

# THE CARE OF THE COUNTY PRISON

## Investigation in the Interest of Better Jail Equipments Shows That Many Much Needed Improvements Should Be Made to This Institution--Feeding and Care of the Criminals

It is a pretty bad case that the American Prison Association has found against the average county jail in this country. For a year past hundreds of trained men and women have been working on investigations and compiling results, and now the association is prepared to announce just what conditions were found. To state that, generally speaking, county jails are "schools for crime" is putting it mildly. The general report of the committee tells of the conditions as found in different parts of the country. A special investigation was made of the jail in this county and the question for this community to answer is whether or not the jail meets the minimum standard set up by the American Prison Association and his committee.

Forty-six men and four women were in the jail at the time of the inspection. There were only 21 cells, 30 for men and 10 for women, and 1312 feet respectively. Children are not kept in this institution.

The jail has no stated occupation and the only exercise is obtained in the corridor. The visitor states that some reading matter is provided, and that prisoners are allowed to work one week. The in and out fee are \$1. The punishment for bad conduct is to be confined in the stocks for 10 days. The governing officers have no rules.

When they have extra suits. The county does not furnish underclothing.

The building is lighted by gas and electricity, heated by steam, and ventilated by electric fans and air shafts. There are 12 closets in the building and night buckets are used in the cells. The building is reported to be clean, however, and the condition of the plumbing is a weak point. The prisoners are required to bathe and for this purpose eight tubs are provided.

Some of the requirements for a model jail cannot be met simply by changes in the structure and administration of the jail itself. Modern conditions and knowledge call for radical changes in laws and in the entire state system of correction and punishment. But some of the improvements demanded could be made at once in any county by an enlightened public and rigorous county board. The jail committee of the American Prison Association has drawn up the following standard requirements for a really modern county jail. The reader may judge for himself whether or not there is room for improvement in this county:

**What Should Be Done.**

I. The jail must be strong and safe. There are architects and jail builders

who can easily and economically construct a jail to meet these conditions.

II. The jail should be so built and its affairs so administered that the health of prisoners and officers shall not be impaired. Among the conditions of health are:

(a) A sufficient supply of simple, wholesome food. The best way would be to have the dietaries regulated by a state commission of physicians. Laymen have not the knowledge to arrange balanced rations, suitable for all classes of prisoners. Local physicians may be authorized to direct diet, in the absence of a state commission.

(b) Clean underclothing is essential to health, and it should be furnished by the county if the prisoner is too poor to pay for it. This underclothing should be washed in a laundry and not in tubs, as sometimes occurs.

(c) The bedding should be clean when furnished and kept clean; no prisoner should lie on his bed in the daytime, unless sick, in which case he should be in a hospital ward.

(d) Ventilation should be secured by providing a large cell, with a window opening directly to the outside air, and the air should be renewed constantly by

forced currents through pipes to the roof from each cell.

(e) Each cell should be heated from a central system and the foul air removed by forced drafts. The air of one cell should never be breathed by any one, save the single occupant of that cell.

(f) Lighting. For artificial light, electricity is best, because it does not soil the air, in summer it does not heat the cell, and it is most easily controlled by the officers on guard.

Natural light is necessary to purify the air and destroy bacteria, and it should come into the cell directly from the outside. A cell without sunlight is a center of infection for the whole jail.

(g) The drinking water should be analyzed by competent experts, and if necessary, boiled to prevent intestinal disease. Filters are generally dangerous.

(h) The waste water, with human excrementitious matter, should be disposed of through approved plumbing drains and sewers. Cesspools are dangerous as well as disgusting. Night buckets cannot be kept clean.

(i) Provisions for bathing should be made by means of shower baths, in screened compartments, and the waste water conveyed by cement floors to the sewer. Tubs are means of communicating disease.

(j) Provisions should be made for at least one half hour's exercise daily in the open air. Still better, if convicted prisoners must be retained by some useful industry in the open air or in well-ventilated sheds or rooms.

**Recreations Essential.**

(k) Recreations are essential to health if prisoners are held for some months.

(l) A jail should be provided with a hospital ward for the sick, or with special cells. A physician should call, at least once a week, to inspect sanitary conditions and should be ready to give advice and aid to the sick at all times, at the expense of the county where the prisoner cannot pay.

