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Criminal Law — Stephen

Vol. 1 — 144

Chap. I, Statement of the Subject
of the Work,

What is Criminal Law? It is that part of the law which relates to crimes & their punishment — a crime being defined as an act or omission in respect of which legal punishment may be inflicted on the person who is in default either by acting or omitting to act.

More precisely stated:

The criminal law is that part of the law which relates to the definition and punishment of acts or omissions which are punishable being (1) attacks upon pub. order, internal or external; or (2) abuses or obstructions of public authority; or (3) acts injurious to the public in general; or (4) attacks upon the persons of individuals, or upon rights annexed to their persons; or (5) attacks upon the property of individuals or rights connected with, and similar to, rights of property.

The laws which relate to these subjects may again be classified under three heads; namely:

First, General doctrines pervading

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the whole subject. These doctrines might be called collectively the conditions of criminality. They consist partly of positive conditions, some of which enter more or less into the definitions of nearly all offenses, the most important being malice, fraud, negligence, knowledge, intention, will. There are also negative conditions or exceptions tacitly assumed in all definitions of crimes, which may be described collectively as matter of excuse. Secondly, the definitions of crimes & the apportionment to them of punishment. Thirdly, the procedure by which in particular cases criminals are punished according to those definitions.

The description of criminal law which I have substituted for a definition in the stricter sense of the word is intended to exclude two large and important classes of laws which might perhaps be included not only with theoretical propriety, but in accordance with popular language, under the phrase "Criminal Law." These are first which constitute summary or police offenses, & secondly, laws which impose upon certain offenders money penalties,

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which may be recovered by civil actions, brought in some cases by the person offended, in others by common informers,

Austin's definition of a law leaves room for no other definition of a crime than an act or omission which the law punishes, and the reasons already given show that for practical purposes this definition is inconveniently wide.

In what matter its History should be related?

History of Criminal Law in England has no connected whole, Each particular part of the law, however, has been the subject of changes, The law as to persons & the definitions of the crime of murder have each a history of their own, but the criminal law regarded as a whole is like a building, the parts of which have been erected at different times in different styles and for different purposes, Each part has a history which begins at its foundation and ends when it reaches its present

shape, but the whole has no history for it has no unity. How then is the history of the whole to be related? If an account of each successive change affecting any part is given in the order of time, the result is that it is impossible to follow the history of any one part, and the so called history becomes a mass of unconnected fragments. If, on the other hand, the history of each part is told us interruptedly, there is a danger of frequent repetitions. After much considerations of the subject, the second course has appeared to me on the whole to be the least objectionable of the two.

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Ordinary Criminal Cts — Queen's Bench Division of the High Ct, the Cts of Assize, the Cts. of Quarter Sessions, Cts of Summary Jurisdiction, Franchise Cts, Welsh Cts.

Criminal justice is in the common course of things administered in the present day by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Ct. of Justice, the Assize Cts, the Central Criminal Ct, and the County and Borough Cts of Quarter Sessions.

History of the ordinary Cts — Before the conquest the ordinary criminal court was the county or Hundred Court, but it was subject to the general supervision and concurrent jurisdiction of the King's Ct. The Conqueror and his sons did not alter this state of things; but as time went on narrowed the jurisdiction and diminished the importance of local Cts. In process of time the King's Ct. developed itself into the Ct. of King's Bench and the Cts. of the Justice of Assize etc.

These changes took place slowly during the reigns which followed the

Conquest.

The County Cts,

Ct. of Justice in older times supplied the means on which every kind of business was transacted, & had probably a greater resemblance to a public meeting than to a Ct. of Justice in the mod. sense of the term.

The sheriff was in early times 'the King's steward & the judicial president of the shire, the administrator of the royal demesne, and the executor of the law.'

The judicial authority of the old County Cts has been so completely superseded by other tribunals that it is difficult to form a clear notion of the manner in which it was exercised.

In the course of the following century the jurisdiction of the sheriffs both as judges and as committing magistrates, having been practically altogether displaced by the Cts. of the Justices of Assize and Quarter Sessions, and by the justices of the peace, the tithings became mere engines of extortion.

From this time the sheriff's tithing became practically obsolete.

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Queen's Bench Division of the H^{igh} Ct. of Justice

The kings of England had, from a period much earlier than the Conquest, claimed and exercised the prerogative of being the fountain of justice.

Under the Norman kings the importance and influence of the Kings Ct. was greatly increased. The first pt. is that this is the centre of not only of business but of society.

Another point which ought not to be forgotten in relation to this, is its migratory character.

The Kings Ct. which led this wandering life, and which at intervals brought together all the most powerful & brilliant members of the community, had its standing officers and organization.

The great officers who held the most conspicuous places both in the Exchequer & the Ct. were seven in number; namely the Chief Justices, the Constable, the Marshal, the H^{igh} Steward, the Chamberlain, the Chancellor, & the Treasurer.

The Courts of Assize,

This concurrent jurisdiction seems from the very first to have been exercised most frequently not by calling the suitors to the King's Court to preside in the local tribunal,

On the circuits instituted by Henry II, & commonly distinguished as "eyres" by way of pre-eminence, the administration of criminal law was treated, not as a thing by itself, but as one part, perhaps, the most prominent & important part of the general administration of the country; which was put to a considerable extent under the superintendence of the justices in eyre. Nor is this surprising when we consider that fines, amercements, and forfeitures of all sorts were items of great importance in the royal revenue.

It is obvious that such an inquiry as would be necessary to execute fully the articles of eyres given in Bracton would be cumbersome in the extreme, and would be burdensome to the public in direct proportion to the degree in which it was profitable to the Crown.

In 1371, a petition was granted that the King would issue no commission of eyre or tourn during the war.

Courts of Quarter Sessions

Keeping the peace was one of the chief prerogatives of the Crown, and it was exercised both by some of the great officers of the Crown throughout England, and by sheriffs, coroners, and constables in their various counties and smaller districts. The judges of the Ct. of King's Bench were, and the judges of the 1st Ct. of Justice are, conservators of the peace all over England, and though a judge in present day seldom if ever acts as a justice of peace, it was customary for them to do so for centuries.

In 1388 a further statute was passed fixing the number of justices at six for every Commission of Peace, besides the Justices of Assize. They were to keep their sessions four times a year for three days if need be.

Many statutes have been passed relating to various matters connected

with justices of peace, but the constitution of the "Court of Quarter Sessions" have never been materially altered from its first establishment to the present day.

The jurisdiction of the Ct. of Quarter Sessions extended nominally to all felonies & indeed to all crimes except treason.

Borough Quarter Sessions

From the time when Henry I. granted its first existing charter to the City of London down to our own days, charters of incorporation have been granted to a great number of towns & cities. These charters from the earliest times, contained grants of Ct. of various degrees of importance.

The counties of cities & towns, the boroughs, & the towns ~~or ports~~ continued to exercise the jurisdiction thus conferred upon them from the date of their respective charters & according to their tenor down to the year 1834.

The English towns may be classified as follows:—

1. London
2. Eighty-eight small corporate towns not affected by the Municipal Corporations Act.

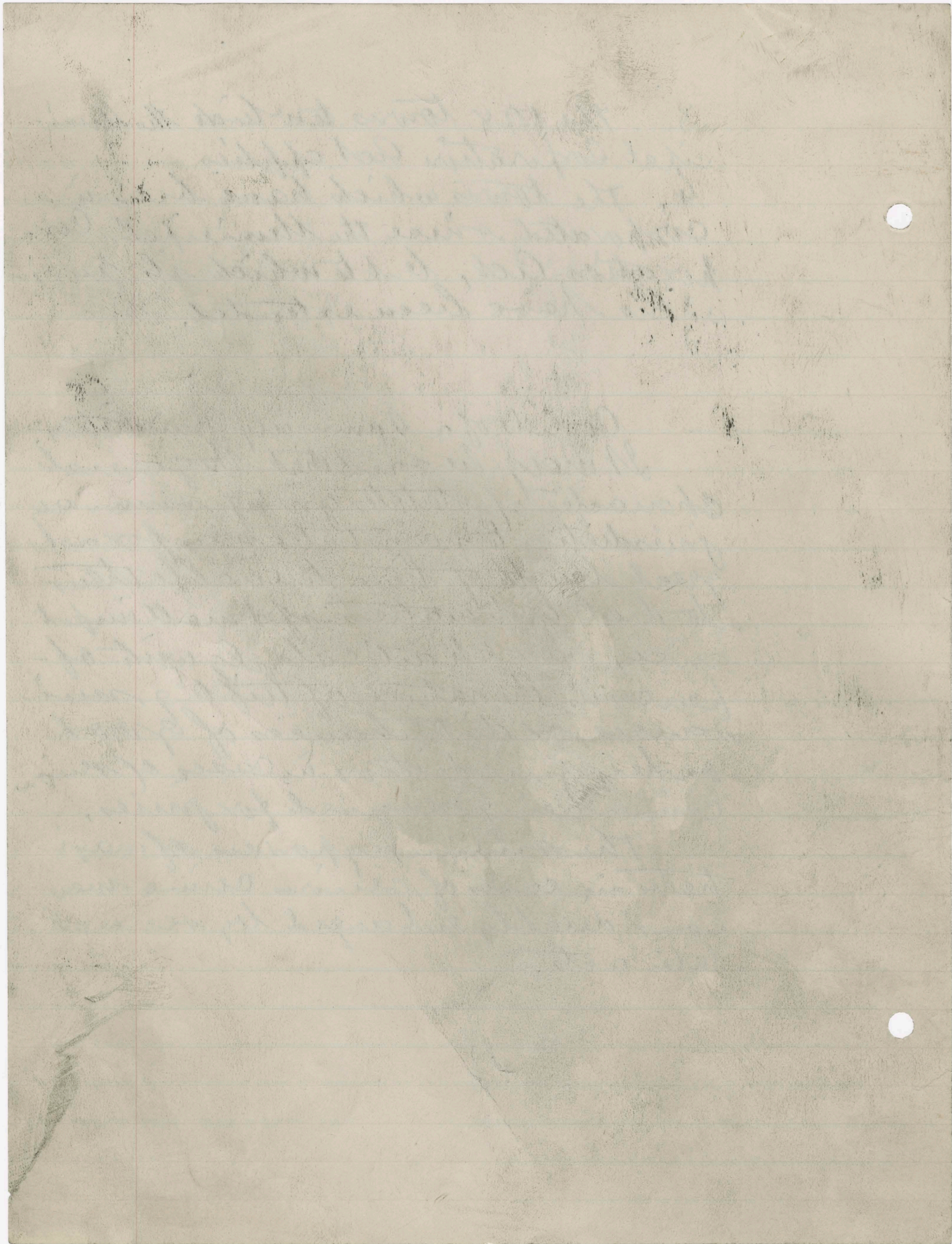
3, The 178 towns to which the Municipal Corporation Act applies

4, The towns which have been incorporated since the Municipal Corporation Act, but to which its provisions have been extended,

Courts of a Summary Jurisdiction.

