

CENSUS CUTS
PRISON SCORE

Federal Institutions Have an Increase, but State, County and City Jails Show Decrease.

NO INMATES IN 1,390 CITIES

Figures Were Obtained as Preliminary to Complete Decennial Census of Prisoners to Be Taken in 1923.

Washington.—The Department of Commerce announces that, according to returns received by the bureau of the census, the number of prisoners confined in federal penitentiaries, state prisons, county jails, state and county chain or road gangs, city police stations, and other penal institutions on July 1, 1922, was 103,889.

Of this number, 5,540 were reported for three federal penitentiaries, 78,073 for 104 state prisons, 44,283 for 2,451 county penal institutions (principally jails), 12,717 for 280 chain or road gangs in certain southern states, and 21,635 for 1,319 city institutions, while the remaining 1,041 were women committed by the courts to the care of other institutions (24 in number), mainly under the control of religious or charitable organizations.

Similar data were collected for July 1, 1917, but the total for that date does not include all prisoners in chain or road gangs, nor women committed by the courts to the care of institutions under the control of religious or charitable organizations. Excluding these from the figures for 1922, the comparable totals for the two years are: 1922, 151,172; 1917, 150,186. These figures include prisoners awaiting trial and a few persons held as witnesses, as well as prisoners serving sentence.

Report Part of Big Census.

The returns were obtained in response to a circular of inquiry which the bureau of the census mailed to the various institutions, as a preliminary to the complete decennial census of prisoners, which will be taken in 1923.

The number of prisoners in federal penitentiaries increased from 8,018 on July 1, 1917, to 5,540 on July 1, 1922. During the same period the number of inmates of state prisons increased from 71,442 to 78,073, and of county jails from 41,871 to 44,283, while persons confined in city penal institutions (including police stations) decreased in number from 23,856 to 21,635.

The data as to prisoners in federal and state penal institutions, presumably, are complete and accurate for both 1922 and 1917. The combined total of persons in such institutions increased from 74,400 in 1917 to 84,218 in 1922, the rate of increase being 13.1 per cent.

The rate of increase in federal prisoners was 83.6 per cent; in state prisoners, 10.1 per cent. The ratio of federal prisoners per 100,000 population increased from 3 in 1917 to 5.1 in 1922, and the corresponding ratio for state prisoners increased during the same period from 72.4 to 74.5.

County Figures Uncomparable.

The returns for counties and cities are not comparable for the two years, for the reason that in each case a larger number of institutions is covered for 1922 than for 1917.

The only fair comparison between the county and city figures for the two years is that made with averages based on the total number of institutions for which reports were received (including those reporting no prisoners).

For county institutions the average number of prisoners decreased from 16.2 in 1917 to 14.7 in 1922, and for city institutions it fell from 10.1 in the earlier year to 8 in the later.

The number of empty county jails and other county institutions decreased from 623, or 24.2 per cent of the total for which reports were received, in 1917, to 570, or 18.9 per cent of the total, in 1922. On the other hand, the number of city institutions reporting no prisoners increased from 1,148, or 49.7 per cent of the total, in 1917 to 1,390, or 51.3 per cent of the total, in 1922.

Washing Fluid Poor Seasoning.

Fall River, Mass.—Valenta Nowacki knew that something was wrong with him when "his stomach began to burn," according to the story he told the South end police.

He thought that he thought was a bottle of vinegar from a neighboring grocery store and later used some of the contents to season his supper. Investigation showed that the fluid he had swallowed was a washing fluid and a stomach pump was put into operation.

Silence Infectious.

It is always observable that silence propagates itself, and that the longer talk has been suspended, the more difficult it is to find anything to say.

—Samuel Johnson.

Polish Innkeeper, 117,
His 215 Descendants

Rybnik, Polish Upper Silesia.—Two hundred and fifteen children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren assembled at Kiela, near here, recently, to help Valentin Palusche, an innkeeper, celebrate his one hundred seventeenth birthday anniversary. Palusche is said to be the oldest inhabitant of Silesia.

