

(COPY)

International Penitentiary
Commission.

Berne, April 26, 1909.

To The Members of the International Penitentiary Commission:

I have just received the unfortunate news of the unexpected death of our excellent and honored President, Mr. Barrows. This news was brought to my attention by a letter from Mrs. Barrows, dated in London, where her husband was to join her on the 2nd of May. Madame Barrows gives me no further details in regard to this tragic event. She tells me, however, that having spoken to her husband, whether through a presentiment or simply through prudence, of the person he would consider particularly fit to take his place as President in the event, due to his advanced age, of his being taken from her affectionate care, he mentioned Professor Henderson of Chicago, with whom we became acquainted at the Budapest Congress. Professor Henderson seems to me perfectly qualified to succeed Mr. Barrows, and for that reason I hastened to communicate with him in order to fill as quickly as possible the unfortunate vacancy which has occurred in our midst. I have likewise written to Mrs. Barrows to extend to her, through the International Penitentiary Commission, our profound sympathy and the extent of our loss.

It is useless to dwell, under these circumstances, on the necessity of calling a meeting of the members of the Commission in Paris for the month of July. As soon as I shall have received the reply of Mr. Henderson, who, should he accept the position, would take the necessary steps with his Government to be officially designated as the successor of Mr. Barrows, I shall advise you.

Accept Sir, and Most Honored Colleague, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Dr. Guillaume,

Secretary.

March, April 25, 1907

International Federation
Commission

I have just received the information that the
Director of our Commission and Honorable President, Mr. Barrow,
has been elected to the position of a member of the
Council in London. There has been no change in the
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elected to the position of a member of the Council
in London. There has been no change in the Council.

I hope the two new members, Mr. Barrow and Mr. Barrow,
will be able to do so.

Very truly,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. Barrow

Beale

Law School of Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

Jan. 11, 1910.

Prof. C. R. Henderson

President of International Prison Commission

University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

I have your letter with regard to a "Co-rapporteur" for the ~~present~~ ^{Prison} congress. The only man that occurs to me who would fill the requisites is Professor Huberich, of Stanford University. You may have seen him in Chicago, as he has taught there one or two summers. He is a very competent man and has been interested in Criminal Law, and you might find him willing to undertake the work.

Very truly yours,

Joseph H. Beale

Law School of Harvard University

Cambridge, Mass.

Jan. 11, 1910

Prof. C. R. Henderson

President of International Peace Commission

University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

I have your letter with regard to a "report" for the
International Commission. The only man that occurs to me who will be responsible
is Professor Henderson, of Stanford University. I am sure you know him in
Chicago, as he has taught there for two seasons. He is a very competent

man and has been interested in Oriental law, and you might find him willing to
undertake the work.

Very truly yours,

Frank H. Rowland

Miami University
Sociology and Political Science
SCOTT E. W. BEDFORD

Bedford

Oxford, Ohio,
July 27-10.

My dear Doctor Henderson: -

Professor Farnham writes that he can give me the Mms of my dissertation on "The Labor Legislation of Kansas" during the last week in August. If Professor Farnham and you and Dr. Small should approve I would like to have it published at once, because if I wait much longer another revision may be necessary to include the laws ~~for~~ which will be passed in 1911 by the Kansas Legislature.

I am wondering if you could find time to read it the last week in August; provided, of course, it reaches me then or sooner perhaps. I would not urge you, because I know how busy you are, especially at the end of the quarter.

If it is published soon I should have the proof during the Christmas vacation in order to use the Kansas Library in verifying references. Mr. McFarland writes that in order to have me the proof during the Christmas vacation the Mms. must be in his hands

#2

not later than Sept 1st. This is the cause
of my apparent haste.

I hope you will not interpret this
as a request to drop all your other
work to read this Mms. I am simply
writing you the facts. If this is wish-
ing the matter I can change my plans.

I am ~~also~~ anxious to have Dr. Small
also read it if he can, altho I understood
it does not fall in his immediate domain
of labor.

I shall be glad to hear from you.
Sincerely,
Scott E. W. Bedford

JW
Chicago, July 29, 1910.

Prof. Scott E. W. Bedford,
Miami University,
Oxford, Ohio.

My dear Friend:

I have your letter of July 27th. With the heavy work which is on me, I can not undertake to give your paper a critical reading until after October 8th., when the International Prison Congress will be over, but I think I can conscientiously pass on it for your purpose, by looking it over, especially at points to which you may call my special attention, if you think desirable. I was so closely associated with you while you were working it out that I believe I have a fair idea of its contents and results and of your method and can approve it without reading all.

Yours cordially,

Chicago, July 29, 1910.

Prof. Scott E. W. Bedford,
Miami University,
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My dear Friend:

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all.

Yours cordially,

Trinity Cathedral

Omaha, Neb.

The Very Rev. George Allen Beecher,
Dean.

28C

Beecher

Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 19, 1910.

C. R. Henderson, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, Dept. of State.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Prof. Henderson:

I am in receipt of your program of questions
to be discussed at the Eighth International ~~Prose~~
Congress in Washington next October.

I am deeply interested in these subjects but
find myself much limited for time by the pressing
duties of my occupation as rector of a large parish.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo A Beecher

Trinity Cathedral
Omaha, Neb.
The Very Rev. George Allen Wright,
Dean.

98C

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 19, 1910.

G. E. Henderson, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, Dept. of State,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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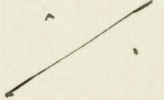
W. A. Rorer



Stockholm le 2 septembre
1909.

Monsieur le Président,

En me référant au Circulaire
de la Commission pénitentiaire
internationale du 26 Août a. c.
j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire
connaître que je préférerais
comme date de la réunion
du VIII^e Congrès pénitentiaire
international la date du 17
au 24 septembre 1910, avec
l'excursion après le Congrès.





Paris 24 septembre 1910

Veuillez agréer Monsieur
le Président, l'assurance
de ma considération la
plus distinguée.

Jules Rickt de Fellen

Julius Rissl de Belye



Budapest le 24 novembre
1909.

Très honoré et cher Président,

Mille remerciements pour l'aimable avis par lequel vous avez bien voulu me faire connaître la date à laquelle aura lieu et le congrès et l'excursion en Amérique.

Les délégués officiels pour la Hongrie seront :

premier délégué Jules
Rissl de Belye^{†)}

délégués M. le docteur
François de Jirkey

^{†)} conseiller ministériel et
chef de la section pénitentiaire
au ministère royal hongrois de la Justice.

Imprimé le 24 novembre
membre de l'academie
hongroise des sciences
professeur à l'academie
de droit à Saraspatak¹⁾
et le docteur Rustem
Várnberg, procureur
du roi, agrégé à l'un-
iversité de Budapest.

Nous avons tardé à
faire connaître le nom
des délégués parce que
j'ai qu'à présent du moins
les invitations de parti-
ciper au congrès provin-
cial, furent toujours

¹⁾ agrégé à l'université
de Budapest.

lancées par la voie diplo-
matique et les noms des
délégués ne furent donnés
qu'une fois cette invitation
reçue.

Agréer, très honoré
et cher Président l'ac-
compagne de ma haute con-
sidération très distinguée.

Jules Rikl de Zellye

Rickl de Bellye

March 18, 1910.

Hon. Rickl de Bellye,
Department of Justice,
Budapest, Hungary.

My dear Sir:

I have a letter from Mrs. Helene d'Ordody in which she requests me to write to you. She wishes to know whether as a "congressiste" she would be welcome to take the trip with us to visit institutions on condition that she pay her own expenses. Will you have the kindness to inform Mrs. d'Ordody that she will be welcome on these conditions, and that I should be glad to go further if the limited funds at my disposal would permit. Will you present my most respectful salutations to her and assure her of our American welcome?

All the arrangements are moving forward very happily, and I am eager to see you again.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

March 18, 1910.

Hon. Ricki de Belye,
Department of Justice,
Budapest, Hungary.

My dear Sir:

I have a letter from Mrs. Helene d'Orboly in which she requests me to write to you. She wishes to know whether as a "congressiste" she would be welcome to take the trip with us to visit institutions on condition that she pay her own expenses. Will you have the kindness to inform Mrs. d'Orboly that she will be welcome on these conditions, and that I should be glad to go further if the limited funds at my disposal would permit. Will you present my most respectful salutations to her and assure her of our American welcome?

All the arrangements are moving forward very happily, and I am eager to see you again.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Ricki de Belye

^{Dr. Bellay}
Budapest le 26 avril 1909.



Cher Président et Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de vous remercier
réception de vos trois lettres du
décembre - 11 -, 1 et 8 avril et je
m'impressionne de vous communiquer
que moi aussi j'estime, comme
étatut le plus favorable, la
période, pour la session de la
Commission per. int^{le} de cette
année, la seconde partie du
mois de juillet en Suisse,
et du 5 au 15 octobre 1910
pour la réunion du congrès
de Washington.

Monsieur le Dr. Grilleaux
reçoit une copie de cette

communication.

J'envierai le portrait désiré dans le courant du mois de may.

Vous nous remercions Mme de Rieck et moi, de toutes les amabilités que vous avez bien voulu nous témoigner, et nous vous prions d'agréer avec Mme Barrowes, l'assurance de nos inaltérables sentiments de cordiale amitié.

Bien à vous

Jules Rieck de Bellye

quite sure.

Please let me know at an early date, whether places for the before mentioned participants are secured, since some of the members soon leave the town for summer vacations.

Believe me Dear Professor

Yours most sincerely

Jules Rix de Bellay

Prof. Dr Henderson

President of the international prison commission

Chicago U. S. A.



