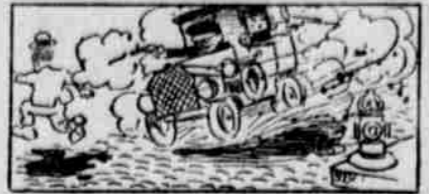


# TALES OF GODHAM AND OTHER CITIES

## Automobile an Aid to City Criminals



The very next afternoon the same taxicab, apparently, appeared in Bleecker street in this city and one of its three occupants entered a shoe store and held up the proprietor. Owing to a miscalculation the robber was not successful in obtaining any cash, but he succeeded in escaping as did his companions in the auto.

This series of crimes in such quick succession has alarmed the police, who see vast possibilities in the automobile as an aid to the criminal element and they feel utterly unable to cope with the situation. The automobile criminals, as proved in the jewelry store case, are prepared to commit murder to protect themselves from capture. A thing that makes the hold-up man willing to draw his revolver in the case with which he can use his weapon without attracting attention. A single revolver shot or even a volley of them in a city street attracts little attention now compared with a few years ago. The automobile is responsible for this. All day and all night long, all over the city, there are automobiles giving forth explosions that sound like revolver discharges. Persons in the streets and in the houses have been fooled with them so many times that now one hardly turns his head when he hears a crack like that of a pistol.

The president of the College of the City of New York finds that one person in every 30 adults in the United States holds public office of some degree. "A public servant who is going up and down in some vicarious capacity for the other 29." So large an estimate of the proportion of functionaries to the total adult population, male and female, seems surprising until the variety and bulk of the classifications is considered, says the Providence Journal. School teachers, for example, must be counted, while the development of public hygiene, of sociological enterprises, or the pure food laws, readily come to mind among elements newly expanding the public service and employing a growing host of performers of vicarious duties. Dr. Finley submits a partial directory of the thirtieth man. He is the man who sweeps the streets as well as the one in the White House. He gathers and distributes the letters; forecasts heat and cold; tastes the milk before the child may drink it; keeps watch over forest and stream; is supervisor, doctor, nurse and guard in hospital, prison and almshouse; is mayor, judge, sheriff, sailor and soldier, public librarian, collector of taxes, guardian to the child who comes friendless into the world and chaplain at the burial of the man who goes friendless out of it; and so on.

Experts of the federal hospital service have been compiling data from the census reports that make a striking showing of the cost of disease in this country and emphasize the necessity of more rigid enforcement, particularly in cities, of laws and regulations designed to safeguard the public health. Tuberculosis is stated to cost this country a value of lives destroyed, \$250,000,000 a year and the more expenses in medicine, food, medical attendance and loss of wages is \$90,000,000 annually, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The census reports estimate the value of the 33,000 lives lost annually from typhoid fever at \$212,000,000. The experts estimate that the total loss from contagious diseases, including tuberculosis, is \$750,000,000 a year, of which 40 per cent., or \$300,000,000, is preventable. The cost of prevention would be a mere fraction of the cost of preventable diseases and there should be no false economy in expenditures for the campaign against contagion. The health of the people is the greatest asset of the nation.

The thoughtful observer, especially if his journey leads him to very distant lands, will not return boastful, but he will be grateful. The weighty problem of assimilation seems heavier when one thinks on the possibilities of making American citizens of those people now coming here as he contemplates them in the place of origin. The esthetics of a European journey are a delight. But on American village outskirts an Alhambra in the sense of opportunity and of human life.

A citizen of Denver whose appendix recently was removed, is awakened at 5 o'clock every morning by the void left by the operation. Owing to the cheapness of alarm clocks, however, the practice is not likely to become general.

A Massachusetts man reports having hatched eight eggs from a dozen cold storage eggs. Poor story. An original Nar. like the Winsted genius, would have had the chicks wearing earmuffs and mittens.

In Prussia a governmental decree has been issued against long bathtubs on railroad trains. The authorities think it would be well to have room for something else in the cars.

Thousands of marriages by a justice of the peace in Chicago have been declared illegal, but the legality of Chicago divorces remains unquestioned after years of notoriety.

In days to come the fool who rocks the boat will be succeeded by the fool who rocks the aeroplane. They are somewhat alike, only one is more so.

