

## STUDY OF CRIMINALS

Bavarian State's Attorney Writes Article on Juvenile Courts.

Munich Prosecutor Finds Less Than 500 Youthful Offenses in One Year Among More Than 600,000 People.

New York.—States Attorney Rupprecht of Munich, Bavaria, has written an article for the Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift on juvenile courts and the study of the juvenile delinquent as the result of his experiences as a practitioner in the children's court in Munich, concerning which the Medical Record says:

"One result of the establishment of children's courts should be a more intelligent study of the juvenile delinquent. The boy criminal differs radically from the girl offender. Youthful offenders differ from adults. The children also differ, as to the relative frequency of offenses, according as they dwell in agricultural, manufacturing or commercial communities.

"In that city (Munich) the children's court takes cognizance of all offenders between the ages of thirteen and eighteen, inclusive. The lad or girl of healthy stock must at this period be regarded as potentially a criminal, because character and will are undeveloped, and experience has not yet had its innings. Such must not be confounded with defectives.

"Munich has but a small contingent of youthful criminals. In a population of nearly 600,000 there are less than five hundred serious offenses a year committed by juveniles. Petty offenses multiply this five fold, but with these we are not concerned.

"Theft is the great offense of youth. It overshadows all others so far that the latter appear almost freakish. The boy steals in an unpremeditated fashion, while the girl has a plan. Boys tend to steal 'junk'—not to sell, but for making playthings. Girls tend to appropriate cosmetic articles.

"We have heard much as to moving picture shows tempting boys to pattern after burglars and highwaymen. This theoretical position may be quite offset by the actual knowledge that in Munich boys steal to be able to visit these entertainments, which, for all we know, may be highly moral. The temptation is so strong that even a 'good' boy may pilfer the price of the entertainment. He will do as much to get hold of a Nick Carter or Sherlock Holmes story.

"The boys in Munich also steal in connection with deep laid plans for visiting the frontier and fighting savages. But the Bavarian youth must be much more long headed than the Anglo-Saxon in this respect, for he usually steals a horse and firearms before sailing forth. He robs the family strong box for the sinews of war.

"Girls sometimes steal to make a present to a favorite school teacher. One took the flowers off a grave for this purpose.

"When caught in the act of a theft a boy usually confesses, repents and refuses to betray his associates. A girl lies until the last minute, and then endeavors to throw the blame on some one else. Boys almost always rob in bands; girls usually act alone.

"A boy seldom robs his employer, but some outsiders; the reverse is the case with girls, who, since they pilfer cosmetics, adornments, etc., must almost necessarily rob their mistresses.

"The chief value of Rupprecht's study is that it deals with normal subjects, the policies advisable in dealing with whom have hitherto received comparatively little attention."

## CHINESE SAILORS FEED FISH

Crew of Steamer Chatham Throw Food Overboard for Member Lost by Drowning.

Boston.—So that their drowned brother might not feel the pangs of hunger while on the spiritual high-road to the other world, 23 Chinese sailors, comprising the crew of the British steamer Chatham, which reached Boston the other day from the west coast of South America, threw rice and other foodstuffs into the sea all the way from off the coast of Brazil to Boston lightship. Li Chow was the late lamented. Chow fell overboard while engaged in boat drill when the steamer was off the coast of Brazil. The Chatham was stopped and lifeboats launched, but before the speediest of them got within twenty feet of Chow he disappeared beneath the waves. Almost immediately after the steamer resumed her way the rest of the Chinese on board began stinting themselves and casting overboard what they saved from their own fare so that Chow might not go hungry.