(m) The prisoners should not be crowded, for crowding vitiates the air and increases peril from contagious and infectious diseases. Each prisoner should be in a cell alone.

(n) Occupation. Idleness is injurious to health and morals of the prisoner and burdens the public. Prisoners awaiting trial should have an opportunity of working for wages, and if convicted persons must for a time be

kept in jail they should be compelled to work at some useful and productive industry.

(o) Personal contact of prisoners.

1. Classes of persons who should never be placed in a jail or lockup: The sick, those suffering from sunstroke or epilepsy, the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic—all who are abnormal or ill—should be sent to a hospital; never to a prison.

2. Boys and girls who have committed some offense or are in trouble should be sent to a detention home and placed under the care of school officers.

3. First offenders and men drinking men who are now committed to jail on sentences might better be disposed of by suspending the execution of their sentences, on condition that they secure employment, use their earnings for the support of their families and keep out of prison.

4. If a man who has a probation officer, the man should be placed under his supervision. If there is no probation officer he should be required to report to the court or to some person designated by it at stated periods. If work on public roads is in progress it might furnish employment for men released on suspended sentence.

5. Every convicted person, the moment sentence is pronounced, should be taken immediately to the proper reformatory, penitentiary, district work-

house or labor colony. Thus the number of persons in county jails is diminished and would be greatly reduced.

6. Only persons charged with serious offenses should be left in county jail, and prisoners should be kept from contact with those who could not or would not converse with any other prisoner, but he would be under the watch and influence of proper persons appointed by the authorities.

7. Outside influences. Suitable provisions should be made, in the character of sheriffs, jailers and guards, and the system should be abolished as a source of corruption and injustice. No one should be permitted to sell them food or luxuries.

8. Administration. All officers who come in contact with prisoners, should be paid adequate salaries, and the system should be abolished as a source of corruption and injustice. No one should be permitted to sell them food or luxuries.

9. Discipline. Rules of conduct of prisoners should be drawn up by a state commission, and the same should be applied to all prisoners. Disciplinary measures should be defined and limited by the same authority.

### Jail Not Safe.

The jail is reported not to be very safe. Food is furnished at a cost of 22 cents a day. The beds are mattresses with blankets which are washed once in six months. The prisoners' underclothing is changed once a week.

### The SHIFTLSS STUDENT MUST GO--By Mrs. J. A. Logan

DEAN HENRY WRIGHT of Yale has called attention to the poor scholarship which goes "hand in hand" with luxurious living at Yale college. It is encouraging that the dean should have been so outspoken in condemnation of the extravagance, luxurious living and lack of application to the studies by some sons of wealth.

The dean's observations run over five years. They certainly present some students in an unfavorable light, and it should be an encouragement to the young men who are working their way through college.

It is the old, old story—that which is acquired by painful and hard work is usually the most valued. Extravagance necessarily creates an indifference and lack of application, because it is impossible for students to devote their time to two objects at once. If they are enjoying the amenities of pleasure, they cannot possibly attend to their studies.

On the other hand, if they are applying themselves faithfully to the acquisition of knowledge, they have no time for idle living. Yale college is not an exception to the rule, except in so far as it is probably more largely patronized by wealth than any other college in the country.

Young men who enjoy fast living and receive expenditure of money are without exception poor students. The only profit possible to be derived from students of this class is the money they are obliged to pay some working student for their coaching, and hence unable to finish their course without the money needed for tuition and other expenses which are sons of wealthy families.

It has been a matter of great regret that the professors in the various colleges have not given more time to investigation of the life of the hundreds of students at the entire cost of the other of our foremost institutions of learning. As a rule, the faculties appear to be laboring under the impression that they have never to do with the morals or life of the students. They seem to feel that if they look after students in point of being present at recitations their duty is discharged.

I have heard graduates at Yale and other colleges tell some miraculous stories of their escapades and how they had arranged with tutors to cheat them for recitations, and that the moment that was over they knew nothing whatever of the subject matter upon which they had been examined, and that they had played a great joke on the faculty.

The astonishing part of this thing is the nearly eight hundred students who reached their majority, and that they should have such false ideas of life is lamentable. If one took the trouble to follow these young men for five or ten years after they leave college they would generally find that they were failures, and that habits formed in college had contributed so largely to their demoralization that they could not rise above it.

