Grove Reporte

world. Whatever apparent increase in

eriminality the figures indicate is declared to be due to the tendency to

As examples, ordinances against spit-

rettes, are named in the report. The

distinction is one that every crim-

inologist and moralist regards as

valid, and the conclusions of the com-

mittee will challenge attention in many

circles. In this connection one notes

the contention of one of the speakers

at the conference, a Cleveland judge,

to the effect that "80 per cent of the

foreign-born persons written into our

records as criminals have absolutely

no criminal inclinations," but are

merely the victims of ignorance and

misunderstanding. There may be some

exaggeration in the assertion, but there

can be no doubt that a better under-

standing of American laws, customs

and morals on the part of new immi

grants, coupled with a better under

standing by American judges, prose

cutors and juries of the unassimilated

aliens, and of their inherited and in

bred notions, would prevent many in

fractions of our laws and keep down

our prison population. Ignorance of

the law cannot be accepted as an ex-

cuse, but from a higher social point

of view it makes all the difference in

the world whether in a given class of

offenses moral turpitude and a de-

prayed nature are revealed, or whether

unfamiliarity with our legal and moral

atmosphere and a temporary conflict of

standards and conceptions furnish the

sufficient explanation. At any rate, the

discussion of the subject of immigra-

tion in relation to crime emphasizes

the value of proper parole and proba-

tion systems, of intelligent administra

tion of the laws and of honest and

sympathetic "interpretation" of the

CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED.

Many stories of the late Victories

Sardou have been told in the newspa-

pers of Paris stories of his poverty

in his youth, his struggle for recogni-

tion as a dramatist, his repeated fail

u:es, his ultimate success and above

all, his enormous capacity for work

One such anecdote, printed by Le Fi-

garo, testifies indirectly to the power

of industry to inspire respect and con-

fidence in the character of the man

the peasant from Auvergne who used

to carry up his daily supply of water.

him one day, "I cannot pay you, and I

don't know when I shall be able to. I

don't want to abuse your goodness any

longer, so I must ask you, until I am

in a position to settle with you, not

to bring any more water. I will fetch

But the Auvergnot would not bear

"Monsieur," said be, "I have been

watching you for a long time. When

bring your water you are always

writing. When a young man of your

education works as you do, one may

bound to arrive. I shall go on bring

ing up your water as before. You will

It was not long before the shrewd

Auvergnut's reading of Sardou's char-

ANCIENT ART REDISCOVERED.

Method of Hardening Copper Re-

realed to a Denver Man.

Through mistaking another com

pound for borax, while working at his

Denver has suddenly found himself

in possession of the much-sought-after

method of hardening copper, the Tech

stead of softening the metal, as boras

does, instantly changed the heated

that manipulation was impossible

Quick to take the advantage that for-

tune had so unexpectedly thrust upon

critical analysis of the compound, de-

termined the ingredient and finally

protected his wonderful secret by a

The art that was old when the pyra-

mids were building and which crum-

bled into dust with its discoverers, to

remain a mystery and a hopeless se-

cret for centuries, has again been

given the world by the fortunate

Heretofore the combined afforts of

earnest scientists to treat and harden

this metal have either been in merely

certain substances while in a molten

state. Neither of these processes has

really accomplished all that could be

Contrary to these methods, the La-

mon process not only hardens the cop-

neither treated in the molten state nor

glased, but the finished product, in

any and all shapes, is given a complete

Thoughtful.

to her husband. "I wish you would

taste this milk and see if it is perfect-

mustn't give any of it to dear little

Division of Musical Labor.

Knieker-Is yours a musical family!

Bocker-The cook sings about her

A woman's hearthreaks are almost

Every owner of an orchard or

work and my daughter works about

her sing.—New York Sun.

the melon patch hates boys.

had as a man's indigestion

ly sweet. If it's the least bit sour

Fido!"-Judy.

"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife

desired, nor has the treatment been

put into practical use.

blunder of an unsuspecting leweler.

copper into such a degree of firmness

nical World says. This powder,

trade as a jeweler, David Lamon

acter and abilities was justified.

pay me when you succeed."