It may be said that the general character of statutes giving summary jurisdiction to magistrates was for a great length of time to enable them to deal with matters of small importance, more particularly with offences of the nature of trifling nuisances or disturbances of good order, jurisdiction in cases of serious crime being reserved for juries.

The summary powers of magistrates in cases of serious crime were considerably enlarged by several later acts.



PROBATION

STEPS

to

PROBATION

Motion for new trial
over-ruled

PLEA

FINDING

VERDICT

GUILTY

COURT

JURY

WAIVER

WARRANT
RETURNED
EXECUTED

CAPIAS
RETURNED
EXECUTED

COURT TAKES
JURISDICTION
BY RECORD

SUMMONS
RETURNED
SERVED or
APPEARANCE FILED

← Jurisdiction
of Person

WARRANT

CAPIAS

SUMMONS

← Process

COM PLAIN T

I N F O R M A T I O N

P R A E C I P E
and
State Claim

← Foundation

STEPS
to
PROBATION

PROBATION

Motion for new trial
Over-ruled

FINDING VERDICT

PLEA

GUILTY

COURT
JURY

WAIVER

WARRANT RETURNED	WARRANT RETURNED	WARRANT RETURNED	WARRANT RETURNED
EXECUTED	EXECUTED	EXECUTED	EXECUTED

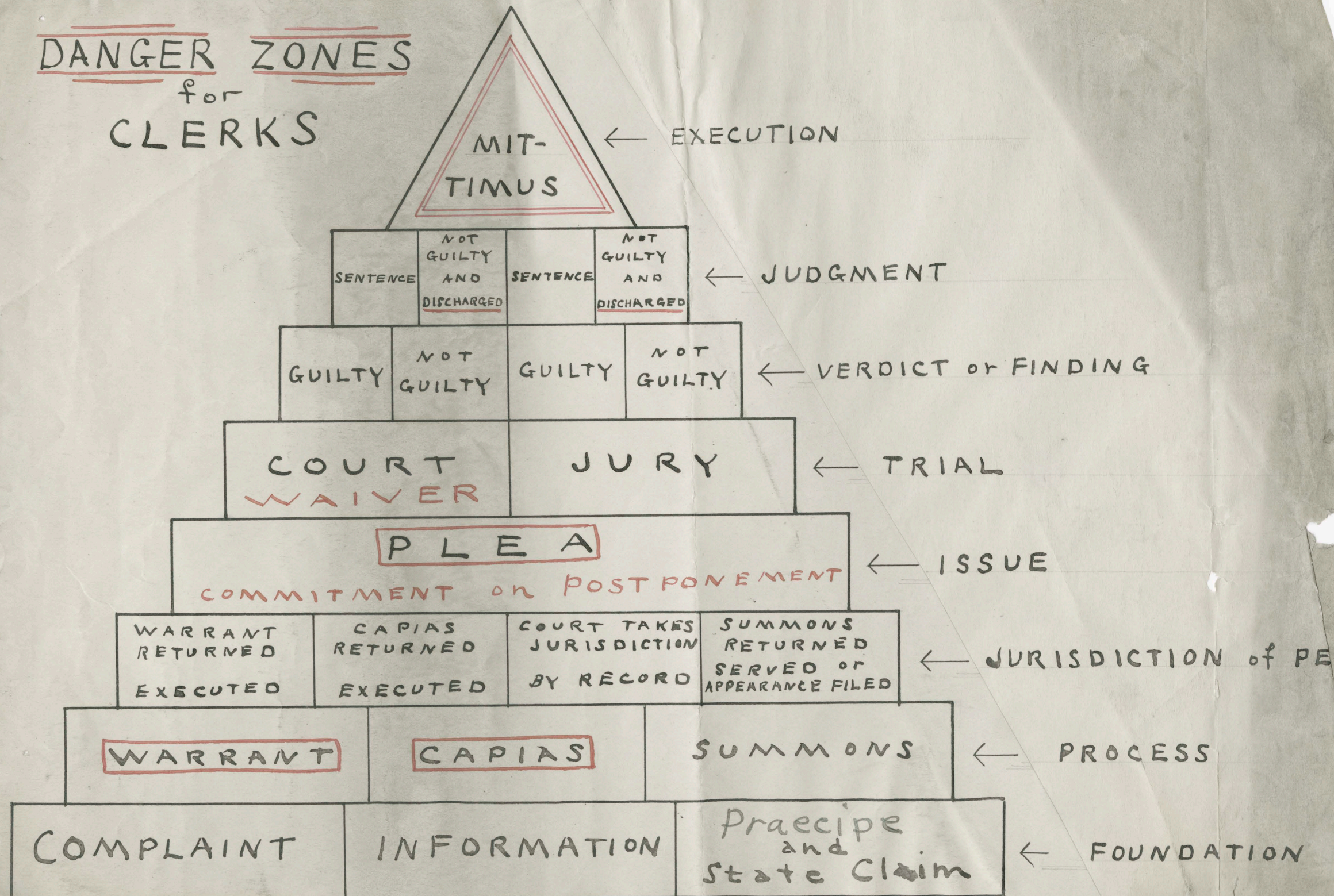
WARRANT	CAPIAS	SUMMONS	Process
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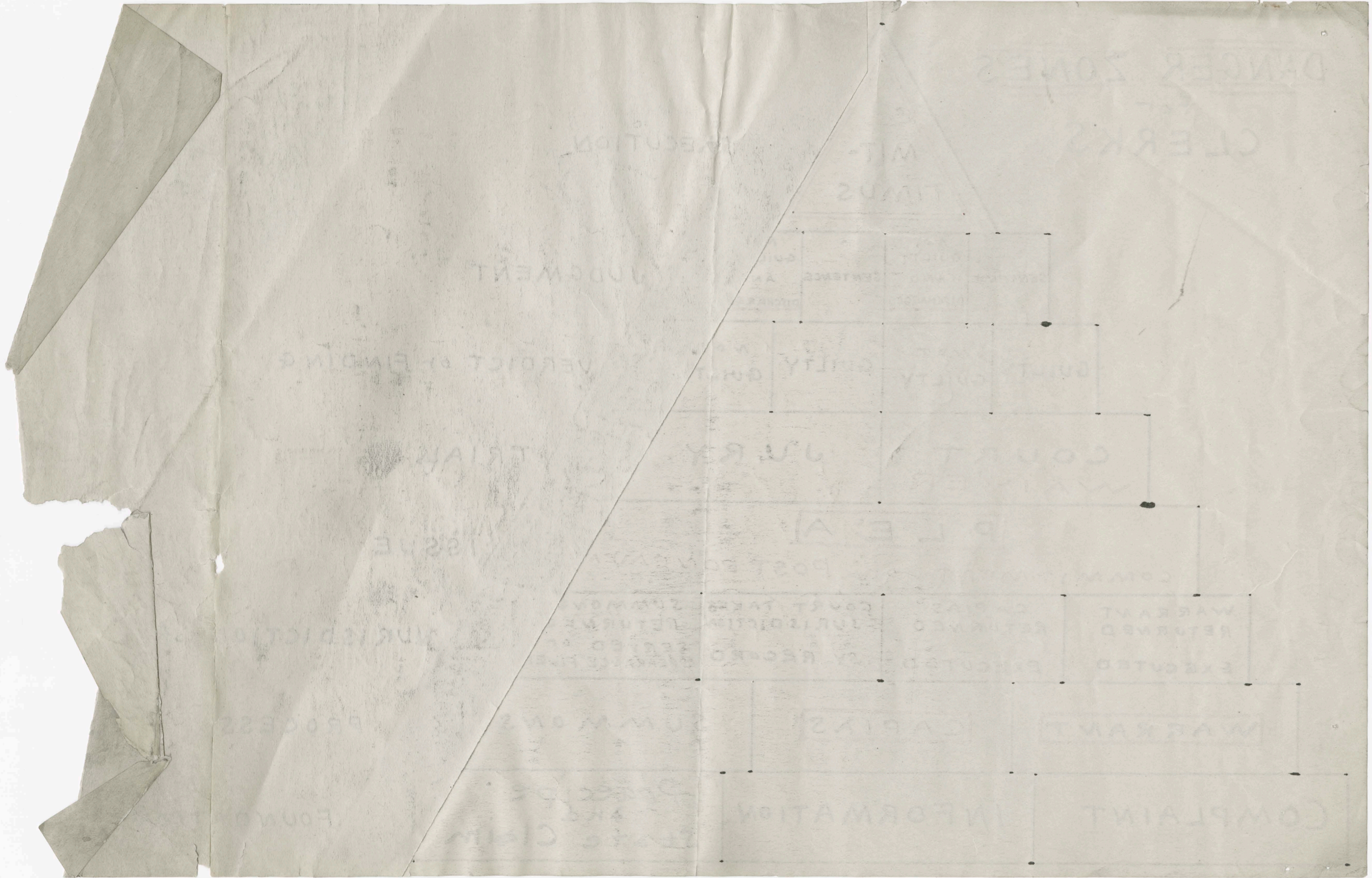
COM PLAIN T	INFORMATION	PREREQUISITE	Foundation
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This is another diagram drawn by Mr. Krimbill to be used as the basis for a talk to the clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Municipal Court of Chicago. This diagram shows the legal steps leading up to probation. It means that application for probation may be made after the plea of guilty or after the finding or the verdict of guilty and the over-ruling of the motion for a new trial. Probation is considered just before the sentence is imposed.

This is another document given by Mr. [illegible] to me and the
others for a talk to the clerk in the office of the Clerk of the
Court of Chicago. This document shows the legal steps leading up
to the [illegible] of the [illegible] for [illegible] at [illegible]
after the [illegible] of [illegible] after the [illegible] of the [illegible]
and the [illegible] of the [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DANGER ZONES
for
CLERKS





This drawing was made originally by Mr. Chas. F. Krimbill, Assistant Chief Deputy to the Clerk of the Municipal Court of Chicago, to be placed upon the black-board as a basis for one of the Thursday afternoon talks which Mr. Krimbill gives to the office force. The title "DANGER ZONES for CLERKS" is self-explanatory. The red lines indicate the points at which the clerks need to be specially careful. A warrant is issued upon a complaint, but cannot be rightly issued unless the complaint is signed, sworn to, and bail fixed. Clerks must be careful to see that all of these conditions are met. A capias is issued upon an information. The capias cannot be rightly issued until after the information has been signed, sworn to, endorsed by the judge, and bail fixed. Here as in the case of the warrant clerks need to be alert-- to note that all the conditions have been met. A summons is issued upon a praecipe and statement of claim. The court may secure jurisdiction over the person by the execution of the warrant, or capias or summons, or by making a record of the proceedings thus far and taking the papers. "Commitment on postponement" simply means that the accused may be imprisoned pending trial. All criminals are entitled to trial by jury. In order to do away with the jury and let the judge decide the case it is necessary that a jury waiver be made in writing and filed in the court. The word "discharged" is underlined in red to call the attention of the clerks to the need of issuing the discharge at once, so as not to keep the man locked up several days after the trial has been disposed of.