AW, WHAT'S THE USE

YOU SAID IF I TOLD MRS. SOCIETEE, SHE'D IT WAS ALL A MISTAKE. ABOUT YOU INHERITING THAT MONEY I'D NEVER HEAR FROM HER AGAIN.



YES I DID?

UH—HUM—M—WELL, WHAT DID SHE SAY?



SHE SAID SHE WAS SO SORRY

AS SHE WANTED TO PUT US ON HER CALLING LIST—WASNT THAT SWEET?



SWEET! WHY

SHE'S TOO DE-AH FOR WORDS—DID SHE CALL AND TELL YOU THAT?



NO—I

PHONED HER



That's One Way Around It

—L. L. L.



WOULD WASH WITH THE BOYS

Salesman Appreciated Dignity of Park in the Firm, but It Had Its Drawbacks.

Something like forty years ago one of our South Meridian street houses had a star salesman, writes a correspondent of the Indianapolis Star. It also had two lavatories, in one of which the salesman, bookkeepers and clerks washed off the grime of toil, while the other was reserved for the exclusive use of the two members of the firm. All the salesmen were on a commission basis, and in casting up the accounts at the end of the year the partners discovered that this particular traveler had made considerable more money than either of them. They decided that it would be a pious scheme to take him in as a partner. The senior member made him quite a solemn speech on the occasion and ended by impressively presenting him with a key to the private lavatory. Delighted with the promotion, the star salesman went out and sold more goods during the next year than he had ever sold before. At the end of the year his order was dampened not a little when he found that his profits were considerably less than his earnings had been in previous years. He took the balance sheet to his desk and studied it carefully and finally brought it back to the senior partner along with the lavatory key.

"I'm much obliged for this mark of confidence," he said, "but, if it's all the same to you, I'll wash with the boys next year."

BALFOUR NO HERO TO CADDY

Young American of Chevy Chase Outspoken in His Opinion of Great British Diplomat.

Lord Balfour liked a good yarn, even at his own expense, and he told one to us at a dinner of which he was the center at the British embassy at Washington.

It was a splendid weighty function, worthy of pre-war days, when Europe was neither depressed nor hysterical. Some one had spoken of Balfour in complimentary fashion, of his great brain and his work at the conference, and he replied that this consoled him for an occurrence at Chevy Chase club, where he had gone to play golf the day previous.

Finding no one he knew about, he engaged a caddy and started off, walking and chatting with the latter. He asked the caddy's opinion about the use of a certain club. The boy gave advice, which Lord Balfour attempted to follow; but he missed the shot. Caddy took the club, illustrated his explanations, also missed the ball; but further explained this in complimentary fashion, of his great brain and his work at the conference, and he replied that this consoled him for an occurrence at Chevy Chase club, where he had gone to play golf the day previous.

Country's Farm Population.

Recent statistics sent out by the census authorities show that the farm population of the United States is only 31,614,260, a little less than 30 per cent of the total. This includes farm operators and farm laborers and their families, who live in the country, and shows an average of about five persons to each farm. About half the people in the nation are classified as rural—that is, they live in the country or in towns having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, but only 61 per cent of the "rurals" are actually engaged in farming. Thus 39 per cent of the rural population and the entire city population must be fed by the men engaged in agriculture. It gives the farmer a big job. Only a few years ago each farmer had to provision his own family and one other family—now he must furnish food for nearly three other families besides his own. His occupation should not fall.

Remarkable Gratitude.

Fred Grieger, Muncie clothing merchant, is tender-hearted. He says so himself. One evening recently he was driving in the country when he noticed a rabbit sitting in the road, apparently dazed by his automobile lights. Fearing he would run over it, he stopped the car, and taking it gently in his arms, placed it by the roadside, expecting it to hop away into the neighborhood fields, but instead, according to Grieger, it gave a running jump and landed in the car. Now the animal will not leave him, out of gratitude, Grieger believes, for having saved its life.

Grieger intends to use the rabbit as a decoy for other rabbits when he goes hunting, he says.—Indianapolis News.

The Den Man.