"My good fellow," Sardou said to

When Sardou was young he lived

who practices it.

of such a thing.

sentiments of the aliens among us.

multiply minor or petty regulations and prohibitions, State and municipal. marintion price, \$1.50 per year Batered at the Downers Grove ting on sidewalks or in cars, against Mos as escend-class matter. flipping pennies, giving away or seli-Issued every Saturday. ing transfers, buying or selling ciga-

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Prom West:	From Eas
6:08 a.m.	8:57 a. m.
9:53 a. m.	12:09 p. m.
1:84 p. m.	5:06 p. sn.
5-26 p. m.	

Post office hours are from 7:00 a. m to 7:00 p. m. Last mail in the evening to closed at 7:00 p. m., and leaves here at 8:44 going east. Elbert C. Stanley, P. M.

DOWNERS GROVE.



(9-21-08) OFFICIAL TIME Effective Sept. 27, 1908. (Subject to change with-out notice.)

Leave Chicago.	Arrive Downers Grove.	Leave Downers Grove.	Arrive Chicago.
6:40 am 7:45 8:20 8:40 10:15 11:05 am 12:20 pm 7 1:80 2:20 8:15 4:06 4:40 6:11 8:15 8:33 8:35 8:35 6:15 6:40 7:30 8:20 9:45 10:35 6:15 6:40 7:30 8:20 9:45 10:35 10:50 11:30 pm	7:80 am 8:40 9:01 9:35 11:10 11:42 am 12:01 pm 1:10 2:20 2:23 3:12 4:05 4:55 5:30 6:16 6:16 6:25 6:25 6:29 6:48 7:10 7:30 8:20 9:08 19:35 11:24 11:27 pm 12:19 am 1:14 am	5:50 am 6:08 6:18 6:50 7:93 7:20 7:40 7:45 7:56 8:27 9:08 10:13 11:17 am 12:40 pm 1:34 2:00 • 2:40 2:58 3:30 3:53 4:50 5:33 5:40 6:50 7:40 8:13 9:05 10:49 pm	6:40 at 6:50 7:13 7:40 7:43 8:13 8:25 8:37 8:45 9:17 10:00 11:05 at 12:15 pt 1:30 2:20 2:53 3:30 3:50 4:20 4:45 5:45 6:15 6:30 7:40 8:30 9:05 9:55 11:40 pt 1:40 pt 1:

Mixcept Saturday 11:40 am 11:45 am 1 :34 am

Products commented a purpose responsibility to the product of the construction of the

Fifty-four hundred dollars was paid nemtly for a copy of the first edition of Imak Walton's "The Complest An-Walton looked to the content of a book, and preached the pleasures of a frugal mind and inexpensive hob-THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Why bother about the canals on Mars and other theories. Carolina preacher has won a debate with the argument that if the earth were round and maintained a rotating motion a toment couldn't stick to the backyard fence.

Service of the servic

It is common to stigmatize the present as the age of commercialism, and America as distinctively the land of the dollar. But there never was a pe ried in history when so many people were working for religious, philanthropic and scientific ends, irrespective of pecuniary returns, as there are today, and we very much doubt if these higher ends of life are drawing as many persons in the old world as in

Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina. That is the name of the baby, and each word means something. Starting with the last, every one knows it as the name mether. Then come the names of her two grandmothers—the Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg, mothor of her father, the Prince Consort; and Queen Emma, her mother's moth-Louise is for Louise de Coligny, the fourth wife of William the Silent, who delivered Holland from the Spaninh roke. Juliana, Countees of Stolhere was the mother of William the and the ancestress of the House of Orange. The little princess will be called Juliana, after manytimes-removed grandmother of the sixteenth century.

Trudeau's classic experiment points ms in the right direction, After incomlating a number of rabbits with tuberemiosis he confined a number of them indeers and turned the others out-The latter all recovered, while the former all died. This experiment shows that a rabbit living upon its matural food and under a natural environment, is proof against tuberculo-Here this equally true of man. In other words, tuberculosis is not a neccont consequence of erroncous hatets and lasting physical change. The and departure from natural condi- tensile strength is increased and the Man is naturally an outdoor | life of the metal lengthened more than mimal. A mole lives a healthy life | treble. in a burrow. A man must live in the fresh air and the sunshine.

e statement or charge is frequentmet with that "the newer immigration," on the tapping of fresh sources the human stream flowing westward. for the growth of vice. numency and crime in the United Occasionally court or prison ties are turnished which appear

PAPERS FIR PEOPLE

PATHOLOGICAL DIVORCE PLEAS.