Budapest 18th June 1910.
(recd July 1)

R De Bellay

Dear Professor Henderson,

With reference to your last letter I beg leave to remark, that the list of Hungarian members taking part in the excursion before the Congress seems not be complete. As I have already informed you besides the delegates mentioned in your kind letter, Mrs. Rickl de Bellay and Dr. Stephen Waldhauser, ^{the society of Turists and of} official delegate of the Hungarian sociological society are anxious to join the excursions.

✓ Besides these possibly Dr. A. Szilágyi will be nominated as delegate of a Hungarian charity organisation, but his coming to the U. S. is not

Chicago, July 2, 1910.

Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellie,

Councillor of the Ministry,
Chief of the Prison System of Hungary,

Budapest, Hungary.

My dear Sir:

I am very much pleased to receive your esteemed favor of June 18, and it is a delight to extend the list of invitations as you request. Of course, we have, from the beginning, assumed that Mrs. Rickl de Bellie would accompany you, and have a Special Certificate and the customs privileges. I did not have the name of Dr. Stephen Waldhauser nor of Dr. A. Zylazyi, but I now enclose for them also a Special Certificate and a letter of invitation. I sincerely hope that both Dr. Zylazyi and Dr. Waldhauser will accompany you on the excursion, and they will be heartily welcomed.

You will be gratified to know that all our arrangements are moving forward hopefully, and that there is every promise of a large and enthusiastic Congress. We should be glad to have more delegates from the Continent of Europe, but the representation from South America, from China, Korea and Japan is very widely distributed, and this Congress will have a more varied representation, I presume, than any previous Congress.

From time to time I shall be glad to give

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visits Congress.

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welcomed.

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Budapest, Hungary.

Chief of the Prison System of Hungary,
Councillor of the Ministry.

Hon. Jules Ricki de Belye.

Chicago, July 2, 1910.

Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellve - 2 -

you and the other Commissioners further information as the time of the Congress approaches. I shall hope for an early reply to the letter which I just send you.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellve - 2 -

You and the other Commissioners further information as the
time of the Congress approaches. I shall hope for an early
reply to the letter which I just send you.
Yours cordially,

GRH/W

Dr Bellye

Chicago, June 27, 1910.

M. Jules Rickl de Bellye,
Councillor of the Ministry and
Chief of the Prison System of Hungary,
Budapest, Hungary.

Dear Sir:

At the request of our Department of State I am writing to request of you the time at which you expect to enter a port of the United States when you come to the International Prison Congress, and also the name of the vessel on which you have taken passage, and the name of the port at which you expect to arrive. This will enable us to send to you, with the compliments of the Depart of State, a document which will free you from the difficulties and expenses connected with passing the customs. It is very desirable that we should have this information at the earliest possible moment.

Yours very respectfully,

CRH/W

President of the International
Prison Commission.

Dr. Bell

Chicago, June 27, 1910.

M. Jules Riekl de Bellve,
Councillor of the Ministry and
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Yours very respectfully,

President of the International
Prison Commission.

CRH/W

Le 28 juillet 1910.



Tres honoré Monsieur,
et cher Président,

Après avoir envoyé mes lettres
biographique, je me souvenais
de n'avoir pas corrigé l'erreur
commise de la copie que j'en
ai remarqué.

C'est pourquoi je vous prie
Monsieur le Président de vouloir
bien faire corriger cette erreur
comme suit: au lieu „l'étab-
lissements itinéraires“ il faut
lire: „l'établissements inter
médiaires“.

Tout à vous
J. Pinel de Felles

1847

L'homme est un être
 qui se perfectionne
 par l'éducation
 et par le travail.
 Il a besoin de
 la science et de
 l'art pour
 améliorer sa
 condition.
 C'est pourquoi
 l'école est si
 importante.
 Elle nous apprend
 à penser et à
 agir avec raison.
 Elle nous donne
 les outils nécessaires
 pour construire
 notre avenir.
 L'éducation est
 le chemin vers
 la liberté et
 la prospérité.
 Elle nous rend
 des citoyens
 responsables.
 C'est pourquoi
 nous devons
 tous nous efforcer
 de donner à nos
 enfants la meilleure
 éducation possible.
 Car, en fin de
 compte, c'est
 l'homme qui
 fait l'histoire.
 Et l'homme
 se perfectionne
 par l'éducation.
 C'est la vérité.
 C'est la base
 de tout progrès.
 C'est la lumière
 qui guide
 l'humanité.
 L'éducation
 est notre
 plus grand
 trésor.
 Elle nous
 rend capables
 de surmonter
 toutes les
 difficultés.
 Elle nous
 donne la force
 de résister
 à l'adversité.
 Elle nous
 apprend à
 travailler
 ensemble.
 Elle nous
 enseigne
 le respect
 de soi-même
 et des autres.
 Elle nous
 donne le
 goût de
 l'apprentissage.
 Elle nous
 rend curieux.
 Elle nous
 ouvre les
 portes de
 la connaissance.
 Elle nous
 fait découvrir
 les beautés
 de la vie.
 Elle nous
 apprend à
 aimer.
 Elle nous
 rend heureux.
 C'est pourquoi
 l'éducation
 est si précieuse.
 Elle est le
 fondement
 de notre
 civilisation.
 Elle est la
 source de
 notre
 progrès.
 Elle est la
 lumière
 qui nous
 guide.
 Elle est la
 force
 qui nous
 libère.
 Elle est la
 clé
 de notre
 avenir.
 L'éducation
 est le
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 C'est la
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 fraternité.
 C'est
 la
 vérité.
 C'est
 la
 base.
 C'est
 la
 lumière.
 C'est
 la
 force.
 C'est
 la
 clé.
 C'est
 l'avenir.
 L'éducation.
 C'est
 la
 vie.
 C'est
 la
 liberté.
 C'est
 la
 prospérité.
 C'est
 la
 justice.
 C'est
 la
 paix.
 C'est
 la
 fraternité.
 C'est
 la
 vérité.
 C'est
 la
 base.
 C'est
 la
 lumière.
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 la
 force.
 C'est
 la
 clé.
 C'est
 l'avenir.
 L'éducation.
 C'est
 la
 vie.
 C'est
 la
 liberté.
 C'est

Sept 12

J. Quinn & Son

le 27 juillet 1910.

Bellye

Monsieur le Président,
Cher et très honoré Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer
ci-joint mes dates biographiques,
l'autographe et la photographie
désirée.

En même temps j'ai l'hon-
neur de vous aviser que Ma-
dame Riell de Bellye Madame
Helène d'Ordódy, Monsieur
François de Jirkey et moi
nous ferions la traversée le
30 août de Hambourg avec
le vaisseau de "Hamburg
Amerikan Line", "Deutschland"
et espérons arriver à New-

York le 6 septembre dans
le port de Hoboken Is-
land.

Mille remerciements pour
les "special certificates" pour
moi, Mme de Rink, M.
H. d'Ordódy, M. le dr.
Waldhauer et M. le dr.
Jilágyi; les derniers j'en
ai envoyés aux intéressés.

On aura bien laissé passer
(pour nous épargner les
désagréments de la douane)
je vous prie de vouloir
bien me l'envoyer à

Budapest à mon adresse
(VIII. József körút 33.) où
j'ai l'intention de rester
jusque au 24 du moi
d'août.

En cas de retard, s'il
vous plaît, d'envoyer sans
mon nom à Hambourg
Hôtel Hamburger Hof
où nous descendrons le
27 août et resterons jusque
le 30 août.

Agnez Muriel le Pré-
sident et très honoré Col-
lègue l'assurance de ma
haute considération.

Jules Rink de Belye

Chicago, Aug. 13, 1910.

Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellye,

Budapest, Hungary.

Honored Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 28 with the handsome photograph and the biography, both of which we greatly value. We shall be delighted to have the ladies with our party and will do all in our power to make them comfortable. It will be a great happiness to see you again in New York.

All of the arrangements seem to be well advanced. About 47 countries will send delegates, and the number of foreign delegates announced already is over one hundred.

Very sincerely yours,

CRH/W

Chicago, Aug. 13, 1910.

Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellve,
Budapest, Hungary.

Honored Colleagues:

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Very sincerely yours,

CRH/W

Bibliography

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Conseiller ministériel du Ministère hongrois de la Justice,
Membre et Président honoraire de la Commission pénitentiaire internationale

Née le 12 Août 1851, dans la grande plaine hongroise à Debreczen.
De religion catholique. Son père, Antoine Rickl, qui possédait le diplôme d'avocat, était propriétaire et s'occupait jusqu'à sa morte prématurée - à l'âge de 31 ans - à agriculture. Sa mère Saeune de Kis-Orbán, qui vit encore est née d'une famille protestante, très considérée de Debreczen.

Il a commencée ses études à l'école normale catholique et au gymnase catholique et les continuait au célèbre vieux collège protestant là-même. Ayant passé son baccalauréat, il étudia les sciences de droit et politique à l'université de Budapest, où il acquit au cours organisé par le gouvernement le diplôme des sciences statistiques. Il écouta les deux semestres de l'année de 1871 -2 à l'université de Berlin, entre autres, politique par M. Franz de Holzendorff, économie politique par Adolphe Wagner et technologie par Wichelhaus.

Après un séjour d'une année à Berlin, il fit un voyage d'études à travers l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et la Belgique, puis retournant à l'université de Budapest, il passa les examens convenus en 1873.

En automne de la même année, il fit son service militaire, où il enseigna régulièrement pendant un semestre à l'école des sous-officiers, puis quand-même l'examen d'officier et fut nommé lieutenant par sa Majesté au 16 Régiment des hussards."

" Dans ce temps heureux de la jeunesse il écrivait des articles dans des revues littéraires et traduisa avec son cousin, Laurent de Sárváry la tragédie de l'auteur autrichien Wildbrandt, intitulée "La mere des Gracchus"

Bibliographie

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revues littéraires et traduisait avec son cousin, Laurent de Szervy la traduction
de l'auteur autrichien Wilbrandt, intitulée "La mère des Götter"

Rickl de Bellye ✓

Cette tragédie fut représentée au theatre de sa ville natale. Des tableaux conservés démontrant que les deux amis se passionaient aussi pour le dessin et la peinture.