Another question to which Dean Wright calls attention is the membership of the societies. This question has been very much under discussion recently, notably in the case of the Phi Kappa Phi society, and it is to be hoped that an investigation will be made into the influence exerted by fraternities over pupils and students.

The members of the fraternities claim that the influence of societies is good, because they stand by and help each other in difficult places. Parents and teachers insist that the influence creates a classiness that is very detrimental to the character of the schools, and that fraternities are really excuses for class distinction when such a thing should not exist, as it has a detrimental effect on the citizenship of members of these fraternities when they have finished their education and take their places in life.

Ordinarily, secret societies are based upon some high patriotic grounds, should be discouraged. There is such a strong temptation on the part of members of secret organizations to defend their members that often the greatest possible injustice is inflicted upon non-members and the guilty parties are able to hold their places of recognition when they should be tabooed.

Wise and successful administration of educational institutions that will make good citizens and establish a high moral standard for their graduates is a very grave question and one which demands the best thought of the ablest educators in the land, and it will be well to begin with a college like Yale to fix the standard of individual responsibility and put the stamp of disapproval upon methods that can have but unfavorable results.

A careful scrutiny into the life of students should apply to men and women alike, and the sooner the faculties make it impossible for a nation, and especially this institution, to conduct themselves improperly and maintain the respect and confidence of all connected with the institutions, the sooner will we hear less of university, college, seminary and school escapades.

### CORNELL'S SLICKERS.

Odd Impression of a Seaport in the Midst of Mountainous Country.

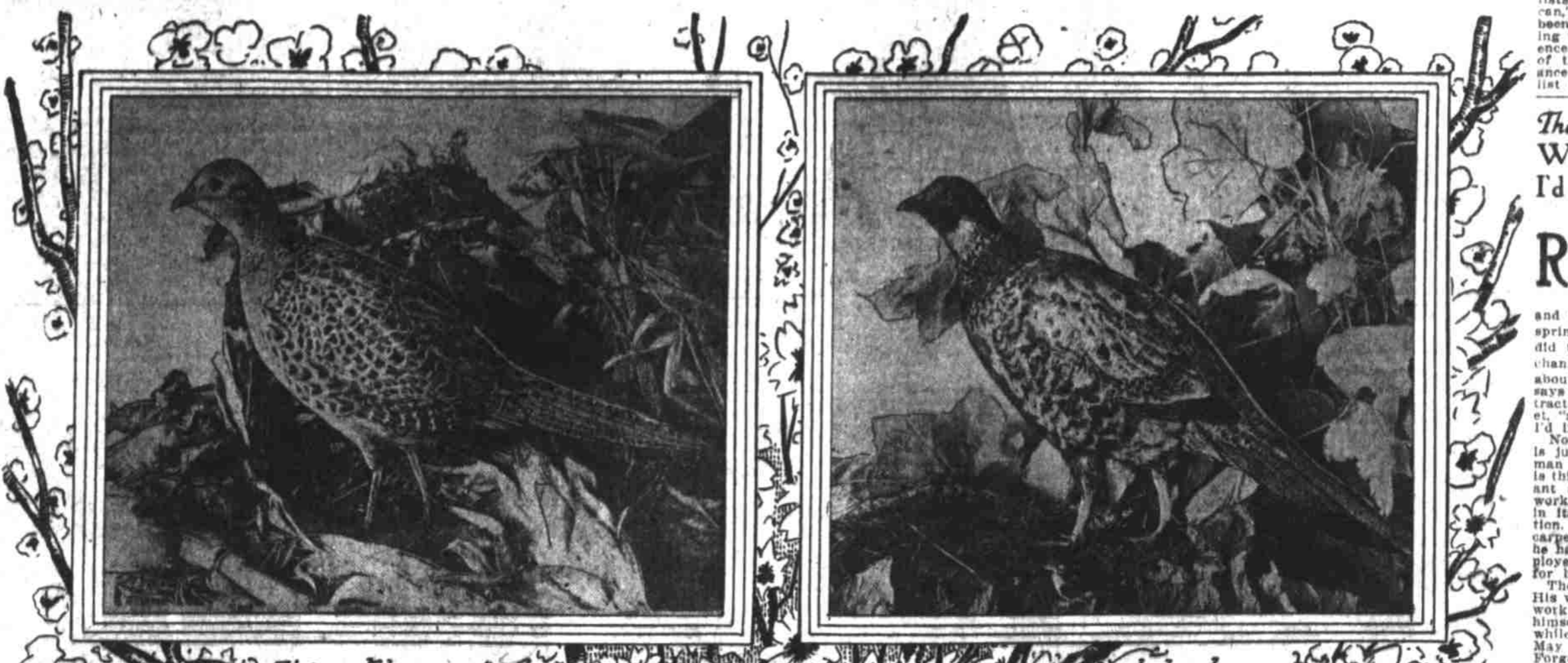
From the New York Sun.

