

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prison Association of New York

1908.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION,
135 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 20, 1908.

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1908

8556-1-24

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 38.

IN SENATE

APRIL 20, 1908.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

HON. LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, *Lieutenant-Governor of New York:*

SIR.— In accordance with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1846, we have the honor to present the sixty-third annual report of the Prison Association of New York, and to request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Respectfully,

EUGENE SMITH,
President.

SAMUEL J. BARROWS,
Corresponding Secretary.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Letter of Transmittal.....	3
List of Illustrations.....	6
List of Officers, 1908.....	7
Standing Committees, 1908.....	8
Preface.....	9
Report of the Executive Committee.....	11
Report of Corresponding Secretary.....	21
From the Journal of Our Probation Officer.....	31
Our Parole Work, by Wm. H. Spencer.....	35
Relief Work.....	48
Rev. Wendell Prime, D.D., Memorial Note.....	49
Punishing the Family, by Samuel J. Barrows.....	50
The Court of Rehabilitation, by Roland B. Molineux.....	57
Legal Obstacles to the Reformation of Prisoners, by Samuel J. Barrows.....	70
Inspection of the City Prison of New York: Report of Com- mittee.....	77
The Competition of Architects for the New State Prison of New York, by Samuel J. Barrows.....	80
Treasurer's Report.....	88
County Committees.....	89
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	91
Life Patrons.....	94
Honorary Members.....	95
Life Members.....	97
Contributions for 1907.....	99
Donations of Clothing, Reading Matter, etc.....	113
Appendix:	
Charter of the Prison Association.....	114
By-Laws of the Prison Association.....	119
Index.....	125

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page.
Chicago House of Correction.....	10
Interior of Cell Block for Women, Chicago House of Correction	16
Rev. Wendell Primc, D.D.....	48
Competition for New State Prison of New York:	
No. 28. Bird's Eye View, Wm. J. Beardsley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	24
No. 28. Block Plan	24
No. 30. Bird's Eye View, Warren & Wetmore, New York.	32
No. 30. Block Plan	32
No. 20. Bird's Eye View, Herts & Tallant, New York.	40
No. 20. Block Plan	40
No. 15. Bird's Eye View, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York.....	56
No. 15. Block Plan	56
No. 32. Bird's Eye View, Darrach & Beekman, New York.	64
No. 32. Block Plan	64
No. 14. Bird's Eye View, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York.....	72
California State Prison, Women's Quarters.....	80
California State Prison	88

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

President.

Eugene Smith.

Vice-Presidents.

Wm. P. Letchworth, Robt. W. De Forest,
Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Felix Adler.

Secretary.

Samuel M. Jackson.

Corresponding Secretary.

Samuel J. Barrows.

Treasurer.

J. Seely Ward, Jr.,
135 East Fifteenth Street, New York.

Executive Committee.

W. W. Battershall,	Edward B. Merrill,
B. Ogden Chisolm,	Thomas M. Osborne,
J. Fenimore Cooper,	Frank D. Pavey,
John H. Finley,	Eugene A. Philbin,
Austin Flint, M. D.,	Dean Sage,
Cornelius B. Gold,	Decatur M. Sawyer,
Wm. H. Gratwick,	Wm. J. Schieffelin,
Henry E. Gregory,	George G. Shelton,
Alexander M. Hadden,	Gino C. Speranza,
John W. Hutchinson,	J. G. Phelps Stokes,
George W. Kirchwey,	Evert Jansen Wendell,
James McKeen,	Mornay Williams,

James Wood.

General Agent.

D. E. Kimball.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1908.

On Law.

Messrs. Williams, Kirchwey, McKeen, Merrill, Pavey, Philbin and Speranza.

On Discharged Convicts and Parole Work.

Messrs. Hadden, Chisolm, Finley, Gregory, Sawyer and Schieffelin.

On the Library.

Messrs. Jackson and Wendell.

On Detentions.

Messrs. Wood, Gregory, Osborne, Sage, Shelton and Stokes.

On House.

