TRAINING UP THE FUTURE CITIZENS

What the United States Does to Make Boys and Girls Healthy and Happy.

ALL ASPECTS CONSIDERED

Mind and Body Developed and Moral Teaching Given-Playgrounds in Cities-Fresh Air Funds. Juvenile Courts.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. WASHINGTON, May 1-(Special Cor-espondence.)-The security of the future

self.
The enlightened people of the Nation
re going hand in hand with their municial and state governments in an effort
been that all children have the advantages that will elevate them physically, mentally and morally. In the larger cities the hospitals are especially equipped for the care of mothers and their newborn babies; public dispensaries and public milk stations offer medicines and proper foods for those unable to pay for them; whitting nurses so to the houses of those er foods for those unable to pay for hem; visiting nurses go to the homes of those who cannot be sent to hospitals. From the beginning of its life every advantage is offered a little child for its healthful living and when the ignorant parents are made to appreciate this, the battle for health will be half won. When the child is older and starts to kindergarten or school since cities even arrange to give some cities even arrange to give eakfast when none has been given

Making School Attractive.

His educational welfare was thought upon before his physical and moral being was considered, but now that element has become only one of the trinity of great forces working for his good. Nearly 59 years ago the kindergarten had become a factor in New England education in order to make the inevitable "three R's" more attractive for the little pilgrims on the road to learning. Later free kindergartens with day nurseries came as a God-send to the working woman and as a means of early salvation for the children. San Francisco early had kindergartens for her poor, and it is a matter of record that no name from the kindergarten rolls has ever found its way to the records of the criminal courts.

The fact that education may have no attractions for some of the children of His educational welfare was thought

The fact that education may have no attractions for some of the children of the country matters little to many states. The schools are made as atractive as possible, education is really sugar-coated for those who fancy it a bitter pill and then, when it is refused, the law arises and makes it compulsory. Truam officers and truant schools in many places provide for the chronically rebellous, and through this means all children eventually will be reached. The school houses of today are most attractive; the best books, often free, are offered the pupils; a wontoday are most attractive; the best books, often free, are offered the pupils; a wonder-world is opened through nature studies; helpless hands are trained for useful life in industrial schools and manual training shops; maniliness and patriotism are a part of the daily curriculum, and even the physical well-being is made a charge of the commonwealth.

Children Now Seen and Heard.

The quaint sampler, carefully stitched and hung on the purior walls as i tribute to a little maiden's good train-ing in domestic arts, his given plac-to the practical things of big domestic science schools, where real things have real values. The girl of today sits in college with men and thinks on problems that feminine minds should not know years ago. The little boy not know years ago. The little boy of the big hoop and the red apple who smiled smugly from the stiff portraits of long ago, has broken away from his sedate tutor and among thousands of his own age and ambitions is learning democracy and independence first-hand in public institutions that will fit aim

in public institutions that will fit aim for a self-austaining existence.

The old aphorism that "children should be seen and not heard" doubtless coursed much anguish to little incurring minds in its day, but that, too, is a thing of the long ago. Children are both seen and heard today. They have rome into their own with startcomptness. They have voice in own affairs nowadays, baving clubs and organizations of their own The Children of the American Revolu-The Children of the American Rovolu-tion, 1000 strong, are important fac-ters in the preservation of history and in the fostering of patriotism. The Hawthorne Club, of Boston, with about 2000 members, all under 14, makes its own laws for its great play-ground, and even exacts certain home condi-tions of its members. The Chicaro tions of its members. The Chicago Newsboys Protective Association is a notable factor in civic improvement Only a few weeks ago several thousand children in New York sat for over three hours hearing talks on universal peace and took steps to form a league of their own for that purpose.

Teaching Boys Self-Government.

Twenty-five years ago the Boys' Club-cas formed in New York and was the rat of its kind in the world. If met rat in a white-washed tenement with few college men to direct it in games and studies. Today its membership is 7000 and it is self-governing still. On the heels of this have come other clubs, clubs for the children of the poor and of the rich, for the American and for

of the rich, for the American and for the foreigner who wishes to become a future citizen, for the boot-black and the newaboy, and the influence has always been found good and helpful.

A preacher in a big city complained some years ago to the police that children playing in the streets disturbed his congregation when at prayer, and asked that the nuisance be abated. The curt reply from the police captain was:

siums and played and prayed and sans with the children in the streets, and the public aweke to the fact that chil-dren must play. They turned schoolhouse basements and roofs into play-grounds, they made gardens for the calidren on vacant lots, they made room for them on the piers, and set naide special parts of the parks for

Fresh Air for City Children.