The delicate wet weather dreads at Cornell is a fellow offer, and practically every student sports on when it looks rainy. The effect is bound to be a little odd, and it gives the person who sees it for the first time the idea that he is in a fishing town, or at least in a seacoast place.

To be sure, there's water plenty all around them, but the slickers and the mountains make a contrast. Then, again, the men who have shop work that keeps their lunchboxes down town carry dinner pails like the regular mechanic. In one political campaign a dinner pail was shown when a Republican orator came to town.

# INTRODUCTION OF THE CHINESE PHEASANT

## Oregon's Most Famous Game Bird, Its Habits and Its Place in Game Protection Told About in William T. Shaw's Book



**China Pheasant (Female)**

**Hybrid China Pheasant**

**Nest of China Pheasant**

**China Chicks**

### DEATH STRUGGLE OF FREEDOM--By Maxim Gorki

SINISTER news comes from Russia—the Russian government has once more declared war against the little country of Finland.

This little country with its two and a half million inhabitants, sturdy and energetic people, poor in this world's goods, but rich in sentiment and intelligence, has during recent years seen a surprising evolution—in Finland there is universal suffrage, its women make use of this privilege to the fullest extent and with splendid results. Compulsory education exists throughout the country, and the whole nation fights courageously and enthusiastically against alcoholism. The industries of the country flourish. In every way the Finlanders have proven what an immeasurable boon is true democracy and liberty, and their intellectual progress during recent years has aroused enthusiasm and admiration all over the civilized world.

Immense has been the progress of Finland politically; it has reached even further in art, the highest and noblest evidence of human intelligence.

Artists like Axel Gallen, who unites in himself the elementary strength of primitive man with a titanic struggling toward perfection, men like Eino Juurikka, Rissanen and Simberg, would be an honor to any country.

In Finland lives and works Sjoerinen, perhaps the most original and gifted architect of modern times; the wonderful musician Sibelius, the poet Eino Leino, and many other talents, all of them develop quickly, and sons though they be of a poor little country of the far north, their struggles toward the ideal would make them dear to you, if you only knew them.

To me this country is a model of what other countries will eventually be. In its ideals of art and literature have been realized of which other countries are only dreaming. crown of humanity.

In the eyes of the czar, the Finlanders are enemies of Russia, because they cling to the constitution, which he and his upholders have sworn to respect and uphold. They are enemies of Russia, because they refuse to drink his vodka, and hate his police; because they will not arrest Russian refugees, and last of all because they are an intelligent nation that will not submit to the will of a thug.

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### ART OF BEING POSITIVE--By Landon Carter

IN all discussions, no matter how trivial; in all problems, no matter how weighty, a greater influence is invariably wielded by gentle firmness, rather than uncompromising measures, which are frequently more antagonistic than convincing.

It is undeniable that fundamental truths cannot be affected by mannerisms, and yet who can gain the power of personal magnetism? and through which, many unpleasant facts can be tempered and rendered acceptable, which would otherwise, perhaps, create contention and rebellion.

"A gentle answer turneth away wrath," and through which gentleness is more power exhibited than would be found in the same truths, differently expressed, and just as humanity cannot be reformed with a club, neither will it mentally accept or be as satisfactorily influenced by bare, conditional statements, as by a more gentle reasoning, which by its very tactfulness suggests, invites and includes the intelligence of its hearers.

More is always gained by amity and forbearance than by uncompromising justice, and the former method need in no way affect real truth. Positiveness may be made absolutely cruel, whereas the same facts, no matter how sorrowful the situation, may be greatly modified by sympathy.

