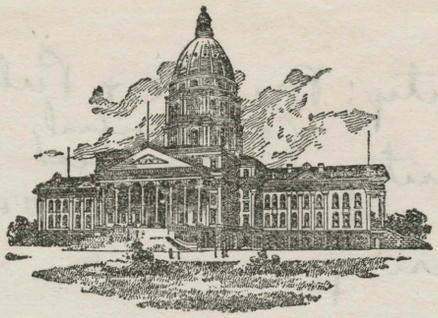
STATE OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
TOPEKA

W. L. O'BRIEN
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
FACTORY, MINE AND FIRE INSPECTION
AND FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

DEPUTY INSPECTORS:
LINNA E. BRESETTE, J. E. COLLINS, WM. MORSE

A. A. KNAPP, CHIEF CLERK
Z. G. HOPKINS, FREE EMPLOYMENT CLERK
A. V. SCHULER, STATISTICAL CLERK
HELEN G. FOLEY, STENOGRAPHER



FRANCIS KEEGAN
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
IN CHARGE OF
MINE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT
BRANCH OFFICE, PITTSBURG

DEPUTY MINE INSPECTORS:
JOSEPH CLARK, JOHN HALLIDAY
GUS DWYER, FRANCIS FERN
ROBERT MORRIS

May 6, 1914

Prof. Ernest W. Burgess,
The University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.
My dear Mr. Burgess:--

We have your letter of April 30th and beg to advise that we have already received and compiled considerable information for the City of Lawrence and have no doubt that we will be able to cooperate with you as you request.

Mr. O'Brien is in Nashville, Tennessee this week attending the International Convention of Labor Commissioners and Factory Inspectors, but as soon as he returns your request will be called to his attention.

Very truly yours,

A A Knapp
Chief Clerk

I. Charity: Private & Public.

1. Private Charity { a. Individual, b. Organized, c. Welfare Work Employers.

2. Public Charity

II. Social Sanitation

1. Public Health.
2. Sanitation.
3. Housing.

III. Penology & Prison Management

1. Modern Conception of Criminality
2. Adult Delinquency
3. Juvenile Delinquency.

IV. Social Legislation

1. Hours, Wages, Working Conditions x
2. Social Insurance x

V. Other Agencies

1. Eugenics, Education, Religion
2. Social Surveys, Social Settlements

Devine:
75 Typical Cases. 185-268
Historical Survey. 269-360

QUESTIONS ADMITTED TO THE PROGRAMS OF
THE IXth INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS, LONDON,
1915 (July 26th).

SECTION I.

Criminal Law.

First Question.

Is it proper to leave to the authority which is charged with the duty of prosecution to decide as to its advisability?

If this is granted, ought such authority to be restricted within certain limits and subjected to control?

In this connection, is it proper to give to the judge the right not to pronounce sentence of guilty, even if the fact is substantially established?

Second Question.

Is recidivism in petty criminality sufficiently repressed by measures contained in present laws?

Would it be possible, and, if so, within what limits to apply the principle of the indeterminate sentence?

Third Question.

Is it desirable to abolish or even to restrict, and in the latter case within what limits, the penalty of deprivation of civil rights?

Fourth Question.

Should measures be taken to facilitate and render more efficacious the communications between the various services of identification, especially by unifying:

(a) the finger print cards, in relation to forms and order of taking impressions;

(b) the anthropometric cards, in relation to forms, texts and abbreviations;

(c) the formulas designated to furnish the police of another country information about the persons to be identified?

Should not every police administration take the initiative in informing the administration of the country when an individual has committed or is suspected of intending to commit crimes?

SECTION II.

Penal Institutions.

First Question.

If the system of supplementary detention is accepted as a means of repression in respect to recidivists, who have committed a grave offense, how ought this detention to be organized? ~~(C.R.H.)~~

Second Question.

Is it desirable to establish laboratories in correctional institutions for the scientific study of prisoners? ~~(C.R.H.)~~

What results may be expected from this measure in the discovery of causes of criminality and in the individual treatment of delinquents?

Third Question.

Admitting the necessity, as recognized by the Prison Congress at Budapest, of creating establishments of detention specially set apart for delinquents of limited responsibility, what should be the organization of these establishments in respect to construction, methods, administration, etc? ~~(C.R.H.)~~

Fourth Question.

Ought not conditional liberation as well as conditional conviction be combined with a system of friendly supervision ("patronage") and control during the period of probation?

Taking into account the experience of the last ten years,

may these two services best be organized?

Would it be wise to extend the application of these two principles; - if so, in what measure and in what direction. ~~(G.R.H.)~~

SECTION III.

Preventive Methods.

First Question.

What influence should be attributed to pictures and publicity in augmenting criminality; and how, therefore, should we organize the campaign against this influence, particularly in regard to pornography and criminal publications?

Second Question.

What has been the result of experiments, made in those countries where women have been employed in police service?

Is it desirable to make this system general; if so, on what principles?

Third Question.

In what way can the combat against vagabonds and so-called international delinquents best be waged?

Fourth Question.

Can the restoration of released prisoners be promoted by the method of rehabilitation?

In what manner should this method be employed to produce the most useful results? ~~(G.R.H.)~~

SECTION IV.

Children and Minors.

First Question.

In what cases and according to what rules may children neglected by their parents or under correctional treatment be

aced out in selected families?

Second Question.

Should one create special establishments for abnormal children (retarded, feeble minded) who manifest dangerous moral tendencies, and, not limiting the treatment to primary instruction, take measures to assure their welfare in adolescence and adult life?

Third Question.

Should fines be imposed on minor delinquents?

In what cases and under what conditions?

What steps should be taken in case of non-payment of fines?

Fourth Question.

What are the best means of protecting children whose occupations or parents place them in moral danger?

SUBJECTS FOR INVESTIGATION.

I. The organization of Juvenile Courts, as they exist in various countries, and the results of experience up to date.

II. The guarantees against the abuse of preventive detention in the laws of various countries.

III. The results of special establishments for tuberculous prisoners.

Questions admitted to the programs of the
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Fourth Question.

