

The Money Craze

By Winifred Black



MAN pretended to be crazy the other day out in Missouri, and they sent him to the insane asylum. When he arrived there one of the doctors recognized him as the man who had pretended to be crazy once before so as to be locked up in an asylum in Illinois. The man confessed.

"No," he said, "I am not crazy, but board is so high now I thought this was a good way of getting a good living cheap."

Not crazy! Why, he was crazier than any poor maniac in any asylum in the world.

Crazy about money—for it seems he had money. So crazy that he would rather live in the horrors of an insane asylum than spend his money for a quiet life somewhere else. He isn't the only person that's crazy about money.

I know a woman who will go without food so long that she gets a terrible headache—just to save money.

She has money. Not plenty of it, but enough to buy food and shelter and clothes for three women, let alone one. But she feels poorer than any beggar in the streets, so her money doesn't do her a particle of good.

"Money," cried a man I know the other day. "I never was so poor in my life as I have been since I've had a thousand dollars in the bank. I have to calculate and add and subtract every time I want to buy a friend a bunch of violets. I can't ask a woman out to dinner without getting off in a corner somewhere and counting up to see if I have money enough to pay the bills and have some left for my weekly deposit."

"I wish somebody would come and borrow the measly thousand and get rid of it for me, and then I could spend my money as it comes in and feel rich again."

I was out with a rich woman the other day and it began to rain. And I called a taxi to get home. The rich woman was so busy scheming how to get out of paying her share of the taxi bill that she couldn't speak a word all the way home.

And now every time she sees me she feels mean. And she looks it. I wonder if it's worth while to care so much about money as all that.

Crazy! Why, half the people in the world are crazy about money. But nobody locks them up in the asylums.—Chicago Examiner.

Odd Way of Dealing With Young Thieves

By Judge Lindsay



IN the days before we got our Detention school any boy sentenced to the industrial school at Golden had to be returned to the jail to wait until a deputy sheriff could "take him up." I found that the deputies were keeping the boys in jail until there were several under sentence, and then making one trip and charging the county mileage on each boy. Petty graft again! And conditions in the jail were such as I have already described.

I tried to make the deputies take the boys separately immediately after sentence, but I did not succeed. The grafters were protected by the politicians and I was powerless. "Very well," I said, "I'll see whether I cannot send these boys to Golden alone without any guard and cut out your fees entirely." And I succeeded.

I took each boy into my chambers and told him that I wanted him to go to Golden. "Now," I would say, "if you think I'm making a mistake in trying to save you—if you think you're not worth saving—don't go. Run away if you feel that way about it. I can't help you if you don't want to help yourselves. You've been a weak boy. You've been doing bad things. I want you to be a strong boy and do what's right. We don't send boys to Golden to punish them. We do it to help them. They give you a square deal out there—teach you a trade so you can earn an honest living and look anybody in the face. I'm not going to bring a deputy in here and handcuff you and have you taken away like that. Here are your commitment papers. Go yourself and go alone—don't go at all if you don't think I'm trying to help you and sending you there for your own good."

And invariably the boy went. In eight years out of 507 cases I had only five failures. (During these eight years I am told the police lost forty-two "breakaways" who were never recovered.)—Hampton's Magazine.

Make the Man Fit the Job

By President MacLaurin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology



OUR democracy today is exposed to many grave dangers. One of these is due to the current notion, founded on a false theory of democracy, that one man is as good as another, and therefore that it doesn't matter very much who gets a job, with the proviso, perhaps, that he be reasonably honest. This is a monstrous doctrine and is not much improved in its more cynical form that any man can fill the post that he is clever enough to get. The world is far too complex, and we must demand not only intelligence, but trained intelligence. Remember, too, that most of the complexity of modern life is due to the social and industrial revolution brought about by the applications of science, and that the business man who is not imbued with the scientific spirit is an anachronism. We must keep in view the dangers that arise from the spirit of extravagance that is so much abroad. It may easily drive us on to the rocks. Most carefully must we keep a lookout for means of avoiding waste. I have little doubt that half the wealth of the next generation will come from new applications of science that will show us how to avoid waste in our industrial operations.—Leslie's Weekly.

Exact Justice Not Possible

By the Late David J. Brewer, of Supreme Court



MAN can measure nature and with the marvellous instruments find out to a mathematical certainty its fixed and immutable laws. But the laws of men depend upon the human mind, which no instruments can search out and which cannot be made to remain in a fixed, unvarying channel.

