

New York Judge Prescribes One Day in Jail for Every Man Once Each Year



"It would do every man good to spend one day a year in jail.
"It would broaden his view of life and Christianity."

THESE were statements made by Judge Robert Carey of the common pleas court, Jersey City, in an address at the Central Methodist church of Yonkers.

Some of the prisoners in the Tombs prison, New York, differ with the judge.

Among them are, for instance, Joseph G. Roblin, former president of the defunct Northern bank, sentenced to a year in prison for misapplication of funds; Philip Musica, the importer being held for trial on a charge of fraud; Robert H. Kirby, negro hotel porter, charged with assault, and John Cassidy, convicted of assault and other crimes, and now in the Tombs for the twenty-second time.

"Do you think Judge Carey is right in his belief that every man and woman ought to be put behind the bars for one day every year?" Musica was asked.

The young importer, after a sudden disappearance from New York, six weeks ago, when he was wanted by the government on fraud charges, thought for a moment.

"Well," he said at length, "I don't



know. As a matter of fact, I do not desire to discuss this matter of prison with you."

Takes Issue With Judge. Cassidy, the old-timer, was more communicative. He shook his gray head.

"That judge is a nut," was his verdict. "Here I've been spending about half my days every year in jail for thirty years, and I can't see that it has done me any good or broadened my Christian viewpoint to a noticeable degree."

"Maybe the first time I went to jail I thought it did. That is, I thought it did until I got out. Then it was just as easy to Jimmy another window or lift a white-haired old gentleman's watch in a street car. The second 'bit' I did narrowed my Christian viewpoint to a paper edge, and as for charity—hub! that bunk gets hammered out of a man by prison grub and hard work up at the Pen. There ain't no such thing."

"Yes, I guess I might have been willing to argue with this judge if he'd pulled his idea about the first time I was stowed away. It struck me pretty hard then. It was for beating up a man in a saloon. I got thirty days, and I was young, and I had a family, and it got under my skin."

"I was about ready then, I guess, to

admit that a 'bit' in a cell might whiten a fellow out some, and I suppose I made up my mind that I was a pretty chastened guy before I got out.

"But the next time it was different. I got sent up for a job I never did, and it soured on me. I lost my repenting notion. Might as well the deed as the name, said I, and when I got out that time it didn't take me long to get in again with my eyes wide open, and deliberate at that."

"Since then I've been coming back to the Tombs to wait trial every so often, and they all know me here—not by the same name, maybe, but by



my face. No, young fellow, this old judge never spent a day or five years behind 'em for something he never done, or he wouldn't be talking about broadening the Christian viewpoint by sitting in a cell."

Robert H. Kirby, the negro hotel porter, had quite another idea of Judge Carey's theory. Kirby was waiting trial on a charge of beating a woman. He had been locked up before for disorderly conduct, but not for long.

"Yes, sir! I think Judge Carey is pretty near right," he said. "A man who sits in a cell in prison a whole long day once a year has time to think. All the wrong he has done comes up pretty close to him and he gets time to think what a mean, miserable sort of a fellow he is."

Thinks Cell Did Him Good. "I believe this few days I've spent here in the Tombs has done me more good than anything else. I was locked up for disorderly conduct once, and on that occasion I got a chance to look at myself from a sort of outside point of view. When I got through looking I saw I wasn't much of a man, and when I got out of jail I braced up and was a different fellow."

"That was a long time ago, and I got a slipping back, I guess. But I wouldn't have it if I had to spend one



day in jail every year between that first time and this."

Joseph G. Roblin, the defaulting bank president, had little to say about the

WHAT TOMBS PRISONERS SAY:

PHILIP MUSICA, importer, held for fraud: I don't know. As a matter of fact, I do not desire to discuss the subject of prison with you.

JOHN CASSIDY, serving his twenty-second term: That judge is a nut. Here's I've been spending about half my days every year in jail for the last thirty years and I can't see that it has done me any good, or broadened my Christian viewpoint.

ROBERT H. KIRBY, negro, held for woman beating: Yes, sir, I think Judge Carey is pretty near right. A man sits in a cell in prison the whole long day once a year and he has time to think. All the wrong he has done comes up

pretty close to him. I believe the few days I have spent here in the Tombs have done me good.

JOSEPH G. ROBLIN, defaulting bank president: My case was different. I did not willfully commit a wrong. Had I done so I might be able to see the viewpoint of Judge Carey that a brief meditation in jail is a good thing. As it is, I landed here because I wished to oblige my friends—because I wanted to make myself a good fellow and I was made a fool.

