MAKING GOOD MEN OUT OF BAD BOYS

One Man's Benevolent Genius Has Taken a Prison and Made It a Home and a Refuge—Honor Implanted and Self-Help Taught.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Mansfield, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The glory of an afternoon light falling through barred windows, searching out the corners of the white walls and falling on the faces of 1000 men and boys in clean Sunday clothes, while, led by an orchestra and trained choir, the melody of 1000 strong young voices rings beyond the walls and across the brown hills, chorusing "Count your many blessings, see what God has done." It is the Sunday afternoon service in the Ohio state reformatory, and they who sing have already begun to count their many blessings and are realizing what God has done for them through the enlightened people of the state of Ohio. These have been worsted in the fight for existence. They went into life poorly equipped for the battle, under the handicap of weak character, ignorance, incompetency and untrained hands, and were defeated.

That is why they are here. They are to be made fit for the fight. When they leave this institution to take their places again in the field they will not be weaklings, but men who have learned manhood and its responsibilities. The work here is to reclaim the criminal and make him a good citizen, fitted for moral and industrial life.

Hope Till a Man Is 30.

This is Ohio's method of dealing with her men criminals between the ages of 16 and 30. The idea was that of General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, one of the world's greatest penologists. It might have been only an experiment had it not been turned over to J. A. Leonard, some time school teacher, some time special Indian agent. Men make institutions, and he has made this. Born for such work he has already proved in the eight years he has been in charge at Mansfield that three fourths of the nation's criminals could be saved to citizenship if the nation would only go about it in the right way.

This is a jail with the conventional things—impenetrable stone walls, the high barred windows, the long ranges of brick and steel cells, and the unrelaxed vigilance of officials. But the lock step has given place to the military tread; the striped clothes are gone, and neat military uniforms take their place; handcuffs, whipping posts and chambers of torture have given place to a simple, bare "meditation chamber," where the offender is sent to think out matters for himself, and the guards combine with their oversight the additional duties of instructor in some branch of literary, industrial or agricultural education.

To Be Cured, Not Punished.

These are all convicts, remember. Each has been tried by the laws of the state, has been adjudged guilty of some offense against society, and has been sent here to pay the penalty under a sentence that may extend anywhere from one year to 30 years—according to the nature of the offense. The old way was to put these men at work, or place them in solitary confinement until the expiration of the time named, and then send them out to become even greater offenders against society, bitter from confinement, with hands still untrained and still uncured. Modern philanthropy sees in the prisoner one who is morally ill and who has been downed in an unequal fight. It means to cure him. How is this to be done?

Three fourths of the crimes committed in the United States are crimes against property. People want property that other people have, and not being trained to earn it, and not knowing how to get it otherwise, they take it, or destroy it, and the commonwealth comes in, proves them felons and orders them to pay the penalty, for the law abiding members of society must be protected. Here at Mansfield they mean to so teach and train the inmates that when each goes in the world again he will know that the property of another must be held inviolate, but that he can have like things if he will earn the money and buy them. And he will be able to work at some trade and earn for himself. As soon as a man or boy enters the Ohio state reformatory the superintendent has a long talk with him, as man to man. The aims of the institution are outlined, its restrictions and its privileges defined, and a book of rules regarding conduct, study, and the way in which the parole may be earned is given.

Compulsory Education.

Each inmate must go to school whether he wishes to or not. Teachers from the best training schools are here, and the boys and men are taken through the eighth grade. Each inmate must learn some trade, by which he can make his living when released. Each is given military training, and each is given spiritual instruction by a chaplain who left one of the biggest, best paying churches in the state to take up his work. Each inmate is committed on an indeterminate sentence. He must remain for a year at least. None is released on less time. He practically wins his own release, by obedience to the laws of the institution, by good work and study and by learning the trade assigned him.

Goes Out to a Job.