Take the case of two men, charged with exactly the same crime and equally guilty. They are tried by different judges, honest, upright and equally versed in law. But one judge believes in inflicting the full penalty; the other judge believes mercy should temper justice. One man is sent to the scaffold and the other is freed, yet men say in each case justice was done.

Or take the case of two other men. One has of himself done the things which warped and changed and perverted his nature and led him to crime. The other man's nature may have been perverted before he was born. Both are found guilty and we say justice has been done. It is because of these things I believe in immortality. I firmly believe God on high will give His creatures here a life overlasting where the inequalities of man-made justice will be fully compensated.

"EXCUSE ME, SIR---YOU'RE ON MY TRAIN!"



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, in the May Scribner, writes a remarkable article in which he says: "May it not be the psychological hour to call for the creation of a new aristocracy of the simple life, of those who care for the reality and not for the shadow, for the true inward pleasures of the mind rather than for the external, evanescent show? May it not be high time to create a free-masonry of those who do not ask how much one has, nor how much one knows, but what one is? Gold, in the sense of riches, may be the root of all evil; but gold, in the sense of a standard of prices cannot be the sole root of the evil in our increased cost of living."

EXTRAVAGANCE A NATIONAL VICE

Joseph T. Talbert Sounds Warning Against Reckless Expenditure—The Automobile Craze a Case in Point—It Is the Fashion Now to Be Extravagant.

El Paso, Tex.—Extravagance has become not only a national vice but is in fact becoming a national menace in the opinion of Joseph T. Talbert, vice-president of the National City Bank, of New York. Mr. Talbert, who spoke before the Texas Bankers' Association, said that there does not appear anywhere to exist in the conduct of national, municipal or individual affairs, that appreciation of the economical and prudent use of resources and that adjustment of expenditures to means and incomes which always have been found necessary to the support of prosperity and to the maintenance of a condition of solvency.

The speaker cited the automobile craze as a case in point. "We are squandering on pleasure vehicles annually sums of money running into hundreds of millions of dollars," he continued. "The initial cost of automobiles to American users amounts to not less than \$250,000,000 a year. The up-keep and other necessary expenditures, as well as incidentals, which would not otherwise be incurred, amount to at least as much more. This vast sum is equivalent in actual economic waste each year to more than the value of property destroyed in the San Francisco fire—perhaps to twice as much. This sum, as large as it is, does not include the whole economic loss growing out of this single item of indulgence. The thousands of young and able-bodied men employed in manufacturing machines and in running and caring for cars, all are withdrawn from productive usefulness; they become consumers of our diminishing surplus products and constitute an added burden to the producers. The economic influence of this withdrawal from the producing and addition to the consuming class, is bound to be manifested in a tendency to higher prices. Its effect already must be considerable, and is comparable only to the maintenance of an enormous standing army.

"Thousands upon thousands of our people, frenzied by desire for pleasure and crazed by passion to spend, have mortgaged their homes, pledged their life insurance policies, withdrawn their hard-earned savings from banks to buy automobiles; and have thereby converted their modest assets into expanding and devouring liabilities. The spectacle is astounding. "In the matter of individual expenditures it is the fashion now to be

extravagant to the point of wastefulness, and the fashion is running riot. Individual thrift is considered not merely miserly hoarding, but is looked upon as a vice and a thing to be despised. It is said that this is not a day of small things, and that wealth, as wealth goes now, may no longer be accumulated by the slow process of savings and economies. This may be true if we shall measure wealth only by billions or hundreds of millions, but, just as surely as there ever existed virtue in economy, of contentment and independence in frugality, they are there to-day, and just as surely as individual and national extravagance ever led to a day of reckoning they are doing so to-day. Among nations, and among individuals, permanent wealth and material progress are the results, not so much of rich natural resources as they are the products of economy and thrift; not alone economy in the arts of production, but economy of use.

"The maintenance of the present high level of prices is dependent upon the sustained purchasing power of the individual which in turn depends very largely, if not wholly, upon the expansion of credit. Herein lies one of the chief elements of weakness and danger in the situation.

"If the banks may by increasing loans create credits, which in turn create purchasing power and a sustained demand for high-priced goods, thereby still further advancing prices in the benefits of which a small share except those who possess fixed incomes, it may be asked why this is not good; why not continue to promote the general ability to spend; why not continue giving to each individual an amount of enjoyment, luxury and pleasure unknown before, particularly when all this may be accomplished by merely increasing loans? The simple but comprehensive and truthful answer is that it cannot be done because in the long run every act of wastefulness and every item of extravagance must be paid for to the last farthing; every item consumed must be earned."