MICHAEL McDONNELL, held on a charge of assault: Judge Carey's idea is impracticable because to imprison all inhabitants of the United States for one day each would cost the country untold sums of money.

Arrogant Chauffeur.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago was being congratulated, at a luncheon, on his ordinance forbidding chauffeurs to blow their horns in the crowded business sections of the city.

"Chauffeurs think," he said, "that they need only blow their horns and the pedestrians will leap out of the way. Let the chauffeurs drive with care, remembering that the pedestrian's right is supreme."

"Why, if something isn't soon done, the chauffeurs in their arrogance will

be getting up a horn code for the pedestrians to learn and obey—a code something like this:

One toot—Throw a quick back hand-spring for the sidewalk.

Two toots—Dive over the car.

Three toots—Lie down calmly; it is too late to escape; but we will go over you as easily as possible if you keep very still.

One long and two short toots—Throw yourself forward and we will save both your arms.

"One short and two long toots—

philosophy of one day to jail a year. "That is something cannot answer," he said, "because my case was different. I did not willfully go ahead and commit a wrong. Had I done so I might be able to see the viewpoint of Judge Carey that a brief meditation in jail is a good thing. As it is, I landed here merely because I wished to oblige my friends—because I wanted to be a good fellow, and was made a fool of."

William Lewis, another prisoner, thought Judge Carey would change his mind if he himself was one of the persons obliged to spend one of the days in jail, and this view was shared by Albert Franck, on the same tier.

Michael McDonnell, who spent thirteen years in Matteawan and has just been brought back cured to stand trial on a charge of assault committed in 1900, pointed out that Judge Carey's idea was impracticable, because to imprison all inhabitants of the United States for one day each year would cost the country untold sums of money.

History, however, records an instance of an English judge of the last century who insisted, on being elevated to the bench, on passing a week in prison under severe discipline. His idea was thus to familiarize himself with the sort of life which the unfortunate whom he might have to sentence to confinement would have to live. He thought that most judges did not sufficiently realize what severe punishment they were inflicting when they passed sentences of long terms of imprisonment.

Somehow this idea seems to have within it at least a small amount of common sense.

SURPRISED AT WHITE MAN

Amazement of the Natives in the Remote Village of Nonsatong, in Korea.

Writing of his adventures in unknown Korea in Harper's for May, Roy C. Andrews of the American Museum of Natural History tells of his amusing experiences while collecting specimens at Nonsatong.

"We found good collecting at Nonsatong and remained a week," he says. "The village, if it could be called so, consisted of ten or twelve huts of the poorest kind, strung out along the valley, and to the inhabitants I was an object of the greatest curiosity. They had never seen a white man before. My blue eyes attracted most attention, and when the simple, timid people learned that I was not averse to being examined they gave their curiosity full play. They did not believe that it was possible for a man having eyes like mine to see properly, their usual test being to select a tree or rock some distance away and ask me to tell them what it was."

"The interpreter told the natives at Nonsatong that we would pay six sen (3 cents) for any mouse, rat or other small mammal which they could catch. They did not believe at first that any man would be foolish enough to pay such a price as that for something which could not be eaten, but after repeated urgings to try and see, on the second day the men of the village arrived en masse with a chipmunk. At once six sen was offered for it, to the utter amazement of the Koreans. The next day there was an influx of chipmunks, for every man and child in the village turned out to catch them, and by 2 in the afternoon they had nineteen.

"The natives raised quantities of onions, of which all Koreans are very fond, and on the first day of our arrival we bought a great bunch for ten sen. After payment of 6 sen for a chipmunk, however, the price of onions jumped to 30 sen, for they argued, quite naturally, that if we would give 6 sen for a useless little animal not fit to eat, they could demand almost anything for perfectly good food. Although I proclaimed a boycott upon onions, the price was not reduced to its original status."

Knotty Point of Law. A South Dakota lawyer writing in the Southern Bench and Bar Review, objects to the classification of pigeons or doves as wild animals because under it the owner of a modern pigeon ranch must keep his pigeons at his own peril. If they escape he must pursue them immediately or the first occupant will be the owner of his property, and if they fly about, as they are accustomed to do, any one upon whose premises they happen to alight, without the knowledge of the owner, can capture or kill them without any liability whatsoever, and acquires the right to hold them. "Will the courts of last resort when the proper case arises adhere to this old rule, or will they modify it or abandon it so that the promoter of a recently growing industry will be protected in his property rights?" asks the writer.

Radium and Old Age. The claim that radium can restore the hardened arteries of middle-aged people to a healthy condition, and so prolong life, was made by Doctor Saubermann of Berlin, who lectured in London recently before the Röntgen society.