If the professor would push aside psychology and get down to common sense he might be able to understand why women conceal their ages.

Too much should not be expected of a ball team before it is properly crippled up.

One of our aviators says he is going to be married in an aeroplane, just as if marriage in the ordinary way is not hazardous enough.

Since this new comet is classified as a tramp the man in the moon should hand it out a hunk of cheese and tell it to go away.

Still, not every aviator can carry around a haystack to fall on.

A Richmond policeman arrested a neighbor for singing too strenuously. Sometimes we wish that we were a policeman.

An English physician tells us that a 24-hour stretch of sleep is as good as a week's vacation. One generally feels like sleeping that long after returning from a week's vacation.

## Nagged Husband Gets Law's Sympathy

BONE, IA.—Judge R. M. Wright of Port Dodge, presiding jurist of this judicial district, has handed down a decision which is regarded as a most remarkable legal document. Coming, as it does, from a jurist who is kindly, home loving, and a tender-hearted old man, it is all the more remarkable.

Judge Wright recently listened to the evidence in a suit for separate maintenance. His kindly face betrayed nothing of what was to come in the opinion handed down.

He says that if the good Lord ever made a man who could live at ease and comfort with the woman who was suing he would like to see him, for he would be a phenomenon. The opinion has been read by all attorneys in this city and is attracting much attention.

"A bright, capable and fairly good looking woman," says the judge, "has obtained a divorce from two husbands on the ground of desertion and has two or three times brought actions for divorce against her present husband, based on no just ground, needlessly putting him to great and inexcusable expense in paying costs and attorneys' fee on both sides.

## Playground of Idle Rich in America

One of the scenes of most brilliant social life in Newport is Alfred Vanderbilt's place at Oakland farm. His garden parties are among the milestones of the summer's progress. These gatherings are undoubtedly the finest expressions of summer social entertainment in America and are most beautiful to look at. The women in the smartest of smart frocks, the men in summer garb, the retinue of servants moving about—these make the life of the picture that is set in a frame of shady lawns, with the splendid mansion as a background. One or two bands or orchestras make music that is pleasant without being obtrusive. Even the most rabid proletarian could not glimpse the scene without falling under the spell of its charm.

Even the recreations that the Newport colony has at its very doors pall now and then and it is no uncommon thing for a merry party to set out for Narragansett or a nearby place where there are roller coasters and all sorts of popular amusements and patronize everything with the utmost zest for an hour or so. They mingle with the rest of the crowd and are indistinguishable in their enjoyment from those about them.

## To Leave Lonely Cell After 37 Years

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Jesse H. Pomeroy, known for almost four decades as "the boy murderer of Boston," and held by an earlier generation to be the most desperate criminal abnormality of the age, is soon to leave his cell for greater freedom in the state prison here, after having spent 37 years in solitary confinement. This announcement was made when it was declared that Governor Foss, impressed by evidences submitted to him from many sources of the great change in Pomeroy's character, has decided to allow the life convict to enjoy many of the liberties granted well behaved prisoners.

Governor Foss will never grant Pomeroy a full pardon, and it is generally believed no other governor ever will take such action; but to give the man who has inspired dread in the hearts of even his keepers ever since the day when as a fourteen-year-old boy he was thrust into a "punishment" cell in the Charlestown prison, any portion of the freedom enjoyed by tractable convicts is considered evidence of a transformation in the criminal's make-up.

Pomeroy's greatest champion has been his mother, now a sad faced, white haired woman nearing her sev-



entieth year. Although denied even the right to see her son and having to accept the truth of the fact that he was regarded all over the civilized world as the most atrocious example of a wanton murderer, his mother never faltered in her faith in his innate goodness nor forsook for a moment her plan to gain for him his freedom.