Mr. Talbert also discussed the danger of the country losing its favorable trade balance and of adding an adverse trade balance to the other debit items which run against this country to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Mr. Talbert estimated these items at a total of \$900,000,000, including \$200,000,000 spent abroad by American travelers,

AMERICA'S GREED OF GOLD.

Cambridge, Mass.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Harvard's president emeritus, asserts "that the lust for gold and the thirst for power, considered by Americans as the main objects of existence, have caused the present reign of discontent which is sweeping over the country."

"The object of life with the individual as with the nation results from the succession of pleasurable emotions and feelings," he adds. "Progress is measured by happiness, not by dollars and cents. The average workman fails to realize this. Neither social prestige nor riches can

promote happiness or retard it. The happiness of a community can be furthered not by increasing its total wealth or distributing it more evenly, but by improving its physical and moral welfare.

"Sensuous pleasures, like eating and drinking, are sometimes described as animal, and therefore unworthy, but men are animals and have a right to enjoy without reproach those pleasures of animal existence which maintain health, strength and life itself. These pleasures, taken naturally and in moderation, are all pure and honorable."

Over 500,000 Workmen Injured Each Year in the United States.

New York, N. Y.—At the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria the important subject under consideration was the means of preventing accidents.

During the past year preventable accidents injured half a million workmen in the United States and entailed a loss of \$250,000,000 to manufacturers. These statistics caused the association to look into the matter and seek the consensus of opinion.

Printing Conditions Roseate, Say Typothetae Delegates.

Washington, D. C.—Delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the United Typothetae of America take a roseate view of conditions in their trade. Business is good, they say, and labor troubles are scarce.

"The printing business of the United States is so free from complications now that this meeting might properly be called a printers' love feast," said one of the delegates. During the convention the question of apprentices will be taken up.



SQUARE WITH WORLD AT 35.

In address on "Hygienic Living," given in the Gilbert School recently, Dr. E. H. Arnold, of New Haven, lecturer at Yale Medical School, said that curvature of the spine frequently resulted from sitting in a certain position in school.

"Eight girls are thus afflicted to one boy," he said, and he attributed this to "the boyish spirit of deviltry," which keeps lads constantly shifting about, while the girl, ever anxious to please the teacher, assumes a position and keeps it. "She suffers from having been good," said Dr. Arnold. The average child of parents in ordinary circumstances, he went on, represented an investment at one year of \$50 to \$100, and at fifteen or sixteen years of \$2000. These estimates are not in regard to the value to the parents in affection, nor is the actual expense to the community in schools considered.

"At eighteen," Dr. Arnold said, "the average child begins to keep himself, and at thirty-five, the results of his labors considered, he is practically 'square with the world.' Thus, a person dying under that age goes out of the world indebted to the community. Consequently the community should leave nothing undone in protection for its children, for if the results are not what they should be the community is the loser."

AMERICAN HUSBANDS.

"In America the vast majority of women get no social help from their husbands," says Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, in Harper's Bazar. "The latter

to assist in choosing the courses. Any dishes she likes she may then suggest to him, but it is good form for him politely to eliminate those he does not care for.

After dinner finger bowls are served and the tips of the fingers are dipped in. The napkin is not folded, but laid on the table as taken from the lap. It is good form to remain at the table while the man smokes. Leaving the restaurant the girl, as a rule, precedes her escort, but European custom, which is gaining ground here, has her follow him, on the theory that a man should go first in a public place to make way for the woman accompanying him.—Rosanna Schuyler, in the New York Telegram.

THE BODY'S KITCHEN.

Mrs. Mildred Manly Easton gave a living picture entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. If the women who attended didn't know when they left how they look when they live in the kitchens of their bodies—that is to say, the stomach—and the highbrow aspect which dwelling exclusively in the library—the head—gives them, it was because they hadn't kept their eyes on the plump little lecturer.

Mrs. Easton said a good many human bodies were like a big house she once lived in.