When he is released on recommendation of the superintendent, he is given a good suit of citizen's clothes, his transportation and $5 in money. This is the least of his gifts, for best of all, a job has been found for him, he is going to it with all his reformatory record known. Two field agents of the institution will help him with advice, and get a new job if he loses this one through no fault of his own. If he fails again, he is brought back to the reformatory. Three out of every four so far have made good.

Wishes His Brother Could Come.

The thing that has astounded outsiders is that from the very beginning the inmates are treated as men, are shown the courtesy and consideration that man offers man in the world, and each is known by his own name, his individuality is preserved and bettered. This is rank heresy in prisondom in general, for the old theory has been that an adjudged criminal is a beast and must be cut off from all things human. Superintendent Leonard's idea is that greater pains must be taken to develop every human characteristic. "I never knew before that a fellow like me could really do anything that would count for anything," said a young man as he sat on the high chair before the state's commissioners waiting to hear if he was to be paroled, after having been allowed to state his own case. "Somehow it had never seemed to matter to anybody what I did, and I had never learned to do any work that I could make a living at, and it wasn't until the first day I came and Mr. Leonard talked with me that I realized I could be as manly and as fit for life as any one else. Do you know, I can't help but wish my brother could come. He has never had any chance either." Might it not throw some light on this feeling of "nobody caring" when it is known that 75 per cent of the inmates here have come from homes where either the father or mother is gone, that 50 per cent are from homes broken by divorce?

"Bonds of Trust" Signed.

What would you think to see the gates of a penitentiary open at 5 in the morning to allow a squad of unguarded inmates go out to the dairies or the barns? What would you think to see those gates opened after breakfast and 300 men and boys pass out to scatter over the 600 acre farm, to be gone until noon, only four or five teacher-guards in attendance? There are trains passing across the fields on which one could easily slip when they stop at the water tank, there are woods where one might hide until night, and there are other easy ways of escape. Here is the reason: In each fellow's pocket there reposes an imposing document which is a bond of trust signed by the fellow himself and by the superintendent as his "next best friend" and sponsor. Public opinion has been created, he has been treated as a fellow with honor, he has been trusted for, perhaps, the first time in his life, and he passes back and forth to work with a consciousness of new manhood. Of 2000 men and boys who have carried these bonds of trust, only five have broken faith.

Not long ago two boys—not yet invested with the esprit de corps that distinguishes the institution, from the superintendent on down through every instructor and inmate—tried to run away. The guard, being fleet of foot, ran one down. He looked to see if the other had escaped. He found him a captive under a pile of his fellow convicts who, sitting upon him, were lecturing him and pointing out that he was a disgrace to the institution, a disappointment to the superintendent and a detriment to their own advancement. Good conduct and "trusty" badges are eagerly sought for, and royally worn. The fellow who falls either here or out in the world is "demoted" and is put in a brown or gray suit and must work his way up to the blue suit, the white cloth-covered table of the upper dining room, and to his final release as a reclaimed citizen.

Go to Tasks With Relish.

As a rule the inmates go to their tasks with a zest. Most of them had never been taught to do things with their hands before. "Would you mind if I stayed until the building is finished?" one boy asked when paroled after a good record. "I never helped build a house before." They were then making a workshop. Now they are building new steel cells, saving the state $310 on each cell and learning a trade at the same time. In the workshops are made all the shoes and brooms used by other state institutions. Later, it is the hope of the superintendent to have all state used articles made here.

Novel Bankrupt Law.

To all appearances the inmate of the Ohio state reformatory has most of the privileges of a free person. He may write a sealed letter of complaint at any time to the superintendent, or go before him for a private hearing. He may appeal from the superintendent to the board of managers, and even to the governor. A most novel feature is the provision for bankrupts who have used up all their "points" of conduct and who get deeper and deeper in debt of this kind and further from parole every year. If a fellow who has failed in this way is really anxious to reform he may file a petition in bankruptcy, the old scores are all wiped away, and he may begin again on just exactly the same footing as the first day he entered the place.

Place for Talk and Laughter.