Ought not conditional liberation, as well as conditional conviction, be combined with a system of friendly supervision ("patronage") and control during the period of probation?

Taking into account the experience of the last two years, how may these two services best be organized?

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Fourth Question.

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In what manner should this method be employed to produce the most useful results?

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In what cases and under what conditions?

What steps should be taken in case of non-payment of fines?

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SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION.

I. The organisation of Juvenile Courts, as they exist in various countries, and the results of experience up to date.

II. The guarantees against the abuse of preventive detention in the laws of various countries.

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Fourth Question.

What are the best means of protecting children whose occupations or private plans that in moral danger?

SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION.

I. The organization of Juvenile Courts, as they exist in various countries, and the results of experience up to date.

II. The guarantees against the abuse of preventive detention in the laws of various countries.

III. The question of special establishments for habitual prisoners.

Illinois

Correctional Institutions

1. Penitentiaries
   a. Joliet Penitentiary
   b. Southern "

[2] 2. Illinois State Reformatory.

[1] Each penitentiary is under the control of a Board of Prison Commissioners

[2] The Reformatory is under the control of a Board of managers.

Officers of the penitentiaries:

1. Warden
2. Deputy warden
3. Physician
4. Chaplain
5. Treasurer
6. Guards

Officers of the Reformatory:

1. General superintendent
2. Physician
3. Chaplain.

No members of the boards of control nor any officers may be interested, directly or indirectly in any contracts or business related to their respective institutions.

Correctional Institutions

Illinois

Penitentiaries.

Powers of the Governor:

108:2 1. The Governor makes a semi-annual visit to the penitentiaries to examine into their affairs and, in connection with the commissioners, he may make alterations in the general discipline.

References are to chapter and section of Statutes.

2. The Governor appoints the boards of prison commissioners, by and with the consent of the senate and may remove same, reporting the causes for the removal to the general assembly. 108:11. The Governor receives reports from the commissioners

108:4

108:49 3. The Governor may restore any convict to all the rights of citizenship.

38:503 4. The Governor approves the order of the Board of Pardon for the discharge of a prisoner.

5. The Governor appoints the members of the Board of Pardon, by and with the consent of the senate, and may remove them for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty. Vacancies are filled by the Governor, by and with the consent of the senate

38:104

Powers of Governor cont.

38:104 6. The Governor may hear applications for reprieve in case of death sentence or of exigencies requiring such reprieve in order to secure time for the Board of Pardons to make an investigation an application for pardon is made in writing to the Governor.

7. The Governor

Illinois
Penitentiaries.

Boards of Prison Commissioners: 3 members of each board; term 6 yrs.; oath; bond in sum of $25,000, salary $1,500. Members of the boards shall
108:6 not be interested, directly or indirectly in any contract relating to the penitentiary nor hold any other office under the state.

Powers and duties of the boards

1. Each Board appoints, for its institution, warden, physician and chaplain for 3 yrs. ~~terms~~ with the power
108:5 of removal remaining with the Board.

2. Each Board meets monthly at its respective institution and examines into discipline government and police of the penitentiary,
108:10 punishment, employement, finances, purchases and sales. The Boards make the general rules for management of their respective penitentiaries and require the enforcement of the same.

108:11 3. The Boards require reports from their wardens and other officers in relation to the management business and discipline of the penitentiary and make a biennial report to the Governor, in detail, includ-

ing abstracts from reports of the officers.

108:12 The Boards keep minutes of their meetings and proceedings at the penitentiaries.

108:13 The Boards prescribe articles of clothing, quantity of food and hours of labor.

108:14 The Boards cause full and accurate inventory to be made annually by competent appraisers.

108:25 The Board contracts for all supplies for the penitentiaries and the convicts, on a competitive basis.

108:40 The Boards reports to the Governor for transmission to the general assembly, all recommendations for the best administration of the penitentiaries.

108:8 Advice and consent of the Board necessary to the warden's selection of subordinate officers - i.e. deputy warden, clerk and steward

38:506 The Boards may appoint necessary parole agents.

Correctional Institutions

Illinois

a Officers of Penitentiaries	Oath Required	Bond	Term	Salary
Warden	yes	50,000	3 yrs	5,000
Deputy warden		$3,000		2200
Chaplain			3 yrs	1500
Physician			"	2200
Clerk		$3000		Determined by Commissioners
Steward		"		

a No employee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or business affecting the penitentiary.

108: 9

Powers and duties of the Warden

The warden appoints, with advice and consent of the commissioners, a deputy warden, clerk and steward and such other assistants and guards as are necessary. The warden may remove same.

108:

108:16 The warden has general supervision over the government, discipline and police regulations of the penitentiary. He examines daily into health and sanitation; inquires into complaints of convicts respecting food, clothing and treatment; and may

make general orders, subject to approval of the commissioners.

108:17 The warden keeps a daily journal of proceedings in the penitentiary, infraction of rules by officers or convicts, punishment and well founded complaints

108:18 The warden reports monthly to the commissioners, the number of convicts received, their names, counties from which sentenced, crimes, nature of sentence, former trade, habits, age, color, description of the person, and education — also the names of convicts discharged or pardoned,

108:19 The warden attends to the fiscal affairs, generally, under direction of the commissioners.

108:20 The warden reports monthly to the commissioners all moneys received and expended.

108:93 The warden makes a full monthly report to Board of Prison Industries as to machinery, materials, cost of manufacture, kinds of work, earnings etc.

108.94. On the first of each month the warden files with the Board of Prison Industries an estimate of all materials, machinery

and tools necessary to carry on the work for the ensuing month.

108:95 With the approval of the Board of Prison Industries the warden procures materials need in the prison manufacture, purchasing

108:96 according to list certified to the said Board.

38:499 When prisoners are received the warden has entered in a register the date of admission, name, nativity, facts of parentage, education, occupation, and in this register facts of treatment, conduct etc. are noted from time to time.

