

Hoboes—1926 Models



CIRCLED the globe on twenty-six dollars.
 "Four of us traveled from coast to coast on nineteen dollars."
 "We left for Florida with fifty dollars and came back with ninety."

Statements similar to these are heard frequently nowadays. Every one is traveling. It matters little, it seems, whether you can afford to travel. Just set out and Providence will take care of you, seems to be the formula.

At least, this was true until recently. Now, it appears, "bumming" one's way is becoming increasingly difficult. Interviews with recent adventurers who had set out with a burning desire and a five-dollar bill to see the world, all indicate that the world is becoming hard-boiled and has grown tired of leading its co-operation to ambitious but practically bankrupt "bummers."

This is thrown in here at the beginning as a bit of precautionary information for those, who, reading this, may find in it the spark which would set off that urge present in most of us at some time, to break with our surroundings and go. Five years ago you might have made a success of it, but today it's different. Too many have played the game. The sympathy of the world toward such enterprises is nearly exhausted. Ask those who have had recent experiences.

The hobo of yesterday was a clown character. He was more laughed at than pitied. Prodigal son of one kind or another, he found the open road an avenue of escape from his burdens. It was a life of danger in which was mixed adventure and hardship, hungry days and bedless nights, and even jail and the rockpile.

The "blanket stiff," the most romantic of the hoboes, followed the early trails westward and crowded the frontier to the ocean. With the rest of the pioneers, the "blanket stiff" has all but vanished. By his hewn the railroads were built. And in turn, this thing he created served only to spell his doom, and create in his stead the train-riding hobo.

The Motor Tramp Arrives.
 The paved highway and the automobile today is hastening the passing of the train-riding generation. The day of the motor tramp is here, and, soft the "boes of the old school, it's a soft life. Train-riding was a man's game, and only men played it. If women ventured on the road they went carefully disguised.

But the automobile, invading hobo-land, changed things. Life is so attractive and easy that it may be followed by women and even by children. If the old hobo was a burden on society, he was a social problem merely because he was a transient and homeless man. A few meals and a short job would see him on his way. Few took him seriously. But the automobile gives us entire hobo families, resulting in any number of social and economic problems.

On the roads today are two classes:

the "hitch-hikers" without cars of their own, and the car owners. There is a wide range of types in both classes, from the penniless, jobless family to the carefree hitch-hiker with money in his pocket.

The ranks of the hitch-hikers are made up chiefly of young folk, khaki clad, with packs on their backs. Equipped for hiking, they hike but little, once they have acquired the knack of gaining the sympathetic motorist's good will. Among them you will find the modern young woman out for experience, the college graduate spending his vacation before buckling down to work, and even high school lads wearing their first long trousers.

Young married couples too poor to own a car and too energetic to stay at home find this means to break with convention, to absorb a bit of worldly wisdom, and to enjoy the thrill never encountered in their years of humdrum existence in drab homes. For many the open road is indeed an avenue of escape.

They Play and Work.
 Occasionally your hitch-hiker is forced to work. Here and there he or she will wrestle dishes in a restaurant, perhaps wash windows, mow lawns, or take any odd job that presents itself. For emergencies most of them have resources upon which they can draw. This is a wise precaution, for at times the labor supply in the odd-job market exceeds the demand.

Society may be just a bit bored by these hitch-hiking hoboes, with their flair for "self-expression" and their "new freedom." They are tolerated, however, for they present no considerable social problem. Generally they know where they are going and how they are going to get there.

The second class of modern hoboes—the "auto gypsy," the "silver family"—has become a pest to the towns and a trial to the cities in many sections of the country. From all indications their number is on the increase. They are most troublesome in the West, particularly along the Pacific coast, where food is plentiful, fuel is cheap, and the climate pleasant.

The hobo of the old school was a colorful gent who begged and pilfered as he went. While his exploits were spectacular, the social problems involved were not difficult. They could be jailed or driven out of town. Bring women and children into the picture and such methods cannot be applied. The wandering family cannot be driven and they must not be sent away hungry.