Germany had a commission over here not long ago looking into the work at Mansfield. So did Canada. So should other nations and other states, for, like Elmira and Concord, it is doing a wonderful work. There is a circulating library here and 700 of the inmates take good magazines. "Where in your scheme have you made provision for talking and for laughter?" wrote Mr. Leonard to other institutions before he began the work here. They were silent. He has made provision for these, and at certain times there is the same joy, the same merriment that characterizes the club or the home of other fellows, and like all the other radical and good things of the institution, it is worth while.

READY TO GIVE UP, OREGON MEN STRIKE FORTUNE IN GOLD

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Grants Pass, Or., Dec. 5.—After working faithfully on a "trace" for four weeks, and on the point of giving up in despair, George Flater and Hugh Jones, two southern Oregon prospectors, came at last upon a fortune. They uncovered a ledge on Sterling mountain that gives promise of eclipsing the famous Gold Hill vein. The quartz is thickly shot with free gold. It is readily worked and the values reduced by hand, and the lucky discoverers have already removed several thousand dollars by mortar. Samples of ore brought into Gold Hill from the property have attracted much attention, as they are among the prettiest specimens ever seen in this country. The ledge from which the gold is taken is 15 feet wide. The prospectors struck it at a point about 300 yards from the summit of Mount Sterling, the outcrop protruding almost two feet from the ground.

ABOUT LUMPS IN WOMAN'S BREAST

"Lumps in the Breast Sure Death"

Dr. S. R. Chamley, the acknowledged authority in America on Cancer, says in his book on cancers and tumors cured without knife or pain, that any lump in woman's breast is cancer. The book teaches that any tumor, lump or sore on the lip, face or anywhere six months is cancer. The Doctor offers $1000 if he fails to cure any cancer he treats before it poisons deep glands, and charges nothing until cured. Strictly reliable; no X-Ray or other swindle. The book is full of ministers', doctors' and millionaires' testimonials, many of them right here. The leading newspapers and medical journals the world over have given him great praise; no man is doing a grander work for humanity. He has been curing cancers over a third of a century. Investigate his absolute guarantee. The book is sent free to those who describe their cancer, 50 cents to others. The reader may save a life by sending this to some one with cancer. Address Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Chamley & Co., 696 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Get a free box of candy by paying for a want ad for next Sunday's Journal.

National Apple Show Spokane.

The National Apple show to be held at Spokane, December 7 to 12, inclusive, will be an event of world wide importance and of far reaching results.

The O. R. & N. will sell special low rate excursion tickets for this occasion. The round trip from Portland being $14.95. Sale dates, 6th, 7th and 11th; limit December 15.

Tickets at O. R. & N. city ticket office, corner Third and Washington streets.

Get a free box of candy by paying for a want ad for next Sunday's Journal.

Something Doing New Year's Eve.

Twenty artists to entertain our guests. Reserve your tables now at Perkins hotel grill.

Get a free box of candy by paying for a want ad for next Sunday's Journal.

STATEMENT 1 MEN ARE TO ORGANIZE

Call for Meeting in Portland Sent Out—Confident of McArthur's Defeat for Speaker—Both Houses in Statement Men's Control.

Statement No. 1 members of the house will outline their organization plan and decide upon a candidate for speaker at a meeting to be held in Portland some time during the coming week.

Up to the present time it has been generally supposed that the Statement No. 1 men of the house were idle and waiting for the future to point out to them their course of action. During this time, however, the forces have been closer and closer into line until prominent Statement No. 1 men are confident that they will be able to dominate the organization of the lower house and defeat C. N. McArthur, the anti-Statement No. 1 candidate.

Onslaught Hardens Front.

At the outset there was no very strong inclination on the part of many Statement No. 1 men to bring Statement No. 1, or the opposition, into the organization fight. These men were willing to go into caucus and fight out the battle there. That state of mind has been changed, however, by the onslaughts which have been made upon the Statement No. 1 position by those who desire to defeat the popular desire in the matter of the senatorship.

