

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

THE example set by the United States in establishing juvenile courts has been followed by all the principal countries of Europe. Spain, the last to fall in line, has adopted the modern viewpoint that delinquent children should not be treated as criminals, but rather as victims of adverse conditions and surroundings. In working out the details of the law, Spanish authorities have followed America's experience, according to information received by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Under the Spanish law the children's Judge is not necessarily a member of the bench. He is assisted by two advisory members appointed by the Commission for the Protection of Children. Privacy is guarded very closely in the Spanish juvenile courts; no one except probation officers is allowed in the court unless by special permission, and the press is forbidden to publish any information about cases of juvenile delinquents.

Since Chicago established the first Juvenile Court, in 1899, similar courts have been established in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary.