

CROOKS LEAD DOUBLE LIVES

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POINT OF HONOR WITH THEM

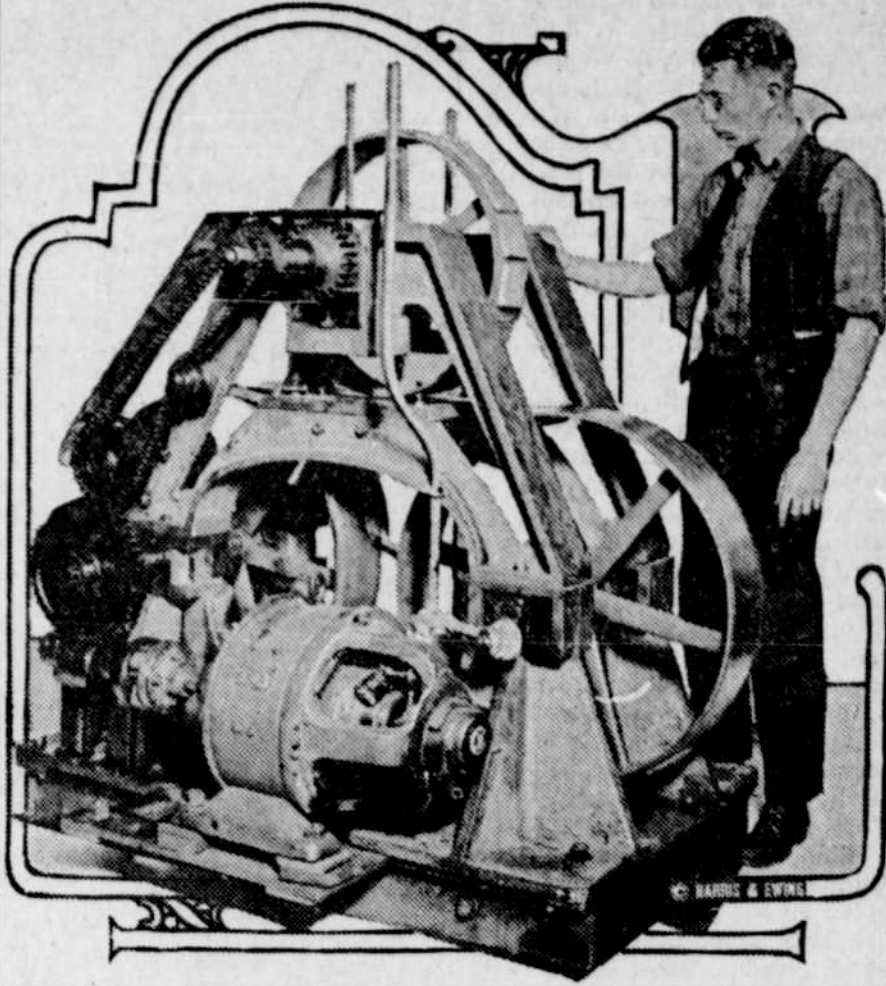
Human Side of Crooks Revealed by Domestic Habits and Pleasures—Refrain From Robbing Places Where They Live.

New York.—The human side of criminals, as revealed by their domestic life and pleasures, is seldom held up to the public gaze. Those of pronounced professional types are by nature secretive and mysterious, and much of our knowledge of their human side comes from penal institutions and prisons, or from occasional investigations made by the police into their home life. It is known, however, that most of them lead a Jekyll and Hyde existence and that in their double lives they are as eager to deceive unsuspecting persons as they are to avoid the police.

In the choice of abodes they are no different from honest folk. There are many types of criminals, who occupy many types of homes, from the most humble to the most pretentious. They have been found in lodging houses and in private dwellings where they have been waited upon by lackeys and servants. Living as they do in constant fear of the police, they change their abodes frequently, and in doing this they move from city to city and from state to state.

Carry Little Baggage.
The average active, professional criminal makes his home, as a rule, in second and third-rate rooming houses. He feels a bit safer in a furnished room than he would as a boarder or lodger in a flat or apartment where he would have to rub elbows with persons who might divine his real calling, and in such a place he feels if he is obliged to move quickly, that he can do so without the danger of exciting too much curiosity or comment. This type carries as little baggage as possible.

