

CONCLUSION

It is quite clear that from the data presented in this paper no sweeping generalizations can be derived, primarily, because a broad-enough basis in factual material is not at hand. Nevertheless, the treatment of the facts shows certain possibilities of making use of the information gathered from the records of the Children's Court. Enough material has already been brought together to enable a student of the question of juvenile delinquency to approach with some profit the problem of criminality among the descendants of the foreign born and to get an insight into the relations, in a broad way, between delinquency and the new environment in America. Of course, the results cannot be absolutely accurate,

simply because some basic figures, such as the total foreign population, the number of foreign-born children and native-born children in definite age groups, and other figures are not as yet available and must be used in the form of estimates.

When the full story is told of how our juvenile delinquents are made, the evidence will probably point to the fact that the immigrants and such are not more criminally inclined by original nature than the native born and that if we desire to have them grow into a useful body of American citizens the poor economic conditions under which they labor in our great modern cities must be improved and their children taught to respect the old heritage and at the same time cherish the new ideals of their adopted fatherland.

SOCIAL SERVICE SMILES

Oscar Leonard
St. Louis

As soon as this particular knight of the road walked into the office I knew he was not a Jew. His name, too, indicated that he was not Jewish. I directed him to the Provident Association. He protested he was a Jew.

"Can you speak Yiddish?" I asked.

"No," was the decisive reply.

"Can you read Hebrew prayers?"

"I was born here, and my parents didn't care for such things."

As a last resort, I thought by asking something about Jewish holidays I might learn whether he was a Jew. I asked:

"Did you eat 'matzos' last Yom Kippur?"

"Sure."

She was a "missus," who had run away "mitn boarder" from New York. At the request of the National Desertion Bureau we found her and the boarder: They were living like cooing doves. She had her three children with her. We asked the Chief of Detectives to have the entire outfit arrested. We did not want her to go to the holdover. I suggested that she be taken to the prisoners' department in the City Hospital. They were all held for two or three days until instructions came from the

Desertion Bureau. When they were released at our orders the "missus" came to my office and after much talk she reproached me for sending her to "such a place, where she nearly starved."

"Did they not give you any food?" I asked, rather astonished.

"If they did give, who could eat it?"

"Was the food bad?"

"Good or bad, how did you expect me to eat it? It was not kosher!"

While Mary Antin was in Kansas City recently a club woman called up Mr. Jacob Billikopf and insisted that she wished to speak to Miss Antin. He explained that Miss Antin was busy, but that he could take a message to her. She said she had read "The Promised Land" and had three questions to ask of Miss Antin. After much insistence on his part and assurances that the questions would be asked and answered by Miss Antin, Mr. Billikopf succeeded in getting the three "kashes" as follows:

"Are the Jews still persecuted in Russia?"

"Why are they persecuted?"

"Do the Jews believe in the immaculate conception?"

Indianapolis Conference—May 7th to 10th



JEWISH CHARITIES

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as Second-class Matter

Vol. VI.

Baltimore, April, 1916

No. 9

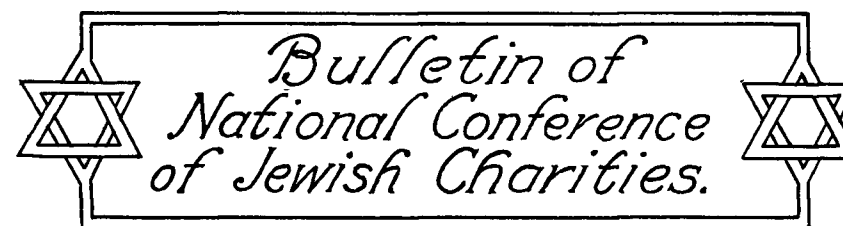
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