

PAROLED PRISONERS OFTEN MAKE SUCCESS INVESTIGATIONS PROVE

Report of Universities Committee Points Out That Majority Go Straight After Their Release

Do men who are released from our prisons on parole make good? How many of them are back in prison again after a few months because of some new crime? What type of man makes good and what type fails?

With view to finding the answers to these questions, and others, the committee which recently completed an investigation of the prisons and parole system in Illinois selected 3,000 cases for study and analysis. The committee was composed of men chosen from the faculties of the University of Illinois, University of Chicago and Northwestern university.

Not Hand-Picked
The cases were taken "run of mine,"—not hand-picked in any way that might influence the findings. The cards were lifted from the files in consecutive order of the release of the men. Not one of the paroles had been out of prison less than two and a half years. One thousand came out of Joliet, 1,000 from Menard (Chester) and 1,000 from Pontiac.

Charges have been made, time and time again, that the habitual offender and the professional criminal, "knowing the ropes," is a frequent parolee while the first or casual offender, being unskilled in crime and inexperienced in gaining freedom, remains in the prisons. Apparently the reverse is true.

How Classified
The study of the 3,000 cases showed that 55.8 per cent of the men paroled were first offenders, 31.3 were occasional offenders, 11.0 habitual offenders and only 1.5 per cent professional offenders. Four-tenths of one per cent, because of insufficient data, could not be classified.

Analysis of the 1,000 men paroled from Pontiac shows that 726 had presumably fulfilled the conditions of parole. At least, after a period of up to four years these 726 had clean records. In all 24 out of the 1,000 were declared parole violators.

Now there are two kinds of parole violators. One is the minor violator and the other the major violator. The minor violation is usually merely technical. The parolee may no more than make a trip out of the state or break some rule about reporting. But

all violations must be reckoned with if the parole board is to maintain authority. Slight infractions lead to larger ones.

Statistics Deceptive
But, statistics sometimes deceive. If you follow the parolee further down the road of life you are likely to find that out. There comes a time when the parolee is discharged from parole. Supervision over him stops. He is, in effect, a free man again. How do they stand complete freedom?

Out of the 726 men discharged from parole, after Pontiac, the records showed that 59 were back, somewhere, in some state prison. Joliet held 23, Menard 17, Missouri 5, Iowa 3, Indiana, Wisconsin and South Dakota 2 each, and Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, San Quentin and Washington one each.

Fifteen were returned to Pontiac, two sent to the Ohio reformatory, two were inmates of city workhouses, three had been killed in gang wars and one was wanted for murder and robbery—82 in all. Such was the disposal of the 1,000 cases out of Pontiac.

Likely to Return
The result of the study of the 3,000 cases revealed this—10.9 per cent of the men were found guilty of minor violations and 14.7 per cent of major violations prior to completion of par-

ole. This indicates that approximately 15 out of every 100 men released on parole will be returned for some crime before the completion of the parole.

The problem is to find out what type of man will make good and what type will fail. Considerable has been achieved along this line. A table of "expectancy" has been worked out. It will be taken up in another chap-

PREPARING AUTO FOR WINTER USE

SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN

How to Put Car in Good Shape for Cold Weather Is Told by Motor Club's First Aid Department

"At this time of the year, when Boreas is filling his expensive chest with fall zephyrs to be later exhaled in blizzard form upon the motoring public, the careful car owner will take various measures against future delay and expense," says a bulletin issued by the mechanical first

aid department of the Chicago Motor club.

First, according to the bulletin, the battery of the car should be fully charged and maintained in that condition throughout the winter. If the charging rate seems low, ask at your electrical service station if it should be increased. From six to twelve amperes is a normal winter rate under most driving conditions. Use the lights and starter sparingly, so as to conserve the energy in the battery. Never add distilled water to the battery in winter unless the motor is to be run for some time afterward, thus permitting the water to mix with the electrolyte and thereby prevent freezing. A frozen battery is a ruined battery. A half-charged battery will not freeze, however, in temperature higher than 20 below zero.

What to Replace
It is advisable to replace the hose connections, water pump packing and gaskets, if the latter are not in good condition, just before the mercury flirts with the freezing mark. Alcohol and other anti-freezing solutions are more prone to find leaks in the cooling system than water.

A wide choice of good anti-freezing solutions confront the car owner. The first-cost of denatured alcohol is low, but if it boils over it will mar the

finish of most cars. This fluid also has a tendency to evaporate, but this difficulty can be overcome to a large extent by pouring enough oil in the radiator to form a thin film over the top of the alcohol and water. The oil will stay on top and act as a barrier between the solution and the air.

The various percentages, by volume, of alcohol in water, and the freezing points, are: 10 per cent, 24 degrees above zero; 20 per cent, 14 degrees above zero; 30 per cent, 1 degree below zero; 40 per cent, 20 degrees below zero; 50 per cent, 32 degrees below zero.

Alcohol Tests
Although regular hydrometers for testing the specific gravity of anti-freeze solutions are on the market, an ordinary battery hydrometer may be used. Unlike battery readings, alcohol tests should be low, instead of high. It is important that the readings be taken in a temperature of not less than 55 degrees. A reading of 1,000 indicates pure water. Should the instrument register 0.9633, the radiator contains 35 per cent of alcohol, whereas 0.9498 will indicate about 46 per cent of alcohol.

Cars unequipped with oil filters are subject to more or less crank case dilution in the winter, as a result of the frequent use of the choke. This condition may be obviated by

changing oil every 500 miles. On extremely cold mornings, when congealed oil has stiffened the motor, it is wise to loosen it by using the crank.

This practice protects the battery from undue discharge, and also saves the oil pump from possible injury arising from "frozen" lubricant.

Reunite After Half Century

After a half century of separation, during which neither knew of the other's existence, Kerry Michaels of this city, and his brother Charles, of Leavenworth, Kan., were re-united. Charles was taken from Ellsworth by his mother when he was two years old. About a month ago he learned that a Michaels family lived in Ellsworth and investigated. The brothers served in the Spanish-American War and were in the same engagements.

Nor Lavender Shoes

"Most men dislike purple," writes a correspondent in the Woman's Home Companion. "Well, it doesn't seem just the color for a derby hat," sighed the man with a penchant for green shirts.

The boys who swipe the neighbors' fruit, should at least leave the householder enough so he won't cut his trees and vines down.

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Copies of the four advertisements which have already appeared may be obtained without charge by addressing Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, 72 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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