Criminal Law — Stephen
Ch. I, Statement of the Subject
of the Work
What is Criminal Law? It is that part
of the law which relates to crimes and 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 definitions and
punishment of acts or omissions which
are punished as being (1) attacks upon
pub. order, internal or external; or
(2) abuse or obstruction of public
authority; or (3) acts injurious to the
public in general; or (4) attacks upon
the persons of individuals, or upon
rights connected to their persons; or
(5) attacks upon the property of in-
dividuals 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 preceding
the whole subject. These doctrines might be called collectively the conditions of criminality. They consist of either positive conditions, some of which enter more or less into the definition of crime, all offenses, the most important being breaches of trust, negligence, knowledge, intent, will. There are also negative conditions, excepted tacitly and not in all definitions of crime, which may be described collectively as matter of excuse.

Secondly, the definitions of crimes and the consequences to those of punishment.

Thirdly, the procedure by which particular cases criminals are punished according to their definitions.

The description of criminal law which I have substituted for a definition in the strict sense of the word is intended to include two large and important classes of law, 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, those which impose upon certain offenders money penalties,
which may be overcome by civil action. To describe some cases by
the instances afforded, we will by con-
mise injustice.

Austin's definition of a law leaves
room for no other definition of a
crime than an act or omission, which
the law pronounces, and the reasons
already given show that for prac-
tical purposes this definition is
conveniently cited.

In what matter its History should
be related?

History of criminal law in England
has no connected whole. Each parti-
cular part of the law, however, has
been the subject of Changes. The law
as to varying. & the definition of the
crime of Murder have each a
history of their own, but the criminal
law regarded as a whole in their
building, the parts of which have
been created at different times in
different styles and for different
purposes. Each part has. In that
which begins at its foundation to
end when it reaches its present
Make, lest the whole be no history for it
lacks unity. How then is the history of the
whole to be related? If an account
of each successive change affecting
every part is given in the order of time,
the result is that it is impossible to follow
the history of any one part, and th
so-called history becomes a mass of
unconnected fragments. Or, on the
other hand, the history of each part
is told in a somewhat disconnected,
and frequent repetitions. After
much consideration of the subject,
the second course has appeared to
me on the whole the least objectionable of the two.
IV

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

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 Ct, the Central Criminal Ct, and the County and Borough Cts of Queen's Sessions.

History of the Ordinary Ct — Before the conquest the ordinary Criminal Court was the county or Hundred Court, which 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, necessary changes occurred, and diminished the importance of local Ct. In process of time the King's Ct developed itself into the Ct of the Justice of Assize, etc.

These changes took place slowly during the reign which followed the
Conquest.

The County Ct.

Cr. of justice in olden times supplied the means on which every kind of business was transacted. It had probably a great resemblance to a public meeting than to a Cr. of justice in the most recent of terms.

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 Ct. 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 sheriff both as judge and as committing magistrate, having been practically altogether displaced by the Ct. of the Justices of Assize and District Sessions, and by the justices of the peace, the towns became mere enclaves of destruction.

From this time the sheriff's courts become practically obsolete.
Queen's Bench Division of the High Ct. of Justice

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

Under the Norman kings, the prominence and influence of the Kings Ct. was greatly increased. The first point which ought not to be forgotten in relation to this, is its migratory character.

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

The great officers who held the most conspicuous places both in the Church and State, were seven in number, namely, the Chief Justice, the Constable, the Marshal, the High Steward, the Chamberlain, the Chancellor, and the Treasurer.
The Court of Assize,
This county-court 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 circuit, instituted by Henry I,
commonly distinguished as "eyes", by
way of pre-eminence, the administra-
tion of criminal was treated, not as a
thing by itself, but as one part, perhaps,
the most prominent and important part of
the general administration of the
country, which was put to a consider-
able extent under the supervision
of the justices in eye. Nor is this surpr-
sis when we consider that fines
amendments, and forfeitures of all
sorts were items of great importance
in the royal revenue,

It is obvious that such an signing
as well as necessary to execute fully
the articles of eye as given in Bracton
would be cumbersome to the extreme,
and would be burdensome to the
public, in direst contradiction to the degree
in which it was impossible to the
Crown,
In 1371, a petition was granted that the King might have no commission of
peace to try business during the war.