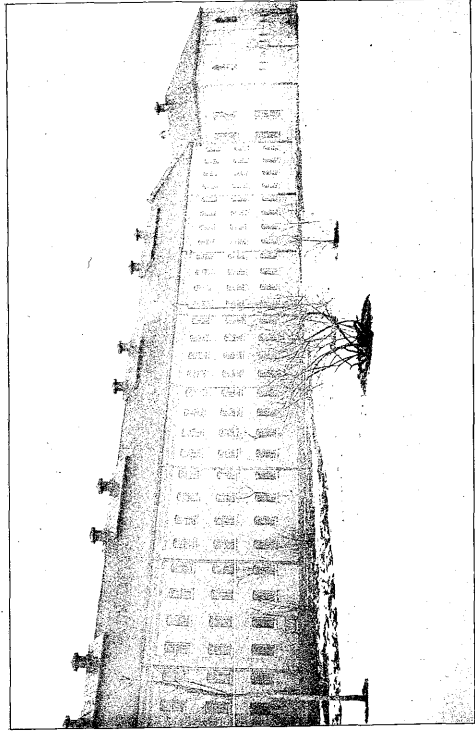
Messrs. Hutchinson and Flint.

On Finance.

Messrs. Schieffelin, Gold, Jackson, McKeen, Stokes and Ward.

PREFACE.

The Sixty-Third Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York includes the report of the executive committee, transmitted to the Legislature April 20, 1908, the report of the corresponding secretary, and additional matter down to September 1, 1908. As the financial year of the Association corresponds with the calendar year, the record of donations and the treasurer's report are limited to the 31st of December, 1907. Contributions made during 1908 will be acknowledged in the next annual report.



CHICAGO HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISON
ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of New York:

The commendable attention given by the last Legislature to questions relating to the supervision and administration of the prison system of the State led to the adoption of new and fruitful laws. Among the most important of these were laws providing for the reorganization of the State Commission of Prisons, the reconstitution of the Board of Parole, the extension of the indeterminate sentence, and the establishment of the State Probation Commission. Though less than a year has elapsed since their adoption, the wisdom of some of these laws has already been justified. The work of inspection under the new Prison Commission is better distributed, the Probation Commission is gradually co-ordinating probation work throughout the State, and the new Board of Parole, supported by a more effective law, is giving more thorough consideration to the large number of cases that now come under its supervision.

THE JUDICIARY AND THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

No principle has been better justified in modern penology than that of the conditional liberation of prisoners. It finds its best expression in the indeterminate sentence law in connection with some corrective and educative method of treatment. Though New York was the first State in the Union to enact the indeterminate sentence as a fundamental principle of its reformatory system, which it did in 1876, it was not until 1889 that the law was applied in a cautious, tentative way to commitments to State prisons. This law did not abolish the definite sentence, but made the indeterminate sentence permissive, allowing the court to fix a maximum and minimum sentence within the shortest and longest periods for which an offender could be committed according to the

Code. From the interesting review of the parole system as applied to State prisons presented in the report of the Board of Parole for State Prisons for the year ending September 30, 1907, it appears that during the twelve years that this law was in force, approximately 13,000 prisoners were received at the three State prisons, but only 115 were sentenced to indefinite terms. Although "Seventy per cent. of the prisoners committed to the prisons of this State are originally sentenced to Sing Sing prison, yet during the twelve years period mentioned, not one was received at that institution under an indefinite sentence." The laws of 1901-02 modified and extended the indeterminate sentence and gave the judges and courts a still larger opportunity to apply it; but the figures show that judges were very slow to avail themselves of the privilege, and some of them even took steps to evade the spirit of the law by sentencing offenders for a period in which the minimum and maximum limits coincided, such as a sentence to not less than one year and not more than one year. Such sentences were illegal in spirit if not in fact.