Our success in life, whether material or intellectual, is likely to bear the reflection of our inner life, and if we are not gentle or considerate, the harvest is not apt to reap satisfaction—"bitterness never sweetens; nor does ever." Perhaps the effect of various forms of positiveness is best illustrated in the lives of children, which reflect with more accuracy every different shade of influence—in the child that has been governed by a gentle firmness, which appeals to his reason, there is a willingness to be found, courtesy, consideration and willing obedience to his elders; whereas, in the other extreme, the child who is governed by an uncompromising and unyielding attitude, and in whom, if not actually owned, one invariably notices discontent and numerous plaintive "whys," there seems to be a conspicuous attitude of always being on the defensive. If, when a child makes a mistake, we feel justified in asking "Why didn't you reason and think?" then in all justice and mercy, when correcting that same child for more serious faults, we should not encourage with gentle reasoning, but rather firmly and decisively, it may frequently be made deficient, but with proper encouragement, it will satisfactorily develop, just as through the absence of gentleness, the child may dwindle into almost hopeless scepticism.

If a fact is too complicated to be immediately grasped by a child, then a gentle explanation, so far from being belittling, is calculated to increase faith.

The word "fact" is frequently abused by attributing to it certain forms of dogmatic, unyielding, and unyielding, necessitates soaring above or sinking below the level of a true situation, but in justly rendering its happiest side.

To be positive does not necessarily mean to use superlative measures, or to emphasize one's convictions with sledge-hammer-like force. There are positive and impetuous, and there are positive and merciful. It is not to encourage evil, and in which theory there are certain truths, but in any situation, to encourage and to discriminate between the evil and the man, and instead of fighting the man, the man should be fought, and thus antagonism, which is the result of greater justice and influence, will be the result. It has been corrected and the man ameliorated.

### REMARKABLE BLAST

Takes Weeks of Preparation and Hundreds of Pounds of Powder.

One of the methods of quarrying granite is to dig a hole as deep as the medium of the formation through the medium of a powder mine. A large perpendicular shaft is first blasted to a depth of about 20 feet. At the bottom of this and radiating horizontally, the spokes of a huge wheel, long holes are drilled.

The explosives of these holes are Popular Mechanics are then shot with high charges of dynamite in order to create a large quantity of black powder. This takes weeks of preparation and hundreds of pounds of powder.

Final charge is loaded into the spokes and packed with dynamite. The dynamite is then shot with high charges of dynamite in order to create a large quantity of black powder. This takes weeks of preparation and hundreds of pounds of powder.

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### POISONS TREES.

A Crusade Organized in Texas to Eradicate the Pest.

From the Fort Worth Record.

The alarming destruction of Texas trees through the agency of the poisonous mistletoe has induced M. B. Davis, secretary of the Texas Audubon society, to sound a warning to those interested in the preservation of game birds in Texas and made this state of greater importance to the sportsman. It has also considerably given fresh vigor to the matter of game preserves in other states. In his recently published book, "The China or Denny Pheasant in Oregon," William T. Shaw, assistant professor of zoology and curator of the museum of the state college of Washington, has given the history of this experiment and of its results, as well as a valuable description of their characteristics and their habits. Mr. Shaw collected his material for the book and made the most careful study of these birds while he was connected with the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis. The book is handsomely illustrated, many of the cuts having been made

from birds stuffed and mounted by the author. The memory of Judge Denny will be gratefully preserved in the hearts of his fellow citizens for his efforts in behalf of his state, but it is well that the legislature of Oregon should perpetuate the memory of this effort to establish the beautiful birds of this coast, and that Mr. Shaw has done his part to make this work memorable. The book is attractively printed and bound, it should be most valuable to students of natural history and to all who are interested in game preservation.

The variety in the winter decoration. The variety in the cotton states is far more pernicious and must be wholly exterminated or the trees will all perish from its baleful blight. Any one may obtain a list of the berries, and wherever it finds parasitic growth its blight proves fatal in time unless heroic treatment is applied. At this season while the evergreen parasite is clearly discernible upon the bare boughs the tree should be done.