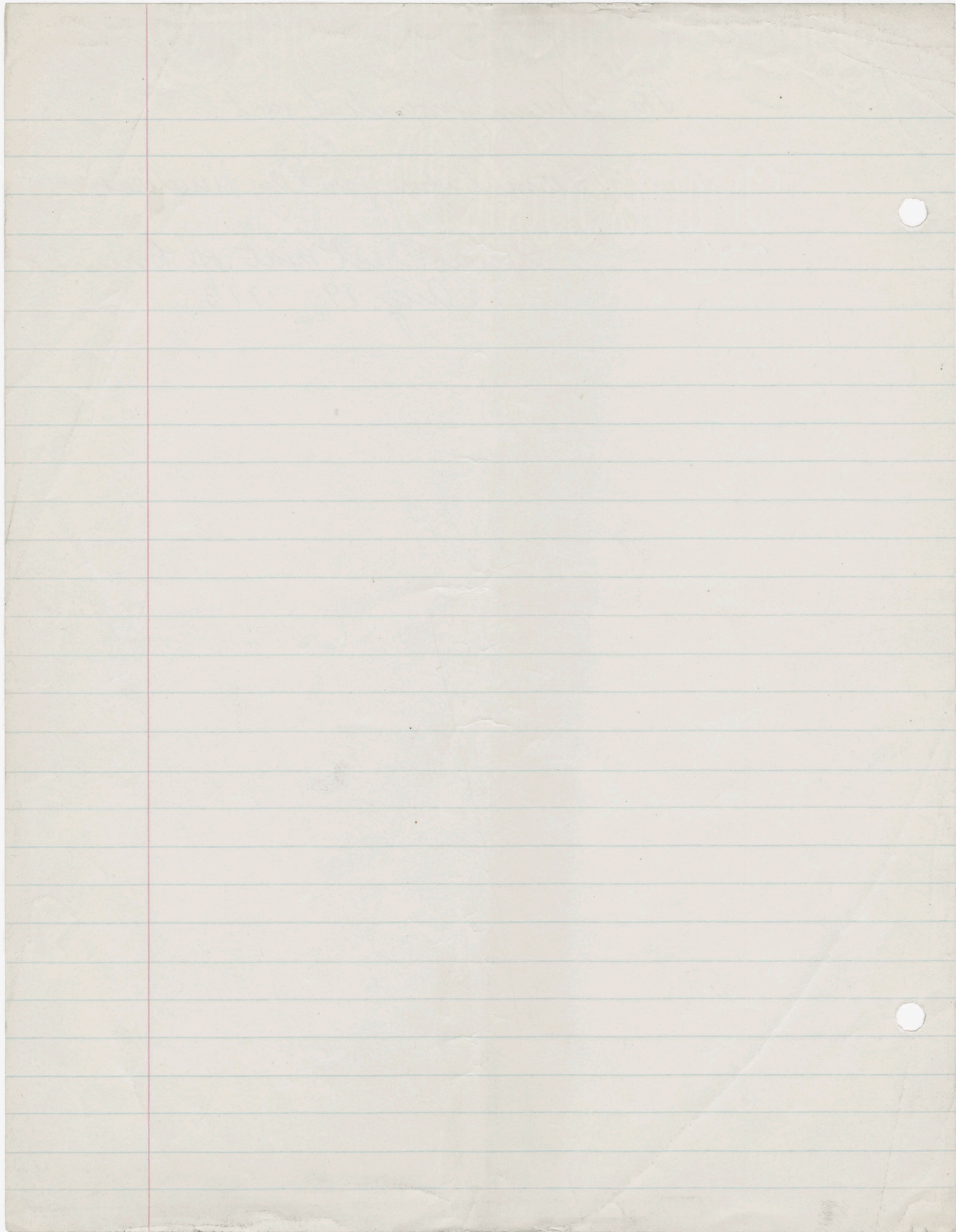
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Who?

The Chicago Juvenile Court.

Term Paper for Dr. Henderson.

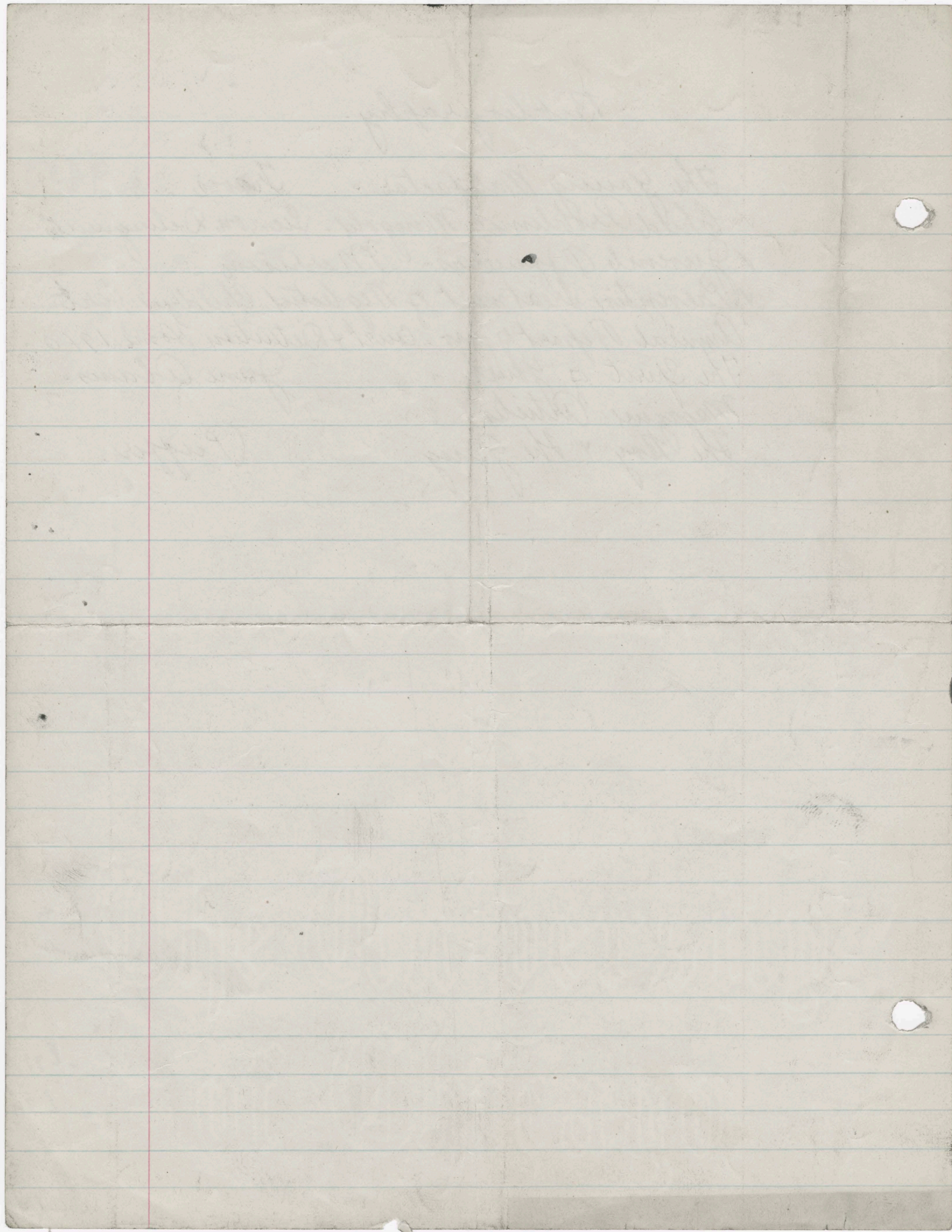
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Aug. 19, 1913.



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 ✓ Juvenile Offenders - Marriero.
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 The Boy & The Gang Puffer.

- L 9828 Bull. Howard Allen
 L 9852 N. Juv. Court O'Kener
 N 5248 Juv. Court Laws in U. S. Hurley +
 N 5289 Accomplish of J. C. Hurley, Immoth.
 N 5257
 L 7035 Lindsey Ben. B. The Best x
 L 9755 Bruck. Helen. Child & Home L 31
 L 9832 Herb. Correction & Prevention L 31



JUVENILE COURT

COOK COUNTY

EWING AND HALSTED STREETS

MERRITT W. PINCKNEY, JUDGE

CHARLES E. FRAZIER,

JOHN J. McMANAMAN, ATTORNEY

JOSEPH A. MUIR, CHIEF CLERK

JOHN H. WITTER, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

JOSEPH L. MOSS, ASST CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

CHICAGO, ILL.,

19

ABE SCHAFFNER Juvenile No. 3582.

In Court:

Jan. 18, 1901

Incorrigible. Stole from wagon on street.

April 26, 1901

Mother dead. Boy beyond control of father. Will not attend school

May 13, 1901

Incorrigible. Steals from parent.

April 14, 1902

Aug. 4, 1902

Refuses to attend school. Sleeps away from home.

April 10, 1903

June 8, 1903

(No history.)

March 25, 1904

May 21, 1904

Breaking into flower garden at Marcy Home, and stealing flowers

April 13, 1906

June 18, 1907

With another boy stole about 75¢ worth merchandise from 10¢ store

July 5, 1907

Burglary. (unlocked door and took from house jewelry, etc.)

Dec. 27, 1907

Paroled to Detloff to be placed on Farm.

Oct. 20, 1908

Charged with stealing horse worth \$50 and wagon worth \$40, property recovered

Court Order:

Paroled to Miss Jacobs

Petition dismissed.

John Worthy School.

Released, c/o Miss Jacobs.

John Worthy School.

Released, c/o Miss Jacobs&

John Worthy School.

Released, c/o Miss Low

John Worthy School.

Released, c/o Miss Robin.

c/o Miss Robin.

J. W. S.

John Worthy School (long stay.)

Mar. 8-09

Mrs Julia's Moses - friendly visitor for 9 yrs.

Permanently Disch.

JUVENILE COURT

COURT REPORT

REPORT AND RECORDS

REPORT W. H. HENRY, JR.

REPORT W. H. HENRY, JR.
REPORT W. H. HENRY, JR.
REPORT W. H. HENRY, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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WHY THE CITY GOD OF YENCH'EN
HAS NO SKIN ON HIS FACE.

By Helena von Poseck.

There is a curious story told of the Ch'en Huang Pusa of the city of Yench'en (or Salt City) in the Kiangsu Province.

As no doubt most readers are aware, the Ch'en Huang Pusa is the tutelary god of a city, his position in the unseen world answering to that of a Chih sien, or District Magistrate, among men, if the city under his care be a "hsien;" but if the city hold the rank of "fu," it has two Ch'en Huang Pusas, one of Prefect, and the other a District Magistrate. One part of his duty consists in sending small demons to carry off the spirits of the dying, of which spirits he afterwards acts as ruler and judge. He is supposed to exercise special care over the "K'u Hwei," or spirits which have no descendants to worship and offer sacrifices to them, and on the occasion of the Seventh Month Festival, he is carried round the city in his chair to maintain order among them, while the people offer food to them, and burn paper money for their benefit. He is also carried in procession at the "Ch'ing Ming" festival, and on the first day of the tenth month.