The question arises why the same judges who sent prisoners to Elmira under an indeterminate sentence were not willing to commit them to Sing Sing under the operation of a permissive law. Evidently it was not for any want of faith in the principle of the indeterminate sentence *per se*. Inquiries instituted by this Association seem to indicate that the judges of New York city lacked confidence in the application and administration of the Parole Law as applied to the three State prisons. This distrust, it would seem, from the frank confessions of individual judges, grew almost entirely out of the fear that partisan consideration might influence the members of the Board in granting parole. No formal charges were ever made in this connection and no evidence furnished to support the intimation, but the feeling of distrust was undeniable. The declaration was, however, made by a prominent judge of the Court of General Sessions that if State prisoners could be placed under a marking and grading system and the conditions of parole made to depend upon the character and attainments of prisoners, wholly apart from political influence, the confidence of judges would be established.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the great value of the moral, official and personal support of the judiciary in every effort for improvement of our penal system. It is to be hoped that the important change made in the laws of 1907, providing for the adoption of a uniform system of grading and marking in State prisons, will give a new basis for judicial support and confidence. This feature, and also the wise provision of the law of 1901, which forbids the Board from entertaining any other form of application or petition for the parole or absolute discharge of a prisoner than that which comes from the prisoner himself, furnish as strong safeguards against political favoritism as can be embodied in a law or method. Beyond that, confidence can only be secured by the character and record of the men who compose the Board. The firm and persistent impartiality of the board of managers of the New York State Reformatory in absolutely separating the parole of prisoners from all partisan influences is such that not a breath of suspicion has been raised for years that release from that institution could be obtained by any political favoritism. Politicians of all degrees of influence, from the lowest to the highest, have long since ceased to demand favors in this direction, and for years the Governor of the State has not interfered with the action of the Parole Board by pardoning prisoners. The independence of judgment, enlightened zeal and devotion which the members of the new Board of Parole for State Prisons are bringing to their task should command similar confidence. The law of 1889, as already said, was merely permissive. The judges had to share the responsibility of committing a prisoner under an indefinite sentence. The mandatory feature of the present law relieves the judges of the responsibility of deciding whether to apply a definite or indefinite sentence; this responsibility has been wisely assumed by the Legislature, and it is a gratifying indication of legislative confidence in the principle and application of the law.

It is a part of the duty of the new Board of Parole to make a report to the Governor with its recommendations on all applications for pardon referred to it by him. Governor Hughes has already availed himself of this opportunity in a number of cases. The investigations made by this Board under such applica-

tions ought to relieve the Executive of much time and importunity. We may expect that eventually the exercise by the Governor of the pardoning power will be reserved wholly for cases in which there has been some miscarriage of justice or in which new evidence has been brought to light which doubtless would have modified the verdict of the jury; while the parole principle will be applied to all cases of offenders properly convicted. Conditional release seems to be the only rational way of dealing with all offenders for whom a corrective period of imprisonment is necessary. No absolute discharge should be granted unless the prisoner has demonstrated by his conduct on parole that it is safe to release him without further supervision. While the parole system thus affords a safeguard for society, the conditions which it imposes on the prisoner of having assured work and shelter before his parole is granted, so far from being onerous, furnish the best and easiest means of re-establishing him in society.

NEW SITE FOR A STATE PRISON.

In the fall of 1907 the Commission on New Prisons, after an examination of the most available of the ninety-seven sites offered for the location of a new prison to take the place of Sing Sing, unanimously decided to recommend the purchase of 500 acres of the Lambert estate situated on the west bank of the Hudson river forty-two miles from New York.

This tract includes the east slope of Bear mountain, and also Highland lake, assuring an abundant water supply. The site has 2,750 feet of frontage on the Hudson river. Facilities for transportation by water, as well as by the West Shore railroad, are thus secured. It is well wooded and contains an abundance of rock valuable for road or building purposes. The Governor and the State Commission of Prisons have approved this site, and when the Attorney-General has completed the search of title the purchase will be concluded. A year ago the Commission was offered this property comprising a thousand acres of land for \$75,000. Had not the Legislature limited the Commission to the purchase of 500 acres the entire tract could have been obtained for the price which the Commission was obliged to pay for half of it. Nevertheless, the price paid was very reasonable for one of the most beautiful sites on the Hudson.

About thirty acres will be needed for the prison buildings and yard properly inclosed. The rest can be utilized as a State park, and some of the prisoners who are nearing their period of parole may properly be employed in the work of forestry. This site has the advantage of being completely isolated from any settled community, while it is but twelve miles further from New York than Sing Sing.

In addition to the advantage of establishing a prison in a salubrious and secluded spot, while convenient for transportation, the purchase of this property by the State will doubtless insure the preservation of Bear mountain, a fine scenic point in the Highlands, which has threatened to become a prey to the encroachments of the quarrymen.

REORGANIZATION OF OUR PRESENT SYSTEM.