By Edward Alsworth Ross. It is erroneous to suppose that the explanation and cure of the drift toward divorce is to be found in legislation. Twenty years ago Prof. Wilcox, on the basis of the most rigid investigations, declared: "The immediate, direct and measurable influence of legislation is subsidiary, unimportant, almost imperceptible." Dr. Dike, the secretary of the National League for the Protection of the Family, said: "The direct influence of lax laws in producing the great increase of divorce in the last forty years is relatively small." Moreover, the tendency of legislation for the last twenty years has been decidedly in the direction of greater stringeLcy.

The failing grip of the legal institution need not entall a corresponding abandonment of the hallowed ideal of marriage as a lifelong union. If the iron clamp be loosed, it does not follow that the silken cord is weaker. Although in thirty-eight years the resort to divorce has become three times as frequent, there is little to show that couples are taking the vows of wedlock with any other desire or expectation than union till death.

Nor can we conclude that wronged spouses are less faithful than formerly to this ideal. The loveless couples of the "good old times" appear to have been held together by public opinion, religious ordinance, ignorance of a remedy, the expense of divorce or the wife's economic helplessness, rather than by a heroic fidelity to an ideal.

In nineteen cases out of twenty the marriage purports to be shattered by some flagrant wrong, such as adultery, eruelty, drunkenness, desertion, imprisonment for crime or neglect to provide. Nevertheless, the growth of divorce cannot be taken as a sure sign of increasing depravity on the part of husbands or wives. Often the "cause" that figures in the record is a screen for some deep-seated irritant. Physicians declare that many marital troubles have their roots in the pathology of sex, and do not argue moral fault on the part of either spouse.-The Century.

HOW TO SOLVE THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

By Brig. Gen. R. D. Pratt. For a number of years I had charge of some of the strongest Indian chiefs, held as prisoners of war, part of the time shackled and handcuffed. I myself revolted against our system, but did not desert the people. I removed the shackles and adopted the kindliest system of treatment possible in prison life, and endeavored in every way to heal the wounds and make them worthy, self-respecting men by giving to them education and industrial use-

I filled them with the hope that, instead of being | - The Atlantic.

members of a little tribe of Indians, and for that reason always to be hated and oppressed by us, they might become individually intelligent and useful citizens, having equal rights with us as citizens and the liberty to go and come and live and prosper among us, the same as the black or white men. That there were good and encouraging results the official records clearly prove.

The indian is a citizen having great wealth in unused lands, and yet the fact of his ignorance and lack of training lies at our door and not at his, for he has been subject to our absolute control for many years. Our system of control is now and always has been calculated, if not intended, to keep him both ignorant and untrained. His ignorance and our oppressive treatment have brought to him disease and death in vastly undue proportion. His only relief and future safety depend on his becoming an intelligent, productive citizen, and as such taking full possession of himself and all that is his.

I say, then, give the Indian our language, our education, our industry and our laws. He needs no others. Being enabled by these, he will flee from his worthless past, hold his own among us, and have greatest pride in the usefulness and distinction these will bring to him. This will end our long-drawn-out Indian problem. There is no other ending except annihilation.

REAL DANGERS OF THE CIRCUS.

By Ralph Bergengren.

The individual point of view of the performer toward his work is full of surprises. Rarely, if ever, is he worried over the things that the audience imagines make him uneasy -and never about his own equipment of nerve, muscle and judgment. The bareback rider worries about his horse, for the slightest deviation from the animal's customary course and gait ruin a harmony between horse and rider upon which depends the success, and even the life, of the performer.

The man on the trapeze is not at all disturbed at being so high in the air; the higher up he is the more security he feels that in case of accident he will have time enough instinctively to twist his body into the right position for falling into the net. What worries him most is the fear of some unsuspected weakness in

The animal trainer is more afraid of an accidental scratch from a good-natured but blood-poisoning claw than of any actual conflict with an angry animal; more than that, he has a real affection for his animals and distikes the stern necessity of punishing them. The very clown is not so much pleased by the laughter of his audience as disturbed by the thought that it quite fails to appreciate the time and care he has expended in working out the details of his humorous contribution.