The particular Ch'en Huang Pusa who is supposed to be the protector of the city of Yench'en is in the extremely unfortunate predicament of having no skin to his face, which fact is thus accounted for.

Once upon a time there lived at Yench'en an orphan boy who was brought up by his uncle and aunt. He was just entering upon his tens when his aunt lost a gold hairpin, and accused him of having stolen it. The boy, whose conscience was clear in the matter, thought of a plan by which his innocence might be proved.

"Let us go to-morrow to Ch'en Huang Pusa's temple," he said, "and

WY THE CITY GOD OF YEN CHU

HAS NO BIRTH OF HIS OWN

by Helmut von Helldorf

There is a famous story told of the old man living in the city of
Lanchow (or Kaito) in the Chinese province.

He had many good friends who were, and the old man living in the
city of Kaito, his position in the world was very high.

He was a very old man, and he was very rich, and he was very
kind, and he was very wise, and he was very brave.

One day he was walking in the city, and he saw a very old man
who was very poor, and he was very sick, and he was very old.

He saw that the old man was very poor, and he was very sick, and
he was very old, and he was very kind, and he was very wise.

Then, on the occasion of the festival, he was invited
to the city in his own car, and he was very rich, and he was very
kind, and he was very wise.

He was very poor, and he was very sick, and he was very old, and
he was very kind, and he was very wise, and he was very brave.

The particular of the story was that he was supposed to be the
protector of the city of Lanchow, and he was very rich, and he was very
kind, and he was very wise.

He was very poor, and he was very sick, and he was very old, and
he was very kind, and he was very wise, and he was very brave.

Once when a time there lived at Lanchow an orphan boy who was
very poor, and he was very sick, and he was very old, and he was
very kind, and he was very wise.

He was very poor, and he was very sick, and he was very old, and
he was very kind, and he was very wise, and he was very brave.

His innocence might be proved.

"But as to the matter of the old man's temple," he said, "and

I will there swear a oath before the god, so that he may manifest my innocence.

They accordingly repaired to the temple, and the boy, solemnly addressing the idol, said:

"If I have taken my aunt's gold pin, may my foot twist, and may I fall as I go out of your temple door!"

Alas for the poor suppliant! As he stepped over the threshold, his foot twisted, and he fell to the ground. Of course, everybody was firmly convinced of his guilt, and what could the poor boy say when his own appeal to the god thus turned against him?

After such a proof of his depravity his aunt had no room in her house for her orphan nephew, neither did he himself wish to stay with people who suspected him of theft. So he left the home which had sheltered him for years, and wandered out alone into the cold hard world. Many

in his studies, and at the age of twenty odd years became a mandarin.

Our friend appears to have been of a forgiving disposition, for in the course of time he returned to Yench'en to visit his uncle and aunt. While there, he betook himself to the temple of the deity who had dealt so hardly with him, and prayed for a revelation as to the whereabouts of the lost hairpin. He slept that night in the temple, and was rewarded by a vision in which the Ch'en Huang Pusa told him that the pin would be found under the floor of his aunt's house.

He hastened back, and informed his relatives, who took up the boards in the place indicated, and lo and behold, there lay the long-lost pin! The women of the house then remembered that the pin had been used for pasting together the various layers of the soles of shoes, and, when night came, had been carelessly left on the table. No doubt the rats, attracted by the smell of the paste which clung to it, had carried it off to their

domains under the floor.

Our young mandarin joyfully returned to the temple, and offered sacrifices by way of thanksgiving to the Ch'en Huang Pusa for bringing his innocence to light, but he could not refrain from addressing to him what one is disposed to consider a well-merited reproach.

"You made me fall down," he said, "and so led people to think I was guilty, and now you accept my gifts. Aren't you ashamed to do such a thing? You have no face!

As he uttered the words all the plaster fell from the face of the idol, and was smashed into fragments.

From that day forward the Ch'en Huang Pusa of Yench'en has had no skin on his face. People have tried to patch up the disfigured countenance, but in vain: the plaster always falls off, and the face remains skinless.

Some people try to whitewash the character of that Ch'en Huang Pusa by saying that he was not at home on the day when his temple was visited by the accused boy and his relatives, and that one of the little demons employed by him in carrying off dead people's spirits, out of sheer mischief perpetrated a practical joke on the poor boy, and thus was the cause of all the trouble. So, according to these special pleaders, it was not the Ch'en Huang Pusa's fault at all,

In that case, it is certainly hard that his skin should so persistently testify against him by refusing to remain on his face!

remains under the floor.

Our young minister joyfully returned to the temple, and offered sacrifices by way of thanksgiving to the Lord on Sunday for bringing him innocently to light, but he could not refrain from addressing to him who was so disposed to consider a well-merited reproof.

"You have no fall down," he said, "and so I feel people to think I am right, and not yet receive my gift. And if you happened to do so, I would think you have no fall!"

He looked at the words and the minister fell under the face of the Lord, and was ashamed into the temple.

From that day forward the Lord's house was of Yehon'or and no skin on his back. People have tried to touch up the distorted countenance, but in vain: the plaster always falls off, and the face remains shining.

By saying that he was not at home on the day when his temple was visited by the accused boy and his relatives, and that one of the little boys employed in carrying off dead people's bodies, or of their mis- chief, kept a practical joke on the poor boy, and that was the

was not the Lord's house's fault at all. In this case, it is certainly hard on his skin and so forth. I really cannot think him by refusing to remain on his face!

THE TRIAL OF THE STONE LION.

(Translated from the Chinese by Ardsheal.)

Lo Kuel was famous for his literary talents. He had passed all his examinations with flying colours and had excited the admiration of all his examiners for his wonderful power of essay-writing and versifying. He was also possessed of great shrewdness, a not too common quality among the scholars of his land. It was, therefore, in accordance with the fitness of things that he should receive a good official post and he was duly appointed to rule over the district of Everlasting Peace, situated in one of the most flourishing of the eighteen provinces.

After he had taken up the duties of his post, he was not long in discovering that there were many matters within his jurisdiction requiring immediate action. Robbery was rampant and thefts occurred daily. He accordingly determined to suppress these evils with a stern hand. A member of the thieving fraternity soon afforded the Magistrate an opportunity of showing how skilfully he could deal with a case of theft.

One evening at dusk a vessel with a cargo of paper arrived at the City of Everlasting Peace and anchored near the shore, just outside the City Gate. During the night, when all on board the vessel were asleep, the cargo of paper disappeared. The captain of the vessel on arising from his slumbers next morning found his vessel much higher out of the water than on the previous evening and his suspicions being aroused he at once inquired into the matter. He was not long in discovering that the whole of the cargo of paper had vanished. Search was made, but without avail. No one could be seen in the neighbourhood of the vessel, the only prominent object in view being a Stone Lion.

The captain at once repaired to the office of the Magistrate to report the theft. The Police immediately instituted a search, but no trace

THE TRIAL OF THE RT. HON. J. J. O'NEILL

(Translated from the English by A. J. O'NEILL)

Mr. O'Connell was known for his literary talents. He had passed all his examinations with flying colors and had created the admiration of all his contemporaries for his wonderful power of clear writing and reasoning. He was also possessed of great naturalness, a not too common quality among the members of his kind. It was, therefore, in accordance with the wishes of the Government that he should be appointed to the position of Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior.

After he had taken up the duties of his post, he was not long in discovering that there were many matters which his jurisdiction regarding the administration of the eighteen provinces.

Accordingly determined to express his views with a certain boldness. A series of the following reports soon attracted the attention of the Government of showing how skillfully he could deal with a case of theft.

One evening at dusk a vessel with a cargo of paper arrived at the port of Dublin. The vessel was anchored near the shore, but outside the city of Dublin. The cargo of paper disappeared. The captain of the vessel on arrival from his quarters next morning found the vessel empty and he at once reported the matter to the Government. He was not long in discovering that the whole of the cargo of paper had vanished. A search was made, but without avail. One could be seen in the neighborhood of the vessel, but only a fragment of paper in view being a piece of paper.

The captain at once reported to the office of the Minister for the Port and the matter. The police immediately instituted a search, but no trace of the vessel was found.

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of the thief could be found. The Magistrate, on hearing that the investigations of the police had been unsuccessful, sent for the captain and inquired whether he had seen anyone of a suspicious-looking nature near his vessel. The captain replied that he had seen no one and that in fact the only object that he had noticed was a Stone Lion.

Much to the surprise of the captain, the Magistrate at once ordered the police to take the Stone Lion into custody and bring it before him.

The police were immensely amused at being ordered to go on such an extraordinary errand and thought that perhaps the Magistrate was playing off a joke on them. But a repetition of his orders in stern tones soon dispelled their doubts as to his being in earnest and away they went to arrest the Stone Lion. It made no resistance and was carried solemnly to the Court amidst a dense crowd of spectators. ^{The news of the extraordinary action of the} Magistrate had soon become noised abroad and the people flocked in large numbers to the court to witness so novel a trial. They were so amused at the idea of a Stone Lion being tried that they were unable to restrain their laughter and sarcastic comments. At this the Magistrate appeared to be much annoyed and, seizing the small wooden block with which Magistrates are provided to emphasise their orders, brought it down with a loud bang on his table and ordered the court to be cleared forthwith.

The spectators bustled out as quickly as they could, but their curiosity still kept them hanging about outside in the hope of catching a glimpse of the magisterial proceedings. The Magistrate then caused a notice to be issued stating that the trial would not take place till next day, but that the people who had assembled in such large numbers and had made such a noise had rendered themselves liable to severe punishment, but that in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case he would take a lenient view of the matter. Each person present who had made a noise would be fined one ream of paper which must be brought next day without

fail.

The crowd was delighted to get off so easily and no one dreamt of refusing to comply with an order so mild. The names of all present were taken down and then they all dispersed to their homes.

Next day everyone whose name was on the list brought a ream of paper, on which was carefully written the surname of the person who had brought it. After all the names had been handed in and noted, the people wondered what the Magistrate would do next and what would be the fate of the Stone Lion which still remained undecided.

Whilst the onlookers were engaged in these speculations, the Magistrate sent for the captain of the vessel and questioned him carefully regarding the mark on the paper which had been stolen. The captain explained fully what the mark was and the Magistrate then proceeded to examine minutely the marks on the reams of paper brought by the people. This examination revealed that no less than half the paper bore the same mark as that of the paper stolen.

The Magistrate at once questioned the people where they had obtained that paper and one and all acknowledged that they had bought it from a man called Crooked, who informed them that he had imported it for sale.

Crooked, who was not among the interested spectators, was at once summoned to appear before the Magistrate. After some trouble he was found in hiding with a bag full of money in his possession. Brought before the Magistrate he at once confessed his guilt and was severely punished, the money found on him being confiscated and devoted to offering incense to the Stone Lion, which was carried back in triumph to its former site, where it is still much honoured by all the inhabitants of the district of Everlasting Peace.

THE TRIAL OF THE TIGER .

