

JUVENILE CRIME SHOWS DECREASE

IN STATE OF ILLINOIS

Statistics Indicate That Younger Generation Is Not Going to Bow-Wows as Fast as Believed

Proof the present generation is not going to the eternal bow-wows at a more rapid pace than in the past years is offered in the survey of the Department of Public Welfare. This shows a decrease in juvenile crime, and a corresponding increase in the average age of inmates received at the penal, reformatory and corrective institutions of the state.

Embracing seven institutions, three of which are penal, one reformatory and three corrective, showing a total of 3,373 received during the fiscal year of 1926, the average age of the inmates increased approximately six months over the previous year and approximately one year over the average as shown for 1924. For the year 1926 the average age is given as 25.09 years, as compared to 24.12 years in 1924 and 24.62 years in 1925.

Wide Range is Covered

Among the 3,373 inmates received during the year a range of 75 years is shown. At the St. Charles School for Boys seventeen inmates were received during the past year who were, but ten years of age. At the same institution twenty-nine were received at eleven years of age, while one girl of eleven years was received at the State Training School for Girls at Geneva.

In ages the boys received at St. Charles range from 10 to 17 years, with 254 of the 507 received during the year giving the ages of 15 and 16 years. The average age is 14.15 years.

Ages of the girls received at Geneva range from 11 to 18 years. Among these the danger period is 16 to 17 years, with 136 of the 254 committed registering for those years. The average age is 15.08 years.

Inmates received at the State Farm at Vandalia range in years from 16 to 70. Eight boys only 16 years of age were received in 1926. One man of 70 years was committed. The average age of all inmates received during the fiscal year is 32.88 years.

Among the 589 inmates received at Pontiac during the year an average age of 19.12 years is shown. This is one-tenth of a year higher than shown among the commitments of 1925.

Record of Penal Institutions

A corresponding difference is shown in the records of those committed to the penal institutions. Instead of a higher average age, a lower is shown in comparison to previous years.

At the Southern Illinois Penitentiary the average age of 582 inmates received in 1926 is 30.55 years, on one year below that of 1925.

Among the 707 inmates received at Joliet during the year the average age is 29.66 years, or three-tenths of a year below the average for 1925. While at the Woman's Prison the average age of the 37 inmates received during 1926 is 27.50 years or practically six months below that shown for 1925.

The average age of all male inmates received at penal, reformatory and corrective institutions in Illinois during the year is approximately six months above that of 1925, or 25.89 years. Among the female inmates the average age is 16.62 years, or a combined average age of 25.09 years.

But one couple last Friday braved the double hoodoo of Friday, the 13th and got married in Lake county. Edward Roscan, 26, and Andrea Arciniega, 18, Waukegan, were the brave duo. The girl, a Mexican, had sought a license the previous Saturday but was turned down because she was short of 18 years by a few days. Friday was her birthday. Justice Harry Hoyt performed the ceremony.

The cost of providing for the needs of the poor of the townships throughout Lake county this winter is decidedly higher than in past years it is learned from supervisors of various townships. In some instances it is said the poor bills for the winter season will be from 50 to 60 per cent higher than last year.

MORE LAWS PASSED BY LAST ASSEMBLY

IN STATE OF ILLINOIS

Outline of New Measures Which Were Added to Code of the Commonwealth by Late Legislature

(This is a continuation of the list of bills that were passed by the 55th General Assembly and have received the signature of Governor Small, or have been allowed to become laws without his signature.)

House Bill 553 (McCarthy). Amends section 3 of the title of an Act to regulate public warehouses and inspection of grain, etc., April 25, 1871 and adds sections 6a, 6b, and 6c thereto. Places enforcement of Act under the Illinois Commerce Commission instead of the Board of Commissioners of Railroad and Warehouses. Relates to warehouses corporations operating on flexible unit plan; ownership of capital stock of such companies; contracts for the purchase or sale of grain; and approval of regulation relating to warehousing of grain by the Public Commerce Commission. Prohibits operators of class A public grain warehouses from storing in such warehouses, any grain in which they have an interest.

House Bill 558 (Sullivan). Amends section 6 of the Local Improvement Act of June 14, 1897, by providing that it is lawful for the city council board shall consist of the mayor and any two or more commissioners in any city of less than 75,000 population (previously 50,000) which has adopted the commission form of government, irrespective of whether the offices of public engineer and superintendent of streets are provided for or not in such city.

