 1914; 518 in 1915; 168 in 1916; 40 in 1917; 15 in 1918, and only several in 1919.

Azores Once the Object of Scientific Interest Owing to the Volcanic Eruptions

The Azores islands were made the objects of scientific interest by the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes while the former were alive. Sub-oceanic eruptions, sometimes piling up islands which soon disappeared, were characteristic phenomena.

The Azores comprise three groups of islands, their total area being less than that of Rhode Island. Their population is about 300,000, most of the inhabitants being Portuguese. About the middle of the fifteenth century the Portuguese sent expeditions to settle on these islands. One island, Fayal, was presented by Altonso V. of Portugal, to his aunt, Isabella, duchess of Burgundy. It was upon her marriage to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, that he founded the famous knightly order of the Golden Fleece.

Columbus halted at the Azores on his way home after discovering America, to offer thanks. On Santa Maria is the church where he knelt.

IT IS TO LAUGH

Fatal Originality.

She—Men are such dull creatures. I should simply drop dead if one of them should say something to me I'd never heard before.

Her Dear Friend—What a stunner for you a proposal would be.

Civic Cleanliness.

"Bobby, what did you do with your peanut shells in the car?"
"I put 'em in the overcoat pocket of that man I was sittin' by."

Changeable Mind.

Maud—If he has proposed, why don't you accept him?
Mabel—I can't make up my mind whether I would like him when I got him home.

Auto Classification.

"What kind of people are the Grabcoins?"
"In what respects?"
"In all respects."
"They are seven car people."

At the Wrong End.

Grocer—Now that you've come in for a little money, I hope you'll pay me what you owe me.
Owen Match—Let's see, your name is Zimmerman, isn't it? Sorry, old man, but I'm paying off all my creditors in alphabetical order.

Near Enough.

Bacon—Wouldn't you like to see the battle fields in Europe?
Egbert—Oh, I've seen 'em.
Bacon—Why, you haven't been over since the war, have you?
Egbert—No; but I've been to the movies.

Horn Powder in Medicine

So extensively does powdered animal horn enter into native remedies in China that some of the larger medicine factories maintain herds of deer for their horns.

Versatile Soldiers.

It is said that all of the soldiers in the armies of Sweden and Denmark can read and write.