108:71 Wardens, their assistants and guards are conservators of the peace and may arrest, without process, all persons who break the peace upon the grounds of the penitentiary.

38:500 The warden notifies the Board of Pardon upon the receipt of each prisoner

38.503 The warden, as far as possible, keeps in touch with paroled prisoners, certifies to the Board of Pardon if said prisoners keep the parole.

Keep

CRIMINAL CASES FOR CITY COURTS.

State Supreme Court Gives Modified Jurisdiction to Municipal Bench.

JUSTICE AND EFFICIENCY.

Lawyers Say the Decision Will Help the Poor and End Delay for Many Trials.

By a decision of the Supreme court of Illinois, which was handed down yesterday afternoon, the Municipal courts of Chicago were given jurisdiction to try cases of criminal nature where the punishment is fine and imprisonment other than in the penitentiary. Where the criminal code defines a crime as a felony an indictment must be returned by the grand jury.

This decision was reached in the test case of the people against John B. Glowacki, who was sentenced in the Municipal court to work out a fine of $400 on conviction of living in unlawful cohabitation.

Chief Justice Harry Olson caused the matter to be presented to the Supreme court in order to test the doctrine of the Dada decision given by the Appellate court last July, by which the Municipal court judges were forced to narrow their jurisdiction and send

hundreds of criminal cases to the grand jury.

The effect of the decision is broad. Its main result will be the doing away with delays in the hearing of criminal cases. Nearly 200 offenses, embracing crimes from bigamy to bucket shop operations and election frauds, may now find quick hearing in the Municipal courts and escape the slow route of the grand jury and the Criminal court dockets.

Both the judges of the Municipal court and the state's attorney's office are pleased with the action of the Supreme court and predict a much better condition of affairs in both places.

Jailed for Trivial Offense.

As illustrative of the condition that will be remedied this little incident may be given. A man with a family dependent upon him was accused of stealing a hat worth $1.25. He was indicted by the grand jury and was obliged to remain in jail more than two months because he could get no bail and the docket was too crowded to bother with his little troubles.

In the meantime, his wife was prostrated and the man he stole the hat from was anxious to drop the case.

In the Municipal court, under the law as made by this decision, this case could have been disposed of in a few minutes on the day that the charge was made.

The Criminal courts had become so clogged under the restrictions placed upon the Municipal courts by the Appellate court decision that less than 25 per cent of the bail cases ever came to trial. Once a prisoner was out on bonds he stood a good chance to get away. Thus it was the poor and friendless who suffered the most.

Habeas Corpus Mill Recalled.

Another feature of the decision which is causing some comment among judges and lawyers is the fact that many of the Circuit and Superior court judges released on habeas corpus proceedings defendants held by the Municipal court after the Appellate court handed down the Dada decision. More than twenty-five prisoners were released from the house of correction and many from the county jail.

As the Appellate court decision under which these releases were made was not upheld, the question arises as to whether the prisoners will have to be resentenced.

The question of the extent of jurisdiction of the Municipal court in criminal cases was raised in habeas corpus proceedings before Judges Dupuy and Smith of the Superior court shortly after the organization of the Municipal court.

The judges held in favor of the contention of the Municipal court, although it was argued to them that the Municipal court had no right to try such cases on information and that an indictment first must be returned by the grand jury. After that no question arose concerning the jurisdiction of the Municipal courts until the Dada case was decided in July.

Problem for Municipal Courts.

At that time Mr. Olson began to prepare a petition for a rehearing in the case. The petition was filed and a motion was made to take the whole case to the Supreme court. This motion was denied. It was at this time that several of the judges of the Circuit and Superior courts discharged a number of prisoners committed by the Municipal court.

The Municipal court judges were confronted with the problem of following the Appellate court decision and refusing to hear cases where the offense was punishable by fine and imprisonment or in taking the chance of disposing of these cases and then having the prisoners discharged. They took the former course. The result was delay in trials, overcrowding of the jails, and the burdening of the Criminal court.

The action of the Municipal court in binding over to the grand jury those charged with offenses punishable by fine and imprisonment and by fine or imprisonment or both was due to the decision of the Appellate court in the Dada case and to the holding of judges having jurisdiction in habeas corpus that it was necessary, in order to prevent discharge of prisoners, for the Municipal court to bind over to the grand jury.

Shows Extent of Jurisdiction.

Mr. Olson sought a new way to get the entire question up to the Supreme court and the Klowacki decision was the result. The Supreme court reviewed the situation at length and held distinctly that the Municipal court has the right to try cases on information for which the statute does not fix punishment at a term in the penitentiary.

The list of offenses which are put in the jurisdiction by the decision are, in part, as follows:

Abandonment, abduction, assault with deadly weapon, marrying a bigamist, selling substitutes for butter, conspiracy to indict, conspiracy against the state, embezzlement, employment agencies, extortion by threats

refusal of officers to arrest, credit by false pretenses, swindling by cards, swearing falsely to marriage certificates, selling liquor without a license, selling liquor to minors, illegal voting, carrying away poll-books, interfering with judges of election, larceny, lottery, malicious mischief, all nuisances, prize fighting, receiving stolen property, causing witnesses to abscond, hazing, false weights and measures, gaming house (second offense), bucket shops (second offense), bookmaking, and poolselling.

Olson Explains Its Importance.

Chief Justice Olson was eating dinner with Judges Gemmill and Dicker of the Municipal court when he was informed of the decision. All three of the judges expressed pleasure at the outcome of the suit.

"I have given the matter my personal attention for years," said Mr. Olson. "I have realized the importance of this question not only to the Criminal and Municipal courts as affecting the dispatch of business, but also to the people of Chicago generally because of the delays in the hearing of criminal cases. The Municipal court gave up its jurisdiction in this class of cases reluctantly.

"This means a great deal to the people and it places the Municipal courts in the place the legislature intended us to have."

In the absence of State's Attorney Healy former Assistant State's Attorney James J. Barbour gave the state's attorney's side of the situation.