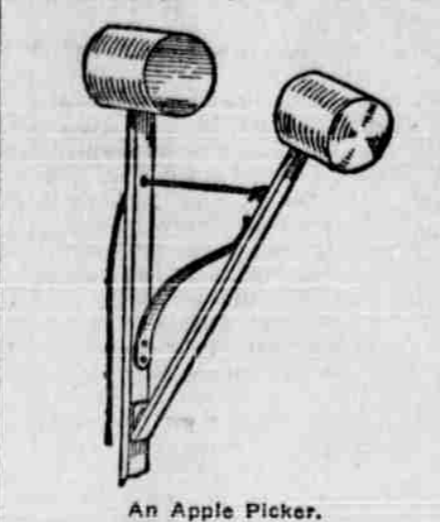
Pomeroy killed two children, a boy and a girl, after treating them with barbaric cruelty. He inveigled other children into isolated sections, stripped them of their clothing, tied them to trees or upon boards and then beat them until they were unconscious. He delighted in sticking pins into their unconscious forms and cut them deeply with a knife. When this juvenile monster, then fourteen years old, was finally run down and captured, he barely escaped lynching. His youth alone saved him from the death penalty.

# Horticulture

## DOES NOT BRUISE THE FRUIT

Picker invented That Will Save Apples Intended to Be Kept for Any Considerable Time.

Apples for packing or for keeping any length of time should be carefully picked from the trees so they will not be bruised. As the climbing of the trees made the picking a tedious job, I devised a picker, as shown in the

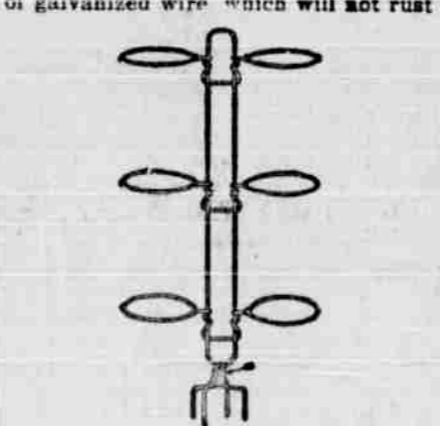


An Apple Picker. Illustration, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. I took a pine stick twelve feet two inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick and hinged a two-foot length of the same material to its side so that the ends were even, and placed an old-fashioned half-round tin cup on each strip so that their openings would grip. A row of holes were punched around the edge so that a soft pad could be sewed in each cup.

A stout cord was attached to the short piece and run through a hole in the long piece allowing end enough to equal the length of the long strip. A piece of heavy clockspring was placed between the strips to keep them apart.

## USEFUL FOR PLANT SUPPORT

Can Be Used to Much Advantage With Flowers and Vegetables—Is Made of Galvanized Wire.



The accompanying picture shows a support for plants which can be used to good advantage, both for vegetables and flowers. It is a patented article but the cost is not great. It is made of galvanized wire which will not rust.

## SAVING THE GIRDED TREES

Grafting Is Often Necessary Where Mice and Rabbits Have Been at Work—How It Is Done.

It is often necessary to resort to grafting to save a tree that has been girdled by mice or rabbits. This is done by forming what is called a bridge graft. The wound should first be dressed by cutting away the ragged edges and painting the exposed surface with tar paint.

Slender scions are used and are cut thinly, wedge-shaped at both ends and from one and one-half to two inches longer than the wound is wide. Slip the knife blade between the bark and wood on one side of the wound. Start one end of the scion under the bark and push down firmly, then spring out the scion and start the other end under the bark on the other side in the same way.

The scion should now extend three-fourths to one inch under the bark on each side. The bark is tied tightly over the scions and the whole, scions and all, covered with wax. These scions are to serve as a bridge through which plant food may pass and if growth starts on them it should be rubbed off. They should be set as close together as possible around the stem.

## Work of Birds.

J. P. Gilbert of the University of Illinois, said in a recent lecture on "Birds of the Farm and City," that the hunters of the cities who did not realize the value of birds to farm products made possible an annual loss from farm insects to crops and forests of the United States of \$700,000,000. Mr. Gilbert said it is due to the destruction of quail in Illinois that the potato bug is becoming such a pest; that quail on the table is worth a few cents, but that quail on the farm is worth many dollars; that every hawk and owl is worth on an average of \$30 to the state; that one "flicker" can eat 5,000 ants at a single meal; that the kingfisher is the most powerful defender of the poultry yard in existence.

## Drain Your Fields.

Locate the low spots and water channels in your fields this summer and see that they are properly drained before next spring.