(Translated from the Chinese by Ardsheal.)

Yuan Ying, who was a native of Tungkun, a place near Canton, the inhabitants of which are renowned for their ~~naughty and their~~ turbulent disposition, was appointed Magistrate of a district far removed from his native home. This district had earned an unenviable notoriety for being infested with ferocious tigers. Before Yuan had been in office three months, the inhabitants had been the victims of several inroads of the much-dreaded beast and, filled with terror, they applied to their official parent to devise some means of relieving them from their trouble. The Magistrate, who was a kind-hearted man and anxious for the welfare of his flock, at once brought the matter before the spirit, whose special province it was to watch over the interests of the district and to keep its people from harm, by addressing to it the following appeal:-

"The Magistrate Ying has been in office in this district for almost three months, but owing to his want of ability he has been unable to advance the welfare of the people and to secure to them the blessings of peace and contentment. For tigers have been creating trouble within its boundaries, which is without doubt due to want of virtue on the part of the Magistrate and cannot be regarded as in any way the fault of the guardian spirit. The Magistrate has endeavoured to find out in what respect he has failed in his duty, but though he has searched his heart to discover his shortcomings, he has not been able to find that he has in any way neglected his duty. He has administered justice with an even hand, and has done all in his power to relieve the sufferings of his people. But if he has not violated his duty, if he has not been guilty of oppression and extortion, how can the frequent raids of tigers be

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of oppression and extortion, how can the frequent raids of tigers be

explained? Must the tiger-hunters be tried for having been remiss in their exertions to extirpate the pest, or will the guardian spirit, prompted by pity for the sufferings of the people, be pleased to drive away the tigers to their lairs in the mountains, thus preventing them from inflicting endless sorrow on the people? Such an act of beneficence will earn the undying gratitude of the Magistrate. But if the presence of tigers in the district is really due to the incompetence of the Magistrate and to his oppressive administration, then let him be tried by the laws of the empire and punished by the gods, without fear or favour."

The earnestness of this appeal moved the guardian spirit, for a few days after it had been issued many tigers were captured, everyone declaring this satisfactory result to be due to the beneficent action of the spirit. About this time there was an old widow, over sixty years of age, who had an only son and who depended on his woodcutting for her living. One day her son, who had as usual gone into the hills to cut wood, was seized by a tiger and devoured. His old mother, on hearing of the sad occurrence, was over-whelmed with grief. Having, however, heard how kind and good the Magistrate was, she repaired to his presence, loudly weeping. The Magistrate, who was much affected and felt deep sorrow for the poor old widow, at once issued a warrant and ordered his police to arrest the tiger which had been guilty of the enormity of eating the widow's son. The police, naturally, did not feel much pleased at undertaking such a dangerous arrest, which would probably result in their being eaten like the widow's son. But their chief was not an officer to be trifled with and they did not dare to disobey his order. They immediately proceeded to the mountains and, when they reached there, they at once made a copy of the Magistrate's warrant which they burnt as a sacrifice, praying at the same time to the spirit of the mountains. They had scarcely finished their offering and prayers when suddenly the roar of a tiger,

wafted on the breeze, reached their ears. The roar almost frightened them out of their wits and, when the tiger itself suddenly appeared on the scene, they felt sure their last moments were nigh. But they hurriedly produced the Magistrate's warrant, behind which they carefully screened themselves. The tiger up to that time had worn the most ferocious appearance, but no sooner did his flashing eyes behold the warrant than down went his ears and tail, and his whole demeanour changed from wild ferocity to tame submission. He seemed to realise at once that the majesty even of a tiger must yield to the majesty of the law and he quietly followed the police without making any show of resistance. Arrived at the Magistrate's court, the tiger at once knelt before the Magistrate, who commenced to hear the case, whilst the widow wept and abused the cause of her son's death. Looking sternly at the tiger and pointing to the old widow the Magistrate thus addressed the former:-

"This poor old widow depended for support on her son. He has been devoured by you. You beast of ill-omen! On whom can she now rely for a livelihood? Even if you are condemned and put to death, how can that compensate the widow for her loss?" Hearing this the tiger drooped his head and seemed to be thoroughly repentant. The Magistrate, observing the change in the tiger's demeanour, continued:-

"As I now see you fully realise the enormity of your crime and are sincerely sorry for what you have done, I grant you pardon and decide that you shall henceforward act as the son of the old widow, whose wants, both as regards food and clothes, it will be your duty to supply."

The tiger looked much relieved and at once nodded a ready assent. He was then released and scampered off to the hills.

The same evening he returned carrying in his mouth a deer, which he placed at the widow's door, after having scratched it with his paw to give information of his arrival. The widow at once came out to see who

was there and, beholding the deer, realised that it had been brought for her by the tiger. She sold the deer and from the proceeds of its sale she was able to live comfortably for some time. These attentions on the part of the tiger became quite regular and were faithfully carried on without interruption for more than ten years. Then the widow died, much to the grief to her officially-appointed son, the tiger, who had found great pleasure in making the old age of the widow much more comfortable than it would have been had her own son been alive.

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her by the hunter. She held the deer and from the proceeds of its sale
she was able to live comfortably for some time. Those conditions on the
part of the sister became worse for her and she finally carried on
without information for more than ten years. Then the sister died, much
to the grief of her orphaned son, the sister, who had found
great pleasure in her. The old man of the widow and her comfortable
life had been a great blessing to her.

The Chicago Juvenile Court.

The original juvenile Court law in Illinois was framed in 1878. The Honorable Harvey B. Hurd rewrote the act, and he is frequently referred to as the "father of the juvenile Court". The juvenile Court of Cook County was opened in Chicago on July 1, 1899, the Honorable B. S. Fitch presiding. This rather remarkable step in legal affairs came as an evolution, a growth, and not as a distinctly original thing. The conditions in regard to the legal treatment of children were shockingly poor in Illinois, as was the case in many other states, and a spontaneous movement arose from several different directions. Women's Clubs, Child helping societies, the Bar Association of Cook County, and the State Bar Association, all discussed the subject. The press urged a reform. The state conference of Charities and Correction, agitated the matter. From the last organization, a representative committee was appointed for work, and the following section was drawn up.

Sec. 21. "This act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care, custody, and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can properly be done the child be placed in an approved family home and become a member of the family by legal adoption or other wise." In ten years time

twenty two states adopted Juvenile Court laws, many following Illinois legislation.

The idea about which this court centers is not such a new one after all. We are familiar with the conception that the state is the ultimate parent of all its dependents. In England, jurisdiction is exercised for the protection of the unfortunate child, and the Juvenile Court simply takes the unfortunate child and deals with it, not with machinery for adults, but in better surroundings than the old criminal way. The court rests upon two great governing principles: first, the value of the child, for his own sake and for the ultimate good of the community. Second - the court stands for reformation rather than punishment. There is absolutely no idea of retributive punishment. In fact among criminal experts today, this idea for adult punishment is weakening. A child under sixteen is a delinquent, not a criminal, and delinquency does not imply criminality. There are no penalties inflicted for children. The delinquent may be sent to a Juvenile reformatory, but this is for training to fit him for restoration to a normal place again.

In many of its features, the Juvenile Court embodies principles that have long been used in behalf of children in different states. Hart points out seven notable features of the Juvenile Court law.

First: The scope of the Juvenile Court. The law covers dependents and delinquents.

Second: The character of the Judiciary. Instead of police and justice courts, the care of the children is vested in probate, circuit, and district courts. In Chicago the judge of this court is a jurist of highest standing.

Third: The character of the probation officers. This will be discussed later.

Fourth - The recognition of the family home as the best possible institution for the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, in the majority of cases.

Fifth - The supervision of child helping institutions by the court.

Sixth - Dependent children of the Juvenile Court. Chicago handles about as many dependent as delinquent children, and the court responsibility is as great or greater, for here the court is whole parent.

Seventh - Delinquent children and the Juvenile Court. Here the distinctive feature is the elimination of the idea of criminality. Until one has visited a court, this idea cannot be realized in its fullness. The child is brought by his parents, and in a most informal way, the interested people gather about the judge, and discuss the matter in a free way. The probation officer is there to represent the interests of the child. The effort is not to establish the guilt, but to find out the conditions encouraging such acts. The idea of criminality is eliminated altogether.

Mr. Hart points out further that there are limitations of the Juvenile Court. Some people regard it as a universal cure-all for the vices and wrongs of the youth. It is not

the work of the court to free the parents of their natural responsibility. But rather it should aid willing parents in their work, and hold unwilling parents to their natural obligations. In Chicago, it is the policy of the juvenile court to use probation officers as much as possible.

A visit to the Chicago court on Aug. 15, with Judge Pomroy presiding, another visit on Aug. 18, in Miss Bartlett's chambers, with girl cases, consultations with both judges, and Mr. Hunt, chief of the probation officers, gave me an insight into the work of the court as a great socializing influence and institution. Everywhere one could see the line of cleavage between the procedure and spirit of this court and that of the regular court. The wonderful and beautiful thing is, that in the hurry and push of the day's work, that cases are not treated merely as cases, and that this work does not grow into a regular routine of business. Out of the seven cases Miss Bartlett heard, and the fourteen cases Judge Pomroy heard, one never for a moment felt the perfunctory attitude of the tired or bored judge. Each case was met with interest, sympathy and tact. Sternness was used when necessary but every word was in the best interest of the child. The state throws around the child its aid and protection and directs it. This protecting attitude is felt. The room is a small one. The judge's desk is on a level with the floor, the interested