"Cheese it, de cops!" would scatter a campfire gathering of old-time hoboes. But other methods must be found in handling the auto gypsies

offered: "Here's to Hawaii's own navy; what she will do some, and what she won't do mostly." This toast outlived the "navy" many years.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Unlooked-For Windfall
 Once upon a time—say a dozen years ago—there was a man in Hyannis, Mass., relates the Boston Globe, who owed another man some money. It was only \$275, but since he didn't have the cash, he gave his creditor a deed to some wild land he owned way

Of the Rodent Family
 Gopher is the term applied to several American rodents. The true gophers belong to the Geomyidae family and are known as pouched rats or pocket gophers. The most common species is about 9 inches long, with an almost hairless tail about 2 inches long, and weighs about 13 ounces. Its legs are short, its forefeet strong and well adapted for burrowing. The animal is reddish brown on the back and

who infest the camps and parking grounds so generously provided in towns and cities.

A Bee-Line for Charity.
 Arriving in town, the auto gypsy and his family seek out the nearest charitable organization. If there is no such body, he approaches the town officials. He wants work, he says. Meanwhile, his family throw themselves upon the charity of the townspeople.

If no work is found, the usual procedure is to stock the car with rations for a few days, fill the gas tank, and hurry them away. It's the easiest way out of an unfortunate situation. Both sides win: the town has rid itself of another charge, and the family has prolonged its miserable existence.

And a miserable existence it is—from the point of view of the individual who loves his home. Here is a hobo plus his family. Instead of leaving them and wandering alone, he takes his family along. The old train-riding hobo frequently was a family deserter, but in the new order the family stick together. All their worldly possessions are in or strapped to their decrepit vehicle.

What happens to the children reared under such circumstances? What of their education? Will they, too, grow up to be hoboes? This is the gravest aspect of the many social problems arising from life on the open road. Pauperism breeds pauperism. True, the child learns many tricks, but they will be of little use in the ordinary walks of life.

The Country Has Been Kind.
 As the family travels the education of the road child is interrupted again and again. Absence from school as long as an entire year is not uncommon. Already steps have been taken for reaching the transient child of the auto gypsy. Several counties in California have truant officers on motorcycles. Patrolling the highways, they are ever alert for these dodgers of the three R's.

Good roads, cheap cars and fuel make it easy for the auto gypsy. Until recently the country has been kind to his tribe. Enjoying the prestige afforded by possession of an automobile, he and his family have been regarded in the past as an exceptional case. "These poor folks have been unfortunate," thought the townspeople touched deeply by the sight of a woman and her children, poorly clothed, dusty, tired, hungry. And so they helped them.

But as their tribe increased, and "these poor folks" came to be regarded as just another hobo family, sentiment began to change. "It's a fine game, this 'bumming' your way about the country," say the exasperated people of town and countryside.

inland to square the account. The new owner tucked the deed away among his papers and proceeded to forget all about it. Recently he ran across it and found he held title to some 16 acres of land that is easily worth, at the regular market price, \$100 an acre.

His Idea of It
 Read—What is your idea of an ideal home?
 Rounder—One containing a wife who doesn't expect you to stay in it.

sides, ashy beneath, and has white feet. It burrows in sandy soils, throwing up the earth in little mounds, and subsists on grass, roots, nuts, buds and farm vegetables.

Meaning Food?
 "Could I see General Blank?"
 "I'm sorry, but General Blank is ill today."
 "What made him ill?"
 "Oh, things in general."—Progressive Grocer.

FARM POULTRY

CERTIFIED STOCK BEST FOR CHICKS

Persons who buy baby chicks should see to it that they are from tested stock, which affords protection against bacillary white diarrhea, advises the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station. Otherwise a great many of the chicks are likely either to be dead on arrival or to begin to die soon afterwards. Many times the loss of shipped chicks is said to be caused by chilling, over-eating, or early feeding, when in reality it is due to bacillary white diarrhea.

The station has already tested over 45,000 breeding birds this season and there are still some to be tested. These birds will probably produce over a million chicks, or nearly enough to supply the state. Furthermore, they have been culled for type and egg production, which also makes for better chicks.