Ayant satisfaits ses devoirs militaires il fût nommé praticien au ministère royal de la justice en 1895, où dans quelques mois il fut attaché au service personnel du célèbre secrétaire d'Etat Charles Czeniezi, l'illustre auteur du code pénal hongrois. En automne de l'année 1895, il fut nommé attaché.

Près de Czeniezi et aussi plus tard, il fit des affaires pénales et pénitentiaires dans la section pénal du ministère.

En 1896, pendant l'exposition nationale arrangée à l'occasion de la fondation millénaire de la Hongrie, il arrangea à l'exposition le pavillon de la Justice, déjà en sa qualité de conseiller de section, en fit personnellement les honneurs à sa Majesté et fut honoré pour ses mérites par une distinction remarquable.

En 1899 il organisa et arrangea avec son collègue, Dr. Isidore Baumgarten, l'assemblée générale de l'union internationale de droit pénal à Budapest.

En même temps il organisa et arrangea à l'occasion du congrès internationale de patronage d'enfants, à l'exposition de patronage, la section hongroise, où les maisons de correction furent représentées dans toute leur étendue.

Au VI. congrès pénitentiaire internationale de Bruxelles en 1900, il assista comme l'unique délégué de la Hongrie, fut honoré avec la position de président de section et vice-président du congrès, en cette qualité il présida l'assemblée générale.

Au VII. congrès pénitentiare internationale de Budapest en 1905, il assista en sa double qualité de président de la comité pénitentiare internationale et de conseiller ministériel délégué des gouvernement. Elu président

et de conseiller ministériel délégué des gouvernements. En président
constata en sa double qualité de président de la comité pénitentiaire inter-

An VII. congrès pénitentiaire internationale de Budapest en 1805, il

présida l'assemblée générale.

de président de section et vice-président du congrès, en cette qualité il

il assista comme l'un des délégués de la Hongrie, fut honoré par la position

An VI. congrès pénitentiaire internationale de Bruxelles en 1800,

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Rickl de Bellye, 3.

du congrès, il l'arrangea et le présida. Pour ses travaux et mérites il fut décoré par sa Majesté, François Joseph I., par ses Majestés le Tzar des Russes, les rois de Norvège et de Grèce, sa Majesté la reine de Hollande et son Altesse royale le grand-duc de Bade.

Peu de temps après le congrès pénitentiaire internationale de 1905, la section pénitentiaire se sépara de la section pénal ou ministère de la Justice et compose une section spéciale, dont Jules Rickl de Bellye est le chef.

Aussi il est depuis ce temps le chef de l'administration pénitentiaire en Hongrie. Les établissements pénitentiaires, la prison de district à Sregeed, la maison centrale de Budapest, les établissements intermédiaires les prisons d'état, toutes les prisons des hibernaux et les maisons de correction (pour garçons et filles) appartiennent sous sa direction. Les maisons de correction pour enfants, avec les affaires concernant les jeunes gens composeront prochainement une section spéciale. Dans les affaires de sa section sont la direction, la surveillance et la dotation d'Etat des affaires de patronage et caetera.

Jules Rickl de Bellye est président de la société de protection des détenues libérées, de la groupe hongroise de l'union internationale de droit pénal et de l'union nationale des sociétés de patronage placées sous la haute protection de sa Majesté François Joseph I.

Il présida le premier congrès de ces unions à Pecs et le deuxième, tenu à Budapest en 1909, sous la haute protection de sa majesté.

Il est entre autres membre de direction de la Ligue d'enfants, qui s'étend par tout le pays, membre honoraire des sociétés de patronage catholique, israélite et protestante, incumbe de la commission de la société hongroise des jurisconsultes et de plusieurs sociétés humanitaires.

En 1896, à l'occasion de la fête millénaire, l'état de la culture

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Il publia les dates pénitentiare en Hongrie dans le bulletin de la commission pénitentiare internationale puis entre autres les dates de la maison centrale de Budapest dans le bulletin de la société générale des prisons. Dans les revues spéciales de droit parurent des articles de lui sur les travaux des détenues et une proposition comment on pourrait éviter les dommages causant par ces mêmes travaux aux ouvriers libres, - et dans les dernier temps paru son discours prononcé à l'université à l'occasion de l'inauguration de la plaquette commémorative de feu Dr. Louis de Fayer professeur à l'université de Budapest.

Les discours présidentiels prononcés par J. Rickl de Bellye parurent dans les revues éditées par les sociétés relatives.

Jules Rickl de Bellye prend part actuellement au VIII. congrès pénitentiare internationale de Washington en qualité de première délégué du gouvernement hongrois.

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Jules Rickl de Beljze prend part actuellement au VIII. congrès pénitentiaire internationale de Washington en qualité de premier délégué du gouvernement hongrois.

STATE OF NEW YORK—AUBURN PRISON.

GEORGE W. BENHAM, AGENT AND WARDEN.

(G.W.B. . . J)

AUBURN, November 26th, 1910.

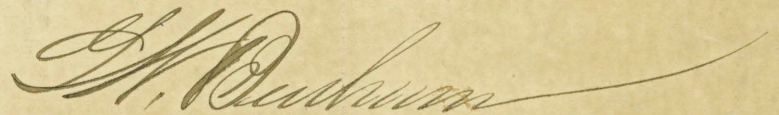
Dr. Charles K. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Henderson,

I am in receipt of yours of the 21st advising me of the proposed trip to some of the European institutions by representatives of this country. To me, this seems to be a very fine plan indeed; and I very much regret that I cannot absolutely say at this time that I will be one of the number; but the uncertainty of my future in this line of work, due to the recent political upheaval in this State, precludes giving any sort of a definite answer.

Should matters become settled, before the time of closing your booking has arrived, and I should decide to remain in prison work, I shall without doubt accept of your kind invitation, and become one of your number.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of George W. Benham, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

STATE OF NEW YORK—AUBURN PRISON.

JOHN W. HENNING, Agent and Manager.

AUBURN

Dr. Charles A. Johnson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Johnson:

I am in receipt of yours of the 21st inst. and am of the proposed trip to one of the European countries by way of this country. To me, this seems to be a very fine idea and I very much regret that I cannot absolutely accept this time.

I am, however, sure that your journey will be very profitable and that you will be able to do much good work in your political efforts in this State, especially in view of a similar career.

Should you have occasion to call on me at Auburn, please do so, and I should be glad to see you. I shall be glad to hear of your trip and to see you when you return.

Yours truly,

John W. Henning.

The Cosmopolitan Club

OF

The University of Chicago

LOCAL CHAPTER OF

CORDA FRATRES

ASSOCIATION OF COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: JOHN YIUBONG LEE, CHINA

COR. SECRETARY: SHIRO TASHIRO, JAPAN

VICE-PRESIDENT: CONRADO BENITEZ, PHILIPPINES

REC. SECRETARY: WILLIAM G. KIERSTEAD, CANADA

TREASURER: LAWRENCE H. WHITING, U. S. A.

5714 Kimbark Ave
Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 4, 1910.

Dear Dr. Henderson;

Enclosed you will find the letter of Mr. Cadalso which you let me have when I went to meet him at the depot.

As to the bill which you have asked me to make for the little service I rendered Mr. Cadalso, I feel that the one dollar which you gave me for our carfare is more than sufficient compensation. Thanking you for granting me the privilege of serving you even in a slight and modest way, I am,
Yours very sincerely,
Conrado Benitez.

The Cosmopolitan Club

The University of Chicago

LOCAL CHAPTER OF

CORDA FRATRES

ASSOCIATION OF COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS

OFFICERS

MEMBERSHIP JOHN YUSOFF LEE CHINA
VICE-PRESIDENT COMMODORE BEATTIE THOMPSON
TREASURER LAWRENCE H. WHITNEY U. S. A.
COR. SECRETARY CHING TASHIEN JAPAN
REL. SECRETARY WILLIAM S. FLEMING CANADA

5714 Kimbark Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 4, 1910.

Dear Dr. Henderson;

Enclosed you will find the
letter of the Corda Fratres which you let me have
when I went to meet him at the depot.
As to the bill which you have asked me to
make for the letter service I enclosed Mr.
Cuddeback, I feel that the one dollar which
you gave me for our conference is more than
sufficient compensation. Thanking you for sending
me the principle of sending you even in a
slight note, most truly, I am,
Yours very sincerely,
Lawrence H. Whitney

Chicago, September 5, 1910.

Mr. Conrado Benetz,
5714 Kimbark Avenue,
Chicago, ILL.

Dear Mr. Benetz:

I have your kind letter of September 4.
Please make out your bill for your corrections of Spanish
letters and for your help to Mr. Cadalso, credit the \$1.00
already paid and I will pay you the remainder. I may have
a few other letters later, but I will settle for the present.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Chicago, September 5, 1910.

Mr. Conrado Benetz,
5714 Kimbark Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Benetz:

I have your kind letter of September 4.
Please make out your bill for your corrections of Spanish
letters and for your help to Mr. Gadalaco, credit the \$1.00
already paid and I will pay you the remainder. I may have
a few other letters later, but I will settle for the present.
Yours cordially,

CRH/W

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

215-221 WABASH AVENUE
330-352 EAST OHIO STREET
329-339 EAST ONTARIO ST.

CHICAGO, APR 27 1910 19

Please mail to E. A. Benson
Toledo,
Iowa.

✓ 1-Modern Prison Systems.

Please write this Number on
the Bill or on the report

4916.

Please mail bill to us on date of shipment.

Report promptly regarding items short.