## Farm Lands.

Only five and one-half per cent. of the earth's surface is tillable. Still there's lots of unoccupied farming land.

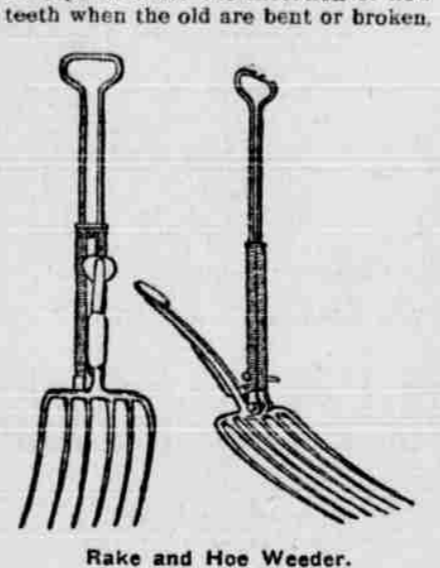
## JUST WHEN TO PICK PEARS

Should Always Be Done Before Fully Ripe, Without Bruising and With Stems On—Also Graded.

Pears should always be picked carefully before fully ripe, without bruising, with the stems on. They should be laid carefully in the picking-baskets, which should hold half a bushel or so, and then be hauled to the packing-house or other convenient place and at once sorted into grades, and either packed or shipped or placed in the ripening house for future shipment. It is usually better, in most cases, especially with summer fruit, to pick the trees over two or three times, although this is not absolutely necessary, and unless the trees are overloaded may not be worth while. When the fruit has not been properly thinned and the trees are overloaded many growers begin to pick the fruit long before it is full grown and send it to market. By this means the trees are not only relieved somewhat, but the fruit that is left swells to the largest possible bulk; moreover, satisfactory returns are often secured from the early pickings. This method is particularly successful with Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett. Both of these varieties will ripen up tolerably well when they are not much more than half grown. The same principle is successfully used in handling LeConte and Kieffer pears, but these should be nearer maturity to be good.

## COMBINATION RAKE AND HOE

Implement Will Be Found Very Handy in Cutting Channels in Which to Set Small Plants.



The implement shown in the illustration is a garden weeder combining a rake with a triangularly shaped hoe. The parts of the head of the rake can be separated for the insertion of new teeth when the old are bent or broken.

## Scalding Peach Borers.

A reader who wants information concerning the possibilities of hot water in fighting the peach tree borer will be interested in the following: "The hot water cure is recommended by many for peach tree borers. It is a somewhat drastic treatment for the borer, though it does not hurt the tree. The borers work either at or directly beneath the surface of the ground, around the trunk. The tree may be killed up in the form of a saucer, the dirt packed a little and the scalding water poured in. This will invariably bring out any borers. It is not believed to hurt the tree, although an excess of water should not be used. An emulsion of 1 part of naphtholeum to 150 parts of water is also recommended."

## Best Way to Arrange Plants.

Low ornamental plants arranged in a border mass along the base of the dwelling help to break the mechanical base line of the dwelling, hide an ugly foundation and give apparently greater solidity and repose to the lower part of the structure.

## Just Study Principles.

Everyone who attempts to decorate the home grounds should study the principles of plant arrangement with reference to harmony and general beauty, then plan and plant for himself.

## Drop Apples for Pigs.

The drop apple from an average orchard will maintain quite a bunch of hogs, and will put them in market condition at a minimum expense if the orchard is sown with rape.

## Origin of Crops.

Tobacco was introduced into England from America by Raleigh in 1565 and wheat, barley and oats were introduced into the United States in 1607.

## GIARDING OR RINGING CONSISTS IN REMOVING A RING OF BARK FROM THE TRUNK OR LARGER LIMBS.

Whenever a large limb is sawed from the tree the wound should be at once covered with wax or pitch paint. More depends upon the right choice of kinds of fruit to set than upon any other factor as to profit in the orchard.

Every orchard ought to be planted in checks to admit of clean cultivation with the smallest amount of hoeing.

Horticulturists have for many years practiced various methods to induce fruitfulness and with some degree of success.