HER PATHWAY.

and worked in an attic in the Latin Quarter of Paris. It was in the days So sweet a path it is that I And all the flowers love it; before water carriers were a thing of The gracious goldenrod sways nigh the past, and it came about that the The asters bend above it. poor young man owed sixty france to

> in ruby or in golden cup Its name the lichen pledges, And crimson-berried vines creep up, Bejeweling its edges.

The been and crickets sing its songs, The shadows kins it lightly, While butterflies in golden throngs Flit up and down it brightly.

And little pines with jealous frown Try here and there to hide it, Lest falling stars should hasten down To woo it if they spied it,

And I, too, fain would keep its way Safe hidden 'mid the gramen-Sweet path, dear path, down which each

have entire confidence in him. He is My little true love passes,

The final rupture came two years after their marriage. Emily in rebellious anger told her husband that she would no longer live in the same thoose between us," she said, her splendid voice vibrating with all the uneashed emotion of her being, yet with faitering in it. "If she stays,

Stephen Fair, harassed and bewildered, was angry with the relentless anger of a patient man, roused at him, the jeweler at once made a last

then," he said, sternly. "I'll never turn my mother from my door for any woman's whim."

The stormy red went out of Emfly's face, leaving it like a marble

"Think well. If I go, I shall never "I do mean ft," said Shephen.

"Leave my house if you will, if you hold your marriage vow so lightly. When your senses return you are welcome to come back to me. I will never glazing the surface or by addition of lask you to." Without another word Emily turned

away. That night she went back to John and Amelia. They, on their part, welcomed her back gladly, believing her to be a wronged and ill-used woman. They hated Stephen Fair with a new and personal rancor. The one per but tempers it as well. It is thing they could have hardly forgiven Emily would have been the fact of her relenting toward him.

But she did not relent. In her soul she knew that, with all her just grievfor that she could not forgive him!

Two years after she had left Stephen Mrs. Fair died, and his wid owed sister went to keep house for him. If he thought of Emily, he made no sign. Stephen Fair never broke a

strange woman felt a certain pride in her own flexfbillty because the fact did not affect her. She told herself that she could not have felt more unconcerned had he been the merest stranger. Nevertheless, she waited and watched for John Phillips' homecoming.

tee kitchen. She leaned out of the edness she would find her husband bed and pulled open the door. She lying dead.

knelt down by the stair railing and listened. The door of the kitchen was open below her and a narrow shaft of light struck on her white, intent face. She looked like a woman waiting for of blood trickling from her brow? The the decree of doom

trivial matters. Then the latter said. abruptly, "Did you ever hear how Stephen Fair was?" "He's dying," was the brief response.

Emily heard Ameila's startled exclamation. She gripped the square rails with her hands until the sharp edges dented deep into her fingers. John's voice came up again, harsh and expression less.

"He took a bad turn the day before yesterday and has been getting worse ever since. The doctors don't expect him to live till mornin'." Stephen, her husband-dying!

the burning anguish of that moment her own soul was as an open book be fore her. The love she had buried rose fom the deeps of her being in an awful accusing resurrection. Out of her stupof a pain and a pur

pose faimed itself clearly. She must go to Stephen, she must beg and win his forgiveness before it was too late. dared not go down to John and ask him to take her to her husband. He might refuse. The Phillipses had been known to do as hard things as that. At best there would be a storm brother's and sister's part, and Emily felt that she could not encounter that



in her present mood. It would drive

She lighted a lamp and dressed hernoiselessly, but with feverish haste. Then she listened. The house was very still. Amelia and John had gone to bed. She wrapped herself in a heavy woolen shawl hanging in the hall and crept adownstairs. With numbed fingers she fumbled at the key of the hall door, turned it and slipped out into the night.

In after years that frenzied walk through the storm and blackness seemed as an unbroken nightmare to Emily Fair's recollection. Ofter she fell. Once as she did so a jagged, dead limb of fir struck her forehead and cut in it a gash that marked her for And now Stephen was ill. The life. As she struggled to her feet and found her way again, the blood trickled down over her face.