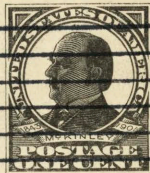
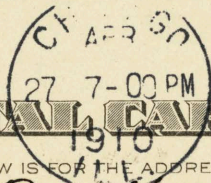
A. C. McCLURG & CO.

By Schutt

Sent 17 4/29/10

POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



Prof. C. R. Henderson
~~Co. University of Chicago~~

17

City

Thiel College
Greenville, Pa.

Benze

Aug. 1, 1910.

Prof. C. R. Henderson,
Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Sir:-

Your latest bulletins on penology just reached me. They had been forwarded from Erie, my former home.

I am very grateful to you for these and the former bulletins you sent me as my interest in these subjects has by no means abated. If at any time you feel disposed to send me further contributions, kindly address the same to Greenville, Mercer Co. Pa.

With cordial greetings and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

C. Theodore Benze.

Aug. 1/1910.

Prof. C. R. Mendenhall,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I have lately published in Pennsylvania
just received one. They had been forwarded
from one of my former donors.

I am very grateful to you for this
and the former bulletins you sent me
and very interested in their contents.

I am sure that if at any time
you feel disposed to send me further
contributions, kindly address the same
to Greenville, Mercer Co. Pa.

With cordial greetings and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

C. Mendenhall

JAMES K. HINES

Beburick

J. K. JORDAN

HINES & JORDAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

61-62 Inman Building

PHONES { ATLANTA - 5
BELL, MAIN 37

ATLANTA, GA..

Nov. 18, 1910.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly inform me,
what compensation prisoners receive
for labor performed in state
prisons? Your kind attention to
this matter will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
F. H. Burburick

Robert

J. R. JORDAN

HINES & JORDAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

41-43 Jones Building

ATLANTA, GA.

PHONES: ATLANTA - 2
BELL, MAIN 31

Nov. 18, 1910.

Mr. Charles R. Johnson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly inform me
what compensation
for labor performed in State
your kind attention to
this matter will be appreciated.

Yours very truly
J. R. Jordan

Chicago, November 21, 1910.

Mr. F. H. Berberich,
C/o Hines & Jordan,
61-62 Inman Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I cannot answer your question about compensation of prisoners from memory. Usually the state prisons do not pay for the work of prisoners in this country. Sometimes the directors give rewards in money or materials for over time. Of course, prisoners would be greatly encouraged and their reformation promoted if they were paid something for their work, which might be given to their families, or kept to support them after discharge.

Yours cordially,

Chicago, November 21, 1910.

Mr. F. H. Berberich,
C/o Hines & Jordan,
61-62 Inman Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

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Yours cordially,

TO THE PERSONS RECEIVING THIS LETTER:

Do Not Come to Visit Prisoners on Sunday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas.

YOU WILL NOT BE ADMITTED.

Parties corresponding with prisoners must observe carefully the following directions: Write plainly; confine yourself strictly to family and business matters. In directing letters put prisoner's name and register number plainly on envelope. Always use stamps enough to insure delivery. In sending money to prisoners send money order or draft; personal checks, currency and stamps will not be received. All letters and papers are closely examined. Prisoners can write but once in two weeks, and can see friends not oftener than once in two weeks, except on special written permission obtained of the Warden before coming to the prison. No food or wearing apparel sent to prisoners will be admitted.

TO PRISONERS: DO NOT INTERLINE. PUT BUT ONE LINE OF WRITING ON EACH RULED LINE.

Name

Chas. Bergh

Register No.

5841

Canon City, Colorado

Nov 15 1909

Put Full Address of Your Letter Here.

Name

Dr. Chas. F. Henderson

Street Number

University of Chicago

City

Chicago

State

Ills

Dr. Henderson - I have noticed that you are to be present at the "Prison Congress" that is to meet at Washington, in the near future. I have made a close study of crime and criminals during the past few years and should like to prepare a short paper on my observations which might be of some benefit to those engaged in the work of 'Prison Reform'. This paper would be nothing of a personal nature and possibly would contain nothing strikingly new or original. Then again I might convey some new idea from a new source that possibly ^{would} be advantageous. I have proven to my own satisfaction that the Penitentiary and jail makes more criminals than they cure also that after once a man is branded as an ex-convict that it is almost impossible to ever again regain a place in the world among men and that the punishment has only begun when he is once

more turned loose upon the world
without money or friends and hunted
down by the Police and Detectives
regardless of his guilt or innocence.
In this paper I would advise more
"Pick Pile" and less intermediate sentence
in the Penitentiary; more Social Reforms
and less Penal Code; a higher standard
for attorneys practicing before the criminal
courts; a higher standard for criminal
judges, and finally something more than
a jury to say "guilty" in order to send an
innocent man to prison for life.

I will also devote a few lines to the
"Fen" system wherein a man sells his
brother into a life of servitude for
very few dollars and would possibly
make a few suggestions that would
be practical. In the event that you
can use such an article please let me
know also when you wish it.

I was at one time a Reporter on
the Chicago Times with Hadell as
manager and P. F. Dunne the City
Editor, and will remembered by many
of the newspaper fraternity.
Yours, Chas. J. Duagh

November 22, 1909.

Mr. Chas. T. Bergh,

Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

I have your esteemed favor of November 15th. The International Prison Congress does not admit papers of a general character, such as you describe, but if you will write a paper of two thousand words I will read it and see if some way of publication can be found. Until I see the paper I cannot judge of its importance, but you have some means of first hand information not often available to a man capable of putting his impressions in literary form.

Yours sincerely,

CRH/W

CRH/W

Yours sincerely,

putting his impressions in literary form.

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Dear Sir:

Canon City, Colorado.

Mr. Chas. T. Bergh.

November 22, 1909.

BUREAU OF PERSONAL SERVICE

720 W. TWELFTH STREET

TELEPHONE MONROE 5293

MINNIE F. LOW, Superintendent
HOURS, 10 to 2

COMMITTEE

A. J. PFLAUM, CHAIRMAN

MRS. JOSEPH MEYER
MRS. HENRY SOLOMON
S. L. SULZBERGER

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH
LOUIS M. CAHN
S. W. ROSENFELD

CHICAGO,

September 8, 1910.

Prof. C. R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.

My dear Prof. Henderson:

Will you let me know at your convenience whether or not I will be permitted to attend the International Prison Conference at Washington. I resigned from the Conference about two years ago, and, therefore, do not know whether I will be permitted to attend the meetings at this time. The papers and discussions help me so much in my work, that I shall feel quite sad indeed if I am not able to be there.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mime Jacobs Berlin

Dic. M.J.B.

BUREAU OF PERSONAL SERVICE

720 W. TWILIGHT STREET

TELEPHONE MORRIS 8293

MINUTE P. LOW, Superintendent
HOURS, 10 to 2

COMMITTEE

A. J. PHILAU, CHAIRMAN

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E. W. ROSENFIELD

September 8, 1910.

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able to be there.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm. J. B.

Dec. M. J. B.

Chicago, September 13, 1910.

Miss Minnie Jacobs Berlin,
Bureau of Personal Service,
720 Twelfth Street, Chicago.

Dear Madam:

I have your esteemed favor of September 8 and send you with this a copy of the Regulations of the Congress (not Conference). You can become a member of the International Prison Congress by securing a recommendation from the United Hebrew Charities, or the Bureau of Personal and Service by sending \$5.00 to Mr. F. H. Mills, Business Director, 97 Warren Street, New York City. In return for this you will have the right to attend the meetings of the International Prison Congress, take part in the discussion, and then have several volumes of the reports of the Congress.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Chicago, September 13, 1910.

Miss Minnie Jacobs Berlin,
Bureau of Personal Service,
720 Twelfth Street, Chicago.

Dear Madam:

I have your esteemed favor of September 8 and send you with this a copy of the Regulations of the Congress (not Conference). You can become a member of the International Prison Congress by securing a recommendation from the United Hebrew Charities, or the Bureau of Personal Service by sending \$5.00 to Mr. F. H. Mills, Business Director, 97 Warren Street, New York City. In return for this you will have the right to attend the meetings of the International Prison Congress, take part in the discussion, and then have several volumes of the reports of the Congress.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

W^m. W. Folwell, Emeritus

John H. Gray
E. Van Dyke Robinson
William A. Schaper
Thomas W. Mitchell
Ralph H. Hess
Jeremiah S. Young
John Lee Coulter
Raymond V. Phelan
Cephas D. Allin
Eugene T. Lies

Mr. Dugan

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

*not in cat
08-09*

Bethke

Day Courses
Evening Business Courses
Correspondence Courses
Extension Lecture Courses

Refer to Mr. Henderson

Departmental Office
102 Library Building

U. of M. Box 1345, Minneapolis Nov. 15, 1910.

University of Chicago Press,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:- If I recollect rightly a Mr. Hall of the University of Chicago began some research work on the administration of criminal justice in Chicago. I write to find out if any such work has been done, and, if so, whether it has been published or how it may be secured.

Thanking you in advance for any information that you may be able to give, I am
yours very truly,

no acct.
William Bethke



Chicago, November 18, 1910.

Mr. William Bethke,
The University of Minnesota, Box #1345,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The University of Chicago Press refers your letter of the 15th, inst to me for answer.

I do not know personally of any investigation of criminal justice in Chicago by anyone connected with the University but if you will write a letter to each of the following persons I think you will get some information: Dean Hall, of the Law School of The University of Chicago; Chief Justice Harry Olson, of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Yours respectfully,

CRH/W

Chicago, November 18, 1910.

Mr. William Betke,
The University of Minnesota, Box #1345,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The University of Chicago Press refers your letter

of the 18th, that to me for answer.

I do not know personally of any investigation of
criminal justice in Chicago by anyone connected with the University
but if you will write a letter to each of the following persons
I think you will get some information: Dean Hall, of the Law School
of The University of Chicago; Chief Justice Harry Olson, of the
Municipal Court of Chicago.