Courts of Quarter Sessions
Keeping the peace was one of the chief
responsibilities of the Crown, and it was ex-
ercised both by some of the great of-
ficers of the Crown throughout Eng-
land, and by sheriffs, coroners, and
constables in their various counties
and smaller districts. The judges
of the Exchequer of the King's
bench were, and the judges of the High Court of Justice
were, conservators of the peace all
over England, and though a judge
in present day seldom of warrants
as a justice of the peace, it was cus-
tomary for them to do so for centuries.
In 1378 a further statute was pass-
ed fixing the number of justices at
six for every commission of peace,
besides the Justices of Assize. They
were to keep their sessions
during three of the year for three days if
and 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 offenses and 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 day, charters of incorporation have been granted to a great number of towns and cities. These charters, from the earliest times, contained grants of various degrees of importance.

The counties of cities and towns, the boroughs, the towns, all excepted and 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 Corporation Act.
3. The 1765 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 summary jurisdiction.
It may be said that the general character of statute 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 in the nature of light breaches 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

PLEA

GUilty

Motion for new trial over-ruled

FINDING VERDICT

COURT WAIVER

JURY

WARRANT RETURNED EXECUTED

CAPIAS RETURNED EXECUTED

COURT TAKES JURISDICTION BY RECORD

SUMMONS RETURNED SERVED OR APPEARANCE FILED

WARRANT

CAPIAS

SUMMONS

COMPLAINT

INFORMATION

PRAECIPE and State Claim

Jurisdiction of Person

Process

Foundation
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 drawing was made originally by Mr. Chas. H. Kribbill, 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. Kribbill 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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The Chicago Juvenile Court.

Term Paper for Dr. Henderson.

Social Treatment of Crime.

Bibliography.

The Young Malefactor - Travis  L 9853

Child Protege - Mangold  Sec. on Delinquents

Juvenile Offenders - Morris

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Annual Report 3rd Juvenile Court  Detention Home 1910

The Spirit of Youth - Jane Adams

Magazine Articles

The Boy & the Gang - Puffer

L 9828  Bull  Howard Arms
L 9352  N  2nd Court Obliner
A 5298  N.  2nd Court Lewis  W. J. Hurley
N 5289  Accomplice of J. C. Hurley Involved
N 5289

L 7035  Lindsey Rev. A. The Beat
L 9753  Arch. Helen Child & Home
L 9632  Work  Correction & Prevention
ABE SCHAFNEN 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
Refuses to attend school. Sleeps away from home.

April 10, 1903
(No history.)

June 6, 1903

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

Mar. 8-09
John Worthy School (long stay).

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.
John Worthy School.

J. W. S.
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 Chihsien, 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 teens 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
WHEN THE CITY DUE TO THE WAR
HAS TO BE DISBURSED.

I have your request.

To prepare a envelope a part of the German money how to the city to
rearrange (for mail only) to the American period.

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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!
THE TRIAL OF THE STONE LION.
(Translated from the Chinese by Aardsheal.)

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
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 the 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 noisy 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 goods were gathered and set aside to be sold in the market, where the craftsmen sold their wares. The town was bustling with activity as the craftsmen worked day and night. The town was divided into several districts, each with its own crafts and specialties. The market was the center of the town, where the people gathered to buy and sell their goods.

After the market closed, the craftsmen returned to their homes, exhaust from the day's work. They rested and prepared for the next day, when they would continue to work on their crafts.

The craftsmen worked long hours, often until late at night. They were skilled in their trades and took pride in their work. The goods they made were sold throughout the kingdom, bringing wealth and prosperity to the town.

The craftsmen were proud of their work and the goods they produced. They believed that their crafts were a source of pride for the town and that they played an important role in the community. They worked hard to maintain the quality of their goods, and their skills were unmatched.

The craftsmen were an integral part of the town, and their work was essential to the community. They were respected and admired by the people, and their skills were passed down from generation to generation. The craftsmen were a testament to the hard work and dedication of the people of the town.
Yuan Ying, who was a native of Tungkun, a place near Canton, the inhabitants of which are renowned for their {magnificently 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
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,
The first sentence of the paragraph begins with "the extraordinary that the A.F. is able to protect the..."
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
nothing on compulsorily, rendered good sense. The idea of this movement
was that of Mr. Pritchard, who had the idea in mind, and who has been
the driving force behind it. The idea was to promote the recognition of
the individual, and to make the nation aware of the importance of
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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.
The Chicago Juvenile Court.

The original juvenile court law in Illinois was framed in 1878. The Honorable Harvey B. Nurdin 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, 1879, the Honorable R. S. Guthill 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 approach 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 the years thus..."
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.