House Bill 561 (McAdams). Amends section 91 of the school law of 1909; provides that polls shall be opened not later than noon and shall not be closed before 7 p. m.

House Bill 562 (Overland). Amends sections 8, 9, and 12 of an Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers, May 29, 1889. Authorized district to dedicate any of its real property for highway purposes, excepting certain property described therein. Present provisions limiting the right of the district to convey certain described properties are replaced. Permits sanitary districts to incur indebtedness to the extent of 5 per cent of the value of the taxable property therein instead of 4 per cent and extends the time during which such district may incur bonded indebtedness from December 31, 1927 to December 31, 1928. Provides that present tax limit in such district shall not include the tax levied for bonded indebtedness.

House Bill 563 (Overland). Amends section 2 of an Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes, May 9, 1901, known as the Juul law. Provides that the tax rate to be levied under "An Act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the DesPlaines and Illinois rivers, May 29, 1889," shall not be reduced below thirty cents per hundred dollars, (exclusive of levies to pay bonded indebtedness). Previous maximum rate was 18 cents. See House Bills 446 and 563 amendatory of same section.

House Bill 565 (Luckey). Appropriates \$19,500 to Vermilion county, for the purpose of refunding said county for the actual cost of a bridge, which the county constructed near the city of Georgetown, this bridge being used and made a part of Route 1 of the State Highway system.

"I presume your daughter's education was quite extensive."
"No, expensive."

"So you want to marry my daughter?"
"Yes."
"Do you think you can divorce her in the manner to which she has become accustomed?"

She was only a dairyman's daughter, but she knew her butter and egg men.
"Haven't I seen you somewhere."
"My pictures have been in the papers."
"What's your name?"
"Lydia Pinkham."

LIVE LONGER IN RURAL DISTRICTS

STATISTICS IN ILLINOIS

Absence of Din of Industry and Bustle of Business Aid to Longevity; Figures Are Given

The quiet of the rural sections; absence of the din or gigantic industry, the hustle and bustle of the nerve-wrecking noise of the city is conducive to longevity. Residents of the rural sections of Illinois stand twice the chances of living to the ripe age of three score and ten, according to Dr. Isaac D. Rawlings, director, Department of Public Health.

"Mortality statistics for the fiscal year of 1926 indicate that only 16.9 per cent of the people who died in Chicago had reached their seventieth birthday," says the report of Dr. Rawlings. "In Illinois, outside of Chicago, 31.5 per cent of the mortality was among those who were seventy

or more. Likewise the percentage of infants who were lost in Chicago was a trifle more unfavorable than downstate. Of all deaths in the big city 12.2 per cent were among children less than one year old, against 10.5 per cent among that age group downstate.

Similar Conditions

"Similar conditions seem to appear in other large cities. In New York City, for instance, only 24.5 per cent of the mortality in 1924 was among persons who had reached 65 years of age. For the same year the mortality of the 65 and above age group in Chicago was 25 and in St. Louis was 28.5.

"The theory that the big city populations are generally younger than the remainder of the country does not explain satisfactorily the very marked difference in the number reaching advanced ages. On the other hand it appears more reasonable to assume that ultra-excitement and high pressure living habits operate to shorten life expectancy in the great metropolitan areas.

"Closer analysis shows that 27 per cent of the female deaths in the state last year were among those who had passed their seventieth birthday,

while only 23 per cent of the males who succumbed had reached this age limit. Fatalities among those of seventy or more in Chicago were 19 per cent of all deaths among women and 16.4 per cent among men. Downstate the figures were 33.5 per cent among women and 30 per cent among men.

"Recent statistics from England show the average life of 59.6 years for females and 55.6 years for males. In the United States the average for females is 57.7 and for males is 51.6."