That the Chatham encountered severe weather in her 10,000-mile journey was amply testified to by damaged deck fittings and smashed deck houses. The steamer was very hard hit when passing through the Straits of Michigan, sustaining most of the damage at that period. She was caught in a blizzard that kicked up waves, which in washing over her decks tore up steampipes and washed all movable objects overboard. The steamer's hospital was smashed in by one comber and several of the crew had to cling with all their might lest they be carried overboard by the receding water. Throughout most of the passage from Chile to Montevideo

## CHICAGO'S MONUMENT TO GOETHE



THE GOETHE MEMORIAL

CHICAGO.—Preparations for the erection of the memorial to the poet Goethe in this city are progressing, and art lovers are congratulating themselves on the fact that Chicago is to have a monument that is at once unique and artistic in design. The model selected was the work of Prof. Hermann Hahn of Munich. It is surmounted by an ideal figure of Youth, and bears a portrait of the poet in relief.

## IGNORANCE OF LAWS

Much Money Lost Through Carelessness in Using Coins.

Jewelers Guilty Every Day of Committing Criminal Offense in Filing One Side of Coin Smooth—Other Offenses.

Chicago.—Thousands of dollars are lost yearly by big firms through ignorance or carelessness in observing the federal laws governing abuse of coins.

Just lately in Chicago a piano company came to grief in this way. Had they asked the proper authorities (the information would have been furnished gratis) or had they looked up the law they would have found in Section 165, public act No. 356, these words: "Whoever fraudulently, by any art, way or means shall deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be coined in the mint of the United States . . . shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisonment of not more than five years."

Much trouble and expense would have been saved the firm and the government had the law only been read.

It all happened in this way: Some clever advertiser conceived the idea of an "ad" of metal just the size of a dime, with the wording and printing placed in such a way that at first glance it would appear as a dime

The idea was cleverly executed. A fair imitation of the head of Liberty was on one side and the advertisement on the other. The number was placed where the date on a dime is and the first glance certainly impressed one as the real coin. The other side had a sheaf of wheat and in the center the words "On Time."

The firm had no desire to defraud the public. But unscrupulous people who had access to them did. Several waiters at a summer park lost money by accepting the advertisement for real money, chewing gum machines were filled with them and at last the secret service learned how matters were and began an investigation.

There were 150,000 of the metals confiscated. Some stray ones, however, were in circulation and it took almost a year to "hunt them down."

Jewelers are guilty every day of committing a criminal offense. Every day some one of them lays himself liable to the law. According to the ordinance quoted above, to mutilate money is an offense in the eyes of the law. Jewelers file one side of a coin smooth and monogram it. The other side is perfectly good. Pins, bracelets, lockets and numerous other things are made. The owner never means to use the article for money. But some one gets hold of the pin or locket. He thinks the money would be more useful and so passes the coin with the pin or ring pulled off and the good side up.

To "change the complexion" of a coin also is an offense. That means to dip silver in gold. Only a few days ago a "lot" of shirt sets were confiscated and sent to Washington. The sets were made of Panama halfpennies gilded. Carelessness of the law again.

The only kind of coin that can be worn is that so completely mutilated that there can be no chance at all of passing it; for example, the filigreed dimes that the Mexicans make.

## SILK FARM STARTED IN U. S.

Syrian Is Raising Worms and Will Erect Looms in Louisiana—First in South.

New Orleans.—An experiment in silk culture which is watched with interest by the United States department of agriculture as well as the silk industry at large has been started by a Syrian, Kallil Joseph, near Picayune, La., about 92 miles from New Orleans.

Mr. Joseph has raised many thousands of silk worms from eggs hatched on a farm two miles from Picayune. He says Picayune is an ideal section for silk culture on account of the numbers of wild mulberry trees there. The silk made from the cocoons is as fine a quality as any made in Syria, which is famous for its silk worm farms.

Mr. Joseph has formed a company capitalized at \$100,000, and will erect looms and handle the silk in much the same way as it is manufactured in the great silk centers. The officers of the company are: Kallil Joseph, president; Elias Saik, vice-president; W. A. Stockstill, secretary, and Charles Marcelle, treasurer.

The Kallil plant will be the first bonafide silk farm in the south, and the factory will be the first in the country where the raw silk is transformed into the finished product at the same place where the silk is spun from the cocoons.