If this theory is correct it will be possible, for a few pounds, to buy a radium apparatus which will manufacture the elixir of youthfulness. This apparatus consists of an earthenware receptacle, containing a minute amount of radium, which is placed at the bottom of a glass bottle. The bottle is filled with water, and in the course of time the water becomes charged with radium emanations. The radium remains "active" for hundreds of years, so that one has only to renew the water in order to get any number of doses.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Throw yourself backward and one leg will be saved.

"Four toots—It's all up with you, but we promise to notify your family."

Maybe.

Bacon—I see Italy requires makers of cheese containing oleomargarine to paint them red on the outside, and to properly label them.

Expert—What do they put oleomargarine in cheese for?

To kill the live things, I suppose.



Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE 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. 18 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The word "Colonial," as referring to house construction and also to furniture design, is frequently used without a definite idea of its meaning in this connection. Properly speaking, a Colonial house, or Colonial furniture, dates back to a time before the Declaration of Independence, when this country was a dependency of Great Britain and classed as a colony or colonies. Some good houses were built at that time by emigrants from England and other countries, and the best ideas of building then known were incorporated in these houses. There is abundant evidence of the influence exerted on the minds of builders in those days by the free expanse of new territory. Some of these old-time builders came from the narrow streets of old London and other large cities, where narrow fronts and a dingy outlook were the rule even in the case of the better and more expensive dwellings.

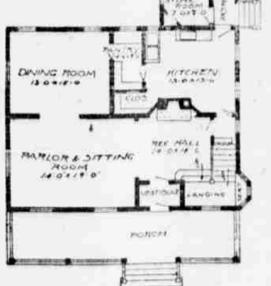
A broad front and square rooms, with a wide hall in the center, was the elegant plan adopted by the more generous-hearted entertainers of colonial days. They could afford to be prodigal in the expenditure of space because they had left congestion behind them, and the influence of their new environment had suggested broadened lines in regard to house room as well as affairs of state.

Many ideas have since resulted in the modification of this commendable style of house building; but down to the present time we have many admirers of the old-fashioned square house with a parlor on one side and



a drawing-room on the other. These old houses had a broad hall, often ten or twelve feet wide, in the center of the house. This great hall sometimes was furnished with a big brick or stone fireplace in the far end, where cordwood sticks were burned and the warmth from the fire was diffused through the open stairway to the rooms above.

It is easy to imagine the cordial reception the guests received on entering the wide, thick paneled front door enclosed in a heavy frame of timbers. There was a heavy sash with its several lights of glass on each side of the door-frame, sometimes reaching nearly to the floor; and generally there was a big brass knocker, and an immense lock with a key nearly a foot



long. But the big, heavy doors opened easily and quickly in response to the clatter of the big brass knocker, because even strangers were welcome, and friends were received with genuine cordiality if not affection.

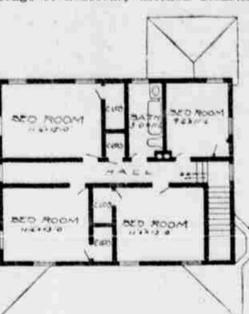
Some of these old Colonial houses were built with timbers much larger and placed closer together than is now customary in building our largest barns or warehouses.

Through all the intervening years, we have retained the general style of these commodious old houses. The one herewith illustrated has the old style of roof, the square proportions, and the general air of breadth—practically the same as the most approved house in George Washington's time. But we have moved the hall a little to one side, to make room for a longer sitting room in proportion to the size of the house. We have done away with the old-fashioned drawing-room, and substituted a parlor and sitting room combined that offers a great deal more comfort because it tends to increase sociability, and sociability is the keynote of entertaining.

We still have the wide hall with a fireplace in the far end; but we haven't the cordwood to burn, so we have reduced the size of the fireplace to fit the fuel that we are obliged to use. Then, instead of building the servants' quarters outside in a separ-

ate building, we have combined the porch with a pleasant room that answers the same purpose.

We have improved on the old-style dining room, parlor, and kitchen, because we have discovered that it takes a great many steps to travel a distance of 20 or 30 feet between the dining table and the kitchen range. We have cut down the number of these steps as much as possible, and we have arranged the pantry with shelves for the dishes midway between the dining room and kitchen, and we have a pot cupboard for the storage of necessary kitchen utensils



as close and convenient as possible to the range.

During the interval between the good old Colonial days and the present time, we have added a hot-water heater to our kitchen range, and connected it with a water-pressure supply that carries hot water to the bathroom as well as to the kitchen sink.