Machine for Testing Sole Leather



The department of agriculture is trying out this new machine for testing sole leather. Pieces of the material, fastened on a wheel, are worn against a sanded belt which attempts to furnish the same pressure a man's step would make. The machine is one of many government devices to test the quality of materials.

He sometimes is the possessor of a trunk, but more often it is a single suitcase.

There are several types of criminals residing in flats. There is a type who rents a furnished flat, making his home with a fellow-thief. A similar type is the thief who takes up his abode in a cheap hotel; he is often accompanied by a partner in crime—a woman (his wife, perhaps), who may be a professional shoplifter. She is useful in many ways, since she can visit an apartment which he has planned to rob, and "get a line on it" without exciting suspicion. It is not uncommon for this type to obtain lodgings by forged recommendations

with respectable families, and to masquerade as decent, law-abiding citizens.

Such a criminal, who possessed good looks and manners, obtained lodgings with an estimable family in an exclusive section of the East side. He was educated and cultured, speaking fluently many languages. He posed as a teacher of languages and excused his irregular absences from home at all hours of the day and night by telling the family that he had several wealthy pupils whom he had to visit when their fancy dictated. When the police appeared at the house early one morning and arrested him for a serious crime, and explained to his guileless host that he was an old offender whose fingerprints adorned many cities, it came as an unpleasant shock.

Another familiar type is the criminal whose family or relatives are ignorant of the life he is leading. On embarking on his career he pursues an honest calling in the daytime, making adventurous excursions into crime at night. If successful in eluding the police and capture, he eventually gives up his honest occupation entirely, depending on his stealings and dividends in crime to support him.

Real Calling Hidden.
In doing this he endeavors to keep his real calling hidden from his parents and relatives posing as a salesman or worker, perhaps in the financial district. Not infrequently his parents discover his real calling before he falls into the tolls of the police, when an attempt is made to reform him. Before this can be done he sometimes leaves home to embark in earnest on a career of crime which in time is certain to land him in prison. The police have records of young married criminals who have deceived their wives in this manner, and have repented of their wrongdoings too late. These matrimonial deceptions are common in every city.

There are, of course, criminals who obtain employment in households for the sole purpose of robbing them. If there be such a thing as honor among thieves, most criminals make it a rule not to rob the places they have selected for their homes. Such a violation is regarded as a grave breach of criminal etiquette, and when this rule is broken the violator is looked upon as a pretty cheap fellow.

Like birds of a feather, professional crooks flock together. In respect to their recreations and pleasures they are much the same as other folk. The young men and women are fond of dancing, the theater and jazz music. Others of a more studious and serious bent find entertainment in a good novel or story of adventure.

KATHLYN WILLIAMS



Kathlyn Williams has the distinction of being the first person to star in a "movie" serial, and her work will be remembered by scores who appreciated her good work. She is no stranger to the stage and has appeared under leading managements. Miss Williams is one of Screenland's most talented and beautiful stars.

FAIRNESS IS GOVERNMENT'S ONE GREAT OBJECT IN MARKET NEWS DISTRIBUTION



Telegraphic Reports From Many Centers Regarding the Movement of Many Products Form the Basis of Federal Market Dispatches.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The authority back of a market report largely determines its value. Reports from the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, are counted of peculiar value in the maintenance of healthful economic conditions in America because they supply information that is comprehensive, always up-to-date, and unbiased.

What may be characterized as the key positions in the government's market-reporting organizations are the market stations. These are branches of the bureau of markets maintained in nearly a score of the larger cities, and one of their chief functions is to collect and distribute market news relating to several or all of the following products: Fruits and vegetables, live stock and meats, dairy products, hay, grain, and mill feeds and seeds.

Most of the branch offices are connected by leased wire with Washington and receive and distribute market news daily. The original data are assembled and condensed into reports, reviews and press articles which are distributed according to the needs of the market. Most of the men in charge of this work have had technical training and considerable experience either in production or marketing.

