

treated him and his hatred will some day strike at the very heart of both.

Judge Dolan was talking to me the other day of this situation. "We are accused of too much leniency with these boys," he said, "but it isn't the leniency that is at fault. We are at fault in that we haven't provided any different environment for the boy who has committed an offense than he had before he committed that offense; and, realizing it is unjust to punish him, we can do nothing but turn him loose—back into the same environment—and trust to luck that in the future he will keep out of trouble.

"Many of these boys are full of healthy animal spirits, perfectly natural to boys of their age. In would be unnatural if they were otherwise, but we provide no place in which they can exercise these instincts. They can't afford to join a gymnasium and there is no place for them to go. Of necessity they frequent the streets and mingle with other boys who have no place to go; and sometimes the gang spirit springs up and they are arrested. But can we truthfully say it is the fault of the boy, or must we admit that it is our fault that we haven't taken care of him.

"We find that a number of boys who come into this court are subnormal, but that is as far as we can go. The boy who is not normal mentally is not wholly responsible for what he has done, but if we turn him adrift that same subnormal brain will get him into further difficulty with the law, yet we have no alternative but to turn him adrift because we have no place to send him.

"If we do not show leniency toward the boy against whom the evidence is not complete, we leave in that boy's mind the injustice of the law and he hates the law. If we give him a chance at his freedom and turn him adrift without any further help from us and he gets into trouble again, the public cries that we should have punished him in the first place

and doesn't stop to consider what we might have made of him had we punished him. In one case there is a blind chance that has experience and our fairness may have taught him a lesson, and a large percentage of these boys do not get into trouble again. On the other hand, we have created a realization of injustice in the boy sentenced on insufficient evidence and he is an enemy of the law and of society thereafter.

"I am going to try to get a genuine Big Brother movement. The sentimental movement does not accomplish what it should. Many of these homeless, hungry youngsters we send to the Dawes hotel for lodging and food, which does them more good than a talk would do, but it takes money to do that work, and I am going to get men who are willing to go down into their pockets to help these boys, even if it is only to give \$1 a month. That is the only help that will give a boy a lodging and food, and the boy with his stomach full and a shelter is a long way on the road to reform."

Society owes a debt to these boys who have not had a chance and society should pay its debt.

REVOLT AGAINST SULLIVAN

Washington, March 12. — Walter Niebuhr, editor of the Courier Herald of Lincoln, Ill., predicts a terrific revolt of Illinois Democrats against Roger Sullivan which will wrest the control of the party from Sullivan, the Chicago gas boss. Niebuhr, with Ass't Sec'y of Agriculture Carl Vrooman, was at the head of the revolt which turned 100,000 progressive Democrats against Sullivan in the last campaign and defeated him for the United States senatorship. Niebuhr was the first Illinois editor to come out for Woodrow Wilson, and wants to see men of the Sullivan stripe kicked out of the party.

The Lincoln Park zoo will shortly be howling out in the open air.