Our modern bathrooms effect a great saving in perfume bills. When hot water was scarce and bathrooms were the exception rather than the rule, scent bottles and sachet bags



Hamper of Pole Lima Beans.

poor bean crop always results from this method, as one good, old gardener puts it, "It is the lazy man's way of gardening."

We pole our beans with round poles about eight feet long and the thickness of one's wrist. They are set one pole to each hill and the four poles form a square brought together and tied with common binder twine, about nine feet from the ground. This gives a wigwam frame with firm, broad base and so substantial that no ordinary storm will blow it over.

Almost all other members of the bean family are quick maturing plants and the life of the crop covers only a part of the growing season. Not so with pole lima beans; they are rather slow growing. It requires nearly sixty days for the vines to fully mature and come into heavy bearing. But after the vines begin to bear they continue to produce blossoms and fruit all through the remainder of the growing season, so long as the green beans are regularly picked and more allowed to ripen, providing there is sufficient moisture in the soil to sustain growth. Keeping out all weeds and grass and keeping the surface raked loose and fine will help to conserve soil moisture at dry times. A light covering of straw on the surface will also help to conserve soil moisture during August and September, when rains are often infrequent and evaporation great.

ADVANTAGES OF DAIRY FARM

Increases Productivity of Soil, Insures Monthly Income and Even Distributes Labor.

Prof. F. L. Kent, of the dairy husbandry department of the Oregon Agricultural college, states as follows the advantages of dairy farming in the Oregon Countryman, a monthly magazine published by the students at O. A. C.

"Briefly stated, the advantages of dairy farming are: Increasing productivity of the soil, a regular monthly income putting the business on a cash basis, a better distribution of the labor of the farm than is possible under a single crop system, and supplying a product for the market, all of which should be of the highest grade and for which there is always a ready sale."

Money in Orchards.

Young men or men in middle life can have good money coming in ten years by having a good orchard coming on. Let many men set out orchards, and those who make it a study and will do the work from year to year will have a fine income in a few years, and will find it most interesting business. There is no danger of over-production, for not half of the men who set out orchards will attend to them. The markets will soon know who the men are who have the good apples and the good keepers and will want their apples at the best prices.

Building Dairy Herd.

Get a purebred dairy sire and raise your own cows.

BEST BEANS TO GROW

Some Like Bush and Lima Varieties Because Easy to Grow.

Others Prefer Pole Limas on Account of Quality, Quantity and Season of Profitable Bearing—Also Large.

A writer says that both bush and lima beans are more satisfactory and easier to grow than the pole limas. Now, every one for his choice, but we prefer the pole lima every time for quality, quantity and long season of profitable bearing, says a writer in an exchange. It is true that setting poles for plants to vine on requires more work than when no poles are used, but the results more than pay for all the work. The trouble with most of us in our gardening and farming is that we try to grow things in the easiest way, but the easiest way is seldom the best way. We should never be satisfied with anything short of the best.

Pole lima beans are the largest and best beans grown. Make the soil as loose and rich and fine as possible. Harrow, disk and harrow till the surface is a smooth, fine and mellow as an ash heap. Lay off rows, both ways, about four feet apart and plant three seeds to the hill at the crossing of the rows.

Cultivate young lima beans as for other garden plants, keeping the surface clean, fine and level. Allow no weeds to grow close to the cultivated plants, as limas will not thrive in the presence of strange company. Some people to reduce labor plant corn or sunflower in the same hill with pole lima beans for the vines to climb. This is a grave mistake, for two good plants cannot grow in a place where there is room enough for only one. A



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Thrifty Denmark.

One-fifth of the 2,500,000 population of Denmark live in Copenhagen. There are no other cities of importance, the next largest being Aarhus, with fifty thousand inhabitants. The state religion is Episcopal Lutheranism, and all Catholic tradition blends with Protestantism in its worship. The islands forming about one-third of the total area of the kingdom, are fruitful and prosperous. Thrift is encouraged by the agricultural banks and loans are made by the government, and facilities given to farm laborers who desire to acquire land. It is estimated that, as regards equal distribution of wealth, Denmark is the richest country in Europe. It produces great quantities of butter for export and abounds in co-operative creameries, egg grades and slaughter houses—all products being characterized by their excellence. The future of Denmark is said to be threatened by Germany, the theory being held that, geographically, Denmark is necessary to complete that empire and give to it the required access to the ocean.

China's Position.

Wu Ting-fang, well known here as a former Chinese ambassador, sent recently to a Washington lady an interesting letter about the situation in the new Chinese republic.

"You ask, dear madam—so the letter ran—'which side China would take if certain great powers began to squabble over her.'"