Station Men Understand Selling.
The work of these men resembles that of the county agent in that it is localized, but it differs from it since it deals primarily with the selling and not the producing phase of agriculture.

In other words, the market station man begins where the county agent, in most cases, leaves off. He is able to analyze market problems comprehensively because he meets dealers, shippers, and buyers and is in daily touch with local trade conditions.

The co-operation which the market stations maintain with State marketing agents in 27 states is a decidedly helpful feature of the market news service. The national service is concerned chiefly with the wholesale marketing of produce shipped from one state to another, but the state agents are interested in local produce, both wholesale and retail. The national and state forces of men unite not only in securing information, but in helping to solve special marketing problems and conditions, such as the more rapid movement of crops in seasons of heavy production.

The service of the market stations

and state agencies tends to displace many of the private agencies whose scope of operation is apt to be less comprehensive, prompt, and reliable. In addition to this general information, which might be called routine market news, various sections in the bureau of markets render important service by securing data regarding special commodities. The fertilizer sections, for example, have conducted inquiries and made reports on the supply and demand for fertilizers and fertilizer material. The transportation sections have rendered valuable aid in securing complete and regular reports on shipments, and also by expediting the unloading and return of cars. Without information on these related subjects, buyers and sellers often would go far wrong in their bargaining.

Prompt distribution of the information which the bureau of markets' representatives secure is essential to its value. Reports are collected early in the morning and are telegraphed from city to city so that they can be published the same day. In this way market information for the entire country is placed in the city dealers' hands a few hours after it is collected, and often shippers at remote country points have the data the morning following its compilation. The reports show not only actual sales or shipments of various commodities, but other important items which have a bearing on the markets.

Scope of Information.
In the course of the year the information made available through the United States department of agriculture has to do with the marketing of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 carloads of live stock and 500,000 to 750,000 cars of fruits and vegetables. The movement of cotton, dairy products, dressed meat, grain, and feed is covered in the same comprehensive fashion. It has been estimated that the department's market news reaches through the newspapers, while the market bulletins, reports, reviews, and special articles go to tens of thousands of growers and dealers. Obviously, the growers and dealers profit directly from the market news service because of its completeness and fairness, but of no less importance is the benefit to the public at large, resulting from healthful, above-board competition promoted by easily obtainable market information.

DYING WOMAN WEDS SLAYER

Bride, Victim of Accidental Shot, Meets Death With Smile on Her Face.

ROMANCE ENDS IN TRAGEDY

Under Police Guard Man Is Taken to Hospital Where Girl Is Dying, and Marriage Ceremony Is Performed.

Chicago.—Viola Carpenter and Robert M. Taylor were married one night recently in the Lakeside hospital. The girl was dying from a bullet wound. The man was under guard of the police. When the priest had finished the man went back to his cell, weeping, and the bride died with a smile.

This was the end of their romance that began two years ago in Akron, O., where Taylor was employed. Viola, an orphan, had been living with some relatives in Cedarville, Ind., but had left them and gone looking for work. "I came upon her when she was all but starved and very tired," said Taylor. "I loved her at first glance and

she loved me. I promised to marry her.

Shoots Girl in Accident.
"We came to Chicago some time ago and went to live in a flat at 4328 Berkeley avenue. We were known as Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. We were very happy.

"There was just one thing that troubled her; we were not married. I got a license, but I kept putting off the wedding.

"Then came the accident. "It was shortly before midnight. We were awakened by a noise. We thought at first it was a burglar, but we found it wasn't and we laughed. Viola said she didn't think I'd shoot a burglar if I found one. I aimed the gun at her and said: 'I'd shoot him just like that.' I heard the shot. I saw the wound. But I couldn't believe it. It was too terrible."

"That was the story Taylor told to Capt. James Madden and Lieut. Maurice Crotty at the Hyde Park station. The girl had declared all along that she shot herself.

"I suppose you know she's going fast?" said Crotty. "Oh, let me marry her, then," said Taylor. "Please. It is what she wishes most. We have the license and the ring."

The police authorities agreed. The girl cried with joy when she saw Taylor and the priest. She wished to be baptized and to be married, she said.