"Do women admire a cave man?" "I don't think so," replied Miss Cayenne. "What most wives seem to want is a man who will submit to being dressed up in a velvet smoking jacket and confined in an ornate hall room called a 'den.'"

OREGON NEWS NOTES
OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

Bank clearings in Eugene in 1922 were almost \$1,500,000 greater than in the year previous.

The annual farmers' week in Josephine county opened in the courthouse in Grants Pass Monday.

That the total value of the property of all kinds destroyed at Astoria by the fire of December 8 was \$11,050,000 was the estimate made by the executive committee, the insurance adjusters and local insurance agents.

The Hubbard Poultry association will hold its annual poultry show at Hubbard, January 12 and 13 and one of the largest shows that has ever been held in that part of the Willamette valley for many years is expected.

Erection of a monument in Salem to commemorate J. Quinn Thornton's contribution to education during the early days of Oregon was approved at the recent session in Salem of the county school superintendents of Oregon.

Receipts from Lithia park auto tourist camp grounds in Ashland for the past 12 months totaled \$3247.50, representing a registration of 4842 machines and 14,526 visitors, according to the annual report of the park board.

C. A. Smith, lumberman, and John Goss, lawyer, both of Marshfield, are in Washington, D. C., to urge an increase in the rivers and harbors appropriations to meet the recommendations made by the board of army engineers.

The population of the several state institutions has increased 178 during the year ended December 31, 1922, according to reports filed with the state board of control. The total population of the 11 institutions at the end of 1922 was 4168.

Huge boulders, tumbling from the Columbia canyon side just east of the Columbia gorge hotel, interrupted service on the O.-W. R. & N. line six hours. The boulders, some of them the size of box cars, were loosened by recent heavy rains.

Sulphur prices are the cheapest in the history of agriculture in central Oregon. Powell Butte farmers have already purchased a carload and negotiations are now under way for the purchase of a carload by farmers on the Ochoco project.

More pests were eradicated by the rodent control division of the department of agriculture in Oregon during the year 1922, than in any previous year, according to the annual report, just issued, of I. N. Gabrielson, assistant federal biologist.

Practically the entire sum of \$467,500 included in the building and construction budget of the Pacific Power & Light company for the district will be expended in Umatilla county this year, according to announcement made by Dr. Fred W. Vincent.

There were 58 inmates of the Oregon state penitentiary released during the month of December, according to a report of the warden filed with the state board of control. The releases included two full pardons, 3 conditional pardons and 20 paroles.

V. J. Phillips of Portland, head of the Ajax Lumber company, which last summer bought 75,000,000 feet of timber west of Walker station in Lane county, has announced that the company will erect a sawmill with a capacity of 40,000 feet daily on the tract.

County school superintendents from all sections of Oregon held a conference at Salem last week. The next annual meeting will also be held in Salem. A committee appointed by the superintendents will prepare a number of bills for submission to the legislature.

Oregon county school superintendents have gone on record favoring the change in the present compulsory school bill, enacted a number of years ago, whereby any limitation on compulsory attendance would be removed. Under the present law exceptions are made in the case of children who live a long way from school buildings.

The largest hard-surface road program ever undertaken in Clackamas county is scheduled for this year, according to D. T. Meldrum, county surveyor. Approximately 23.55 miles of pavement will be laid under the seven major projects already outlined. Bids for the work are expected to be advertised for during the latter part of January.

EARLY HISTORY OF DETROIT

Interesting Now to Read of Fort Erected for Protection of Citizens Against Indians.

For nearly twenty years following the American occupation of Detroit in 1790 the Indians of the Saginaw valley harassed the citizens by threatening attacks upon the town, and by stealing their cattle from the public common through which Washington boulevard was afterward surveyed. Fort Shelby, which then centered about the present site of the post office, did not intimidate the Indians from invasions of the common, so a circular earthwork fort was constructed just east of where High and Park boulevard now converge for additional protection. The work was performed by soldiers from the fort during the year 1808-7.