"Oh, God, don't let him die before get to him-don't-don't-don't!" she prayed desperately, with more of deflance than of entreaty in her voice: then, realizing this, she cried out in horror. Surely some fearful punish-At 10 o'clock she heard his voice in | ment would come on her for such wick-

heard voices below, but could not dis- When Emily opened the kitchen trouble, they wonder that they thurnish the words, so she rose and door of the Fair homestend, Almira cried because rain fell on a pien

or what was this creature, with the white face and wild eyes, with torn and dripping garments and disheveled wind-writhen hair, and the big drops next moment she recognized Emily. At first John and Amelia talked of and her face hardened. She had al ways hated Emily Fair. "What do you want here?" she

> asked, harshly, "Where is my husband?" said Emily. "You can't see him," said Mrs. Sent-

ner, defiantly. "The doctors won't allow anyone in the room but those be used to. Strangers excite him. The insolence and eruelty of her speech fell on unbeeding ears. Emily,

understanding only that her husband yet lived, turned to the hall door, "Stand back," she said, in a voice that was little more than a thrilling

whisper, but which yet had in it somethings that cowed Almira Sentner's malice. Sullenly she stood aside, and Emily went unhindered up the stairs to the room where the sick man lay The two doctors in attendance were there, with the trained nurse from the efty. Emily pushed them aside and fell on her knees by the bed. One of the doctors made a hasty motion as if to draw her back, but the other

"It doesn't matter now," he said, significantly. Stephen Fair turned his languid, un-

shorn head on the pillow. His dull, fevered eyes met Emily's. He had not recognized anyone all day, but he knew his wife. "Emily!" he whispered. Emily drew his head close to her

face and kissed him passionately. "Stephen, I've come back to you. Forgive me-forgive me say that you orgive me."

"It's all right, my girl," he said, She buried her face in the pillow

beside his with a sob. In the wan, gray light of the ausedaids and lifted Emily to her feet.

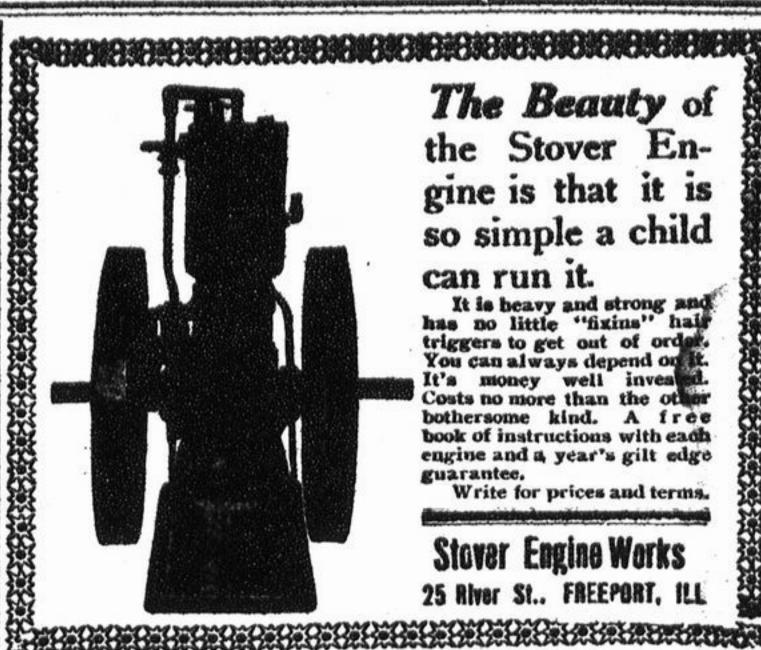
She had not stirred the whole night. Now she raised her white face with dumb pleading in her eyes. The doctor glanced at the sleeping man on "Your husband will live, Mrs. Fair," he said, gently. "I think your coming

saved him. His joy turned the ebbing tide in favor of life." "Thank God!" said Emily Fair .-Springfield Republican.

A Novel Bottle.

In furnishing information concerning Calcutta's supply of the various 'soft" drinks, Consul General William H. Michael refers as follows to an improved bottle in use: This bottle is so blown as to contain in the neck a round glass stopper which is forced upward by the gas in the bottle and holds the gas perfectly. An expert can remove half the contents of one of these bottles, and by a shake force the ball up into the neck, and thus preserve the remaining half for future use. It is an ingenious device and in every way superior to the old style corks. In opening a bottle a wooden, cup-shaped device, which fits into the hollow of the hand and contains a short nipple, is placed over and against the glass ball stopper and pressed downward. This causes the ball to drop down into the neck of the bottle, prevents too rapid escape of gas and foam, and, if only part of the contents is required, the ball ma by forced back into the position at

As people get older, and see



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