Yours respectfully,

CRH/W

Beynon

Freeport, Ill. Oct. 8, 1909.

International Commission,

New York City.

Gentlemen:-

In seeking information concerning prison data from Washington authorities, I have been directed to write your commission.

I am desirous of such public data as may be in your possession for distribution regarding prison reforms, etc.

Any kindness shown by you will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

W. H. Beynon

Freeport, Ill. Oct. 8, 1909.

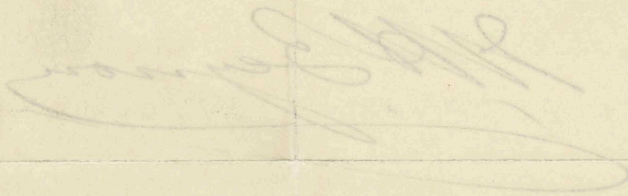
International Commission,

New York City.

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In seeking information concerning prison data from Washington authorities, I have been directed to write your commission. I am desirous of such public data as may be in your possession for distribution regarding prison reforms, etc. Any kindness shown by you will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,



BROTHER JONATHAN

BOND

Chicago, October 18, 1909.

Mr. W. H. Beynon,

Freeport, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you a programme of the International Prison Congress, in response to your request of October 8th. You will find in my book, "Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents", part four, a discussion and full references to the literature. Please write me again if you think I can be of any service to you.

Yours sincerely,

CRH/W

P.S. Under separate cover also I am sending you also Reports of the International Prison Commission on The Reformatory System in the United States, and my book "Modern Prison Systems".

Chicago, October 18, 1909.

Mr. W. H. Beynon,

Freeport, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you a programme of the International-

Prison Congress, in response to your request of October

8th. You will find in my book, "Dependents, Defectives

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Yours sincerely,

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and my book "Modern Prison Systems".

P.S.

auspici
Jul 27

Bianchi

Milan (Italie), via Moneta, 1-A,

le 12 juillet 1910.

Monsieur le Président professeur F. Henderson,

Very truly
yours
Alex. Bianchi

envoyé par l' "Associazione Cesare Beccaria" ainsi que par mon Gouvernement comme agrégé à la Délégation officielle d'Italie au Congrès de Washington pour les prisons, je me rendrai à New York dans la seconde moitié du mois d'août.

J'ai connu de plusieurs années (et j'avais été avec lui en bonne correspondance) votre vénérable prédécesseur M.^r Barrow, et j'espère pour aussi de votre bienveillance pour me faciliter de bien accomplir ma mission de connaître et faire connaître chez nous vos institutions célèbres pour le relèvement des coupables et surtout des jeunes gens.

Ayez la bonté de me faire avoir tous les renseignements dont j'ai besoin pour le voyage et le ticket pour les réductions, ainsi que le certificat pour le voyage d'instruction dont à p. 27 du Guide. Veuillez me faire avoir aussi une copie des rapports des quatre sections, pour en prendre bonne connaissance. Avec remerciements même pour mon "Associazione",

Dr. Bianchi
mil pms

Mon adresse : Milan (Italie), via Moneta, 1-A.

voire très dévoué
abbé Alexandre Bianchi,
docteur de la bibliothèque Ambrosienne.

1871

Paris (France), le 12 juillet 1871

Monsieur le Ministre

Monsieur le Ministre

Monsieur le Ministre

Monsieur le Ministre, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint le rapport que vous m'avez demandé par votre lettre du 27 juin dernier. Ce rapport a pour objet de vous faire connaître les résultats de l'enquête que j'ai faite sur les conditions de travail des ouvriers dans les manufactures de la région de la Seine.

J'ai constaté que les conditions de travail des ouvriers dans les manufactures de la région de la Seine sont généralement très mauvaises. Les heures de travail sont excessivement longues, les salaires sont très bas, et les conditions d'hygiène et de sécurité sont très défectueuses. Les ouvriers sont soumis à de très fortes chaleurs, et les machines sont très dangereuses. Les accidents de travail sont très fréquents, et les maladies sont très nombreuses.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Très humblement votre dévoué,
Jules Ferry

Bianchi

le 27 juillet 1910.

M. l'Abbe Alexandre Bianchi,
docteur de la bibliothèque,
Ambrosienne, via Moneta, 1-A
Milano, Italy.

Monsieur et honore Colleague:

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser reception
de votre amiable lettre du 12 juillet.

Je vous ai deja envoye la "certificat special"
et j'ai demande le nom de votre paque~~mot~~, la date de son arrive
et la port d'entree.

M. le Dr. Guillaume vous expedera les bulletins
(rapports) de Berne.

Agreez, Monsieur et cher Colleague, l'expression
de mes sentiments distingues et devoues.

docteur de la bibliothèque Ambrosienne
M. l'Abbe Alexandre Bianchi

le 27 juillet 1910

le 27 juillet 1910.

M. l'Abbe Alexandre Bianchi,
docteur de la bibliothèque Ambrosienne,

de mes sentiments distingués et devotes.

Cher Monsieur et cher collègue, l'expression
(rapports) de Berner.

M. le Dr. Engelmann vous exhortera les piliers
et le doit d'être.

et j'ai demandé le nom de votre département, la date de son arrivée

je vous envoie les "certificats affectés"
de votre dernière lettre du 18 juillet.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser réception
Monsieur et mon cher collègue:

Monsieur l'abbé.
Ambrosienne, les Moneta, I-V
docteur de la bibliothèque
M. l'abbé Alexandre Bianchi.

le 27 juillet 1910.

Engelmann

Bianchi

Milano(Italia), via Moneta, 1-A,

26 dicembre 1908.

Caro ed illustre signor Barrow,

ho ricevuto con piacere jeri i vostri buoni augurii natalizi insieme a quelli della vostra signora: si vede che non mi dimenticate, quantunque nessun merito io abbia perchè mi ricordiate con tanta degnazione e frequenza. Speriamo che io possa corrispondere a tanta vostra gentilezza col fare qualche cosa io pure per il grande congresso penitenziario che state organizzando e che vi apprestate a presiedere a Washington nel 1910, e ciò sia con qualche lavoro, sia collo studiare quelli degli altri, sia coll'intervenire personalmente, se mi sarà reso possibile dalle circostanze. Intanto io vado studiando la lingua inglese e preparandomi come posso meglio. Ma ho bisogno, io più forse che non i soliti inviati ufficiali, della vostra speciale e benevola cooperazione ed assistenza, e voglio sperare che voi, non certo per la mia persona, ma per la nobilissima nostra causa, non mancherete di farlo con ogni vostro potere. Vi dirò qui intanto ciò che mi occorre, per lo scopo che vi ho detto.

Anzitutto è necessario che mi facciate avere direttamente il bollettino della commissione penitenziaria cui presiedete, e dal giorno della chiusura del VII congresso, di Budapest; e vi dico direttamente perchè, mandandomelo di seconda mano, a mezzo della nostra direzione italiana delle carceri, o non lo avrò o lo avrò con gran ritardo, e ciò non per il buon volere del commendator Doria, il quale si mostrò nelle mie richieste sempre gentilissimo, ma forse per la così detta burocrazia: voi mi intendete. Dal commendator Doria non ebbi finora che l'indicazione che il congresso sarà tenuto a Washington piuttosto che a New York, come io credevo, non avendo potuto intervenire al congresso di Budapest; nè potei mai avere l'elenco delle tesi che saranno trattate nell'VIII congresso, nè un numero solo del bollettino della commissione internazionale, come ebbi sempre per i congressi V e VI di Parigi e di Bruxelles, degli anni 1895 e 1900, per cortesia dei comitati francese e belga.

Poi desidero che vi interessiate di farmi mandare, come vi pregai già altra volta e come mi avete promesso con vostra lettera da Granada, in data 21 settembre 1907, i rendiconti oppure qualche opera che tratti diffusamente della George Junior Republic, istituto singolare e tutto affatto americano di educazione dei giovani, con un metodo che da noi in Europa è non solo sconosciuto ma incomprensibile. La conoscenza nei suoi particolari di questo istituto sarebbe per me un aiuto non lieve a comprendere anche tutti i vostri sistemi in materia di correzione dei giovani nei riformatorii. Voi avrete ben apprezzato, io credo, e ne ebbi le prove in alcuni libri da voi inviati, il voto del congresso internazionale penitenziario di Bruxelles al-

la II questione della II sezione: "Le congrès, tout en tenant en très sérieuse
"considération l'organisation des reformatories des Etats-Unis d'Amérique,
"estime que les résultats connus jusqu'à ce jour ne peuvent être jugés suf-
"fisants pour motiver, sans une étude plus approfondie, l'adoption de cet-
"te organisation dans les pays d'Europe." Voi che avete un modo affatto di-
verso dal nostro di pensare e che siete sul luogo degli esperimenti educa-
tivi nuovissimi tentati e riusciti, non potete farvi un' idea delle diffi-
coltà che qui si provano ad intendervi. È bello quanto voi diceste nella con-
ferenza di Budapest del 7 settembre 1905 circa la George Junior Republic
nello stato di New York e in altri stati della vostra Unione; ma per noi,
credetelo pure, è un rebus. Vi sarò dunque grato se eseguirete la vostra
promessa di illuminarmi in argomento, ma con pubblicazioni ampie che voi so-
lo potete conoscere e farmi conoscere. Si intende che le spese che voi in-
contrerete per libri relativi a questo argomento dovranno essere da me rim-
borsate. Quello che vi raccomando in proposito è di far presto ad interessar-
vene, acciocchè io non sia troppo in ritardo.

Vorrei dirvi a proposito del prossimo congresso molte cose; ma stimo di
limitarmi alle poche che vi ho detto in questa mia lettera per contentarmi
dell'assolutamente necessario e per non annoiarvi in mezzo ai molti vostri
lavori.