## ALL OVER NEBRASKA

Farmer Accidentally Killed. Pawnee County.—Bert Hall, a farmer living southwest of Pawnee City, met with an accident that resulted in his death. He fell from a horse, fracturing his skull.

Wymore to Own Plants. At a special election held in Wymore, the bond proposition of \$57,000 for a new waterworks system carried by a majority of 345, while the electric light bonds carried by a majority of 286.

Union Pacific Agent Killed. S. E. Turner, Union Pacific station agent at Devil's Slide station, some miles east of Ogden, Utah, was shot and killed by bandits. The money in the safe of that station and some valuables of Turner's were taken.

Request for Motor Service to Ord. Hall County.—An effort is being made to secure a motor car passenger service from Grand Island to Ord on the Union Pacific branch, in addition to the present service of two trains a day, one of which is a mixed train.

Held for Trial. Buffalo County.—Ed Leigh of Shelton, accused of assault on Idell Hensley, the 8-year-old daughter of his boarding house keeper, was arraigned in county court and given preliminary hearing. He pleaded not guilty, but was held for trial.

Dead in India. Adams County.—A cablegram was received in Hastings announcing the death of Mrs. W. Montgomery at Kolar, India. The Montgomerys were old settlers and pioneers of Adams county and removed to Corona, Cal., a few years ago, where Mr. Montgomery died.

Fremont Census Shows Gain. Dodge County.—Census Director Hayes of Central City has just given out the population of Fremont under the census of 1910. The population of Fremont is 9,115, an increase of 25 per cent in ten years. By the census of 1900 Fremont had a population of 7,241.

W. J. Vosburg Is Injured. Buffalo County.—W. J. Vosburg, a prominent merchant and club man of Kearney, is confined to his bed unable to move and in great pain due to concussion of the spine and strains and bruises received by falling from a Kearney-Callaway motor car.

Mortgage Record in Gage. Gage County.—The mortgage record of Gage county for the month of November is as follows: Farm mortgages filed, 10; amount, \$15,650. Farm mortgages released, 12; amount, \$21,780. City mortgages filed, 25; amount, \$13,580. City mortgages released, 18; amount, \$11,550.

Attacked by a Tramp. Otoe County.—Conductor Joy Carson of the Burlington was attacked by a tramp at Verdon and had to put up a hard fight before he was able to wrest the dagger from the would-be murderer and throw him from the train. He has tacked the dagger up in his car as a souvenir of the occasion.

Went Against Plaintiff. Madison County.—The action for \$10,000 damages brought by Andrew Nord against Burr Taft, one of Madison county's commissioners, was decided against the plaintiff. This action was for alleged assault on the life of Mr. Nord and resulted in an acquittal of the defendant. Judge Welch instructed the jury if they found for the plaintiff that the damages should not exceed 1 cent.

Testing Brick.

Cass County.—Chris Bayster selected a number of brick from each of the three cars shipped to Plattsmouth for the paving and took them to Omaha to be tested. The test consists of placing them in a rattler and whirling them rapidly for an hour. The brick are weighed when they are placed in the rattler and after they are removed. If they lose more than 18 per cent in weight during the process they are rejected.

Special Election in Custer.

Custer County.—The committee appointed to examine into the numerous petitions asking for a special election for the purpose of voting a 4 and 3 mill levy to build a new court house reported favorably to the county board of supervisors. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote and the special election was called for January 9. The board stipulates if the election carries that the cost of the court house shall not exceed \$60,000.

Another Net Weight Case.

Pawnee County.—The supreme court issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable January 3 for Lew Agnew of Pawnee City, who was brought before a court in that county charged with selling misbranded packages of National Biscuit company goods. His case is similar to that of O. J. King and B. T. Page in Lincoln and is the third of the group of test cases that have been begun to test out the validity of all the different phases of the net weight section of the Nebraska pure food law.

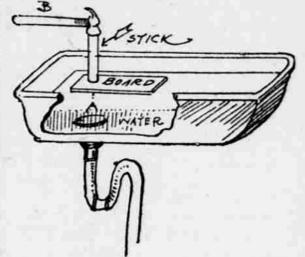
## IS CHEAP AND ALSO GOOD

Aladdin Stew Makes Savory Dish—Try It on Your Fireless Cooker.