"Under the Appellate court decision," said he, "the Municipal courts had degenerated into little more than civil courts. About the only fine and jail sentences dealt with over there were those brought under city ordinances. The result was the Criminal court was brought to a disastrous condition.

Correctional Institutions

Illinois

Chaplains of penitentiaries – their duties

108:23 1. a. The chaplains conduct religious services and give religious and moral instruction to the convicts and, if required by the commissioners, give instruction in useful branches of knowledge.

b. They have charge of the library and visit cells weekly to see that no improper books are placed in the hands of the convicts

They visit the sick daily

The report annually to the commissioners on the religious and moral conduct of the prisoners and the number of services performed.

108:24 2. In case the chaplains give secular instruction they report quarterly to the commissioners the number of convicts instructed and the branches taught.

108:43 3. The chaplains read the penitentiary rules and regulations to the convicts monthly.

108:3 Physicians of the penitentiaries — duties.

1. Attendance upon the sick convicts

108:32 Weekly examination of the cells, as to cleanliness and ventilation, reporting on same to the warden

Weekly examination of the quality and condition of foods, and if he deems same prejudicial, reports to the warden.

Daily record of admissions to hospital, number treated in the cells, with record of the cases.

Monthly report to the commissioner on number received into the hospital and number treated in cells, stating age, color, disease, occupation and treatment. Number of deaths reported, also.

Annual report to the commissioner on the sanitary condition of the penitentiary.

108:33 2. The sick are not required to work until the physician certifies they are able to work.

38:499 3. The physician carefully examines each prisoner upon his admission, putting in a register kept for the purpose the name, race, height, weight, family history, condition of heart, lungs, etc.

Das unbestimmte Urtheil.

~~Ein Vortrag des~~ ~~Vorlesung~~

Ein Vortrag gehalten vor der jährlichen Versammlung der Amerikanischen Gefängnisgesellschaft, in der Stadt Chicago am 16ten September 1901.

Vor zehn Jahren hat die Allgemeine Gesetzgebende Versammlung des Staates Indiana ein Gesetz erlassen, welches das unbestimmte Urtheil ~~welches das unter dem Namen bekannt ist~~ "Unbestimmte Urteilsgesetz" ~~bekannt ist~~. Die Meinung des Gesetzes war ~~von den Gerichten~~ der Gerichten und den Geschworenen bei der Aburteilung von Verbrechen, mit der Ausnahme von ~~Hochverrath~~ Hochverrath und Mord ersten und zweiten Grades

die Befugniss das Strafmass festzusetzen zu entziehen, und der Urteilspruch auf die Feststellung des Schuldig und der alten Beschuldigten Person zu beschränken, (für solche Person) Anstatt der Verhängung einer bestimmten Zeitstrafe Gefängniss zu verhängen, wurde der Gerichtshof nur die Befugniss erhielt, für solche Person eine unbestimmte Verurteilung zu Gefängniss festzusetzen, indem er in solchem dem Urteilspruch nur das Maximum und Minimum der Strafe aussprach, und zwar indem er als Maximum nur Gefängniss den Zeitraum

gestrichen der jetzt und ~~infüro~~
als Minimalstrafe für die
Bestrafung einer solchen Tat
vorgeschrieben ist, ~~und~~ ~~also~~
und muss als Maximum
die Maximalzeit die jetzt
und infüro als Strafe für
~~solche~~ ~~Tat~~ die Begehung
solcher Tat vorgeschrieben
ist.

Partnerschaft zu zeigt und ~~[illegible]~~
die
Mainzer Stadt für
die
Bearbeitung seine erfolgreiche Arbeit
~~[illegible]~~
zu
verpachten in ~~[illegible]~~ Wert, wenn
wir ihnen ein
die Pachtzeit bis zeigt
die Mainzer Stadt für
und müssen ein Angebot
~~[illegible]~~ die vorgelegten
Bedingungen
Werte
ist

748 Hague Ave
St Paul Minn 8/18/13

Prof. Henderson
Chicago Ill.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed article was written to give information to those who are interested in a new women's reformatory for this state. I thought you might be interested in it as it is the result of careful study. After perusal kindly return my article.

Yours truly
(Miss) E. J. Easton

[illegible]

[illegible] 21/8/13

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Sir:-

[illegible]

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[

Ionia Reformatory.

1. Name (legal) Michigan Reformatory
2. Location. Ionia, Mich.
3. Date of founding. 1877 Date of incorporation.
4 Description of building.
arrangement.

Average space for inmate.
Surroundings - grounds + etc. On high Hill
pleasant view -

Sanitation. water. sewage light heat etc.
good - Electric
light Steam heat.

5. Board of Control. No. and names of members
The Governor of Mich. - Ex officio. A. R. Lock, Pres
Ionia, Jas Mitchell Jackson, A. S. Musselman
Grand Rapids.
By whom appointed. The Governor

When?

For what term.

Name of Supt. Hon Otis Fuller

His Official title. Warden

Names of important assistants A. F. Montgomery,
deputy warden. F. E. Wood, Clerk, Cyrus
Mundinhall, Chaplain, H. A. Haynes Physician
By whom appointed. Warden with
approval of the Board of Control
Supt.? Governor

Assistants? Same.

No. of paid employees 41
How appointed? Warden Discharged? Same

6. Finance. Income ~~Statistics~~. Endowment. - - -

Property $410718.59.

Expenses - for last year $299066. dates Jan 30, 04 " 05

Salaries - all working force. $12820.00

Cost of maintaining plant. $6387. (Biennial)

Improvements - $2459. (Biennial)

Control of finances.

Custodianship -

Who decides upon expenses. Warden & board of Contrs.

What provision for auditing Accounts.

7. Life of inmates.

What Educational Activities. a school is maintained and all illiterates are obliged attend if under 18 yrs of age others may attend when there is room. Plan similar to Sabath school - Classes of 5 & 10 inmate conducts the class work. Library 2012 vols.