Thirty years ago a big-hearted pas-ty in a Pennsylvania village told his Sarsanarilla.

flock of the wan, old-faced children of the siums who had never seen grass or flowers or trees and, when he had finished, there were sturdy farmers waiting, wet-eyed, to offer their homes for Summer outlings. In a week the first fresh-air party in America went out to the farms under the minister's care. That band of nine wistful children has grown into an army many thousand strong that fresh-air funds, aid societies, improvement leagues. King's daughters, newspapers and private charities are sending every Summer into the woods and fields beyond the heat and glare and smell of the

mer into the woods and fields beyond the heat and glare and smell of the big cities.

If a parent neglects his child the duty of its support devolves on society and provision for its care must be made some way. It was a long walle before this country found some good way, and too often the little wait grew up in any fashion it could. The New York Children's Ald Society, formed in 1853, undertook to place orphans and half-orphans in good farm homes, rather than in the charitable institutions where individualism is necessarily stifled and the inmates made a little stifled and the inmates made a little machine. It placed 45 that year, and since then New York and Pennsylvania have tried the plan with their state wards and found it good.

Saved From Cruelty and Crime.

The first hearing a child had in the courts of the United States was under the act protecting dumb brutes, and her pitiful complaint was filed on the form used for dogs. Jacob Rits tells the story of this little Mary Ellon, how her scarred body was released from its horse-blanket cover that a weeping jury and white-faced spectators could see just how brutal a father could be, and how from that incident there sprang a sentiment that has made the protection of children a law on the statute books of the state. So respondence.)—The security of the future of a nation does not lie in its invincible many, its far-fluor battle line, its natural resources and its endless whir of factory wheels. It lies in the little children who will some day be the controllers of its destinies. It is only the last quarter-century that has brought to the United States a practical realization of the fact that the children must be looked after and trained to become good citisens. The law in general recognizes certain definite civil rights for each child. It is entitled to be fed. clothed, lodged and educated until it is able to take cars of the safe.

The enlightened people of the Nation are going hand in hand with their municipal and state governments in an effort to see that all children have the advantage of the state and a menage to the state

ers, making of him a complete loss morality, an expense to the state and a menace to its happiness. Chicago was the first to meet this need, and in 1829 shecome the pioneer in the establishment of Juvenile Courts. The preceding year and seen 1978 juvenile offenders in her jails. In 1968 there were 70. Of 715 children paroled by the Sourts of that city in 1994, only 40 were ever brought again before the bar of justice. The others had "made good," the spirit of latent citizenship had been awakened and they were saved for the upbuilding of the Nation. Twenty-two states now have some form of legislation for juvenile offenders and 38 cities have Juvenile court laws in varying degrees of efficiency. Canada, Australia, grees of efficiency. Canada, Australia, England and Ireland are following the lead of the United States in this matter.

Boys Who Made Good.

A test of self-government and a progood citizen of himself, stimulated by the ouents who came out under parole made the laws, elected the officers and con-trolled the republic. They made the farm pay, they learned trades that fitted them for citizenship and went back among their people with a clean record and with ideals that meant an effort toward right

ideals that meant an effort toward right living.

The kindergartner and graded school teacher and moving-picture man have invaded the Sunday schools, and the children of today are given a more practical, enjoyable doctrine than the one learned in the stiff pews of the old catechism days. The crippled and bilnd are being cared for in hospitals and homes that dot the ways from Rockaway Beach and Indianapolis to the Pacific and the Gulf. Through kindergartens, night schools and missions, the spirit of progress is reaching the ignorant parents of many children, and in the general uplift that must follow such an influence, the 20th century hidz fair to bring about the fulfillment of the old Biblical prophecy—"a little child shall lead them."

PRIZES IN CARD GAMES NO BET-TER THAN GAMBLING.

Rev. E. Clarence Oakley, of Oregon City, Creates Furor Among Members of Congregation.

OREGON CITY, Or., May 6 .- (Speial.)-Rev. E. Clarence Oakley, pastor of the First Congregational Church,

All through this Winter there has been a great many card parties, and it is usual for prizes to be given to the winners. Mr. Oakley said in his sermon yesterday morning that there is too much card playing in Oregon City, and protested against the excessive indulgence in the games of chance. He said that playing cards for prizes was nothing but ordinary gambling, but he gave the local poople the benefit of any doubt that may exist by saying he supposed they are ignorant of the seriousness of the practice and the effect that it would have upon their materes.

that it would have upon their natures, tending to make them shallow.