This is a cheap stew, and is also good. Material: One pound beef, one quart water, one teaspoonful salt, six pepper corns, three allspice berries, one square inch bay leaf, one-quarter cup carrots, one-quarter cup turnips, one cup potatoes, one small onion, two tablespoonfuls flour, one tablespoonful cold water, one teaspoon Worcester-shire sauce. Method of preparing: One pound of beef and one quart of water are brought to the boiling point and then placed in a fireless cooker or similar arrangement for six or more hours. If you want your stew to have a good flavor of the beef it is better to cut the meat in small pieces. One hour before serving the onion, chopped real fine, and the other vegetables cut in half-inch cubes are added. Also add the seasoning at this time. Cook at a temperature just below the boiling point. This can be done easily by using a double boiler. Make a smooth paste of the flour and water and add to stew ten minutes before serving. The Worcestershire sauce is added just before serving.

## FORCING DIRT OUT OF SINK

When the sink drain becomes stopped up with matter caught in the trap, unscrew the cap from the bottom of the trap; fill the sink about one-third



full of water, place over the strainer a board, and strike several good, sharp blows with the hammer. To prevent the water from splashing, place a stick on top of the board and strike that.

## Cocoanut Candy.

The following is a sweet popular in the tropics. Obtain a large fresh cocoanut and prepare as follows: Grate the cocoanut into a large, deep dish, pour on it two glasses of hot water and stir and knead with the hands until it becomes quite creamy. Squeeze hard through a strainer until you have two large glasses of the milk, adding more water, if necessary, and discard the dry cocoanut. Add the pound of sugar to the milk and put it on to boil. If you can get a lime, peel the skin thinly in one piece without cutting into the pulp and put it into the candy. It should be taken out when you take the candy off the fire. Failing a lime, grate some lemon rind and squeeze some of the juice into the candy. Boil without stirring until it thickens in water, pour out on a buttered dish and as soon as cool enough pull until creamy.

## Curtains.

Bobinet curtains will be used a great deal this season in parlors, dining rooms, libraries and bedrooms, different styles being chosen to suit the rooms. Cluny lace as a decoration is a little newer than renaissance, although the latter is being used as much as ever.

Imitation Brussels lace curtains are to be had in good designs for very little money. It is often hard to tell them from the real thing. Beautiful curtains come in Nottingham, also in the cheaper grades.

Colored curtains, like the barred Madras, will not be used very much. They are more of a summer than a winter drapery. Colored Nottingham is bidding for favor, however. This drapery comes in one or two tones, a golden brown on tan being one of the prettiest of the latter.

## A Cleaning Glove.

An ingenious woman has recently contrived a cleaning glove and sleeve protector which will be found of practical value to housekeepers. It consists of a fingerless wash-leather glove, with a loose sleeve sewed on at the wrist, which is gathered at the end and elastic sewed inside, so that the hand and arm may be slipped into it, and the sleeve then pulled up over the blouse sleeve wrist.

For cutting out the glove, a simple plan is to place a hand upon the wash leather and draw a line around it, allowing about half an inch in every direction, so that the glove, when finished, shall not fit too tightly. For the sleeve any remnant of soft, light material may be used. The glove will not only prevent the hand from becoming soiled, but will also protect the sleeve from the wrist to above the elbow.

## Chicken Broth.

Cut up a fowl, crack the bones, put it into three pints of cold water. Boil it slowly, closely covered, for three or four hours or until the meat falls in pieces. Strain it, then add two tablespoonfuls of rice which has been soaked for half an hour in a very warm water, also chop a spring of parsley, if you have it. Simmer it for 30 minutes longer, or until the rice is thoroughly cooked. Season with salt and pepper, but not too highly. Serve with crackers, which should be broken in the broth the last minute.