"The main object imposed on us by the neighborhood was to keep the mable doorsteps clean. The house was full of servants bumping into each other doing useless things. There was a nice drawing room, but I never had any time to live in it,

Your Cut-out Recipe Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Chicken Croquettes.—Chop cooked chicken fine, season with a little pepper, salt and butter mixed with one egg and a little cream. Roll the croquettes on a bread board sprinkled with cracker dust until they are shaped like little cylinders. Beat one egg light and dip them in it, then roll again in the cracker dust. Fry in a croquette basket in boiling fat until a light brown. The stock of chicken, veal, lamb or mutton may be used instead of cream to mix them with.—Washington Star.

take the position that all the duties pertaining to society belong exclusively to the wife, little realizing the burden laid upon her. Their own duty they consider fully discharged when they supply the funds and present themselves at the appointed hour, correctly dressed for dinner or opera. Too often they fail to appreciate the wife's intense ambition to represent adequately their name, their fortune, their standing in the community.

"The fulfillment of social obligations by no means represents the whole of the duties of a society woman's existence. There is no end to the demands of church work, charities, reforms, and every kind of philanthropy. Practically each woman has one or more special objects with their call for board meetings and personal investigation and service. With modern life has come the new demand for ceaseless intellectual culture through lectures on art, music, science, and literature. In recent years this has been supplemented by the desire to keep abreast of current events, to understand the problems of the hour, and this is attained through constant attendance on classes for their study and consideration. To the culture of the mind is added in these progressive days the systematic development of the body—woman entering the field of athletics as an ambitious competitor of man in what has heretofore been his own exclusive domain. Golf, tennis, riding, shooting, driving a motor, have now absorbed any fragments of leisure that might have been left to women."

RESTAURANT ETIQUETTE.

A girl who has been invited for the first time to dine in a restaurant writes to ask what she shall wear and how to conduct herself. To the first query I say she may wear either her dressy cloth gown or a pretty silk, and I favor a cloth suit with dainty separate waist. Her dress hat should be worn, for she must look attractive without being conspicuous.

Her escort should call at her home, and when they enter the restaurant he should precede her. When her escort notices the head waiter that a table for two is required, according to the custom in this country, the girl follows the waiter, preceding her host; but if she wishes to follow the European custom, and allow her escort to go first, he will be directly behind the waiter. Then, if the location does not suit, the man can object before the girl has seated herself. Whether she precedes or follows her escort into the restaurant is optional.

The girl takes the seat opposite to her host, the chair of which should be drawn out either by the head waiter or the escort. Only when the table is very large, so she could not talk to her host comfortably, does the girl sit beside him.

As a rule the man selects the dinner. The girl has a menu card given her by the waiter, but unless she is requested by her host she makes no suggestion as to what shall be ordered. If he does ask for her preference, or if she likes one or more dishes he mentions, she is at liberty to express an opinion. Some men dislike to order a dinner and ask a guest

because I was a slave to those servants and the house and the marble steps.

"Don't let your body be like that house," Mrs. Easton adured her hearers. "Have the servants that look after the kitchen part of it so well trained that they don't have to be looked after, and you live in the drawing room, which is your heart. Don't live in your kitchens, like those big buxom women that eat all the time and want to give you a recipe every time you meet them."

"This is the way you look when you live in your kitchen," and the speaker let herself down about five inches. "If I wasn't dressed this way I could show you better," she added, regretfully.

"The straight front kind! I knew it!" murmured a woman who had just wandered in from the Legislative League, which was imbibing suffrage further down the hall.

Mrs. Easton's next lightning change was into the woman who lives in her drawing room.

"How do you do? I'm so glad to see you!" she exclaimed, lifting her chest, putting out her hand and giving a sweet smile and bow. "That's the way you look when you live in your heart and entertain all humanity, and don't let the front doorsteps and the servants swallow up your life."—New York Tribune.



Poppins are in vogue again. Coats are shorter and closer. Braiding is very much in style. Bath slippers of raffia are finding favor.

Buckles of cut steel are to be quite the rage.

Never were mauves and grays in greater demand. For dressy occasions large flat hats predominate.

Malline or lace is excellent for the mid-season hat.

Mallines of all shades will be used to veil hat crowns.

Ostrich plumes are back with an unexpected prominence.

Favorite materials for school coats for the little ones are the heavy tweeds, plain or with double face, and with wool serges.

Pretty semi-evening gowns, which the French call casino gowns, are being worn with but slight décolletage and transparent guimpes of tulle or mousseline.

Blouses for evening wear are in net, both black and white, and trimmed with lace. They are all made with the high stock collar, the collarless Dutch neck not being considered smart as a finish to a dressy separate waist.

Many of the new cuirass gowns are designed to hook under the left arm. This leaves an unbroken line at the front and back and it helps to carry out the idea of armor plate which formed the original cuirass.