The remarks of the pastor are generally received lightly by his parishioners, who are not inclined to look at the matter in such a serious way.

TESTIMONY IS SENSATIONAL

Judge McBride Hears Divorce Case

and Gives Lecture on Matrimony. OREGON CITY, Or., May 6.-(Spe-OREGON CITY. Or., May 6.—(Special.)—Testimony of a sensational nature was introduced today in the Circuit Court in the divorce suit of Otto C. Klastach vs. Lelan Klastach. Mrs. Klastach filed a cross-complaint. William Pinkley is named as co-respondent by the husband. Judge McBride took the case under advisement.

Decree of divorce was granted to the defendant in the suit of Frank Pheins.

defendant in the suit of Frank Phelps

vs. Maggie Phelps.

Judge McBride handed down a time-ity lecture on matrimony and the proper care of children.

Grange Favors Public Wharf.

Grange Favors Public Wharf.

OREGON CITY. Or., May 6.—(Special.)—Maple Lane Grange. Patrons of Husbandry, has come to the rescue of the adherents of a public wharf in this city and Saturday passed resolutions favoring the establishment of a dock and promising their support to the movement. The erection of a free wharf has long been agitated by prominent business men, but the movement received a blow last week by the action of the City Council in its refusal to improve the street leading to the proposed site.

Garfield Careful to Do Justice to Officials.

and on Clearing Him Promotes Him_He Does Not Convict

Idaho by a special inspector is an evifell heir to the work of Secretary Hitchcock. Charges were made against Engineer D. W. Ross and his assistant of such seriousness that they would have men had they been substantiated. Being sustained by an impecting official of the Department, the charges were even more serious than if they had come direct from outside individuals.

Studies Evidence Himself.

Being unfamiliar with the work of the Interior Department, Mr. Garfield had no personal knowledge of the conditions existing in Idaho and for this reason was particularly careful in handling this case. particularly careful in handling this case. A great mass of evidence was filed by the inspector in supporting his report and before reaching his decision Mr. Garfield examined in detail every paper in the case and reviewed every charge. He devoted the better part of several evenings to his investigation, and the positive tone of his decision left no doubt in the public mind that he was satisfied that the charges were without foundation.

charges were without foundation.

To further show his confidence in the Reclamation officers, the Secretary authorized their promotion in accordance with the recommendation. with the recommendation that had been made prior to the filing of the charges.

Hitchcock Left Charges as Legacy. It developed that the charges against Mr. Ross were originally made some time before Mr. Hitchcock retired. For some before Mr. Hitchcock retired. For some reason, Mr. Hitchcock did not care to go into the case at all, presumably because he was about to turn over the responsibilities of office to his successor, but when Mr. Garfield came in, he decided that the charges would have to be investigated, and that in case they were substantiated, drastic punishment would have to be meted out. The Secretary sent for the inspector and had several conferences. the inspector and had several conferences with him in order that he might have all the information in regard to the case. When the Secretary had reached his conclusion, he gave the inspector to un-derstand that his course in the matter was not approved, that his conclusions were arrived at hastily, and that his recndations, had they been carried out would have done injustice to innocent

Innocent Till Proved Guilty.

Mr. Garfield is undertaking to give this same care and attention to every important matter that comes before him. He is going slowly to avoid migtakes, for he realizes that he is in a new field. His methods are very different from those of Mr. Hitcheock, for he lacks Mr. Hitcheock's suspicious nature and he asknowlcock's suspicious nature and he asknowledges every man to be honest until proven otherwise. He believes that it is of the utmost importance that the officials of his Department should have the encouragement of their superiors as long as they "make good." and it is his policy under those conditions to give them encouragement as well as more! support

ment as well as moral support.
Under the new regime fraud will be ferreted out just as vigorously as it was in
the days of Mr. Hitchcock, but the investigations will be conducted along different
lines. Care will be exercised to see that
linescent men are not accused, and inor their reports. If any of them prove accompetent, they may expect no consid-eration at the hands of Mr. Garfield, and on the other hand those who exhibit ability and prove deserving will be pushed

The action in the Idaho case is indicative of what is to follow in other in-stances. Every man will be assured of a "square deal," but favoritism will be