What employment required. about 400 persons are employed earning the state $5000. per mo. the prisoners earn about $1000. for themselves for overtime work.

Does any inmate worker receive payment for overtime work.

Recreation. An entertainment of some kind is given about once a week.

Extent of work last year. from - - - - to - - - - -

Capacity of institution. 624

No Brought over from preceding year.

Received –

Discharged.

Died –

8. Method of keeping record of inmates.

~~Separate cards for each~~. Various record Books.

Items of information recorded. Domestic relations. Parental, Conjugal, Habits of inmates & Parents Circumstances connected with offense, Nativity, Religious Preference.

9. Admission and information of Public. Time and rules for admission of visitors.

Reports & Publications Biennial

Who officially inspects the institution.

I possume that full information cannot be obtained. Get as full as possible & Return to

Clarence E. Hoag.
338 Moph St
Battle Creek Mich

Sydney Daily Telegraph 20.12.06

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

The Howard Association of London has just published its annual report, and it is not encouraging reading as regards the state of crime in the Old-country. For some years past crime, as represented by indictable offences, has grown steadily. In 1899 the number of persons charged with such offences was 50,499; in 1904 the number was 59,960. In the former year the proportion of offences to 100,000 of the population was 159, but in the latter the proportion had risen to 178. The number of persons imprisoned during the year was 222,911, or one prisoner to 145 of the population. The report has a great deal to say about New South Wales in its treatment of crime, and dwells upon the large decrease in the prison population since the introduction of the reformed prison system. It notices with great interest the new departure in treating habitual criminals, for in dealing with this class New South Wales is breaking new ground. "In England," says the report, "the present method of dealing with habitual criminals is unsatisfactory in every sense. The plan adopted in New South Wales seems to be a reasonable plan, and one that might well be tried in England. When three times convicted on indictment the criminal is placed on the 'habitual list,' and serves any sentence that may be imposed as an ordinary convict. But after the expiration of his sentence he is still detained on an indeterminate sentence. Not till the authorities have reason to believe that he is really desirous of living honestly is he allowed to be at large, and even then only on 'parole,' and when he has reasonable employment to take up. He thus becomes the arbiter to a large extent of his own fate, for if he again lapses into crime he is returned to prison, with less chance of release. For 40 years the Howard Association have persistently advocated the adoption of some such method in England." There can be no doubt as to the success of the various experiments in criminology that have been entered upon in this State during the past ten years, and the Howard Association and other kindred organisations have not been slow to recognise the fact. It is satisfactory to know that there are 1000 prisoners fewer in gaol today than was the case 10 years ago, and that the Prisons' Department costs some £40,000 per year less. And it is also satisfactory to know that a great shrinkage has taken place in the number of "returns"—that is to say, the reconvictions are fewer than before the change in system. The general committee of the Howard Association is a very large and influential body, and to be a member is regarded as a high honor by students of sociology all over the world. Amongst the members best known in Australia are Sir T. Fowell Buxton (late Governor of South Australia), Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., and Captain Neitenstein, I.S.O., the Comptroller-General of New South Wales Prisons.

Trying to solve a very difficult problem.
J W Nettenstein

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS,
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SYDNEY,.....190 .

GLIMPSES INTO THE INNER LIFE OF MARY & HER FRIENDS

or

A CLUE TO THE SOLUTION OF THE REFORMATORY PROBLEM

GLIMPSES INTO THE INNER LIFE OF MARY & HER FRIEND:

or

A CLUE TO THE SOLUTION OF THE REFORMATORY PROBLEM

FOREWORD

After reformatory problems had been discussed in a familiar way by the officers of a women's reformatory one of their number expressed this idea, that the best way for the officers to help the girls would be for one of them to become an inmate of a reformatory and work shoulder to shoulder with them. Quick as a flash the superintendent suggested "Supposing you try it. Youare too well known here, but I am going to meet the directors of another reformatory next week and and could make arrangements". An old friend of the superintendent's spoke up laughlingly. "You better not try it. You are too fond of talking." The superintendent joined in the laugh but soon added soberly "I have often wondered what would happen if I had my forty officers cooped up on a corridor". The one who made the proposal was silent. She knew that confinement often cultivates some very undesirable traits. She was counting the cost, the test of character, the mental strain, the physical danger and above all the giving up of the work she had promised to undertake. She decided she could not carry out her own idea.

Strange to say her future work gave her the desired view point. It was work with the same class of girls outside of reformatory institutions. As a friend she lived near to girls in every stage of their life. Now and then she caught a glimpse of their inner life and looked through their eyes at other classes of society, hence our story# .

IMPORTANT

#

Introductory Note.

This article gives this view and the writer's own view. The delinquent girl is studying the social worker and the social worker is studying the delinquent girl. Turn about is fair play. The material selected for character sketches herein is more typical than biographical. No one likes to be made a case for study, so names of persons and places have been changed and things similar substituted for each other. The sequence of events and the person addressed have been altered so as to make a connected story. The fact that the reformatory in mind has nothing to hide from the world makes the frankness of this article possible. The solution of the moral problem is only possible to those who abandon themselves to it. This article is intended for such. It will take time, thought and interest to draw anything out of it. Those who are devoting themselves to other objects and wish to glean a few ideas of general interest will find them in the notes. An unexpected difficulty has been encountered in the confliction of different codes of morals. Instead of avoiding it these have been places in juxtaposition for the reader's comparison. The data on which this article is based is a decade of experience, but how insufficient that is,no one is more conscious than the writer. One thing gives confidence. The writer's article written some trepidation on allied subjects from an international standpoint, published some six years ago, has been pronounced correct by competent judges in different lands. A modicum of fiction has been used to glue the disconnected incidents together. Accuracy in unimportant detail has not been sought.