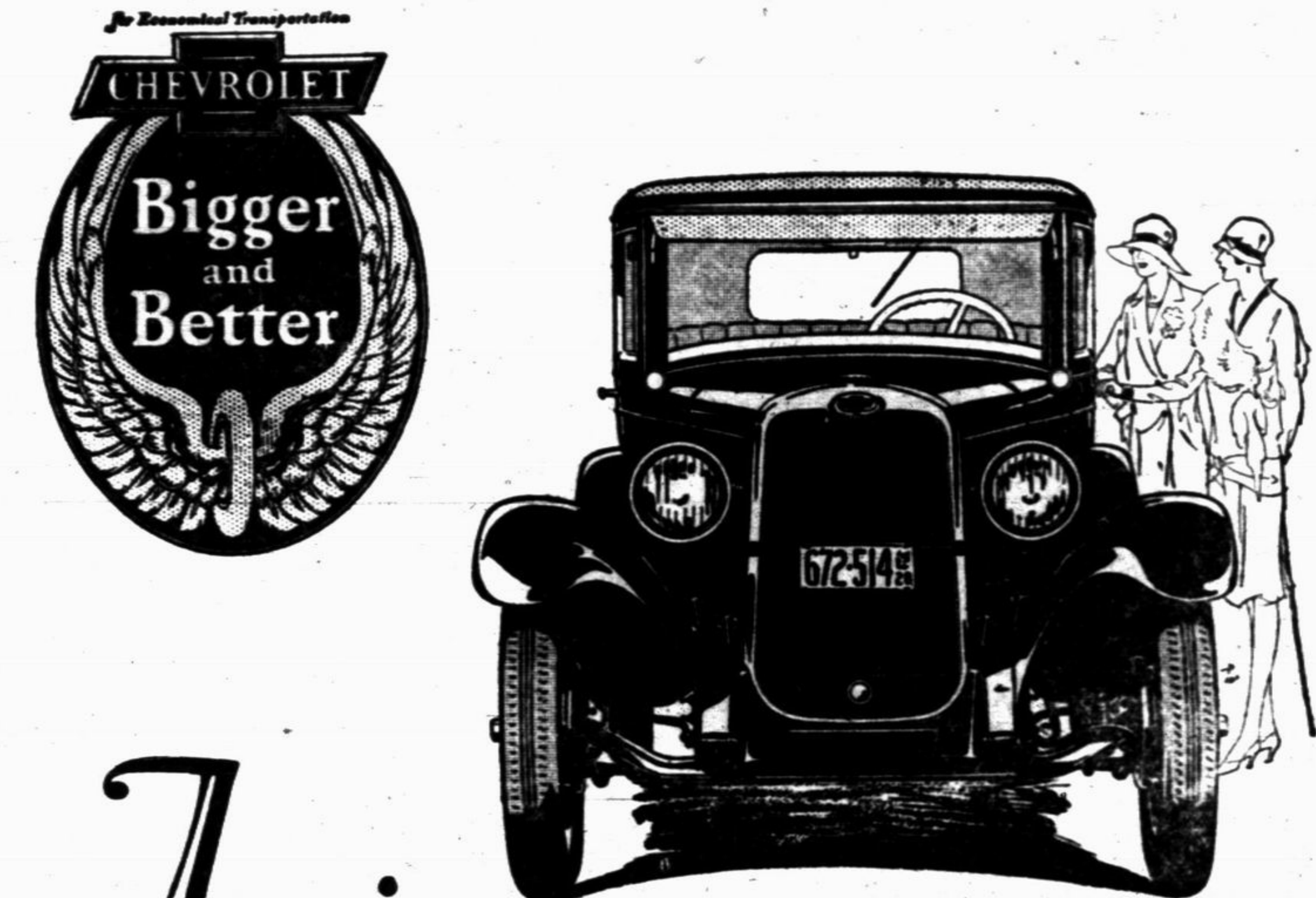
ENGINEERING STUDENTS PREDOMINATE, REPORT

Engineering students to the number of 56,332 matriculated during the first term, 1925-26, in 143 institutions in the United States, according to statistics compiled by the Interior Department, Bureau of Education. Of these 54,337 were enrolled in regular undergraduate courses, 848 were special or other students, and 1,114 were doing postgraduate work. More than 90 per cent of the total enrollment was in the six major courses of study—civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy, chemical engineering, and architectural engineering.

MAY FURNISH REINDEER FOR CANADIAN INDIANS

Reindeer herds may be provided for the Eskimos of the northwest territories of Canada. The Dominion government is investigating the reindeer industry of Alaska, which is under the control of the Bureau of Education. Two Canadian experts are now in Alaska for that purpose. When their studies of the situation are complete the two men will travel on foot over the country through which the deer will be driven, if they are purchased, in order to determine the route to be followed and to examine the plants with a view to their fitness for forage.

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