The longer apples remain on the tree, unless the weather becomes too cold to permit their exposure, the better the flavor and the keeping qualities.

# The American Home

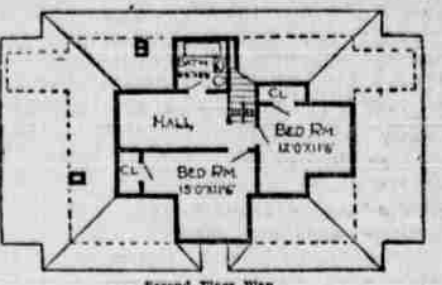
WILLIAM A. RADFORD  
Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

If I were asked to sum up in a few words the advantages of owning a home over renting one, I am afraid I could hardly confine myself to the space allotted me for this article. But there are a few points that perhaps stand out with special prominence; and I will try to express as briefly as possible the reasons why, as it appears to me, the man who saves to build or buy a home for himself is the type of citizen of highest value to the community.

For the man of average income, the acquisition of a permanent home involves struggle—and it may be, even sacrifice—for a few years; but he who is willing to undergo it, instead of shirking continually in fear, demonstrates that he has the very qualities that make for success; and that is a large part of the battle. The man who owns his home can keep up to a better standard of living than if rent day took one-third to one-fourth of his income. The saving of the home-owner gives him a permanent buying power

community respect. It is the fountain spring of that sincere and honest pride in home and family which is one of the strongest elements in character building for both parent and children. It inspires business sense, and stimulates the cardinal virtue of thrift. It fosters an interest in public affairs—reasonable taxation, street and sidewalk upkeep, honesty of officials, etc.—that is very apt to be deficient or entirely lacking in the mere renter. Disreputable gang control is practically impossible in communities

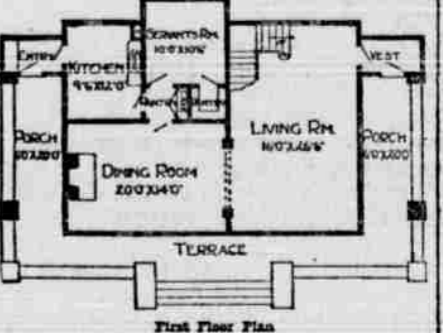


Second Floor Plan

where people own their homes. Nathaniel Cotton sums up this subject admirably in the following lines:

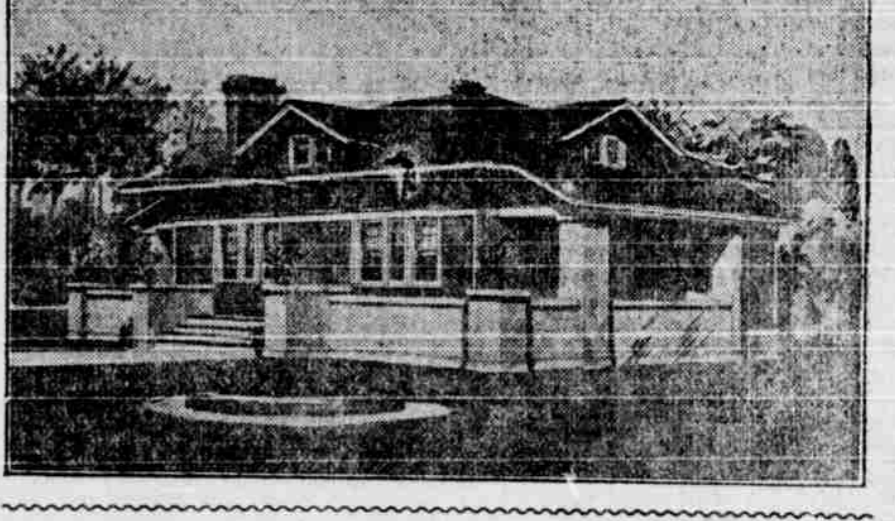
"If solid happiness we prize,  
Within our breast this jewel lies,  
And they are fools who roam,  
The world has nothing to bestow,  
From our own selves our joys must flow,  
And that dear hut, our home."