TACOMA. Wash., May 6 .- The bark T. P. Emigh has arrived from drydock and will load lumber for San Pedre. Wheat shipments are not arriving as freely as expected and the barks Jean and

The steamer Oanafa, which sails from Tacoma May 15 for Liverpool via the Orient, will have a capacity cargo of flour

The Portland—J. B. Dunnigan, Wausau. Miss Farissee, E. R. Hirsh and wife, D. S. Hirsh, Chicago: E. F. Cassel, Milwaukle; P. J. Coakley, Boston: P. C. Parker, Chica-

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ACTION ON IDAHO CASE

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The Perkins—Mrs. Frank Jackson, Hood River, Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Princeville; Dor-

Ridth, City, F. A. Ferry, City; W. H. Wiley, San Francisco; C. Kirpatrick.

The Perkins-Mrs. Frank Jackson. Hood River; Mrs. S. E. Stevens, Prineville; Dorothy Sparks, City; L. Vilazut and wife. John Vilazut. Seattle; E. L. McBrown. Pendiejon; W. C. Kliser, Redfield; John Collier, La Grande; A. M. Smith, Frank Fackard, Winoskij, C. M. Davis, Goldfield; I. H. Whitside, Boston; E. R. Bradley, Hood River; J. R. Egerer, J. H. Empey, Aberdeen; F. W. Roblinson, Houlton; Mrs. R. E. Whittanker, Stormsburg, Mrs. Betsey Allen, Waisau; Frank Frederickson, South Bend; A. M. Banks, wife and child, Little Falls; Herman Martin, South Bend; E. M. Cross, La Grande; Charles T. Huise, Moro; W. G. Parks, Burton; P. O. Bonebrake, Philomath, Mrs. Hardy, Gresham; C. K. Avery, Chicago; F. S. Hitchie and wife, St. Paff! J. Florey, Vancouver, B. C. W. G. Sandon, M. Terwilliger, Moialla; Mrs. James McCoy, Columbia City; E. F. Dempsey, Oakland, Louis F. Holt, Tacoma; J. H. Henner, Seattle; J. A. Burke, Tacoma; R. D. Riley, R. I. Humphrey, Astoria; J. P. Hugher, Seattle; George P. Party, Butte, Ralph W. Carson, Vancouver; L. M. Beebe, Eugene: James Gray, Vancouver; Charles Ungermar, James Lindon and wife, Boaton; W. H. Turney, Everet; L. C. Palmer and wife, Steridan, O. A. Larson, Wallon; Mrs. Bert. Shelton, Goldendale; J. W. Blackburn, Rifagefield; G. B. Gasquay, Tacoma; G. A. Carlson and wife, Spokane; Miss Ella Urquhart, Altodena; J. S. Stoddart, Westport, Flora Paimer, Findley, J. B. Bacon and wife, Seattle.

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darf. Westport, Flora Paimer, Findley, J.
B. Bacon and wife, Scattle.

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Myrtle Point; E. E. Williard, Coquille: R. A.
Cowden, Silverton; E. Jacobsen and wife.
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Shook, Ashland; Austin Barron, Ashland,
O. M. St. Martin, Carson; B. Blers,
A. R. Stover, Portland; A. G. Henderson, N.
F. Corkrum, J. W. Corkrum, Walla Walla;
E. Waters and wife, Sacramento; M. M. Hill,
Hood, River; J. S. Cooper, Independence; H.
C. Fisher, Sacramento; F. A. Hamilton,
Palo Aito; J. L. Florence, Seattle: L. Lawrence, Seattle; C. W. Fulton, Astoria; M. T.
Manion, Seattle; J. Prasha, Chelesa; W.
Ganey, San Frisco; R. A. Jackson and wife,
Spokane; George Holst, Chieggo; E. M. Cobb,
Seattle: Ivaninee, Tacema, Ed Stolterfoht,
Mecklenburg-Schwerter, L. Alva Lewis, Kin,
Mecklenburg-Schwerter, L. Alva, Lakeriew; W. M.
Lush, Silverton; G. C. Robinson, Independence, Philip McConnell, L. G. McConnell,
Woodland; William N., Boats, Monmouth,
George G. Bingian and wife, Salem; P. M.
Forter, Condon; B. H. Robinson, Condon;
Miss Anna Starr, Salem, Mrs. Robert Raila;
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Others, C. C. C. Condon, C. C. Condon, Condon, Salem, John P. Burton, Salem,
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TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

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