When finished this fort inclosed a circular space of half an acre. The walls were ten feet high, with an inside parapet half way up. It was surrounded by a broad ditch about six feet deep, which the swampy ground kept filled with water. For several years a small detail of soldiers went out from Fort Shelby to this post to stand guard against cattle thieves, but nothing ever happened, so the inhabitants called it Fort Nonsense.

Years later Rev. George Duffield, D. D., bought the land and built his residence on the Woodward avenue front. Streets were laid out on each side of this lot. That on the south side was named George street and that on the North, Duffield street. The old fort was razed and graded level. For some reason George street was renamed High street.—Detroit News.

Portland's eight high schools will graduate approximately 493 students at their mid-year commencements, which will occur the fourth week of January.

Loganberry growers of Lincoln county met in the county agent's office at Toledo Saturday to start plans for handling their crop of the coming season.

More than 30 miles of road work, aggregating almost \$1,000,000, has been ordered advertised for the January 19 meeting of the state highway commission.

Fourth class postmasters have been appointed in Oregon as follows: John A. Thompson, Blodgett, Benton county, and Jesse F. Morrison, McCoy, Polk county.

The body of John Krause, for the last 20 years a resident of the Gervais vicinity, was found dangling from the end of a rope in a cabin some distance from his home by Mrs. Krause.

A report of the finance committee, submitted at the meeting of the general relief committee at Astoria, showed cash receipts for the general relief fund to date amounting to \$69,234.17.

Mrs. Twyla Ferguson, county school superintendent of Klamath county, was elected president of the Oregon association of county school superintendents while in session at Salem.

At a meeting of representative farmers held at Eugene it was decided to launch immediately a campaign for reinstatement of the Lane county agricultural agent's office.

Cecil Wright Kennedy, 277 Alameda avenue, Portland, has been appointed first alternate to the United States military academy, West Point, by Senator McNary. Harold G. Savage, corporal 48th company of coast artillery corps, Marshfield, has received a national guard appointment to the academy.

A store of smuggled firearms and ammunition, sent from Japan, was discovered in Portland by a combined posse of police and customs agents, who raided the establishment of G. O. Oki, 269 Second street. More than 70 high powered automatic pistols and large caliber revolvers and several boxes of ammunition were seized.

Taxpayers will sit up and take notice when the Oregon state audit committee files its report with the legislature. This committee, appointed to make up the balance sheet of the state, will say that the assessed valuation of the state for 1921 was \$1,020,304,197, while in 1917 the valuation was \$928,605,570, an increase between the dates mentioned of 9.93 per cent. The levies for 1921 were \$40,401,709, while the levies for 1917 were \$33,145,947, an increase in levies of 74.55 per cent. The rate in mills for 1921 was 39.57, and in 1917 the rate was 34.93 mills, an increase of 14.66 mills, or a yearly increase of 18.5 per cent.

That Word "Saffron."

The word "saffron" comes into the English dictionary from the Arabic. The Arabs use the word "zafaran" to designate a species of crocus with light purple flowers which develop in autumn. The plant grows in parts of Asia and in the south of Europe.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

His First Wife's
Legacy

By MYRA CURTIS LANE
(© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

"It's all very well to say I ought to share your interests, Lucian, but do I ask you to share mine? Has it occurred to you that a woman's interests must consist principally in running a home?"

Mary Ammering faced her husband, flushed and indignant, with the heat of the kitchen stove reflected on her pretty face.

"I suppose you're right, Mary," answered Lucian Ammering indifferently.

He kissed her, good-by—he hated those formal kisses. They had been carried two years now, and things had gone steadily from bad to worse.

Lucian Ammering was an inventor, he was at work on a glider that was to revolutionize the science of flight; Mary had never understood it. She resented their having to live in the country, where he loathed fifty acres of mountainous tract a long way from where people ought to live.

At first she had been enthusiastic. What had chilled her? Well, Lucian had been married years before. Emmeline had been his first wife, had been devoted to each other. When Emmeline died Lucian's life had seemed broken.

Mary was jealous of the dead woman. She believed that Emmeline still had his heart. He never spoke of her, but Mary knew that in his mind he was always setting off the one woman against the other.