Vi ricambio di cuore i vostri augurii natalizii e di capo d'anno, e pre-
sento a voi ed alla vostra signora i miei ossequii.

Obbligatissimo

sac. d. *Alessandro D'Anelli.*

Chicago, October 5, 1909.

Mr. E. P. Bicknell, Director

Red Cross Society,

Washington, D. C.

My dear friend:

I hope to reach Washington Friday evening, October 8th and go to the Willard Hotel. While the minutes will be very full during my stay, and I do not yet know how much time will be required by the Department of State, I surely want to shake hands with you.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Chicago, October 5, 1909.

Mr. E. P. Ricknell, Director

Red Cross Society,

Washington, D. C.

My dear friend:

I hope to reach Washington Friday evening, October 8th and go to the Willard Hotel. While the minutes will be very full during my stay, and I do not yet know how much time will be required by the Department of State, I anxiously want to shake hands

with you.

Yours cordially,

ORH/W

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. TAFT
VICE-PRESIDENT
ROBERT W. DE FOREST
TREASURER
CHARLES D. NORTON
COUNSELOR
LLOYD W. BOWERS
SECRETARY
CHARLES L. MAGEE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR
ERNEST P. BICKNELL

CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS
U. S. ARMY



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
ROOM 341, STATE, WAR AND NAVY BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bicknell
EP
Board of Consultation

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SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY
REAR-ADMIRAL PRESLEY M. RIXEY
SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. NAVY
SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN
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LLOYD W. BOWERS
JAMES TANNER
MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOHN C. WISE, U. S. N.

August 4, 1909.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson,
c/o S.S. "Empress of Britain",
Quebec, Canada.

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I received your letter of July 10th in which you briefly discuss the advisability of employing Mr. A. W. Butler as Secretary of the American Committee on International Prison Congress. My own experience in connection with the organization of large conferences leads me to believe that you will need the constant assistance of the most capable man available for a long period preceding the Congress. As to the amount of compensation of a Secretary, I am able to speak with no authority but have some information which seems to bear upon the subject. Congress appropriated \$40,000 toward the expenses of the International Tuberculosis Congress last year, the money being expended through the State Department in precisely the same manner as the appropriation for the present Congress is to be expended. In that instance the State Department authorized the payment of a salary of \$5,000 a year to the American Secretary. The International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, to be held in 1910,

Dr. C. R. Henderson.

-2-

August 4, 1909.

has an appropriation of \$10,000 from Congress towards its expenses. An American Secretary has been appointed with the approval of the State Department at a salary of \$5,000 a year. It seems, therefore, that a compensation of \$5,000 is regarded by the Department of State as about the right compensation for such a Secretary as we have been considering.

Mr. Butler's health has greatly improved. In fact he seems to have been substantially restored to his normal condition. I feel sure that in addition to all of the time and effort which you can yourself give to preparations for the Congress, it will be necessary to provide you with assistance of the most reliable and competent character. It is possible that you may have some direct word from the Department of State which will have already definitely settled the question of compensation. If you have not already received the information, you will soon become conversant with the steps which have been taken by the American Committee.

The Board of State Charities of Indiana has granted Mr. Butler leave of absence. I think the Russell Sage Foundation may be willing to supplement the Congressional appropriation by augmenting the Secretary's salary in case the Department of State is unwilling to make an allowance of \$5,000. I have not spoken to Mr. Glenn about this but suggest that it may be well to talk with him of the matter if the circumstances make it desirable.

I regret extremely that I shall be unable to attend the

Dr. C. R. Henderson

-3-

August 4, 1909.

American Prison Association in Seattle but I think a majority of the American Committee on International Prison Congress will be in attendance.

Doubtless you will be coming on to Washington within a short time after the Seattle meeting. When you come, I shall be glad to see you and to be of any possible assistance.

Yours very truly,

Ernest P. Bicknell

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. TAFT
VICE-PRESIDENT
ROBERT W. DE FOREST
TREASURER
CHARLES D. NORTON
COUNSELOR
LLOYD W. BOWERS
SECRETARY
CHARLES L. MAGEE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR
ERNEST P. BICKNELL

CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS
U. S. ARMY



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
ROOM 341, STATE, WAR AND NAVY BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bohndell
P
Board of Consultation

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE H. TORNEY
SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY
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BRIGADIER-GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, U. S. A.
LLOYD W. BOWERS
JAMES TANNER
MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOHN C. WISE, U. S. N.

June 25, 1909.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson,
7, Rue Scribe,
Paris.

My dear Dr. Henderson:

Before you receive this letter Mr. Mills will probably have reached you and will have told you of the preliminary steps taken here toward preparing for the International Prison Congress. You will be glad to know, if not already informed, that every member of the American Committee appointed by the American Prison Association to arrange for the International Congress, was heartily in favor of your appointment as International Prison Commissioner for the United States. I have met all but two or three members of the Committee since receiving their replies to the circular letter, of which a copy was mailed you under date of May 8th, and I find that all speak enthusiastically of the arrangements for the Congress under your leadership. You will have the most cordial support from every member of the Committee.

Mr. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who represents the State Department in all the International Con-

Dr. Chas.R.Henderson.

-2-

June 25, 1909

gresses which the Government invites, you will find to be an extremely pleasant and satisfactory man to be associated with. I have some personal acquaintance with Mr. Phillips and have had a number of interviews with him in regard to the Prison Congress and can assure you that he will be inclined to work in with the plans of yourself and the American Committee fully.

Mr. Mills will have told you of our hope to secure Mr. Amos W. Butler for American Secretary to take charge of the great amount of planning and detail which must precede the Congress. Of course, your wishes in the selection of a Secretary must prevail and there is no doubt that the State Department will approve the appointment of any Secretary whom you may recommend. It is not known whether Mr. Butler can accept the position if offered him. His duties in connection with the Board of State Charities of Indiana are exacting and he has no assistant who is prepared to take over his work and release him for the Prison Congress duties. My impression is, however, that he will find some means of accepting the position if it is definitely offered. This is nothing more than an impression and does not rest upon any statement from him. The matter was broached to Mr. Butler by the American Committee at the National Conference of Charities at Buffalo before the Committee understood that the State Department will act only upon a recommendation from you. Since the Buffalo Conference, as Mr. Mills will have told you, Mr. Mills, Mr. LaDow and myself have talked with Mr. Phillips and have found that the State Department recognizes only you officially in connection with

Dr. Chas.R.Henderson.

-2-

June 25, 1909.

the International Congress.

In discussing the work to be done, the American Committee has taken it for granted that you will require a great deal of active help and it has been suggested that in addition to the appointment of an American Secretary, there should possibly be an Executive Committee selected from the membership of the American Committee to assist yourself and the Secretary.

You will understand that I am not writing all this in any official capacity whatever but simply as one who is interested and personally desirous of being of any possible assistance to you in the large task which you have undertaken. Mr. Mills has come to you officially and will, of course, present matters which I have mentioned as well as many others.

We had a very successful meeting of the National Conference of Charities at Buffalo all of which was of especial interest to me because this happened to be my year as President. You may have noticed that the Conference selected Miss Jane Addams for President next year. This is the first time in the history of the organization that a woman has been chosen President. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis.

Yours very truly,

Ernest O. Bicknell

June 20, 1902

-2-

Dr. Chas. H. Johnson

The International Congress

In discussing the work to be done, the American Committee has taken it for granted that you will require a great deal of active help and it has been suggested that in addition to the appointment of an American Secretary, there should possibly be an Executive Committee selected from the membership of the American Committee to assist yourself and the Secretary.

You will understand that I am not writing all this in any official capacity whatever but simply as one who is interested and personally desirous of seeing of any possible assistance to you in the work which you are undertaking. I have been told that you have come to you officially and will, of course, be most helpful in which I have mentioned as well as many others.

We had a very successful meeting of the National Conference of Charities at Buffalo all of which was of especial interest to me because this happened to be my year as President. You may have noticed that the Conference selected Mrs. Jane Adams for President next year. This is the first time in the history of the organization that a woman has been chosen President. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis.

Yours very truly,

Ernest D. Dickhill

President
WILLIAM H. TAFT
Vice-President
ROBERT W. DE FOREST
Treasurer
CHARLES D. NORTON
Counselor
LLOYD W. BOWERS
Secretary
CHARLES L. MAGEE
National Director
ERNEST P. BICKNELL

Chairman of Central Committee
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS
U. S. Army



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
ROOM 341, STATE, WAR AND NAVY BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bicknell 2P
Res. Sec. June 14, 09
Board of Consultation

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE H. TORNEY
Surgeon-General U. S. Army
REAR-ADMIRAL PRESLEY M. RIXEY
Surgeon-General U. S. Navy
SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN
U. S. Public Health and Marine Hos. Ser.

Executive Committee

MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN
HUNTINGTON WILSON
CHARLES D. NORTON
BRIGADIER-GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, U. S. A.
LLOYD W. BOWERS
JAMES TANNER
MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOHN C. WISE, U. S. N.

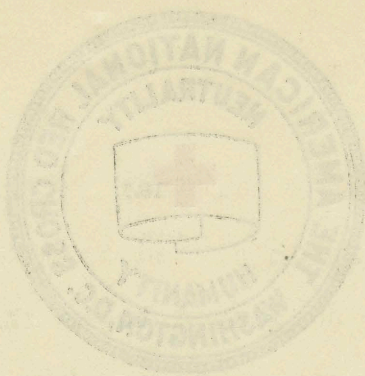
May 8, 1909

Prof. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

You are, of course, aware of the death of Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, the American member of the International Prison Commission, and also President of the International Prison Congress which is to hold its Eighth Meeting in Washington in 1910.