Bacillary white diarrhea is transmitted to the young chick through the egg produced by infected breeding stock. Little can be done if the disease makes its appearance, as the losses usually continue until the chicks have outgrown the most susceptible period. If only one chick has been infected through the egg this chick may serve to infect the others in the brood. Strict regard for sanitary measures and the feeding of milk products may keep the loss down somewhat. The disease is prevented by using hatching eggs produced by breeding stock that is free of this infection. Infected birds are detected by means of a blood test.

Those who are interested in buying chicks from tested flocks may obtain the names of owners of various breeds by writing to the Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., or the State Bureau of Markets at Trenton, N. J. Such chicks may, in some cases, cost a few cents more than the regular price, but they are worth it.

Chicks Prompted to Eat Dirt by Abnormal Taste

It may be an abnormal taste in chicks which prompts them to eat dirt, but clean dirt will do them no harm and seems to satisfy a craving. Give them a soil every day, roots up, and see how the little things love their miniature jungle.

Dirt which is taken up with food is another thing. If the practice is to feed on the ground the food quickly becomes foul and may be poisonous to the chicks. The modern method with baby chicks is to give all feed from clean boards and water in vessels that cannot be polluted, and are chick proof. A chick has the faculty of drowning in a very little water, accessible through a very small hole.

Ohio's Big Ten Rules

Ohio poultry experts and farmers have worked out ten rules for the successful raising of chicks. They are: 1. Hatch early. 2. Prepare the brooder house and move it to clean ground. 3. Provide sufficient brooder house space and large enough floor. 4. Do not feed chickens too soon. 5. Feed a wholesome, complete ration. 6. Feed large amounts of milk. 7. Provide green feed liberally. 8. Get chicks outdoors as soon as possible. 9. Rear young stock away from the old. 10. Separate cockerels and pullets as soon as possible.

Poultry Hints

Sanitation is the most important factor in raising poultry.

Most of the roup and colds in the poultry flocks are due to poor ventilation.

Hens must be kept in a good healthy condition if they are to produce eggs.

Bread soaked in milk and squeezed out nearby dry makes a good starter for young turkeys.

To get high-grade results from your chickens you must expect to give them high-grade attention.

The common geese found on many farms can be improved by crossing with pure-bred ganders.

The good type hen is strong, vigorous and capable of standing the heavy strain of continued egg production. Her head is neat, feminine, with no extra flesh.

Though some consider it an unnecessary drudge and extra work, it pays to keep records on the poultry flock.

To prevent egg eating, gather the eggs often and have the nests darkened so the eggs are not easily seen.

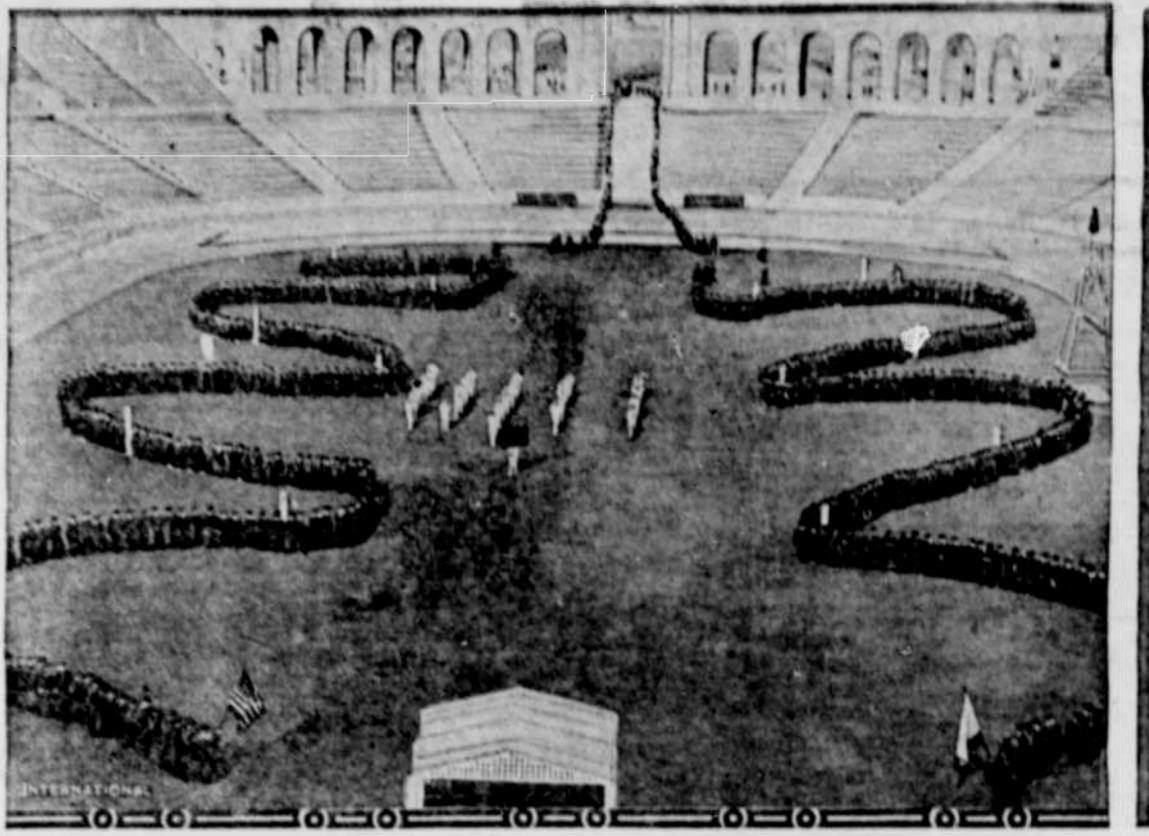
While the egg production of pullets is higher, as a rule, than that of old hens, old hens may possess qualities desired as to be profitable to keep them over several years.