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Mary Smith - you have misused every opportunity given you - State Reformatory. Every ear in the court was strained to hear the judge's decision. The judge had unexpectedly changed his policy. The futility of the short time workhouse sentence had forced itself upon his conscience and he had commenced giving longer sentences in reformatory institutions. At any time the new comer felt as if those court walls would fall in upon him, but this time even the personnel of the court could not endure it. Others whose sentences had been pronounced shrieked or drowned out every sound by loud sobs. Mard did not utter a sound. She commenced to faint and was caught by a police officer before she struck the outer rail. Back beyond that were her friends of the street. Those girls knew that to be there meant to have suspicion cast upon them, but of course they would stand by Mary. One of them had offered a thousand dollars bond of her own blood money for Mary and she would have been glad if it had been accepted and Mary had jumped her bail.

When Mary had recovered a little a policeman said kindly, "Cheer up, Hill Crest Home is a nice place". She knew all about it from hearsay, but just then, to use the girl's own expression, her furnished room "looked good" to her. She had been there the day before in charge of a volunteer assistant who lived up town in a beautiful apartment. How such a place could look good to any one was more than the volunteer could understand. The house had the worst reputation in the city; shabby on the outside and still shabbier on the inside. Mary's room was dark and unkempt; such grimy counterpanes and bed linen, as there were on the bed and filthy towels on the washstand. Cigar ashes, beer bottles and used glasses decorated her table; sundry apparel was strewn about the room; there was little of any value or beauty to put into her suitcase when she came to pack it. The powder puff and playing cards she hesitated about and then threw them out with a pile of other trash. On her back was all the finery she possessed.

Tom had taken everything and given nothing and yet she trusted him above every one on earth. Impulsively she had told the judge that she would wait for him until his ten years' sentence was served. Mother, home, life, honor, everything had been sacrificed for him. All subsequent efforts to wean her from this passion proved futile ; wise and kind as they were. No wonder the probation officer felt that courts could but scratch the surface of the problem. Arrests served but to keep the streets from swarming with such girls.

Mary was recalled after she had commenced climbing the long jail stairs to sign a paper. Another girl whose case had come up later and been postponed was being closely questioned. She did not bear the marks of "the life" as it is called. No means - no work - in the city six months the interlocutor pondered the girl's admissions. The girl looked up and saw a gleam in the eye of the interlocutor. This gleam to the girl betrayed the interlocutor's thought which the girl interpreted in these words "What I don't know about you now". The tables were turned. The girl became judge in the court of her own code of morals. Guilty of disloyalty" she pronounced sentence. Her words were " I have done wrong, but do you call this right?" As she explained to Mary afterwards, "Think of it, one who posed as your friend being glad because she had discovered your guilt." Her words were few, but meant much. The highly sensitive nature felt an added strain that might easily precipitate a mental breakdown if that had not already taken place.

The person in question, keen and really kind as she was, had no inkling of what was going on in the poor girl's mind. An unswerving moral heroine herself, still she knew the struggle, felt the sting of industrial injustice" and held out a strong hand to help any girl, though her sympathies were naturally strongest with girls who took

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an unyielding stand in life #

She slaved for the good of the girl and to maintain reputation **. She confounded the two and they are not to be confounded. The abandon of loyalty to her own principles was lacking. In other words, she and respectable society slipped where the girl stood.

This explains Mary's judgment in the case. "That was not game" replied Mary sympathetically, though her own grief loomed so large. "Three years, three years, three years". Of if she could only vent her feelings like the girl down the corridor who cried day and night. How game she would have been about going to the workhouse and taking her punishment in the form of so many days of hard scrubbing on practically bread and water. It was as if she has knowingly taken her chances in trifling with the laws of health and had bravely made up her mind to take the consequences in the form of a big dose of castor oil and now the doctor had come and told her for three years she would be confined to that spot.

8 How sweet her will and liberty looked to her as she became conscious that they were being taken from her. How sorry she was that she had not given them up herself. Yes, she had her chance just the night before she was first arrested. She could see herself in Sharkey's dive. It was midnight and there was the rescue band coming in. She could see the young woman that invited her to a Home and it was a real home, not like an institution. Yes, the doors and windows were open there - she cared not in what other ways a person might be held, the arts of those who tried to help and of those who tried to harm did not trouble her. Her mother's agony, her little sister's arms thrown around her neck did not hold her, but Tom, the White Slaver excused his cruelty to her on the grounds that it drew her more to him. If a matron had done the opposite of the ideal she would have secured ideal results with Mary and been best beloved by her. She seemdd to be indeed "Mary, Mary, quite contrary."

Just then she heard someone say "Mary, how are you my friend?" It was the missionary she had seen in the dive. There Mary had risen up in arms and gallantly defended her when a half intoxicated man mumbled something under his breath. "I am not religious myself, but respect those who are" was what she said then, but now Mary, herself, was in another mood.

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* Why do people not help to answer their own prayers "Lead us not into temptation" by taking an interest in women's wages? See "Wages for Women" Prof. Scott Niering.

An officer in a reformatory was in a dilemma one day. She had taken her gift copy of "The Long Day" out to read on the corridor. The girls begged her to let them have it. She hesitated to do so because it was subversive of the reformatory idea of prompt payment for goodness. The girl in the book though good, had a very hard time in the industrial world. The officer finally let the girls have the book because it was fact and not fiction and the girl was rewarded in the end. The reformatory girls would have to meet the same situation when they left the institution. She presented this view to the superintendent who could not deny its truth.

Persons who take an unyielding stand for the right against heavy odds sometimes develop a stubborn disposition in everything. Those who have the care of preventive cases have a harder problem than those who have rescue cases.

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The missionary had special permission to see the beautiful girl on the other side. She thought she recognized her as the girl she had seen at Canarsie, who told her about the big tips she received in the manicuring business. The girl was nonchalantly laying off her exquisite silk skirt, preparatory to going to the workhouse, as if it had been a trip to the mountains. Some street fighting was the only charge against her. Even the ones she had been fighting with sent up dainties. Why was the girl so icy and so unconcerned about everything, the missionary wondered. The stone walls and iron bars seemed scarcely less congealed .