The Nuptials of Death.
Taylor knelt beside the bed and kissed her while the priest put on surplice and stole. The detectives stepped aside. A handful of nurses and doctors stood near the open door.

Taylor knelt by the side of the bed. The slim white hand of the girl was placed in his. It was very still in the room, save for the voice of the priest, until he came to the words: "Do you take this man—" when the bride exclaimed, "Oh, I do, I do."

And when he said: "Do you take each other for husband and wife, to have and to hold, in richness, in poverty, in sickness and in health, until death do you part?" the bridegroom looked at the girl soon to die, and sobbed.

But the bride's eyes were shining, and held no tears. She fell back with a little sigh. "Then I pronounce you man and wife."

The bride held to her lips the finger that bore the wedding ring and then her husband kissed it.

So the priest went on, giving the sacrament of extreme unction. Presently he was done.

The church bells tolled somewhere. It was six o'clock.

"Good-by, my bride," said Taylor. He kissed her ring again and then her lips.

"Good-by, my husband," she whispered. "And don't be sad. I am very happy."

Pays \$2,000 to Stop Nosebleed

Denver.—An attack of nose-bleeding cost Morris T. Streeter, millionaire coal mine owner, \$2,000 and made necessary the chartering of a special train to carry a Denver specialist to the isolated point in Moffat county, Colorado, where Streeter was. At the end of the dash over the mountains in the special train, the specialist had to ride thirty miles in an automobile over the rough roads of Mount Streeter.

When Streeter first began to lose blood, and after first aid measures had failed to check the flow, an unsuccessful effort was made to secure an airplane to carry the specialist the 300 miles from Denver to Streeter.

Despite the fact that the run was over tracks weakened by recent storms, record-breaking time was made.

The train alone cost Mr. Streeter \$1,700, including war tax, and the physician's fees and other charges brought the total to more than \$2,000. But the bleeding was stopped.



Editor's Note.—Pietro's misconception of the word "love" is apparent to those who are familiar with tennis. The word, as applied to that game, is commonly used in keeping score, and is equivalent to "zero" or nothing.

Other day leetle girl aska me: "Pietro, you know how play tennis?" I say no can play anything only phonegraph and da pinocchio. Sometime try play da poker but no make success. She say: "Well, I lika teacha you how play dat game leetle bit, huh?"

When she say gonna taka me down where da court ees I say no wanta go. I been court one time and ees costa me ten bucks maka too moocha hurry weeth da fiever. Anyway we go een place wot ees greata stuff for keepa da cheekin. Greata beega fence alla round weeth leetle one eend da meedle—smalla fence ees sama stuff usa for catcha da feesh.

She say "I geeva you racket, Pietro, for play weeth." I aska "wot's matter we gotta maka racket for play desa game?" I say too moocha noise maka me excite, so mebbe besta way ees play weethout da racket. She say, "Alla right, I am gonna serve." I say eef she serve I dreenk eet, I tink mebbe she gonna serve somating weeth leetle keek een. I dunno.

She getta one side da fence and I getta other side. She knocka ball straighta my head and say, "Love feefteen." I say feefteen to love for love one time—no can do. She knocka one more ball and say, "Love thirty." I no say somating, but I feegure ees greata man eef lovea thirty all one time. Nexa ball she say, "Love forty." I dunno wot's matter dat girl. I tink eef lovea two, tree gotta have plenty ambish, but for love forty ees too moocha job for one man.

After knocka two, three more ball my frien holler "Game!" Right ball I say, "Betta your life—anybody whosa love feefteen or thirty or forty one time gotta be game. Mebbe gotta be twins or Mormon to play dat game. I dunno. Wot you tink?"

Wifey May Faint

Jones—Hello, Doc. I wish you would go right on up to my house.

Doctor—Certainly. Anything serious?
Jones—Not yet; but there may be. I've just sent up a load of coal.—
Judge.

CROSBY'S KIDS



OH! DON'T LAUGH! YOU'VE BEEN THERE

MONUMENT TO ERICSSON



The monument to John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor and the screw propeller, which will be placed in the hall at Washington. It will cost \$65,000, paid partly by the government and partly by citizens of Swedish blood. The design is by J. E. Fraser.