It has been realized for some time by Statement No. 1 men that the politicians who were leading the fight against that principle and seeking to overthrow the direct primary law would not stop their fight with the senatorial election, but would carry it through the session in matters of legislation whether holding the organization or not. Since the Statement No. 1 men are in majority in both houses it has become plainly necessary to control the organization of both houses as a measure of self protection in matters of legislation.

Call for Meeting.

Statement No. 1 men are therefore practically a unit in declaring that they should organize the legislature. The call has been sent out for the meeting next week and the exact date will be determined upon as soon as it is found upon which day the largest number of representatives can be in Portland. It is understood that those who are not able to attend the meeting will consider themselves bound by the action of the majority in meeting here.

Who will be selected as the leader of the Statement No. 1 men in the fight for the speakership is a matter of doubt, though the choice is believed to lie between J. U. Campbell of Clackamas and L. E. Bean of Lane. Campbell is a Statement No. 1 man while Bean is unpledged, but is opposed to the candidacy of McArthur and is understood to have made positive statements regarding the duty of the members of the legislature regarding the senatorial question. It is also said that he has taken the stand that there should be no factional differences in the conduct of legislative matters, and that he would be fair and impartial in his treatment of every member of the house, regardless of political belief.

After the meeting of next week and the selection of a candidate it is the intention of the Statement No. 1 men of the house to begin an active and definite campaign for the organization and leading members of the Multnomah delegation express confidence in their belief that they will be able to control the organization with ease.

LORD RUSSELL DISAPPEARS

Wife From Spokane Notifies Chicago Police—Foul Play Is Feared.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Much mystery surrounds the disappearance from the Auditorium Annex hotel of a man giving the name of Lord Herbert Russell of Bridgeport, England, whose wife is said to be a former society girl of Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. Russell has sent a letter from Spokane to the local police saying her husband had a large sum of money when he disappeared and she fears he met with foul play. Mrs. Russel's maiden name is unknown here, but her address in Spokane is said to be 304 Euclid avenue.

Russell is said to have come to America over a year ago and to have gone to Washington, where, he said, he was to look after investments made by Englishmen. It was while engaged in this pursuit that he met and married the Spokane woman.

He came to Chicago to look after the affairs of a syndicate said to be interested in electric railways. He received large remittances frequently, one having arrived on the day of his disappearance. Mrs. Russell went back to Spokane, fearing publicity, but after her arrival there decided to notify the police.

BITTER BATTLE DUE OVER FREIGHT RATES

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Dec. 5.—A bitter fight is being waged between the transcontinental carriers and the Trunk Line Freight association over the change proposed by the freight association in the method of delivering western fruits to the eastern consumers.

The transcontinental roads declare that to accede to the demand of the association that the original bills of lading be forwarded to points where the goods are delivered, where shipments have been diverted from the contracting shippers to the purchasers, would mean the diminution of the coast shipment of citrus fruits.

The shippers have hitherto consigned the shipments to themselves and when the fruit was sold have delievered it to the purchaser without presenting the original bill of lading. Many shipments have been diverted to suit the convenience of the purchaser, but the original bills of lading have not accompanied the shipments to their final destination.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' DEATH ANNIVERSARY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—By command of General Clement A. Evans, the United Confederate Veterans and affiliated organizations throughout the south will hold special services tomorrow in observance of the nineteenth anniversary of the death of Jefferson Davis, who died in this city December 5, 1889.

WILEY REFUSES TO KEEP STILL

Says Sulphured Fruit Injurious and He Will Not Be Silenced.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—Dr. Harvey Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture, who has aroused the wrath of Pacific coast farmers and shippers by his refusal to refrain from criticising the sulphuring of fruits until the referee board appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the case had made its report, reiterated today his intention to speak and write against the practice.

"I have already expressed my opinion of sulphured fruits," said he, "in a document made public some time ago. This is a final decision, so far as I am concerned. It does not matter what the referee board says regarding the question. The presence of sulphuric acid in fruit is injurious to health. The most eminent scientists support me in this contention."