The Texas mistletoe (Phoradendron flavescens), differs materially from its kindred parasite evergreen of Europe (Viscum album), which is ventrally by the berries, which is kept in check in the old world but cultivated to some extent for winter decoration. The variety in the cotton states is far more pernicious and must be wholly exterminated or the trees will all perish from its baleful blight. Any one may obtain a list of the berries, and wherever it finds parasitic growth its blight proves fatal in time unless heroic treatment is applied. At this season while the evergreen parasite is clearly discernible upon the bare boughs the tree should be done.

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### THE MAN WHO WEARS SPECS--I'd Like Him

By John Anderson Jayne.

READING up Fifth avenue, New York, with a prominent contractor the other day, he said: "I want to get off at such and such a corner and go into a store and see such and such a man. You know that last spring when his store was remodeled I did the work. Now he wants a little change made, and was written to me about it, and, by the way, preacher, he says in his letter," and here Mr. Contractor pulled the suit from his pocket, "send me the man who wears specs; I'd like him to do the work."

Now, this "man who wears specs" is just an ordinary, all-around journeyman carpenter at his trade. But there is in this about him, he is polite and pleasant as a host, he is around his work, and he does his work well. He is, in itself, a first-class recommendation. And when the time came for a carpenter to be employed by the man he had worked for before, why, the employer just remembered him and sent for him.

The man's name was not remembered. His work was. While he was doing his work he might have been singing to himself what the singer sang to himself while he was singing "I'll Never Forget the Singer, They Will Not Forget the Song." And in this case, though the carpenter's name was forgotten, his work was remembered. "The man who wore the specs," when another piece of work was needed, was the man sent for.

You say, why, that's just a simple thing; there are lots and lots of carpenters who wear specs. All very true, but how about the man who wears specs as the forgotten name who are remembered by the work that they do. Names count very much in this work-a-day world, the work done is everything.

You're wondering today in the midst of these hard times just why it is that you have been laid off and that "Dick Nobody," who has no particular anything of the kind, is going right along with his work. Why, he hasn't been laid off, he's just going on, he has, and yet you're laid off. Wonder why?

There may be, doubtless, there are, many former workmen who are laid off because of his personal appearance, dislike his mannerisms and all that, but the majority of foremen and employers will lay their hands on a man who is utterly compelled to do the work that does every day in the year, and puts into every job that he has, the very best he can.

All things equal, the man who does good work, like "the man who wears specs," is the man who is the best of workmen when inferior workmen are coming round on the street corners growling about hard times.

Don't you understand. Good men are oftentimes laid off! All men cannot be kept going when times are dull, but this is true, the poorest workman will be laid off first in a hard time, and last. The best will be taken on first when times brighten (as brighten they surely will, and that shortly), and the poorest will be last.

When you are in a forest hunting a Christmas tree, and thousands of trees are there to choose from, you choose that which appeals to you most, the one which suits you best. On Christmas eve, when all the best trees are gone from the forest, and you are left with a few, you take just what you can get. You have but little choice in the matter. In like manner, when there are a plenty of men to choose from, the employer takes the steadiest and most faithful who get the first tree.

Employers and employees are men. They are not the same sort of thing. Because a man is an employer, it does not make him of greater worth than the employe. Because a man is an employe, it does not give the employer the right to order him like a dog or treat him like a horse. Both are men and both are human. Because a man is an employe, let us hope, men's work. But this is true. Men like "the man with the specs," whose work commands itself to the employer, whose work is good, whose work is going to be a good thing, therefore, especially for young men, to ask themselves the question, "What are you doing about your work?" "Am I in any way like the man with the specs?" Does my work command itself to the employer? Is the work being done, because of the character of the work that I am doing, a man is not called upon to be a sycophant, a bootlicker, or a flatterer. To get a good name among employers, the work that he does tells the story better than any words. Like "the man with the specs," let us hope, men's work and note the results. Character counts as surely and truly with men of lowly lives as it does with men of high position. Success in life is putting your best into whatever you are called upon to do.

### Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, who was a candidate for president on the Populist ticket, is the reputed head of a movement to launch a third party in national politics on principles broader than those of the present party. He has been preparing in a formidably following that of the declaration of independence of 1776. It is said that the leaders of the movement are the Populist party, and that practically all of the Populist strength will come to it.