Self-respecting hens will gladly pay well in eggs for a comfortable home.

The best treatment for chicken lice is application of sodium fluoride. In the summer it is best used in a dip, one ounce of the powder to one gallon of water.

A temperature of 101 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the period of incubation, with a standing thermometer, gave the best hatching results at Purdue station.

Marching Up to Get Diplomas in Los Angeles



Students of the University of Southern California, in Los Angeles, marching up to the stand where they were given their degrees.

Northern Illinois Suffers From Cloudburst



Northern Illinois, especially in Rockford and vicinity, was hard hit by a cloudburst which rapidly swelled the streams and caused floods that did a lot of damage. The illustration shows a scene on the state highway between Rockford and Beloit, Wis.

Plot to Kill New Woman Mayor



Seattle police said they had been informed of a plot to assassinate Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, who has just been installed as mayor of that city. Mrs. Landes, who is the wife of Dean Henry Landes of the University of Washington, is here seen with her predecessor in office, Dr. E. J. Brown.

RED MEET'S QUEEN



Miss Lily B. Tully, of the Puyallup tribe, was chosen queen of the festival at the recent convention of the Northwest Federated Indian Tribes in Everett, Wash.

MRS. W. B. HAMILTON



An exclusive picture of Mrs. William B. Hamilton, prominent society woman of San Francisco, who has been selected by a committee of five thousand women of the coast city as their candidate for congress in the Fourth California district to succeed Mrs. Julius Kahn. Mrs. Hamilton is an avowed dry and the wife of the collector of the port.

About Even

"I don't think much of men, if they are worth anything they don't marry, and if they do marry they are not worth anything.—Wiener Kleines Witzblatt, Vienna.

Speed the Day

The higher agricultural education should in course of time lead to such a diffusion of useful knowledge in gardening that the cantaloupe need not necessarily taste of the pumpkin.—London Tit-Bits.

All Tars Welcomed to This Club



Group of Argentine sailors of the battleship Moreno, guests of the National Navy club of New York city. They appear to be very much satisfied with the reception accorded them. The National Navy club extends its hospitality to sailors and marines of all nations.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

Pennsylvania has more hunters than any other state, judging by the number of licenses issued.

Mentor, Ky., with a population of 100, has 40 musicians, an average of two to every home.

Nearly \$2,000,000 worth of knitted cotton undershirts, the only underwear to be imported into the country to any extent, was received into the Philippines in the past year.

Promissory notes and double contracts were in existence in Egypt in 400 B. C.

If exposed photographic films or plates are kept dry and away from light, they can be kept indefinitely before development.

The proposed Colorado river development will be one of the greatest engineering undertakings ever attempted by the government.