It becomes necessary, in view of the death of Dr. Barrows, that a new President of the International Congress be elected and that a new United States member of the International Commission be appointed. The enclosed copy of a letter from M. Guillaume, Secretary of the International Prison Commission, indicates the desire, on the part of the Commission, to elect an American as President of the International Congress to succeed Dr. Barrows. Before this can be done, it is necessary that a new American Commissioner be appointed. This appointment is made through the State Department of the Federal Government. You will note from the letter from Secretary Guillaume that the International Commis-



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
ROOM 311, STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

President
WILLIAM W. TAFT
Vice-President
ROBERT W. DE LOACH
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CHARLES E. HORTON
Secretary
EDWARD W. TOWERS
Executive
CHARLES E. HORTON
National Director
EDWARD W. TOWERS
General Secretary
EDWARD W. TOWERS

Chairman of Central Committee
MAJOR-GENERAL ALBERT W. DAVIS
U.S. Army

Board of Directors
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Executive Committee
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PROF. CHARLES H. HENNINGSEN,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
My dear Sir:
You are, of course, aware of the death of Rev. Samuel
... of the International Prison Congress
which is to hold its eighth session in Washington in 1915.
It is, of course, necessary, in view of the death of Dr. Henning-
sen, that a new President of the International Prison Congress be elected.
and that a new United States member of the International Prison Congress
also be appointed. The enclosed copy of a letter from Secretary
of the International Prison Congress, indicates the
desire, on the part of the Commission, to elect a new President
President of the International Prison Congress to succeed Dr. Henning-
sen. This can be done, if it is necessary, and a new American
member be appointed. This appointment is made through the
State Department of the Federal Government. It will now be
the duty of Secretary Sullivan to the International Prison Congress

Prof. Chas.R.Henderson.

-2-

May 8, 1909

sion is inclined to elect Dr. Charles R. Henderson as President on condition that he is appointed American Commissioner.

It has been suggested to me that probably the Department of State would be pleased, before making an appointment, to know the sentiment of the members of the American Committee. Without any authority whatever, but merely in the belief that someone should take action tending to bring together an expression of opinion, I am taking the liberty of sending this letter with enclosure to each member of the American Committee.

If agreeable to you as a member of this Committee, will you write me at your earliest convenience your opinion as to what should be done. It would probably simplify and expedite the plans for the International Congress somewhat if the obvious wishes of the International Commission were complied with and Dr. Charles R. Henderson made American Commissioner.

Dr. Henderson is now abroad and could possibly meet with the International Commission at Paris in July. This letter, however, is not written in the interest of Dr. Henderson, but simply to get together in concrete form such expression of opinion from the members of the American Committee as may be laid before the State Department for whatever consideration it cares to give it.

I venture to suggest that an early reply may be advantageous.

Yours very truly,

Ernest D. Bicknell

P.S. Dear Dr. Henderson. There is more to this story than appears on the surface of it and which I shall be glad to tell you some time if you wish. I know you are abroad but would like you to see what I have written to the members of the committee.

May 8, 1936

Prof. Chas. R. Henderson. (COPY) -2-

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of State would be pleased, before making an appointment, to know

the sentiment of the members of the American Committee. Without

any authority whatever, but merely in the belief that someone

might be able to give some information, I am taking the liberty of sending this letter with an-

opinion. I have just received from Mr. Henderson a letter which is

dated May 4, 1936, and in which he states that he is

interested in the possibility of being appointed American Commissioner

and that he is in communication with the members of the American

Committee. He also states that he is in communication with the

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JACOB BILLIKOPF, SUPT.

Billikopf

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

ADMIRAL BLVD. AND HARRISON ST.

HOME PHONE, MAIN 7274
BELL PHONE, MAIN 2513

ALFRED BENJAMIN, PRESIDENT
S. HARZFELD, VICE PRESIDENT
LOUIS EHRLICH, SECRETARY
AL. ROTHENBERG, TREASURER

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 2, '09.

Dear Dr. Henderson:-

Some time ago we conducted an investigation of our Work-house, and I am sending you the findings which we submitted to the Mayor. I am sure they will interest you considerably.

Our Pardon and Parole Board is doing some very gratifying work. The system we introduced is as good if not better than the one in operation in any of the Eastern cities, and we have achieved excellent results.

Would the work in which we are engaged be of any interest to the members of the International Prison Congress? The reason I ask is this. The attorney for our Board is one of our ablest attorneys. For years he has represented the Labor Unions in their struggles and has been to this part of the country what Clarence Darrow has been to Chicago. He is a very able speaker and it occurred to me that if you could find a place for him on your program, he would accept the invitation to speak and would do justice to the subject.

With kindest regards, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Jacob Billikopf

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

JACOB BILIMOWITZ, BORN

ADAMANT BLDG. AND HARRISON ST.

ALFRED BENJAMIN, PRESIDENT
E. HARRISON, VICE PRESIDENT
LOUIS KATZ, SECRETARY
ALL BROTHERS, TREASURER

HOME PHONE, MAIN 7274
BUS. PHONE, MAIN 2212

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 2, '09.

Dear Dr. Henderson:-

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find a place for him on your program, he would accept the
invitation to speak and would do justice to the subject.

With kindest regards, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Alfred Benjamin

on under the direction of Bryant Cromer, special counsel of the police board, has developed that more than half of those persons employed in the twenty-five saloons under fire are residents of the state of Kansas. Cromer believes that the real owners of many of the West Ninth street saloons are not the ones in whose names the licenses are issued. In several cases Cromer claims that the real proprietor of the saloon is listed merely as a bartender and that the proprietorship of the man whose name appears upon the license is only a nominal one.

Officers Staley and Johnson have investigated all of the wet block resorts and have furnished Cromer with an exhaustive report concerning the surroundings of each saloon and the persons connected with it. Many of the employes in these saloons have records in Kansas for illegal selling of liquor. Out of ninety-three employes forty-two now live in Kansas City, Kas., and four have but recently moved to this side of the line.

Counselor Cromer said this morning that he would present the report of Staley and Johnson to the police board and that he would announce that he is ready to proceed against the application for renewal of any of the wet block saloons at any time the board will designate.

"It is probable that some sort of a 'dry' zone will be established along the state line," said Cromer this morning, "but this will not be done so much as an act of comity towards Kansas as it will be done for the benefit of our own city. With the state line so close to these saloons an offender can very easily skip across the line, where our officers are powerless. If a block or two should be declared 'dry' by the police board the police officers would be aided greatly in dealing with the West Bottoms problem. Of course, too, this city owes it to Kansas not to openly offend its policy concerning the liquor business. Saloons should not be licensed so close to the line as to constitute a glaring nuisance

GOVERNOR REPLIES TO LETTER OF CHAIRMAN

in such capacity on account of the fact that some resided in houses of illfame, others had a police record, others resided at saloons, others were engaged in the saloon business and others were addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. I asked the board of election commissioners to investigate as to the correctness of this information, and also ascertain why their names were not to be found in the city directory, and take such action as the facts might justify. The board promptly made the investigation requested, with the result that one of the Democratic judges of election was removed on account of the fact that he had a police court record. No other judges or clerks mentioned in this list were removed by the action of the commissioners, although on investigation, they found that one resided in an assignation house, another received his mail at a saloon, and a third had been under the influence of liquor on the occasion of an election, but not to such an extent, as in the opinion of the board, to seriously impair his usefulness.

"In reply to the suggestion in your letter that I should not adopt a different rule in reference to Republican judges and clerks than for Democratic judges and clerks, I beg to advise you that I will not do so, and the information that you have sent me will be transmitted to the board of election commissioners for such consideration and investigation as that board may deem proper. And other information that I can secure from any reputable source, tending to show that an unfit or incompetent judge or clerk of election has been appointed, will be promptly forwarded to the election commissioners with the direction that they take such action as the facts may warrant.

"This is all that I have done in the past, and that is what I propose to do in the future.

Why He Acted as He Did.

"In this connection, however, I wish to call your attention to certain facts which have induced me to take the action that I have, which may have escaped your attention. In 1906, the present board of election commissioners appointed the Democratic judges and clerks of election on the recommendation, as I am informed, of yourself and another leading Democratic politician in Kansas City, representing the Democratic city committee. On the complaint of Thomas R. Marks, then chairman of the Republican city committee, that a large number of these judges and clerks of election were unfit or incompetent to serve as such, the election commissioners were compelled to remove seventy-nine of these Democratic judges and clerks whom they had appointed on the recommendation of the Democratic county committee. And the board of election commissioners, in a letter dated July 17, 1909, informed me that 'So many bad recommendations were made to the Democratic members of this board in 1906 that a considerable number of removals became necessary at that time.'

"This statement coming from two of

sion to some of the beneficiaries of those frauds, and called a special session of the legislature to pass a new election law. The law passed by that legislature was drawn by Mr. L. A. Laughlin of Kansas City, and under its operation there was some improvement in the conduct of elections. But I think the facts fully support the assertion that there has not been any election held in Kansas City during the last fifteen years, prior to the election of July 13, where substantial frauds were not committed. And it is a fact that all, or practically all of these frauds could have been prevented by the active efforts of the police department and the election officials. I, myself, saw in the election of 1902 a prominent Democratic politician and I believe at the time an active member of your city committee, assault Republican voters and drive them from the polls in the Second ward, and the police officers stood by and refused to interfere to prevent the outrage. When I protested to the police commissioners, I was told that nothing could be done on account of the political influence of the parties concerned. I mention this incident as typical of many others with which I am familiar, and I present these facts to show that you and the organization you represent have no reason to complain of over-zeal or zeal on my part in bringing to the attention of the board of election commissioners facts tending to show that unfit or incompetent men are serving as judges and clerks of election in Kansas City.

A Report From Police Department.