Dr. Wiley declared that he would not cease to talk against sulphured fruits. He admitted that President Roosevelt could order him to stop his crusade against them until the referee board rendered its decision, but he remarked that until such an order came he would consider himself at liberty to think and speak as he saw fit.

He refused to say whether, in the event of such an order coming from the president, he would tender his resignation.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN SEVEN STATES

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Official New Hampshire presidential vote: Taft 53,144; Bryan, 33,655; Chafin, 905; Debs, 1,299; Hisgen, 584.

Official Connecticut: Taft, 112,815; Bryan, 68,255; Chafin, 2380; Debs, 5113.

Official Vermont: Taft, 45,598; Bryan, 15,653; Chafin 918; Debs 547; Hisgen, 1351.

Official Rhode Island: Taft 43,942; Bryan, 24,706; Chafin 1016; Debs, 1365; Hisgen, 1005; Gilhouse 183.

Official Oklahoma: Taft 110,558; Bryan 122,646; Debs, 21,779; Watson, 346; Hisgen, 274.

Official South Dakota: Taft, 67,934; Bryan, 40,266; Chafin, 4039; Hisgen, 88.

Official Wyoming: Taft, 20,846; Bryan, 14,918; Chafin, 64; Debs, 1715; Hisgen 61.

UNCLE SAM MORE POLITE TO GUESTS

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 5.—New regulations calculated to facilitate the entry of passengers of the alien class who are going to the United States for business or social purposes, and not with the intention of remaining, will go into effect within a few weeks.

They are likely to result in a removal of friction resulting from the interviews of foreign visitors with the American immigration officials. This announcement was made by J. H. Clark, of Montreal, commissioner of immigration for the United States in Canada. His jurisdiction extends from Halifax to Victoria. Mr. Clark will visit Victoria and Seattle after inspecting the local offices. He confirmed reports that there had been a marked decrease in the influx of Japanese immigrants to the United States during the last six months. Scores of his deputies are engaged along the international boundary to see that undesirable immigrants from Europe do not enter the United States through the dominion.

These officials are posted at all points where the boundary line is crossed by trains or steamers, and it is their duty to supervise the movements of travelers and to obtain satisfactory information with reference to those who should pay the poll tax. Canadian officers were stationed in the United States doing similar work for Canada, and the two governments worked together in harmony in enforcing their respective immigration laws.

How I Took the Hair Off My Face

The Same, Sure Remedy Which Cured Me, Will Be Sent You FREE. It Will Not Burn or Injure the Skin.

Don't Use a Razor.

"Yes, there was a time when I could hardly bear to look at myself in the glass," said a well known society beauty. "I was hideous and I knew it, and my friends knew it, even if they said nothing to me.

"I don't care whether it's just a few stray hairs or a full fledged mustache, hair on a woman's face will spoil her beauty. That's all there is to that. I know. Of course I tried the electric needle and all the other remedies I ever heard of. And of course the hair came back. It always will with such remedies. They don't really kill the hair. They just burn it off the surface and stimulate the roots. Sometimes I just couldn't bear to face anybody with that horrible growth on my face and arms. I was about to give up in despair when some friend sent me a bottle of Electro-la. I hadn't faith in the remedy before I used it, but it took just one treatment to convince me. The way that hair came off was a marvel and no matter how long I left the remedy on it would not burn or smart. That's the secret of its success. You can leave it on long enough to reach the roots and kill the hair and a cure with Elec-tro-la is a cure that lasts. See my face is as soft and smooth as a little child's and it's been months since I cured myself. If you don't believe this, just try Electro-la and see."

We want every reader of this paper who is troubled with superfluous hair to prove this sure remedy just as thousands of others affected with objectionable hair have done. If you want a permanent, lasting cure, not merely temporary relief, Elec-tro-la is what you should use.