## THRESHING RETURNS FROM WESTERN CANADA.

They Reveal Larger Averages of Wheat and Oats Than Anticipated.

The returns from the grain fields of Western Canada as revealed by the work of the Threshers, show much larger yields than were expected as the crop was ripening. It is a little early yet to give an estimate of the crop as a whole, but individual yields selected from various points throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show that the farmers there as a rule have had reason to be thankful over the results. Excellent yields are reported from many portions of Manitoba and a large district of Saskatchewan has turned out well, while the central portion of Alberta is splendid. There will be shown at the land exposition at St. Louis a sample of the Marquette wheat—a new variety and one that appears to be well adapted to the soil and climate of Western Canada—that yielded 53 bushels to the acre. The exhibit and statement will be supported by affidavits from the growers. This wheat weighs well, and being a hard variety will find a ready market at the highest prices obtainable for a first-class article. It is interesting to point out that a field of one hundred acres of this wheat would give its producers 5,300 bushels. Sold at 85 cents a bushel would give him \$45 an acre. Counting all the cost of interest on land at \$20 an acre, getting the land ready for crop. Seed sowing, harvesting and marketing, the entire cost of production would not exceed \$8 an acre, leaving the handsome net profit of \$37 an acre. Is there any crop that would yield a better return than this, with the same labor and initial expense? Cotton fields will not do it, apple orchards with their great expense of cultivation and the risk to run from the various enemies of the fruit cannot begin to do it. While what is considered an exceptional case just now is presented, there is no doubt that this man's experience may be duplicated by others who care to follow his example. As has been said the growing of this wheat is but in its infancy, and wheat growing is still largely confined to other older varieties that do not yield as abundantly. Even with these we have records before us of farmers who have grown 40 bushels to the acre, others 35, some 30, and others again 25 bushels. Taking even 20 bushels, and some farmers report that amount, it is found that the returns from such a yield would be \$17 an acre. This wheat will cost to get to market, including all expenses, about \$8 an acre, and the farmers will still have a net profit of about \$9 an acre. Certainly the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are progressing, settlement is increasing and there is a general contentment all over the country. The social conditions are splendid, the climate is excellent, and there is every condition to make the settler satisfied. At the farming congress, held at Spokane in October, wheat shown by the Alberta Government, took the silver cup, awarded by the Governor of the State. It completely outclassed all other specimens on exhibition, and it was but an ordinary selection, hundreds of fields in Alberta and Saskatchewan being able to duplicate it. There are still available thousands of homesteads, as well as large areas of first-class land—that is being offered for sale at low prices. The agent of the Canadian Government from whom the above facts have been learned expects that the rush to Canada will next year largely exceed the numbers who have gone this year.

## Tribute to Painter's Skill.

One of the still life paintings by Jan van Huysen in the museum at The Hague was recently injured, but it is believed the perpetrator was neither vandal nor thief.

The picture represents a basket of fruit on which a number of insects have gathered. On a pale yellow apple, which is the centerpiece in the cluster of fruit, is a large fly, painted so true to nature, so say the officials of the gallery, that the canvas was injured by some one who endeavored to "shoo" it and brought his cane or hand too close to the canvas. "A tribute to the painter's genius," says the letter recording the fact, "for which the work had to suffer."

## Sense of Taste.

From a series of experiments recently made at the University of Kansas it is evident that the average person can taste the bitter of quinine when one part is dissolved in 52,000 parts of water. Salt was detected in water when one part to 640 of the liquid was used. Sugar could be tasted in 228 parts of water and common soda in 48. In nearly all cases women could detect a smaller quantity than men.

## Asking Too Much.

"The court has promised that he will never beat or kick me if I will marry him," said the beautiful heiress. "But has he promised to work for you?" her father asked. "Oh, papa, don't be unreasonable."

## Which Is the Star?

"We are thinking of putting an electric sign over the church." "It might be a good idea." "But there are factions. We can't decide whether to feature the minister or the soprano of the choir."

## People avoid him because they are afraid of his tongue.