So she had sunk quietly into the position of housekeeper, and Lucian had gone on experimenting with his gliders.

She felt restless that morning as she dusted and scrubbed, and opened the oven and put things in it, and took them out again. She had declared her independence. She wasn't going to be tied to the tail of Lucian's gliders.

"I guess now that I'm committed to my job I'll just go upstairs and clean out that old cupboard of Lucian's that hasn't been touched since we moved in here," she reflected.

It was an old house and had enormous cupboards. This one was more like a small room. Mary recoiled in dismay at the first sight of it, with disused garments hanging up everywhere, and the floor littered with papers.

Then she collected herself and began to tidy up, taking down and dusting Lucian's old clothes. This suit should never have been thrown away. It was just what Lucian needed for his gliding. And these boots—how careless Lucian was! They were perfectly good boots. She must put those in his room. And this package of letters.

Curiously, the bane of woman, got the better of her. She opened the top one and read, folded back, the signature "Emmeline."

And a burning desire came over her to know what sort of letters Emmeline had written Lucian. Emmeline, the model wife, she sarcastically commented in her mind.

But to her amazement the letter was full of bitter reproaches.

She opened another and another. All were alike. It appeared that, instead of the ideal life which Mary had always supposed them to have shared, they had hated and quarreled with each other constantly.

It was the last letter that summed up everything.

"I realize too well my deficiencies, Lucian," Emmeline wrote. "I am leaving you tomorrow with Harry, and you will be free to get your divorce. I ask nothing of you. I do not blame you; we have simply been unfortunate."

"But I do gather one thing from our experience of married life together. Either the pair must share their interests in common, or else there will be shipwreck. And, as a man cannot enter with enthusiasm into the interests of the kitchen, it behooves the woman to make her husband's life and career her own."

"I understand where I have erred. If things had not gone so far I would begin all over again. It is too late now. But, if you marry again, try to teach your wife that lesson. Good-by."

Mary stared at the letter. For a few moments she did not take it all in. Emmeline—divorced—then Lucian had not cared for her. He had cared for herself. And it was not too late—the message from the woman who had gone out of Lucian's life had arrived just in time.

Softly Mary went to her room. She put on an old dress, high boots, her slouchiest hat. An hour later she met Lucian at the door.

"Well, I've finished my work," she said. "And I'm sorry that I was cross this morning. Lucian, dear, let's go down to the shed, and you shall show me your new glider."

First Road Sprinklers.

Road-sprinkling carts were in use in England in 1745. They were sent before the king's carriage.

KEEP WATCH FOR GREEN RAY

Majority of People of the British Isles are the Keen Lookout for Phenomenon.

The fad of the moment in England is watching for the green ray from the sun which is shot out for a second or two just as the rim disappears below the horizon. You may also see the sun's rim turn green or bluish-green; but it is the flash you should watch for. The Scots in the western Highlands know the green flash. They cherish a belief that any person who has seen it not only knows his or her own heart, but can see clearly into the hearts of others.

Tourists over the British Isles are looking for the green ray and parties are seen seeking positions of vantage where they can get the best look at the parting orb. Observations are exchanged later and those who claim to have seen it are closely questioned by others. The green ray is not exactly a new discovery, but there is a great revival of interest in the alleged phenomenon. Doctor Molder, a Dutch scientist, has just written an elaborate book on the green ray, and says he saw it at Hraconbe in July, 1907. The late Lord Kelvin and Sir Henry Miers, of Manchester, are other witnesses.

In 1832 Jules Verne published a remarkable novel on this rare phenomenon. The heroine was a young Scottish girl, who was determined to see the ray. She saw it at last, from one of the caves of Staffa. Having seen it, she saw into her heart and the heart of her lover.

Looking-Glass Country.

According to a copy of the Russian Journal, Ekonomist Heskala (Ziz), which has just been received at Paris by a French socialist, the editors of, for a month's subscription for 1,200,000 rubles. For a two-months' subscription the price is 3,000,000 rubles. The apparent paradox is explained by a note saying that the difference in price for the first and second month's subscription is due to the estimated depreciation of the ruble in the next four weeks. The amount of this depreciation is so uncertain, however, that subscription prices cannot be quoted more than two months in advance.—New York Times.