All that is necessary to get a free trial bottle is to just fill out the coupon and send to us with a 2 cent stamp to help cover cost of mailing. The regular sized bottle is $1.00 and your money will be refunded if Elec-tro-la does not do all we claim. We don't ask you to take our word for what Elec-tro-la will do. Fill out the Trial Coupon and mail with a 2 cent stamp today.

FREE TREATMENT.

Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and send it to Ko-Rec-Tiv Co., 4873 State street, Chicago, enclosing a 2 cent stamp to help cover mailing and we will send at once a free trial bottle that will show you what Elec-tro-la will do for you.

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AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES . . . . . PREVENTS

PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION

"Two years ago a severe cold settled on my lungs and so completely prostrated me that I was unable to work and scarcely able to stand. I then was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and after using one bottle I went back to work, as well as I ever was."
W. J. ATKINS, Banner Springs, Tenn.

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A BOX OF CANDY FREE

A Confection that merits its favor with the people

WITH EVERY CASH WANT AD FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL

A Box of Famous "After Dinner Mints"

Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. of Portland, absolutely free. THE JOURNAL carries more columns of Classified Advertising than any other paper printed in Oregon. THE JOURNAL has the largest circulation in Portland and Oregon. THE JOURNAL rates are only one cent a word, and a box of delicious candy with every Want Ad for next Sunday's JOURNAL.

Remember, Every Person

Who brings in a cash ad before 9 o'clock next Saturday night for the SUNDAY JOURNAL will receive a box of this delightful confection. The picture in this ad is the exact size of the top of the box.

There is absolutely no limit to the number of boxes given out.

How to Get Well

A Cure Without Drugs

Here's a remedy that cures. No poisonous drug to wreck your stomach and nerves; no doctor or drug bills to pay.

This remedy is nature's medicine, electricity.

But how does electricity cure? you ask.

By building up new energy in every weak organ, by restoring human vitality wherever lost, and helping nature remove the cause of disease.

When you get rid of the cause you have conquered the disease.

Nearly all the ailments which afflict mankind, outside of contagious diseases, are the result of low vitality, weakness or inactivity of the vital organs.

When your nerves, heart, stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver or any other organ is overworked or abused there is bound to be trouble. But remember, the primary cause is loss of energy and vitality.

There is but one way to restore this vitality and that way is to fill your nerves with electricity.

Electro-Vigor pumps a glowing current of electric life into your body for hours at a time. It renews the strength and energy of every weak or diseased part, thereby removing the cause of the ailment.

Electro-Vigor is a dry cell body battery which generates a steady, unbroken current of electricity. It makes its own power, therefore it requires no charging.

* * *

"Electro-Vigor has cured me of sciatica and I feel much better generally. It is certainly a blessing to be rid of the pain I have endured so long.
"JNO. INGERSOLL.
"Park, Wash."

* * *

"I feel 100 per cent better since using Electro-Vigor. I have no rheumatism, no headache or stomach trouble. I cannot give your treatment too much praise for having saved me from a general collapse.
"A. F. BOYNE,
"Meacham, Or."

Prof. Edgar L. Larkin Says:

"The trend of science is toward electricity on all sides. Discoveries made hour by hour point to one grand conclusion—the subtratum of nature is electricity. Life, force and mind are intimately related with it. All animals are merely electrical machines. A man, brain and body, is a battery, and nerves correspond to wires. It is now certain that transmission of sensation over them is electric. Nerves have been cut and a galvanometer inserted. The needle moved, proving that nerve power is electric.

"The human system is an electro-chemic battery and the life principle is electrical.

"The electric age is here. Drugs are hard hit on all sides, and an intelligent physician tells me that he has almost entirely stopped their use.

"The word health now means a normal supply of electricity in the body, and the word disease means an insufficiency of that power."

Get This FREE

Cut out this coupon right now and mail it to me for my free 100-page illustrated book, which tells all about my method of treatment. This book explains many things you should know regarding the cause and cure of disease. Mail the coupon at once.

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