"Well, madam, I would ask you in return if you ever saw a half-dozen dogs fighting over a bone. I hear you answer yes. And now I would ask—'But did you ever see the bone do any fighting?'"

His Facial Resources.

"I see now why it takes you so long to shave. I've been watching you, Rivers."

"Well—"

"You make a lot of hideous faces at yourself while you're doing it, and every face, of course, requires a separate shave."

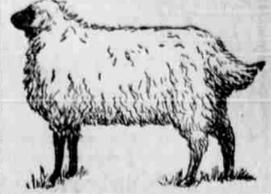
But for the help he has had from the church loafer the devil would have been lame in both legs long ago.

BEGINNING WITH THE SHEEP

No Profit Can Reasonably Be Expected Until One Has Learned All the Little Details.

"The love of money is the root of all evil." It lures men into things that prove disastrous. The greater the profits, the more certain that a large number will fall in the undertaking. Why? Because when profits are large men are sure to rush in on a big scale, says a writer in an exchange. Two hundred per cent profit on one sheep is big. Then why not get 600 or 1,000 sheep and get rich quickly? That's the argument that traps everybody who has a get-rich-quick bee in his hat.

Remember this, that no man can succeed with sheep who has not first learned how. Big profits do not come



Yearling Full-Blood Karakul Ewe.

to greenhorns. There may be no profit at all for a year or so. Sheep are the most helpless of all domestic animals. They "don't" know enough to know much of anything. They have been cared for so attentively for centuries that they quit making any effort to care for themselves. The man who is not willing to give them this care is unfit to be a sheep man. It requires gentleness, for they are meek and helpless.

Our advice is to go slow with sheep. By all means, raise sheep. They should be on every farm. But start with a few, one or two dozen at most, and learn how to care for them. They will multiply as fast as your skill in sheep raising will warrant. If you can't save the lambs, then you are unfit for a larger number. If you can save them you soon have the large number. A dozen sheep will show you all the holes in the fences as completely as 500 will.

Prices are aluring, but keep a level head. There is no telling anyway, because they benefit the farm whether prices are up or down.

RATIONS FOR DAIRY CALVES

Little Bloodmeal Frequently Recommended as Preventive and Cure for Calf Scours.

That while linseed meal sometimes gives very excellent results, yet on the whole other preparations are to be preferred, says Hoard's Dairyman. Corn, barley, oats and bran are recommended for this purpose. With the young calf a mixture of low grade flour, sieved ground oats, cornmeal or linseed oil meal made into a jelly by boiling, continuing such feed for two or three weeks, while the stomach is small and incapable of utilizing coarser feeds, is suggested. As soon as possible, however, change to whole corn or whole oats with or without a little oil meal fed dry.

Among other mixtures proposed is one consisting of 20 pounds of cornmeal, 20 pounds of oatmeal, 20 pounds of linseed meal, 10 pounds of bloodmeal, 5 pounds of bonemeal. Change to corn, oats and bran when calves are three months old. A little of the bloodmeal as a part of the dairy ration is very frequently recommended. It seems to have in some way a tonic effect, and is also claimed to be both a preventive and a cure for calf scours.

Soy Beans for Hogs.

Farmers who have many hogs will do well to plant a field of soy beans for hog pasture in the fall. They should be drilled two and one-half to three feet apart and cultivated a few times. At last cultivation rape should be sown between the rows. This will furnish pasture for the hogs late in the fall. If a part of the field is planted to an early variety of beans, such as Early Brown or the Ito, and the other part to a later variety, it will lengthen the feeding period of the hogs. The hogs will not injure the green beans much while the ripe ones last.

Ground Bones.

The ammonia and phosphoric acid fixed by nature in animal bones become available as plant food when the bones are finely ground in their pure state and applied to the soil at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre. The fall or early spring is a very good time to broadcast.

POULTRY NOTES

Straw and hay make good nesting material.

Keep your breeders healthy and doing well.

On the farm you should keep utility uppermost.

Shade for the chickens is very important in hot weather.

No one can foretell the sex of the chicks while still in the egg.

Keep the egg pan in the coolest place you can find about the farm.

May-hatched chicks, properly grown, make profitable fowls the coming winter.

Sickness and lice are scarce articles where poultry quarters are kept dry and clean.

Begin early to work up a trade in broilers. The market never will be overstocked.

The working hours of the poultryman extend from early till late; there are no holidays.

As a rule hens that lay steadily during cold weather are indifferent hot weather layers.

Little chicks need a feeding coop where they can eat in peace away from the older fowls.

Hardiness does not go by color of plumage. Hardiness depends upon the care given to fowls.