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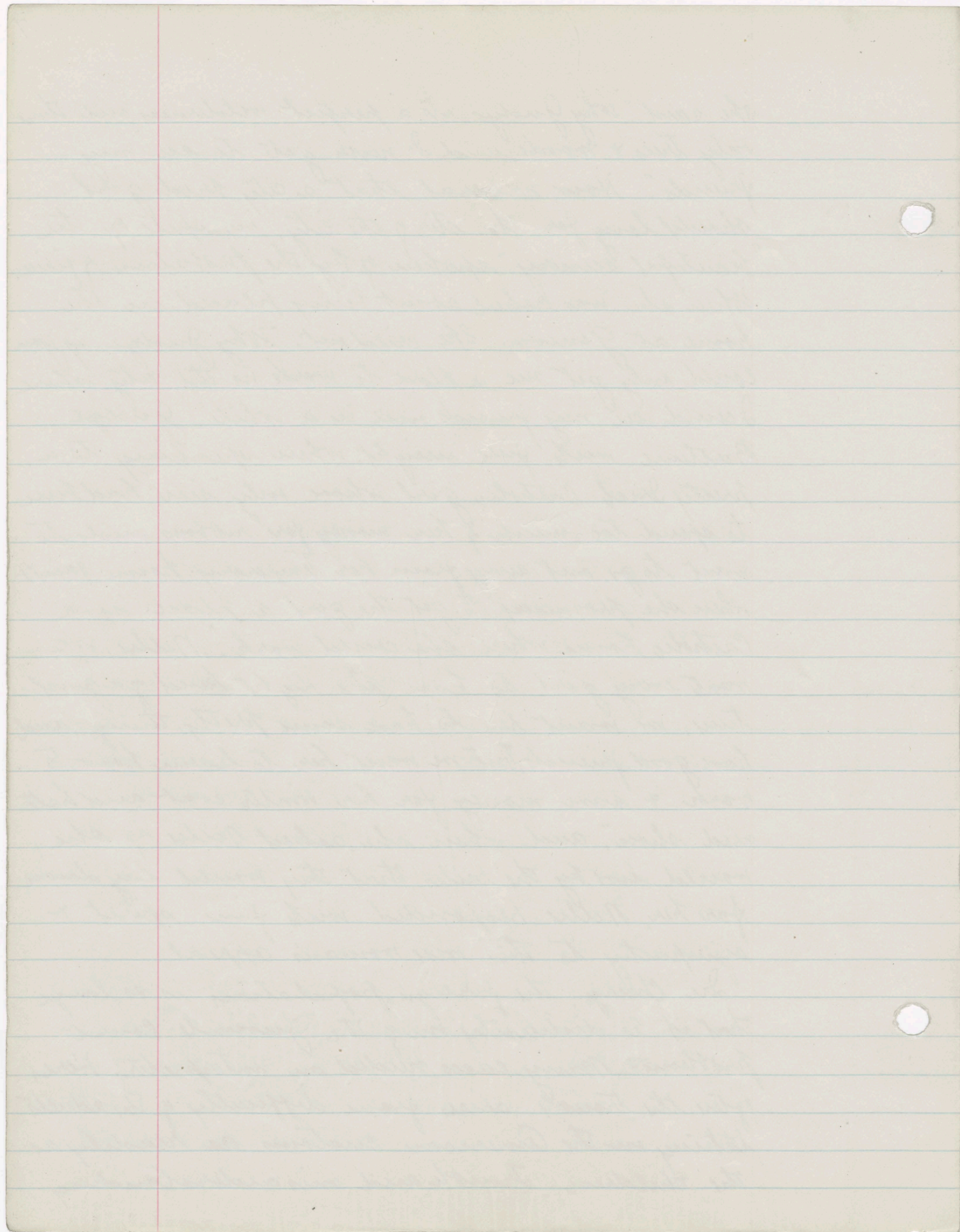
parties gather around most informally and in low tones discuss the trouble which brings the child here, and the causes for its being a delinquent. Of the cases I heard, the trouble usually came from some weakness in the home. It is not the fault of the child, but the fault of his surroundings. Too often, he is the dupe of some adult, and when he is brought before the court with the adults as witnesses, the adults show by their attitude, how great a hindrance they are to the best interests of the child. In the proceedings the child is shielded from the people and nothing can be heard a few feet away from the desk. Miss Barttine heard her cases in her office, where there is room for only a few visitors. The child is not put on his oath. In every way he is made to feel that the court is there to aid and not to punish. There is no suggestion of punishment either as expiation or warning.

So many times the offenses in themselves are rather trivial, it is the environment of the child, and the easy slip from a trivial offense to one more serious, that gives concern to a wise probation officer or judge. Of the cases heard before Judge Pomeroy on Aug. 15, most were for petty larceny. Newspapers, bicycles, a few feet of lead pipe, a lock, some printing material and fruit were samples of things taken. The bicycles were first taken "for a ride", then were sold for ridiculously small prices - One boy had never

seen "Uncle Tom's cabin" and wanted the money. The
 nickel and tent shows allured others to gaming
 money unfairly - One boy insisted he had nothing
 to do with stealing 27 newspapers. That he and
 a pal just stood on a wagon, and "gave enjiggers"
 which the judge understood to mean that they gave
 warning when the policeman came. A big policeman
 stood up and testified against one little fellow whose
 head just came above the bench, that he had tried
 to get him since Feb. on a warrant. That he was
 a slippery character, and had succeeded in eluding
 him. It seemed a laughable case of the helplessness
 of the mighty law. In a case of rape, the girl
 and boy both sixteen, a policeman came in to
 state that he had had nine men up before his
 station in regard to this girl, and a youth of 19
 by his own confession, admitted intercourse with
 the girl, and was a witness against the other boys.
 Because of the girl's inability, or because she would
 not identify them, all were found "not guilty".
 A man of 24 implicated, was shielded by the girl, who
 swore she did not know his name. The boy held
 on the charge was probably the least guilty of them
 all, but she was willing to identify him. A
 delinquent girl brought up for breaking parole,
 when she had been placed on a co-operative
 farm in Oregon, revealed in her answers to
 the judge a girl's natural love for companionship
 and good times. When questioned why she left

she said "Why Judge, it's a perfect wilderness out there, only trees & woods, and I never get to see my friends." How natural that a city bred girl should long for the stir of the city, in spite of the "beautiful scenery" spoken of by the probation officers. When she was asked about being placed in the home at Geneva. She cried out. "Why Judge if you could only get me a place to work in the city where I could see my friends once in a while." Judge Bartheleme with fine insight, when speaking to a pretty Irish Catholic girl whose only "sin" had been to spend too much of her money for ribbons and to want to go out away from her temporary home said, when she promised to get the girl a place in a Catholic home where she could work. "Nellie, we want every girl to have the right kind of a good time, we want her to have some pretty things, and have good friends, but we want her to learn how to work & save money for her winter coat and hat and shoes", and when she asked Nellie if she would live by the rules that they would lay down for her, Nellie responded with fine spirit & sympathy to this wise woman's appeal.

In Chicago, the foreign population is so large that it is distinctly one of the Juvenile Court problems. Many cases needed an interpreter. Here, often the trouble arises from difficulty of the adults taking on the American customs as readily as the children. Trouble and misunderstanding



arise, and the child becomes incorrigible. In so many of the cases it is the temporary inability of the home to check and restrain, and the failure of the school to hold and interest, that drives the boy into the street and to idleness, which sooner or later means delinquency.

Some one has remarked that the probation service is the backbone of the Juvenile Court, and after careful study, it is easy to see that probation administration wisely is the big thing in juvenile work. Mr. Hunter, the chief probation officer says that this force is recruited from an examination list, that from 76 officers, not including the detailed policemen, that 30 to his personal knowledge are college graduates. This shows the recognition on the part of the public for efficient service. The regular officers receive \$90 per month, the 4 heads of divisions \$125 per month. The chief \$250 per month. This shows that Chicago recognizes that efficient service must be well paid service. The chief, Mr. Hunter, spoke of the absolute need for accurate statistics, to an intelligent working out of the problems, and several investigations are being carried on now that will be valuable. He showed me the report for July, 1913, which gives some idea of the purpose of the probation work. Here is part of it.

In July 1913, New complaints	259.
Complaints settled	305

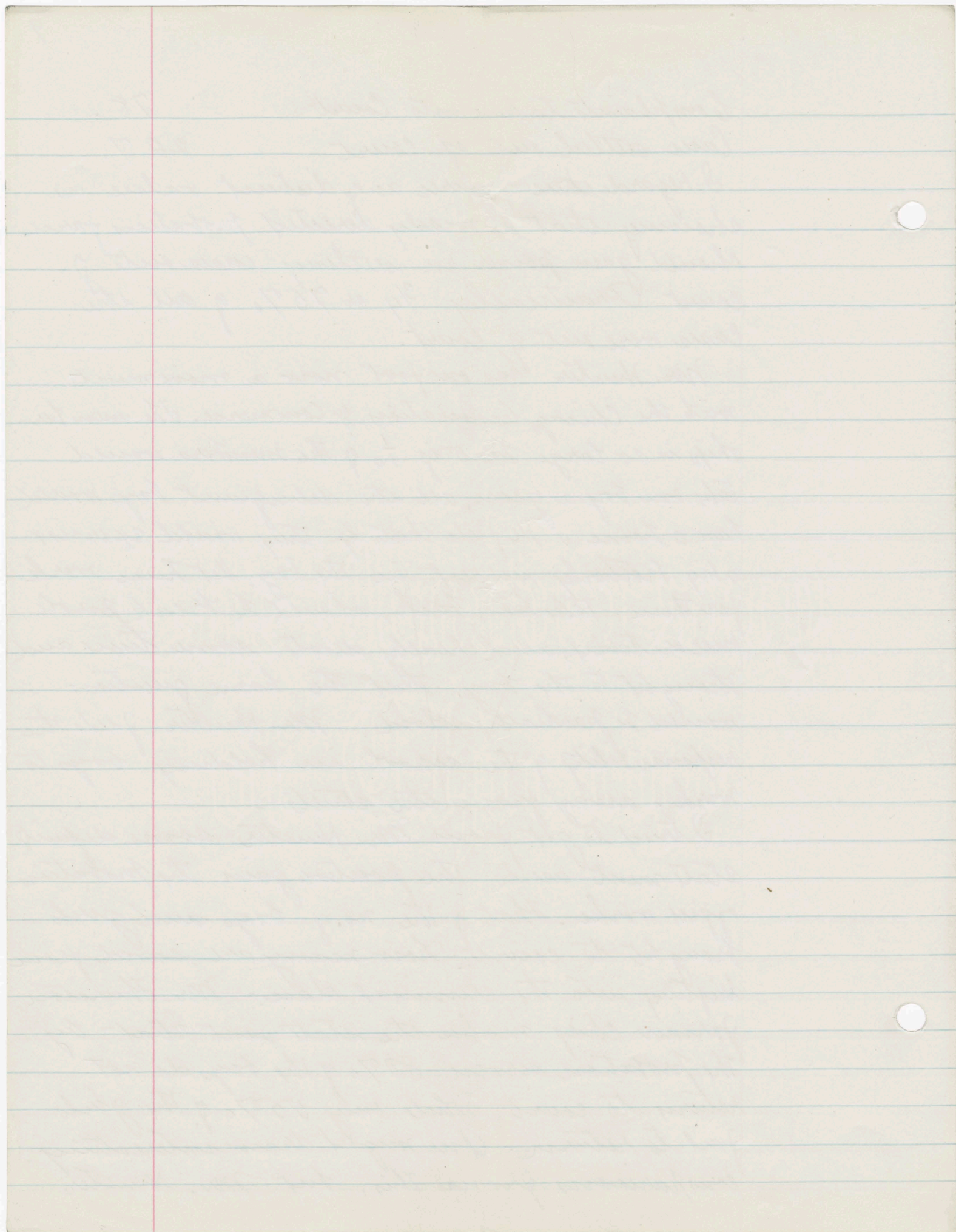
Complaints taken into Court. 78.

Cases settled out of Court 227.

I regard these figures as of distinct value as showing that a wisely directed probation force should gain power in settling cases out of court. Practically $\frac{3}{4}$ or 75% of all the cases were out of court.

Mr. Hunter has on foot now a movement with the Chicago Association of Commerce. The membership is so large that if $\frac{1}{10}$ of the members would take one boy a year, all the delinquent boys would have a home. He feels that if they would exercise a big brotherly interest in the boy, let him work for them, take him back, should he break parole once or twice, and really devote some time and thought to the boy, that the home questions would be partially solved. Mr. Hunter feels the responsibility of the school in holding boys to work, away from the streets.