From time to time during several years past this Association has called the attention of your honorable body to the need of a general reorganization of the prison system of the State. The time now seems ripe to undertake it. Nearly all of those who have studied the subject agree as to the necessity of such reorganization and as to the main lines along which it should be carried. No single organization in the State includes so many representatives of charitable societies, so many practical and responsible workers in the field of philanthropy and penology as the New York Conference of Charities and Correction. For several years past successive committees appointed by that body to study the treatment of the criminal have described existing conditions, and with remarkable unanimity have pointed out the remedies for them. These general recommendations, however, produce little result unless they are focused into projected laws and brought directly before the Legislature for consideration and action. While there is general agreement as to what should be done, the successive steps to be taken in order to give symmetry, uniformity, and greater efficiency to our present system need not be pointed out in detail and laws drafted through which they may be realized. For this purpose a bill is now before your honorable body, authorizing and directing the State Commission of Prisons to report as to the advisability of establishing State

workhouses and a State reformatory for misdemeanants, as to the acquisition by the State of the county penitentiaries, and such amendments to the law as may be necessary in regard to the sentencing and commitment of prisoners. It is to be hoped that this investigation will lead to the presentation of a comprehensive scheme which by successive stages may end in a complete reorganization of the prison system, and the eventual assumption by the State of the control which is now vested in the counties.

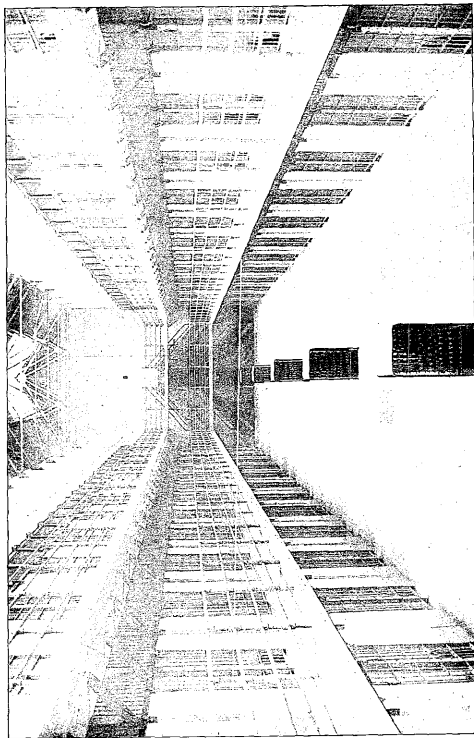
PRISON LABOR.

Such State control is the only possible way of relieving to some extent, though it may not wholly cure, the deplorable prison idleness which now prevails in jails and penitentiaries under county control in the State of New York. This idleness is due to the unfortunate amendment to the Constitution forbidding the sale of prison-made goods in the open market. The experience of New York in this direction ought to be a warning to any State proposing to adopt this policy of restriction.

The amount of idleness in 1906 in county jails and penitentiaries was computed to be over 400,000 days. The keeping of so large a body of men in idleness tends to make prisoners into confirmed idlers and criminals. It is the State of New York which is responsible for keeping these prisoners in idleness. It is unjust to the free laborer to assume that he demands such a cruel policy. It is unjust to the taxpayer who is required to support this vast army of idle men, and it is unjust to the prisoner who is sentenced to enforced idleness.

Much can be done to mitigate the present condition of affairs by making mandatory the employment of prisoners in the repair and construction of all penal institutions.

In Chicago the new cell block, barn, and other buildings for the House of Correction have been built entirely by prison labor, mostly by short term men. The great United States prison at Leavenworth is a remarkable example of what can be done by prisoners without previous training in building. Excellent work has also been done at the Elmira Reformatory in the same direction. The State of New York pays over \$100,000 a year for the support of felons in penitentiaries over whom it has no con-



INTERIOR OF CELL BLOCK FOR WOMEN, CHICAGO HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

trol. This amount paid by the State annually for men who are idle in the penitentiaries would suffice to pay in twenty years the entire cost of the land and buildings for the new State prison to take the place of Sing Sing. The law should forbid the giving out of contracts for the repair or construction of penal institutions, except for the purchase of necessary material, and forbid the employment of outside labor unless the State Commission of Prisons certifies that prison labor is not available.

SEGREGATION OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS.

With intelligent and persistent effort the Women's Prison Association has urged for the last three years the establishment of a State farm for women misdemeanants and has supported the appeal with a large array of facts. That association has pointed out that "there are fully 800 women in the city of Greater New York and 1,000 in the entire State whose records of offenses extend over periods varying from five to twenty years and who are known to have been arrested from 20 to 200 times. * * * In 1903, in the borough of Manhattan, 1,483 sentences were imposed on 103 individual women." These facts show the futility of present methods of dealing with this class of offenders. The bill prepared by the Women's Prison Association has already passed both houses of the Legislature.