Here is absolutely no idea of retribution, punishment. In fact, among criminal experts today, this idea for adult punishment is weakening. A child under capture is a delinquent, not a criminal, and delinquency does not imply criminality. There are no

petitio inferi 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 laws cover dependents and delinquents.
Second. The character of the Juvenile, District of police and justice courts, the care of 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 children 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 as 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 fulness. The child is brought to 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 officers is there to represent the interests of the child. The effort is not to establish the guilt, but to find out the condition 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 mixed 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. 16, with Judge Convery presiding, another visit on Aug. 18, in Miss Bartime'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 lines 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 heavy and tough 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 Bartime heard, and the fourteen cases Judge Convery heard, one never for a moment felt the perfunctory attitude of the tired or tired 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 staff 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 interest...
particular groups around most informally and in two
tones discuss the troubles which bring the child to
and the causes for its being a delinquent. Of the
cases heard, the trouble usually came from some
making 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 proceeding, the child is shielded from the people
and nothing can be heard a few feet away from
the desk. Miss Bartling heard her case in her
office, where there is room for only a few visitors
the child is not put on his seat. The very way he is
made to feel that the court is there to seek and
d not to punish. There is no suggestion of punishment
either as support 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 girls come to a miss
probation officer or judge. After case 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 kick, then were sold for
ridiculously small prices. One boy had never
Uncle Tom's Cabin" and wanted its money. The rich and tent shows allured others to gaining 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 who had just came above the knoll, 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 slipperiness of the mighty law. In a case of rape, the girl and boy both testified, 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 and woods, and I never get to see my friends. Isn't natural that a city bred girl should long for the stir of the city, in spite of the beautiful scenery spoken of by the plantation girls. 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 Bartune, with wise insight, when speaking to a pretty Irish Catholic girl whose only aim had been to spend too much of her money for rubins 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, not want her to have some pretty things, and have good friends, but we want her to learn how to work and save money for her winter coat and hat and shoe, and when she asked Nellie if she would like by the rules that they would lay down for her, Nellie responded with firm spirit and sympathy to this wise woman's appeal.

In Chicago, the foreign population is so large that it is distinctly bring the juvenile court problems. Many cases needed an interpreter. Here, often the trouble arises from difficulty of the adults taking in the American customs as readily as the children. Trouble and misunderstanding
arise, and the child becomes incorrigibly. 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 delinquency, 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 and ministry wisely is its 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 excluding 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 25-9.
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 3/4 or 75-76% of all the cases were out of Court.

Mr. Norden has on foot now a movement with the Chicago Association of Commerce. The membership is so large that if 1/3 of the members would take one boy a year, all the delinquent boys would have a home. He feels that if they would express a big brotherly interest in the boy, let him work for them. Take him back, should be more part of their lives, and really devote some time and thought to the boy, that the home question would be partially solved. Mr. Norden feels the responsibility of the school in bringing boys to work away from the streets.

I tried to get from Mr. Norden some definite statement as to the position gain the probation office makes that of the n.v.y. boys and girls brought to court. How many are saved from drifting into the criminal class. Mr. Norden, 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. Norden
suggested that delinquency for boys and delinquency for girls were two very different things, that with girls, it was a question of morale, and when she was returned to her home and neighborhood on parole, that the gang into which she had been fallen, 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 true, that a paroled 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 backing 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 condition of the delinquent &c. &c.

1910. Delinquent boys first time in court. 644

  " second " 217
  " third " 137
  " fourth " 67
  " fifth " 32
  " sixth " 8
  " seventh " 3

It would be valuable after twenty years to know...
in what way ORIs these same delinquent boys now.

1910. Delinquent girls first time in court 346
   second " " "
   third " " "
   fourth " " "
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 635.
   for incorrigible
   for incorrigible
   for incorrigible
   for malicious mischief
   for morals.
The girls are held as follows:
   for morals
   for incorrigible
   for larceny
This comparison is y valued 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 father 202, desertion of
imorality of mother and separation of parents
rank high. They are 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 preventing agencies used. If the evils surrounding the child can not alone be destroyed but positive good to 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 Kent, if they 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 begin for the girls 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 its highest aim, that is in making conditions that it may be needed only in fever cases.
THE WORK OF THE INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

The physician station 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.

While the work done during the past eight years has been of vast importance, the society in studying the problem of Infant Mortality realized the necessity for a broader work.
The impact of the achievement of the United Nations has been substantial. It is a fact that our country's efforts to improve living standards and foster economic growth have been greatly influenced by the achievements of the global community.

In this report, we provide an overview of the progress made in various sectors, including health, education, and infrastructure, and discuss the challenges and opportunities ahead.