I tried to get from Mr. Hunter some definite statement as to the position gained by the probation office. That of the no. of boys and girls brought to court, how many are saved from drifting into the criminal class. Mr. Thurston, former chief makes the statement that - by the probation service 80% of the boys do not return to court, while only 55% of the girls fail to return. One might draw interesting comparisons from this, but Mr. Hunter



suggested that "delinquency" for boys and "delinquency" for girls were two very different things. That with girls too often it was a question of morals, and when she was returned to her home and neighborhood on parole, that the gossiping neighborhood never allowed her to forget that she had a past. That it was a social condition rather than any inherent weakness in the girl. It may be too, that an officer will arrest a boy sooner than he will a girl, so that a girl is more of a delinquent when she reaches court, and consequently harder to reclaim.

From the annual Reports for 1910 of the Juvenile Court and the Juvenile Detention Home, I tried to draw some valuable facts from the statistics, but a close study shows that without knowledge of the conditions back of the figures they mean little.

Here is one set which might mean much if we knew the conditions of parole, reasons for coming into court a second time, the physical conditions of the delinquent etc. etc.

1910 Delinquent boys first time in court.	644
" " second " " "	270
" " third " " "	137
" " fourth " " "	67
" " fifth " " "	32
" " sixth " " "	8
" " seventh " " "	3

It would be valuable after twenty years to know

in what walk of life these same delinquent boys were.

1910. Delinquent girls first time in court	346
" " second " " "	96
" " third " " "	27
" " fourth " " "	7

For 1910 there were in court

Delinquent boys	1161
" girls	475
Dependent boys	961
" girls	699
making a total of	3296

The boys (delinquent) are up for larceny	538
for incorrigibles	269
" burglary	91
" malicious mischief	90
" imm moral	23

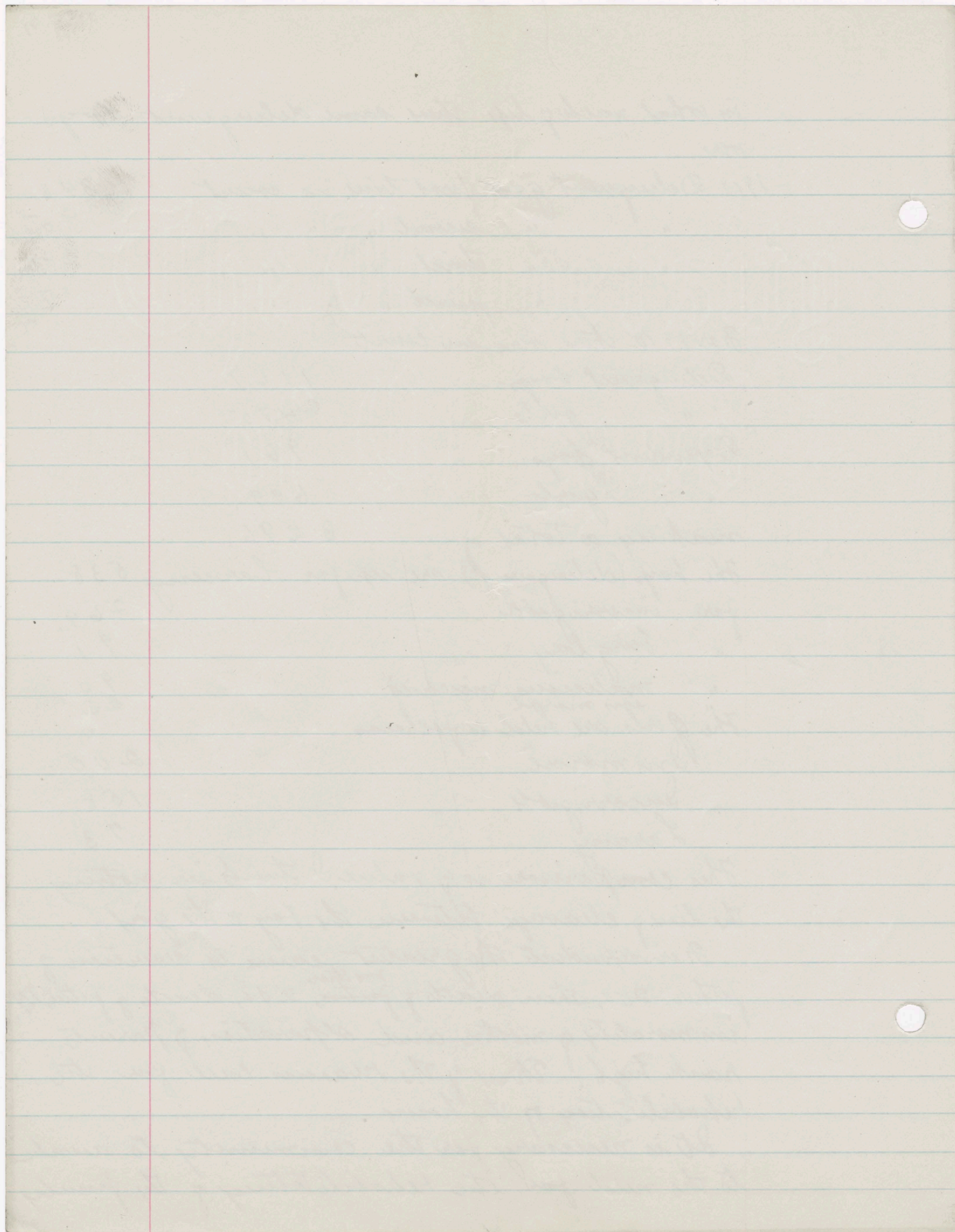
The girls are held as follows.

Imm moral	206
Incorrigibles	158
Larceny	73

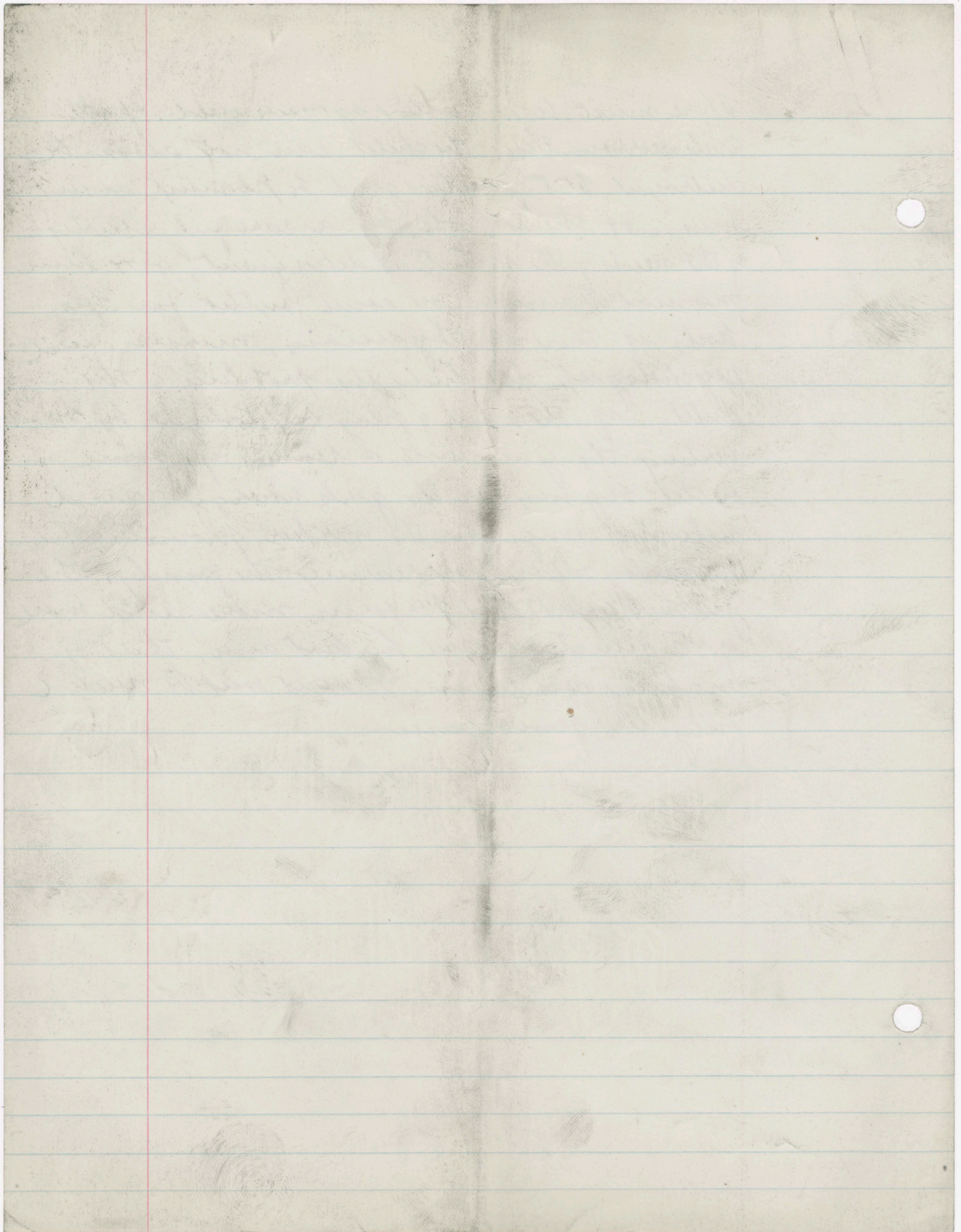
This comparison is of value. I think in noting the line of cleavage between the boy & the girl.

For dependents the greatest cause is desertion of father 280, then death of ^{mother} father 202, death of father 179, immorality of mother and separation of parents rank high. These of the reasons call for the rehabilitation of the home.

It is necessary for the community to awake to the need for the rehabilitating of the family



There must be preventive agencies used. If the evils surrounding the child can not alone be destroyed, but positive good be planted about him. If the schools, by a careful study of the needs of the potential delinquent, give him manual training or some outlet for his bent, if there be physicians, nurses, and psychologists to study the problem of the child, if the value of play be realized, by converting the gang into a team, if some outlet be given for the girl's energy, and a living wage for the worker, provides the necessary means for rearing the family, the Juvenile court will perform more and more of its function and highest aim, that of making conditions that it will be needed only in fewer cases -



THE WORK OF THE INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

The physician station^{ed} at the Chicago Commons recently said that, "It is a fact that one fourth of the children born in poor families die within the month following their birth, and one half before they are one year old," which indicates an astoundingly large death rate for many poor families. The following statements may be concerned some of the reasons that so many children die: (1) Their parents do not know how to properly care for their feeding, (2) Not do they understand the general care of babies. If this is true, then, it is our duty to instruct mothers, how to care for and feed their babies.