By the time the marshal from the reformatory arrived with the commitment papers Mary was reconciled to going. No policeman accompanied them. The only precaution Miss Sanderson took was to always have Mary either by her side or in front of her.

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The next train for Hill Crest did not leave soon, so Miss Sanderson took Mary and the colored girl she had with her out to lunch. Mary's face was broken out and her clothes marked her, but Miss Sanderson treated both the girls as if they were her nieces of whom she thought so much.

The noise of the train prevented much conversation en route. Mary's whole life came up before her like a panorama, just as it had over and over again in the past four days which she had spent in jail.

Mary's mother was a lady, pure, gentle, refined, but unfortunately a consumptive. Her father was anything but a consumptive. He was a success as a mechanic, but a failure as a man. He was a brutal Englishman, who resented any questions as to where he spent Saturday night. Mary was born strong willed like her father, but early in life her father broke her will and she learned to cower before physical force.

It was hard for Mrs. Smith to understand Mary. She was never surprised at anything Mary did until she took the fatal step; Mary was always doing such mischievous things.

It was not easy for Mary to be good according to the standard set for children. Mary was a very active child. A sick child is often very good in the sense of giving little trouble.

As some one said, "Mrs. Smith was like a hen that was trying to raise a duckling, bound to go out in the water", yet Mary's caprices were of such a nature that every one loved her, not notwithstanding them but because of them. She was a beautiful girl, but silly and frivolous in dress and manner, like the other girls she went with. Nevertheless, in the warm hearted girl there was the making of a noble woman.

She attended the Episcopal Sunday School but somehow the teacher never seemed to connect the lesson with the everyday life of her scholar. It was like her day school lessons, nor did she strive to put Mary in living touch with God. No new power # or purpose came into her life. Her sister's teacher was different. How her sister did love her teacher.

note next page

Mary was beginning to grow up. Now and then she felt a flicker of love for some strong, handsome young man. Mother had never told her about the origin of life* From observation and chance hearsay she had some curious ideas upon the subject. She groped in a maize of contradictions. How could anything be holy, a joke and a crime all at the same time. Mary felt this more than she thought it. She had never been taught to think and reason.

see page

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Mary was blind to his character. Why, he took her to church, and he took her elsewhere. Mary struggled to forget what followed. It was just like the time her cat charmed a bird. The bird was charmed by that glistening eye at the foot of the tree. It fluttered and fell a prey before any one came to the rescue.

Mr. Swellington put Mary's mother off her guard. He told her black was white. And instinct of her higher nature % told her what others had failed to. She refused. He threatened. The instinct of self-preservation conquered ## as it had from childhood up.

In stress of life man may lose courage unless supported by reason and religion. Dr Sweet

* The book "What a Young Boy Ought to Know" gives this ~~Dr. Sweet~~ information in a form that is uplifting to anyone. "Girl and Woman" is another valuable work. A later and excellent booklet for students is "Hygiene and Health No.6. These and "Whose Daughter" (pamphlet for men) are the best within the writer's ken. If such literature could be generally distributed and assimilated the coming generation would see a wave of purity sweep over the country. What better use could a fortune be put to than this? An all around propaganda is the crying need of today.

% Mothers should always teach their children to be on the safe side of the doubt/

There are heavy odds against the moral life in this world. Nature is against it. Huxley says "Ethics combat cosmic process".
Dr. Sweet.

According to the girls' own testimoney overpowering is not the common cause of a girl's ruin. There have been too many moral heroes of this kind to stir humanity. Even entrapped girls have often gained their liberty by an unflinching appeal to the spark of manhood in frequenters of bad places. Madams and dive keepers often protect pure girls. It is a part of their moral code. It is this insidious temptation in one guise or another that takes out of a human being the very material of which heroism is made. As the superintendent of a reformatory said to her girls, "What you need, girls, is backbone." American girl grit has protected many a girl, but not always.

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* In stress of life man may lose courage unless supported by reason and religion. Dr Sweet

* The book "What a Young Boy Ought to Know" gives this ~~Dr. Sweet~~ information in a form that is uplifting to anyone. "Girl and Woman" is another valuable work. A later and excellent booklet for students is "Hygiene and Health No.6. These and "Whose Daughter" (pamphlet for men) are the best within the writer's ken. If such literature could be generally distributed and assimilated the coming generation would see a wave of purity sweep over the country. What better use could a fortune be put to than this? An all around propaganda is the crying need of today.

* Mothers should always teach their children to be on the safe side of the doubt\

** There are heavy odds against the moral life in this world. Nature is against it. Huxley says "Ethics combat cosmic process". Dr. Sweet.

According to the girls' own testimony overpowering is not the common cause of a girl's ruin. There have been too many moral heroes of this kind to stir humanity. Even entrapped girls have often gained their liberty by an unflinching appeal to the spark of manhood in frequenters of bad places. Madams and dive keepers often protect pure girls. It is a part of their moral code. It is this insidious temptation in one guise or another that takes out of a human being the very material of which heroism is made. As the superintendent of a reformatory said to her girls, "What you need, girls, is backbone." American girl grit has protected many a girl, but not always.

There was no hand stretched out to help at the crucial moment when she longed for guidance. She hardly realized what had happened #. Gradually she became conscious. It was dark without and darker within. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -She wrote to her father asking if she could return home and received this reply. "Mary Smith; Letter received. Request refused. John Smith." At another crucial moment she was not helped. Mary was indeed an unfortunate woman.*

Mr. Swellington was well connected. After his deed was known he sent in his card at Mrs. Wright's. Mrs. Wright was a leader in society. She let him know that henceforth her door would not be open to him. This unexpected rebuff brought him to his senses. He realized his passion for a little girl of seven in his own circle and his next call was upon the family physician. A slight operation * made him a safe man to be at large ## in society a result which a theological course would not have secured.