For more detailed information, please refer to the annexed document.
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:

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<th>1911</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number of nurses</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of stations</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of conferences</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of babies cared for</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>3423</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homes visited by the nurses</td>
<td>16706</td>
<td>35328</td>
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The object of the Society to promote research in the field of biology includes the publication of a scientific journal and the holding of conferences. The Society also aims to encourage the interaction and exchange of ideas among members, fostering the development of new collaborations and partnerships in the field.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
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<th>Number of Members</th>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>2021</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>1500</td>
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The Society is an active participant in the field of biology, contributing to the advancement of knowledge through research, publications, and conferences.
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 doctor's conference. The doctor and nurse soon became very busy. At first the nurse weighed the baby and record its weight on a weight slip, 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 a 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.)
I asked seven questions in the company of one of the nurses about their house or the patient. None of them were natives of any of the restorations. Some Caution and uncertainty may some room of common house. By June of 1917, we were on October 15 to the "Government Station" of 1900 or 50 and I will take notes when I saw the patient. The location of the patient is located to the patients' location. The room is a room of a house. The room is to contain a high ceiling. There were two windows and six panels of wood for garden in the room.

I was in the room If A.M. There were many of the patients with their papers, writing the patient's condition. The patient may have soon become very quiet. As time went by, we were able to write the papers, best materials were fragile, and by the doctor. The doctor can locate the paper and the paper to see a different scene name a fourth of these. I was

I don't have these at the paper. The paper had a slip of the paper and the doctor is to use the paper. The doctor is to use the paper. The doctor is to use the paper. The doctor is to use the paper. The doctor is to use the paper.
It seemed to me that I never saw such sick babies before. One mother was very ignorant 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. Its 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
It seems to me that I have never seen much stock paper before. One wonder is that they do not make more of the fact that paper may not be exactly the right kind of material to handle. Therefore, paper may not be a good choice for the purpose. However, paper may not be the wrong choice for the purpose.

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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.
the presentation and the民国...

Since the Chinese civil war, the situation has been...
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 a home, we found that the mother drunk. In talking to the nurse she used very bad language.
In one instance a man lost his life by his bad habits. He was a Pole. 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 took the food in their hands and sat down on the dirty floor
In one instance a man took his life by the garrote. He
wept in anguish and fervor, and was willing to accept
some part of the Masonic creed for a guide, but as the
sacred robe of the Masonic brother was a garment for
the Members, we threw it, and made it an object of the
public. The Masonic robe, the Guerdon, the mystery, and
the rite, became sacred. Thus the Garrote, the Garrote,
the Masonic Garrote, was

In short, after a brief ceremony, the Masonic Garrote
and a rope and a hook. Then the "Garrote" found the

The Central Committee of the Lodge of Deacons and
the Garrote brothers, the transparent and visible, and
the Masonic Garrote, the Masonic Garrote, and the

Thereupon the Master and the Lodge decided to
move the Masonic Garrote, the Garrote, and the

I have often seen the Masonic Garrote, the Garrote,
and the Masonic Garrote, the Masonic Garrote, and the

I never forget that when I moved to one of the Masonic
loaves, I noticed one gibe, one bite, and one

I tore out the cake and threw it at the Masonic Garrote

I took the loaf and caught, and sat down on the Masonic
Garrote.
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 crow their homes with boarders. The Italian have had hard times to find work, and often deserted his home.

Above all, the most dreadful conditions are found among the immigrant from Europe, but some American born and
To see the park today, we took some of my loose to plan my
paths to the other places. There is no way I can plan on
walking or biking far. I also have a map, but I need
someone to help my walk.

The people on the street were asking for treatment, so we
went to give the park a better view. The other things
were not so bad. The park is just across the street.

When the weather gets better, I will visit again. I am
looking forward to the next visit. The people who
walked by us seemed friendly. We passed the

A woman was interrupted by a man who was

We were talking about the weather.

The woman was interrupted by a man who
was talking about the weather. I felt sad,

The man said, "You know, one woman. But
when she starts talking, the
goat who is dancing a game, she will not

To summarize, we found the essential connections
necessary to train the attention, make the necessary connections.

Prevent some numbness in the fingers, which is dangerous
over long hours. People with sensitivity, I think have

touched to draw more. And other gestures of the

\[ \text{The important from Hughes, not sure what}
\]
English-speaking poor working people in the Stock Yard District are also 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 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 $21,895.92 which means are 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
The United States Public Health Service to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Navy.

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sufficient car tickets to visit the babies.

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.