GLANDS AS CAUSE OF MANY CRIMES

By EXPLORER H. HUMBLE.

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GLANDS AS CAUSE OF CRIME

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trol, the law so far, except in well-de
dined cases of insanity and feeble-
headedness, does not recognize the dif-
fERENCE between the pathological, invol-
untary criminal and the person who
for profit or pleasure violates the Penal
Code.

There is a danger in this that a way
is opened for a fraudulent defense of
those accused of crimes. However, all
the recourse that shrewd lawyers can
devise to various mental ailment de-
fenses is now utilized, and there is no
way in which the Court can determine
for itself through medical examination
the truth or falsity of the contention
that a defendant is a victim of disease.

Why? Because of the lack of facilities
to intensively study in the individual
the underlying causes of the criminal
act. Without all procurable information
as to the person’s family and individ-
ual history, supplemented by psychologi-
cal, physiological and chemical tests,
these causes cannot be disclosed. There
are hundreds, even thousands, of men
and women today in prisons and re-
formatories who belong in hospitals.
Punishment cannot prevent a repeti-
tion of their criminal acts, because they
themselves have no control over their
behavior.

The thing to do, according to Dr.
Schlapp, is to establish a Detention Hos-
pital, where persons suspected of low
explosion points and other forms of men-
tal defectiveness can be thoroughly
examined—a process which requires
quiet, periods of fasting and close obser-
vation—and their cases diagnosed.

This hospital should be closely related
to the courts. On the basis of its find-
ings, hospitals would often be sub-
stituted for prisons and treatment for
punishment.

Such an adjunct to our court system
would cost a great deal of money, yet,
as Dr. Schlapp points out, this would
amount to the smallest fraction of the
sums now spent in the well-intended
but misdirected efforts made by society
to cope with the situation. It would, on
the other hand, offer “a real chance
to combat the problem of crime • • • to
separate those who are not responsible
for their misdeeds from those who • • •
use a perfectly ordered mind to prey
upon society.”

Such a hospital would be a more ef-
efective protection to society than half a

CERULEAN-FACED WOMEN.

MAKING the punishment fit the
crime is forgotten in the latest
effort in France to make the
face fit the frock. Englishwomen
visiting French watering places are
being persuaded to follow the fash-
on initiated by their more artistic
sisters. A beauty expert recently
returned to England from Deau-
ville has disclosed to a Daily Chronicle
reporter that the recent popularity of
scarlet hats and gowns had accounted
for the new color scheme for faces.

She declares it to be obvious that the
mauve face powder, which many women
clinging to through thick and thin, looks
dreadful with a red dress. A clever
woman, who liked red frocks, must have experimened with her powders and
found how very much better powder with
a red tinge looked than a neutral or
mauve-thed one.

Smart women are hoarding their
toilet-tables and ordering powder with
a peculiar mauve tint for their dresses
of the fashionable mauve colorines,
red-shaded powders for their red dresses
and blue powder for use with blue
gresses.

Blue powder does not give an effect
of the user suffering from the cold.
The result with all these colored pow-
ders is a strangely harmonious one.
But the question of the lips has to be con-
sidered. Red lips with a mauve skin
would be quite as bad as mauve skin
with a red dress.

“If you ‘make-up’ white,” said the
same authority, “you can leave your
lips the same old scarlet.” But with
most other shades a pale coral-pink is
the best.”

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