Mary had long since ceased to hear anything from her home town. The thought of it as she passed station after station brought a pained expression to her face. "What is the matter, my dear" inquired Miss Sanderson and added, as if she knew the answer, "Don't worry about going to Hill Crest. It is a real nice place and you will have every chance." "Oh,yes, said Mary half heartedly, "I've heard the girls say that they were well treated there". Miss Sanderson smiled sweetly. She was ~~thingking~~ thinking as usual of her beloved niece, who was such a successful student and she rejoiced that the state was not only going to give free tuition but free board to Mary, and atone for wrongs done her. But it is too late for sunshine to unfold the rose bud after some pest has eaten the heart out of it. It will live and die thwarted in its growth.

See Faust.Goethe has given us this later situation in Mauguerite's predentment.

* As the Orientals say "God has given the disease but he has also given the drug". There is no phase of the moral problem that the means for meeting it are not in our hands.

We put lions and tigers in cages, but the physically and mentally defective beasts of prey are let loose to destroy defenceless youth. If complaints are made society replies " Put the youth in cages so they will be safe." Would not the logical thing be to detect by general examination the physically and mentally defective and take the same measure before they have done the harm as are now are taken afterwards?

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Just then the conductor called out "Roselawn Cemetery" and Mary said to herself, "O, if I were only under the sod." As the train started on she resumed her reverie.

The autoes stopped in front of Rose Mandeville's house; handsome furniture and mirrors filled the rooms, but Mary felt that the "dead were there". Madame Rose's laugh she would never forget to her dying day. Mary felt the rank growth of evil within this new place. By bad companions in the hot-beds of vice evil is cultivated. Mark the word "cultivated evil". # Every evil inherent in human nature elsewhere checked is here fostered. When the organs designed for the noblest function are debased to the vilest use outraged nature demands an incessant penalty from mind and body every conscious moment. Mary and the other girls often stole and secreted money to buy drugs and drink to make them unconscious. Madame raved about it; she called the girls the worst thing she could call a woman and threatened to have the man who smuggled them in arrested.

Mary became hardened in face and manner. Had she not she would have become insane. Her health was lost. She had to leave Madame Mandeville and come down to a house where they had..... she would not mention it to herself; her brain might well reel at the thought. ##. There she met Tom. He was as innocent as she had been. Tom was a winsome country boy,* but not a church or Y.M.C.A. man. He was lonely in the city. One of Madame's agents saw the situation. "Come with me and be a man" he said, thrusting one of the Madame Zenia's cards into his hand. It read "Madame Zenia & Company, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Kisses and Hugs. Holding of Hands a Specialty. The color stole up into Tom's face; he hesitated but followed the course of least resistance. Mary looked out of the window and saw Tom stagger then stand dazed on the sidewalk as he left the Madame's house. The finer grained the nature the more quickly do the effects of drink show themselves and so it seems to be with other evils. Tom soon lost his position as a street car conductor; he went through much the same experience as Mary; there was a bond of sympathy between them. He was a captive, hung around Madame Zenia's, sheepish, without ambition, when he was not outside the corner saloon with a gang of nicely dressed young men who did no work. He finally took Mary out, married her legally and put her out on the street to support him.

Preventing the cultivation of evil should be the slogan of moral reform, as necessity has been the slogan of moral degeneration.
Only one fair flower grows here. The emotions that are cultivated are not wholly evil.

There are some things that are so horrible it is fortunate they are so generally unknown, but it is unfortunate that the Pennal Code even in some instances does not take cognizance of them.
The defective class of men is small no doubt compared with that where evil is cultivated. Nothing helps to cultivate evil more than the common opinion of a necessary evil, the saying that all men are bad and the maintenance of a double standard of morals. Every one of these is a libel on the male sex. Strange to say respectable ladies hold them, while even the madame of a house of ill-fame told the writer that there were pure men in the country. In a certain rural district of Minnesota for years the doctors have only seen one case of venereal disease. Country life is a fort that protects you while you are in it, but does not provide you with weapons of defence when you leave it. Medical studies provide you with weapons of knowledge, but give you no moral force to

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Then Mary thought of her arrest and the gallantry of her friends. A sudden gleam of brightness came over Mary's face; she had resorted to the nether world's source of comfort embodied in the word "game". For instance, she remembered the time she was going to sell her soul to get money to give a shelterless mother and baby a bed. In her possession was a newspaper clipping, the account of a holiness woman leaving a mother with several children on the sidewalk because she did not want to be disturbed in her first sleep. When asked about it she told the truth. That was a horrible thing, Mary thought.

She would not hesitate to lie or steal to save herself or anyone else. The Ten Commandments were not in the game code. Yes, but it was game to be loyal, to be kind, to sacrifice for others. The thought seemed to stir the heroic within her. Yes, if your code conflicts with other codes it was game to suffer imprisonment for your game code of morals. Still, it was an awful life despite the game part of it. The walls of the nether world only grow blacker as its denisons try to whiten them with the soot off of other people's walls. Oh,yes, she had always wanted to leave and be a good girl. She had kept deceiving herself that one day she would and now that she was forced to she was half glad. It would be so nice to be in a clean place once more. "Oh, how dirty those dives were", she explained to herself. "I hope they will keep me busy in the laundry, so I won't have time to think. Will Hill Crest be game?" That was the great question. She had no more than propounded it when the conductor called out "Hill Crest, Hill Crest; all out for Hill Crest".

This is the story of the undoing of a girl. Reverse the process and you will have the making of a girl. Society had taken care of the girl in the wrong way and the wrong time until she was worse than dead, instead of taking care of her in the right way and at the right time until she knew what life was.

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use it. College men, especially certain fraternities, medical students, soldiers and sailors are above the average in body and mind, but their presence in a community endangers the safety of girls. They are removed from normal family life necessarily, but unnecessarily from high ideals and the things associated with a home. If the strength and means devoted to social functions were devoted to throwing open real homes to those deprived of them these young men would not enter other doors so readily. This would also help to fill the emptiness of the society man and woman's life and make them a moral asset instead of a menace. The callousness resulting from the compulsion of conscience in business is also a factor to be kept in mind, in the moral problem.

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