An example of an attractive little home that can be built for about \$2,500 is illustrated in the accompanying perspective and floor-plans. Its dimensions are: Length, 31 feet 6 inches; width, 53 feet 6 inches. It is of the popular "bungalow" type, but has two bedrooms and bath on the second floor. A wide veranda runs around three sides. There are two entrances, one on each side at the back end of the veranda. The greater portion of the ground floor is given up to the waking comforts of real home life. A large living room stretching from front to rear at the right connects through a cased opening with a commodious dining room extending across the remainder of the front of the house. A' the end of the dining room is a large fireplace and inviting hearthstone. A servants' room is provided, opening off the same passageway which connects the dining room and kitchen.



First Floor Plan

that the renting family seldom has; he is perpetually solvent instead of dependent. He not only has better credit, but has every reason to live up to moral and material standards that make him a more desirable citizen than the transient renter. Ownership of the place one lives in is the first step toward financial stability and



## TELLS HOW TO SLEEP SOUND

Writer Asserts There is Nothing So Restful and Soothing to the Body as the Ground.

"I sleep fairly well," a man said, recently, "but seldom soundly, and I frequently wake in the morning with aches in my legs, joints and vertebrae. I never feel supple until I have had my cold bath and a brisk rub with a rough towel."

Sleep should be invigorating, not enervating, and the following theory was advanced by a man who, in his earlier days, had slept for many months under the stars in field and jungle.

"It is the mattress and the pillow that are responsible for half the trouble of the insomniac. The ideal resting place is the ground, with its natural covering of soft grass. The next most comfortable bed is a wood floor overlaid with a soft carpet or rug. The yielding mattress does not rest the muscles, which remain all night in a condition of alternating relaxation and tension. When the sleeping place is fixed and hard they adapt themselves to it and remain quiescent."

"Furthermore, the spine and nerve centers of the bed sleeper are exposed all night to the heat of the mattress, which is the cause of the sense of enervation so commonly felt when one awakens."

"The pillow is even more enervating than the mattress. A well stuffed saddle, whose cleft center permits the circulation of air, soft, yet unyielding, is the ideal head rest."

"When the discomfort of the experiment has been overcome by a few nights of perseverance, a wonderful improvement will be discerned in the quality of sleep."—Harper's Weekly.

## SIZE OF AMERICAN FAMILIES

Foreign Born Mothers Have the Largest, the Poles Leading, According to Investigations.

The immigration commission has been investigating the size of families of various nationalities as to percentage but born in this country. The investigation covered the entire state of Rhode Island, Cleveland, Minneapolis, rural Ohio and rural Minnesota.

Only those married women were included in the study who were under 45 years of age and had been married from ten to nineteen years. According to the Independent the results show that for the total area tabulated there were 2.7 children born to the native white mothers of native parentage and 4.4 children to the white mothers of foreign parentage.

In Minneapolis the number of children born to native mothers was 2.4 compared with 4.4 children to mothers of specified foreign parentage was as follows: English, 3.4; English Canadian, 3.5; Scotch, 3.6; German, 4.3; French, 4.3; Irish, 4.4; Norwegian, 4.7; Italian, 4.8; Bohemian, 5.5; Russian, 5.4; French Canadian, 5.6, and Polish, 6.2.

## He Forgot to Kneel.

A young lady was acting temporarily as hostess, and her time was much occupied. One of her admirers, a nervous and absent-minded lover, perceived that this would be the case, and to facilitate matters he determined to bring affairs to a point. He didn't get a chance.

"Afterward," says the object of his ill-starred devotion, "I found this memorandum on the floor, where he had dropped it in his agitation. It read thus:

"Mention rise in salary. Mentions loneliness. Mention pleasure in her society. Mention prospects from Uncle Jim. Never lover before. Propose!"—Life.

## Losses Caused by War.

Norman Angell calculated the Franco-Prussian war has cost Germany \$400,000,000 more than she got in indemnities from conquered France. For instance, he says \$150,000,000 was spent by Germany in increasing its peace army to 530,000 men; \$400,000,000 in wages was lost by the Germans killed and wounded. The permanent German war force that has been maintained for 40 years, at a total cost of \$1,000,000,000. Then there was the loss of German trade and German foreign markets.

## Superlative Caution.

Some men are so careful that it is comparatively safe even to go out in canoes with them.