The Infant Welfare Society of Chicago was established for this purpose. Let us note briefly the history of this institution. Quoting from the Annual Report of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago for December 31, 1911,- "For eight years the Milk Commission of Chicago has successfully carried on the work of preparing and distributing standard modifications of clean milk for babies. The distribution has been made from the Commission's laboratory through various stations at Settlements, Day Nurseries and small parks. The milk has been distributed at cost, there being an arrangement for free distribution when required. The work of the Commission has received the hearty support of the United Charities, Settlements, Social Centers, and many thoughtful citizens, including the Commissioner of Health and members of the medical profession.

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While the work done during the past eight years has been of vast importance, the society is studying the problem of infant mortality realized the necessity for a broader work.

It was decided, therefore, to reorganize and to indicate the wider scope of the work, the name of the organization was changed to the INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

The object of the Society are to instruct mothers in the care and feeding of their infants, to control by weekly conferences the condition and growth of the infants, to teach mothers how to prepare and keep milk modifications, and to furnish individual feedings wherever the home conditions make modification at home impossible."

There are thirteen stations located in the congested districts of Chicago. Each station is in charge of a trained nurse, who keeps a record of all the babies under the care of the station. At stated times each week mothers' conferences are held under the direction of a physician. The babies brought to these conferences are weighed and examined by the physician; and the mothers are given needful instructions. Between the conferences, the station nurse visits the homes of her charges to see that maintained instructions are followed and that sanitary conditions are maintained; in brief, to advise these mothers how to care for their babies under the hard conditions prevailing in a large city. The report of work for the year of 1911 and 1912 is as follows:

	1911	1912
Number of nurses -----	10	12
Number of stations -----	10	12
Number of conferences -----	806	1181
Number of babies cared for -----	2129	3423
Homes visited by the nurses -----	16706	35528

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1912	1911	Station
12	10	Number of nurses
12	10	Number of stations
1181	808	Number of conferences
2422	2122	Number of babies cared for
25222	12702	Homes visited by the nurses

I visited seven stations and in the company of one of the nurses about fifty homes of the babies. Some stations were using a part of some of the Settlements, Park Centers Day Nursery and some rooms of common houses. My first visit was on October 13 to the "Southwest Station" at 1840 22 St and I shall relate what I saw in the station.

The district of the station is composed mostly of Poles, Russians, poor working people, with a few Germans and Italians. The station is located in the business section using one room of a store. This room is about 30 feet wide and 45 feet long. It contains a high ceiling. There were 7 windows and 6 tables and about ten chairs in the room.

I arrived there about 11 A.M. There were about 30 mothers with their babies waiting the doctors's conference. The doctor and nurse soon became very busy. At first the nurse weighed the baby and record^{ed} its weight on a weight slip^{on which} the baby's past weights were kept, ~~which~~ and gave it to the Doctor. The doctor then looked at the baby and the paper to see whether there was a gain or loss. If he found that the baby had^{lost} weight he questioned the mother: "How many times did you give it milk? How did you make the milk? etc." Then he carefully examined the baby and instructed the mother, and wrote in the record with red ink, (Red ink indicating loss, and black ink indicating normal condition) and then he told the nurse to take special notice of that baby. In the station they sell milk bottles for 3¢ a piece and olive oil at 10¢ a bottle. (If the mother needed medicine, doctor would give for a prescription to be filled drug store.)

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It seemed to me that I never saw such sick babies before. One mother was very ignorant^t and would not come regularly to the station,- nor would she follow closely the instructions of the doctor. Therefore her baby was very poor hardly more than skin and bones. There was another baby, healthy and happy. It's mother came to every meeting and was careful to do all that the doctor advised. The doctor told me that ten times as many bottle-fed ~~die~~ as breast-fed babies. If a satisfactory gain in weight is not made, an effort is made to find the cause, and a change of diet is ordered where needed. If the baby is not gaining properly the physician usually finds that there has been too frequent or improper feeding, and a slight change is made in a particular feeding, the period between feeding two to four hours will often make up a loss in weight.

In that district most of the mothers speak their native language. They are Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Germans, Italian, etc., so that the nurse in charge needs to speak at least four languages, and she often has to serve as their interpreter. The doctor said to me, "There are 18 different languages spoken in this district". They some times have had hard times to instruct the mothers on this account. One mother brought her daughter, about 13 years old, who could speak English,-so she became the interpreter for the doctor. Some times one mother who speaks English can interpret for her friend who can not.

On the average, the nurse visits the home of each baby once a week and there emphasizes the advice given by physician at the conference. The nurse sees where unhygienic conditions exist, and reports those which are in violation

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On the average, the nurse visits the home of each baby once a week and there emphasizes the advice given by physician at the conference. The nurse sees where unsanitary conditions exist, and reports those which are in violation

of the building code or of the health laws to the Board of Health. When I went to one baby's home with the nurse, it was very hard to get a good sight of the baby even though it was the day time, because the room was too dark, it was in the basement and had no windows.

I asked the nurse how they kept their milk during the hot summer season. She said: "If they are too poor to buy an ice box, they are given a pail by the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago and fill it with ice every day. The United Charities give ice-tickets to the Welfare Society, and each individual nurse gets as many as she needs for the poor people. The nurse also shows how to mix the milk and to wash and care for the baby."

They have mothers' meetings which are social gatherings with games, music and refreshments, and occasionally a short talk. All the mother seem to enjoy these parties very much.

Let me call your attention to the condition of some families. In one family I visited, I found a widow with two children at home, but the home was not well kept and the entrance to the home was nearly blocked with rubbish. The family was partially supported by the United Charities and the Cook County Agent, but she took in washing as well. The father died after two days sickness of blood poison. Another widow with two children who was being helped by United Charities and the Cook County Agent went out scrubbing evenings when possible. Her husband had died of consumption being sick one year. Then we went to see twine, 17 months old. Their father was in bridewell for desertion. The mother was in the Hospital expecting to be confined. The babies board bill was payed by the Home and Aid Society.

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These twins had been attending the conference regularly while mother was in the hospital. The little girl was doing nicely, but little boy was not so well since he was cutting teeth. The Home and Aid Society generally looks up comfortable homes suited for boarding children. Another baby has been raised by its grandmother. The mother of the baby died two hours after the baby's birth. The baby is doing fine. She is only 6 months old but weighs 17 pounds.

The moral condition seems to be very low: kill man, run away from home etc. Let me give you a few examples of this:

A man with no sense of responsibility for the care of his family, left his wife, with her babies to look after and no means of support. This man had the habit of drink, so whenever he got money, it would go for drink and never to his wife. Another man killed a man with a knife in a drunken brawl in Granville, Ill., two years ago, and was in hiding until a few months ago. He was sent up for life. His wife has 4 children and the oldest being only 4 years old. They are now receiving aid from the United Charities and the Cook County Aid Society. Another man who had deserted his family came back only a few months ago. During the time of his absence his wife was given credit at a grocery store. She told me when she got money, it all went to the grocery except a little that went in drink for him and herself.

Now let us ^{turn} our attention to the habits. Among the poor people in the city of Chicago even women drink. We visited one morning ~~to~~ ^{and} a home, we found ~~that~~ the mother drunk. In talking to the nurse she used very bad language.

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In one instance a man lost his life by his bad habits. He was ^aPole. About 16 months ago, he went to a saloon for some beer. The saloon keeper gave him a drink, but as the customer was already drunk and using vile and profane language about the drink, the bartender, became enraged, that he shot him after a brief quarrel. The saloon keeper had money and a good lawyer and the "powers that be" behind him, saved him from punishment by law. The United Charities are helping this widow and her babies, and at the same time, have taken up the matter in an effort to punish the saloon-keeper.

Now about the home condition: The home conditions in many cases are wretched. Some homes are located in dark, damp and gloomy basements with no light and no ventilation, requiring the use ^{of} lamp light in the daytime. I noticed homes have only one room which is used for kitchen, parlor, play room for children, dining room and washing room. If there happens to be another room, it is often rented to a lodger. One home had 9 boarders in 3 rooms. I do not know how they managed for their sleep. \$3. a month is charged for room, laundry and morning coffee. It is very interesting to know the arrangement of the meals. Mr. "A" may have a taste for beef; Mr. "B" may wish pork; Mr. "C" something else. Consequently the housekeeper goes to the market and buys a few pennies or 5¢ worth of each variety. A Nurse took me to one of the poorest homes in a Jewish district. It was dinner-time. I noticed one dish, one knife and one fork on the table and large dish of meat, from which the husband served each member of the family who in turn ~~ed~~ took the food in their hands and sat down on the dirty floor

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to eat. The baby would eat some of his piece of bread and drop it on the dirty floor, pick it up and begin eating it again. This baby did not eat bread and butter but bread and dirt. The odor of this home was dreadful, - so very bad that I had to stand near the door to get fresh air, - the air within the home was sickening!

Many mothers are quite ignorant. We visited one baby where the mother told us the milkman had not arrived so she gave a cup of coffee to the baby. The nurse scolded her and thereupon the mother asked if she could give the baby beer. The nurse had to instruct her further and warn her not to give the baby beer either. The mother when told she would kill her baby by such treatment replied that if that one died she would perhaps have another to take its place the next year. One Irish woman had 16 children; 9 died before they reached the age of two years. Two babies are now being aided and supervised by the Infant Welfare Society and are doing nicely.

A woman whose husband deserted her a few years ago, was working at night scrubbing, - and earning \$8. a week. This woman was immoral. The nurse asked if she had a boarder. She said, "yes", one woman. But when the nurse opened the door she found a young man was smoking in the next room.

To summarize we found the sanitary condition most dreadful in Jewish and Italian homes, while immoral condition, prevail more frequently in the Polish homes; the Lithuanians over crowd their homes with boarders. ^{The} Italian [^] has had hard times to find work, and often deserted his home.

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English-speaking poor working people in the Stock Yard District are also ⁱⁿ very bad plight. One has but to investigate these homes to see for oneself.

One excellent custom that they pursue is that of maintaining either a life insurance or an accident insurance which they religiously keep up. A few weeks ago a baby died and the parents had been paying only a few pennies a week, yet at the death of the child they received \$200.

During the past year, 8,451 babies under two years of age died in Chicago. The Health Department estimates that about eighty per cent are from preventable diseases, enough to populate a small city.

To stop this preventable loss of life, it is necessary to establish more stations. There are at present only 13 where there should be FIFTY. As things are now, the mother has to wait three and even four hours before ^{her} ~~their~~ turn comes. The doctor said that he had 45 cases in one day which is too many for any one man. We need more stations and they should be furnished. This task calls for wide community support.

The Infant Welfare Society is run by the contribution of the citizens of Chicago. The report of contributions for 1911 was \$22,135.14 and the disbursements were \$21,825.32 which means an apportionment of only about \$2,000. for each station. The doctors have no salary, simply sacrificing two half days of each week, to help the poor little suffering children. The nurse's salary is \$75. per month. There is no vacation for the nurse until the winter, or later in the fall or early spring. Nurses are supplied with

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Let us help them with more money than before, and save the life of those little children. The value of life is greater than we can measure. God's children and our brothers and sisters are dying because of their mother's ignorance. I believe that it is our duty as men and women to support this noble work and to care for these unfortunate babies who are indeed our brothers and sisters, and are children of God.

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