"I recently received a report from the police department showing that as a result of a canvass made by that department of the registered voters in sixty-five precincts, 11 per cent of the names upon the registration list ought not to be there. This information I have transmitted to the election commissioners without vouching for its correctness or the information that rectness any more than I vouched for I sent them in reference to the judges and clerks of election, but as fully deserving, in my opinion, of a careful investigation by the members of that board.

"By reason of the facts presented in this report, the board of election commissioners has requested and Judge Latshaw has announced that the honesty of those registration lists will be investigated by the September grand jury. I propose to exert every effort to save a clean registration list and honest and

18. That no safeguards had been adopted to prevent the transmission to the prisoners of money, weapons or other articles.

19. That merchandise was sold for profit by officials to inmates of the institution.

20. That intoxicating liquors and drugs were purchased and used by prisoners during imprisonment.

21. That gambling was habitually carried on by the prisoners within the institution.

22. That payrolls were inaccurate. In several instances amounts were certified in favor of certain persons in sums in excess of the amount earned by such person.

23. That there has been no system at the workhouse for checking in the supplies bought for the institution.

Recommendations.

1. That the present workhouse be enlarged so as to provide additional cellrooms, to provide workshop, even if temporary, and to provide a room for religious and educational purposes.

2. That cells be provided with proper sanitary toilet facilities.

3. That there be provided a visitors' cage so that visitors can talk with prisoners without danger of passing improper things to them.

4. That a fumigator be built.

5. That the back yard of the workhouse be enclosed by a stone wall made from the stone in our own quarry, to be built by the prisoners.

6. That the system of sending trustees out to police stations be abolished.

7. That a closer cooperation between the police department and the workhouse authorities, especially in regard to escapes, be established and maintained.

8. That a house physician be provided at once who will make a thorough examination of each prisoner on his arrival, order the isolation of those having infectious diseases, treat the sick prisoners, supervise sanitation, dietary and in general look after hygiene of the institution.

9. That the whole prison regime be made to conform to modern reformatory methods, and that the superintendent and employes be chosen with that end in view.

10. That the present superintendent be removed.

11. That toward the erection of the modern house of correction on the city farm at Leeds there should be erected at once a large stockade, which should be the outside form for concrete and rubble wall, within which the prisoners could build for themselves dormitories and workshops. That inside the stockade a temporary dormitory for 100 men should be built. Under proper guards one gang could then operate the quarry; another build roads; the trusty gang at the present colony could operate the farm, clear the underbrush and assist in the building of necessary roads.

The Parole System.

Since the establishment of the board of pardons and paroles, January 1, 1909, 506 prisoners have been paroled; 168 of whom are now on active parole. The police court records show that thirty-seven of these subsequently committed further infractions of the law. Three hundred and twenty-three of these persons have reported and conducted themselves satisfactorily. Among those who were more or less delinquent are included quite a number of transients.

Each prisoner's personal history and present connections are examined before he is paroled. The abandonment of evil associations and bad habits is required upon parole. Honest employment and a decent living place are insisted upon. Each paroled person is required to make a weekly written report, giving his place of employment, place of residence, wages and expenditures in detail and the places where idle time and evenings are spent.

A goodly number of instances could be given where liquor or drug habits have been abandoned or where other marked changes of life have been effected. Seventy-eight paroled persons have left town with the advice and consent of the board, a large number of whom were restored to their rightful homes, but no person has been forced to leave town who desired to remain here and live a decent life. Some charitable assistance has been arranged for in the case of forty-two different prisoners who needed the aid towards making a new start.

Every person restored to an honest, sober life represents a great economic gain to the city. By proper supervision we have also succeeded in compelling ten men, prosecuted for non-support, to give more adequate aid to their families.

It is obviously cheaper for the city to have a large number of men outside of prison earn a decent living for themselves and those dependent upon them than to have them confined in the workhouse, a financial burden upon the community.

The board also keeps in touch with the paroled men for the purpose of supplying advice and rendering assistance in the way of furnishing employment, etc., and has established a system of requiring delinquent fathers and husbands to deposit a portion of their earnings with the board to be applied to the maintenance of their families. Since the institution of this plan several hundred dollars have passed through the

hands of the board to be thus expended.

Appointments on Merit.

Without considering, of course, the personnel of the present board of pardons and paroles, we wish to state, in conclusion that in our humble opinion your honor has wisely and courageously anticipated what we deemed the most vital reform that could be suggested for the solution of the vexed penal problems which confront our municipal government by the institution of a non-partisan board of pardon and paroles, followed by the passage of the recent ordinance under the authority of which this investigation has been held and which lodges new and extensive powers in the hands of the board for the future conduct and management of the city workhouse.

These important measures, both of which have been made a part of the laws of our city by your initiative, should carry convictions of all persons of fair mind that you recognize with us in the important work of handling the city's misdeameant the public welfare cannot be subserved without placing and maintaining the department upon a strictly non-political basis, making merit the sole grounds for the employment and retention of all officers and employes.

In the spirit of this idea we accepted the trust and in this investigation have endeavored to carry out its purpose and intent.

We sincerely hope that the near future will vindicate this latest development in the broad field of civic betterments and that our city may speedily accomplish in a large measure at least the logical aim of all enlightened penal effort—that is the moral and physical uplifting of the unfortunate men and women who may violate the law, with the greater protection of society as a whole. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM VOLKER, Pres.
JACOB BILLKOPF.
KATE E. PIERSON.

Report of Board.

The report of the board of pardons and paroles follows:

To the Honorable T. T. Crittenden, Jr., Mayor, Kansas City, Mo.

Sir:—In compliance with your request as per your favor of the 14th inst., the board of pardons and paroles on July 22 to July 26, in the lower house council chambers conducted an investigation concerning the management of the workhouse and escapes and now begs to transmit findings and recommendations as follows:

Escapes—From the official records and testimony we find:

1. That 139 prisoners have escaped since the 30th day of April, 1908, from the following places:

Workhouse premises	46
Stations and barns	92
Hospital	24
Leeds farm	16
Not specified	21

Total

2. That of trustees sent out of stations and barns, forty-two subsequently escaped from such places, who had from thirty to 360 days remaining to be served upon their sentences.

3. That escapes were not regularly and fully reported to the chief of police.

4. That among those who escaped, many were prisoners of exceptionally bad character who were under heavy sentences.

5. That there were connivances of workhouse officials to permit escapes in some instances.

6. That the workhouse building is wholly inadequate for the needs of the city, which necessitates the placing of five and six persons in cells that should be used for two.

7. That the toilet facilities are wholly insufficient and unsanitary.

8. That there is no system of medical inspection.

9. That ordinarily a large percentage of the prisoners are in such physical condition as to require daily medical attention.

10. That the medical attention given prisoners is wholly deficient and such as to endanger the health, if not the life, of the inmates.

11. That too great a proportion of the inmates are allowed to remain in their cells in idleness.

12. That monthly reports have not been made to the city comptroller, detailing the number of days' work done by each prisoner, and the condition of the property of the city.

13. That the cells and beddings have been unclean and infested with vermin.

14. That the food of the prisoners has been insufficient and often poor in quality.

15. That prisoners were confined in the dungeon for trivial offenses; that the dungeon has been kept in a filthy condition, is not adequately ventilated, and that prisoners confined therein from twelve to forty-three hours were given no attention.

16. That partiality has been shown to men of exceptionally bad character and under heavy sentences.

17. That favored prisoners were permitted to leave the institution unguarded.

Chicago, October 4, 1909.

Mr. J. Billikopf,
Member of Pardon Board,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I thank you for your sending of October 2nd in regard to the attorney for your Board speaking at the International Prison Congress. I have to say that there will be no speeches in that Congress, nor will papers be read. Any person who pays \$5. can become a member of the Congress and join in the discussions at the time, but no set speeches will be permitted. You will see what I mean by consulting the programme sent you.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Chicago, October 4, 1909.

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Member ofardon Board,
Kansas City, Mo.

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Congress and join in the discussions at the time, but no
set speeches will be permitted. You will see what I mean
by consulting the programme sent you.

Yours cordially,

GRH/W

Chicago, September 30, 1909.

Mr. J. Bilikopf,
Member of Pardon Board,
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Bilikopf:

I sincerely thank you for sending me the very interesting article about your workhouse methods. It has some admirable features. Please send me any printed matter about criminal matters in your region. I will keep it on file for the information of other persons.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Chicago, September 30, 1909.

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CRH/W

DR. FRANK BILLINGS
100 STATE STREET
CHICAGO

File

Sept. 14, 1909.

Professor Charles R. Henderson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Dr. Henderson:

I have your letter dated Sept. 11th in which you request me to write a paper for the International Prison Congress on the question "Have the experiments of the last ten years made in certain countries providing special establishments for the detention of inebriate criminals, even recidivists, for long periods been successful or not."

This I am absolutely incapable of doing because I have had no experience with such people or with an institution of the kind. Should I attempt to write such a paper it would mean only an attempt on my part to bring the literature upon such a subject, up to date and that, of course, would be inadequate and inefficient.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

Frank Billings

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and inefficient.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

Frank Billings

Chicago, September 11, 1909.

Dr. Frank Billings,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor:

As successor to Dr. Barrows, late President of the International Prison Commission, I am writing to ask and sincerely trust that you will be willing to write a paper for the International Prison Congress on the fourth question of section 3 of the program of questions which I am sending you under separate cover. This question is printed on page 10. The length of the paper should not exceed 10 pages of 375 words each, and the manuscript should be in my hands by the last of November at the latest as it must be translated into French and published to the members of the Congress all over the world months in advance of the Congress. Kindly let me hear from you.

As a copy of your paper must be sent to Berne for translation into French, I would kindly ask that you supply me with two copies so that I may retain one here and so save possible inconvenience through loss in the mails.

Cordially yours,

CRH/W

CRH/W

Cordially yours,

convenience through loss in the mails.

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My dear Doctor:

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Frank Billings,

Chicago, September 11, 1909.