

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 marmots. 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 hard 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.

TIME TO BE WISE

Yes; I write verses now and then, But blunt and flaccid is my pen, No longer talked of by young men As rather clever;

In the last quarter are my eyes, You see it in their form and size; Is it not time then to be wise?

Or now or never.

Fairest that ever sprang from Eve! When Time allows the short reprieve. Just look at me! who would believe

Twas once a lover?

I cannot clear the five-bar gate; But, trying first its timber's state, Climb stiffly up, take breath, and wait To trundle over.

Through gallopade I cannot swing The entangling bloom of Beauty's spring; I cannot say the tender thing, Be't true or false;

And am beginning to pine Those girls are only half divine Whose waists you wicked boys entwine In giddy waltz.

I fear that arm above that shoulder; I wish them wiser, graver, older, Sadder, and no harm if colder, And panting less.

AB! people were not half so wild In former days when scarcely mild, Upon her high-heeled Essex smiled The brave Queen Bess.

—Walter Savage Landor.

Arabian Inventor Said to Have Been First to Devise Airplane and Make Flight

Abbas Ben Farnas, an Arabian inventor, it is said, was the first human being to invent and fly an airplane. He died as a result of his first flight in the year 783 A. D., during the reign of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid, history records.

Abbas is supposed to have conceived the idea of effecting mechanical flight as a means of approaching the heavens and aiding astronomical observations, from historical documents still in existence in Bagdad. With the consent and assistance of the Caliph, he set to work to construct a machine in the likeness of a bird, with a clockwork motor to actuate the wings.

In the presence of a great multitude Abbas actually effected a flight which lasted several seconds, but in landing his machine was wrecked, and the inventor was hurled headlong against a tree and killed instantly. The secret of the construction of the first airplane died with the inventor. The Caliph al Raschid offered huge inducements to other eminent scientists to pursue the study of aviation, but none was found with sufficient genius to repeat the pioneer flyer's exploit.

Many Places Are Named for Ornithologist and Artist

John James Audubon, famed ornithologist and artist, will not be forgotten so long as New York lives. In the upper section of the city there is a fine street named after him; there is Audubon park, Audubon restaurants; a telephone exchange is Audubon and the old Audubon mansion at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets and Riverside drive still stands. In this ancient dwelling remains the artist's studio and the laundry in which was installed by his friend Morse a telegraphic instrument by which was transmitted the first long-distance message to Philadelphia.

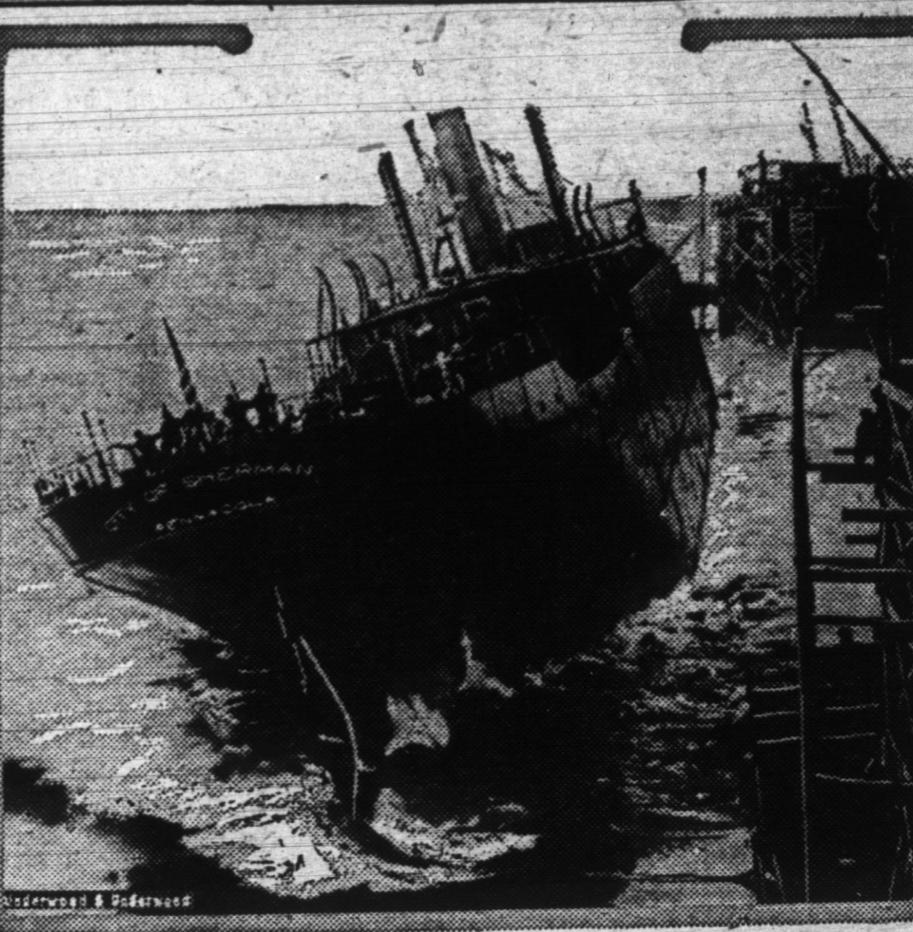
First Indian Sign Made by Man Named Chichester

A man named Chichester was first to introduce wooden figures as tobacconists' 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 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 new rations are criticized, when the fault is not with the ration but with the feeder in making the sudden change. The University of Missouri college of agriculture recommends 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 \$1.80, shorts \$2.60, cornmeal \$4 and beef scrap \$4—the mash would cost \$3 a hundred.

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.

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 2,605 hobos 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 "boes" 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 tramps 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, 3,496; in 1916, 2,820; in 1917, 1,086; 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 313 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 Alfonso 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.

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.

Hand—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 Grabcins?"

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.

Open Mutch—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?

Ebert—Oh, I've seen 'em.

Bacon—Why, you haven't been over since the war, have you?

Ebert—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.