"Little Mothers" Work in Shifts.

Youngsters who use the wide plaza in front of City hall as a playground in the evenings have adopted a system that makes lighter the task of those who look after babies. Under the system one youngster will herd a group of about twenty or twenty-five wards on the steps and keep them amused and safe for 15 minutes or so. Then she is relieved in turn by another.

Of course, the system doesn't always run along smoothly. There are quarrels about time and turn of work, but for the most part it enables all the East side "little mothers" to get in a turn at playing and roller skating without neglecting their little broods.—New York Sun.

DIEBETIC COMA IS ARRESTED

Medical Authorities Are Keenly Interested in Results Obtained by Use of Insulin Serum.

New York.—With the recording of what is believed to be the first case of diabetic coma to be successfully arrested, medical authorities expressed high praise for the treatment used—the insulin serum, a discovery of Drs. F. G. Bantlin and C. F. Best, two University of Toronto graduates. The insulin treatment is taken from the pancreas of a pig.

Sixteen-year-old George Van Hassen of Brooklyn, taken to the hospital three weeks ago in a diabetic coma, a state therefore regarded as hopeless, was given the insulin treatment and a few days ago was discharged.

Successful use of a serum to arrest the progress of gangrene also is claimed. Edward Trainer of Galesburg, who froze both feet ten years ago, was admitted to a hospital after both legs and several fingers had been amputated in an effort to stay the progress of the gangrene.

As a result of the serum injections Trainer was able to use artificial legs when he left the hospital.

The discoverer is Dr. Benjamin Jablons, who began experiments while attached to the laboratories of the A. H. F.

Great Britain's Earthquakes.

Constatation is reported to have been caused in England recently by points 25 miles distant from one another by earthquakes. Seismic shocks were experienced at Hinton in Worcestershire, a few miles from Droitwich (famous for its salt baths), and as far away as Berkswell, in Warwickshire. In the latter county reports of similar earth tremors came from such places as Knole, Solihull, Henley-in-Harden, Hampton-in-Harden, Moriden and Sparkhill, near Birmingham. In Wimbledon the postmistress was thrown some distance across a room and her next-door neighbor was almost hurled out of an arm chair in which he was sitting.

WORKED OUT AS HE PLANNED

Shrewd Mining Promoter Knew Just How Long Women Would Keep Secret He Imparted.

The psychology of selling was probably never applied better than in the disposal of the Weismann Mining company during the copper boom of 1906 and 1907. Mr. Weismann, who owned all the stock, gave a lawn party in the western city where he lived at the time. To this affair he invited all the men in the town who had any money worth his while, as well as their wives.

Taking aside the ladies one at a time, he confided to them over a glass of lemonade the following:

"I would like to see you make a little pin money without any risk. If I could trust you not to betray my confidence by taking your husband into my plans, I don't mind you buying 100 shares of Weismann Mining stock, on which you will make 1,000 per cent, but if you should divulge this to your husband he might buy several thousand shares and interfere with my plans in the market."

Of course, every lady gave her sacred promise, and broke it before she went to bed.

Weismann Mining, which was listed on an eastern market, was sold to the last share before noon the next day.—Wall Street Journal.

Slipping in Saskatoon.

Recently, in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, there was a home-brew contest for women only.

And all of these women were married women.

There is a law in Saskatchewan which permits the making of home brew only, and the women are given licenses to allow them to indulge in this industry. There is keen competition among the ladies.

What of the women who are not married? Would it not be worth the time of any ambitious and thirsty young man to seek these out so they could be married ladies and home-brew makers?

Doubtless it would—but the only unmarried ladies the tourist could find were in short skirts because of youth and not fashion!—Exchange.

Glaclar "Got a Move."

Chased by a glacier which suddenly came to activity after having been inactive for years, a trio of Minnesota geological student climbers hurriedly abandoned camp. The students went to Glacier National park to study Heaven's Peak glacier, pitching their