This experiment will be looked upon with a great deal of interest, for it is the expression of a conviction which is gaining ground among all who have to deal with persistent offenders of either sex that the only rational way to deal with habitual offenders of any class is to segregate them in a farm or industrial colony under an indeterminate sentence for a prolonged period. New York has passed a law providing imprisonment for habitual felons. Another progressive step would be the establishment of industrial colonies for the large number of male misdemeanants who constitute the bulk of our vagrant class.

Special treatment under an indeterminate sentence is needed also for the army of habitual drunkards for whose permanent cure the short sentence and ordinary prison conditions are wholly ineffectual.

RAISING THE MORAL TONE OF OUR PRISONS.

Much has been done to raise the physical standard of construction and sanitation in our prisons. Cruel punishments are forbidden, a more humane discipline generally prevails, but the reformation of our prison system must go further. What is most of all needed is the effective application of moral forces in prisons. Moral forces are more or less complex. The forces which make for cleanliness, for industry, which develop self-respect for others, courtesy, friendliness, hope, and will-power, are all moral in their agency and result, and, together with the offices of religion, need to be invoked for the reformation of the prisoner. Too many of our penal institutions are simply reservoirs of social sewage, where little is done to filter and purify the contents. The prison atmosphere is often one of depression; constraint is physical rather than moral. Prisoners have testified that the lack of material comforts in prison affected them far less than the lack of moral impulse and inspiration. This is largely due to the character of the guards and keepers. It is not to be expected that a prisoner will be helped much in his obedience to prison rules or in his sense of responsibility to society when he finds certain officers ready for a small consideration to violate the rules of the prison and the laws of the State. They cannot have respect for guards and keepers who through bribery and corruption are law-breakers like themselves. In the last thirty years the standard of character and influence represented by the wardens of the country has been raised to a higher level, but no warden can be successful with a body of disloyal guards selling privileges to prisoners. As a matter of fact the prisoners in some of our institutions have gained much more inspiration toward right conduct from some of their fellow prisoners appointed as school teachers than they have from the body of guards who control their physical movements. There is no more important problem than that of raising the standard of the guards in our prisons.

The establishment of schools for prisoners has been of immense benefit, and the introduction of lectures in addition to regular religious services has brought into many prisons healthful moral and intellectual impulses. The possibilities in this field are far from being exhausted.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE FAMILY.

One of the most important questions to be considered at the next International Prison Congress is how to correct the offender without placing too great an economic burden upon the family. Such a burden is imposed when the breadwinner is withdrawn from the family. The hardships which ensue are sometimes acute and pitiable. This Association is frequently called upon to relieve by private charity the destitution created by the imprisonment of the husband, father, or son. Attention is called to a special paper on this subject submitted in the body of this report.

The methods of relief possible under our system are, first, the substitution of probation for imprisonment whenever possible; secondly, the shortening of the term of imprisonment by judicious application of parole laws; and, thirdly, the assignment of a portion of the prisoner's earnings to the support of his family.

It is one of the great advantages of probation that industrious offenders are not taken out of employment, nor the economic condition of the family disturbed, except when a fine is imposed; and this under the probation law may be paid in installments. Likewise, the release of the prisoner on parole means the difference between destitution and self-support in many a family.

Where imprisonment is necessary, the only remedy for the destitution of the family is either through public or private charity or by assigning a share of the prisoner's earnings to the family's support. Here the advantage of having the prisoners employed at some form of productive and remunerative labor at once appears. Unless the prisoner earns the cost of his maintenance in prison, and something additional, any appropriation made by the State for the support of the families of prisoners must be made from other revenues. It is entirely possible, however, as it is demonstrated in other states, to conduct a system of productive labor so as to educate and improve the prisoner, pay the cost of his maintenance by the State and leave a balance which may be applied to the support of his family, and this seems the moral and logical solution of a difficult question. It is no rational answer to this proposition to say that the prisoner thus employed competes with free laborers. If the prisoner is placed on probation, he is a competitor; if he goes to work while on

parole, he is likewise a competitor; and he would be not more a competitor if, under proper regulation, a portion of his earnings were available for his family from his labor in prison.

It is unfortunate that the State of New York, which has great need for the application of some such law, particularly pertinent and valuable in the case of wife deserters, should be practically powerless to apply the simple and natural remedy by reason of the disorganization of its prison industries. For the last ten years, the maintenance of the prison system has been a severe burden to the taxpayer because of the enforced idleness of prisoners, but now the burden falls still more heavily upon innocent and destitute mothers and children.

The State of New York is one of the most enlightened and advanced in the Union. It ill comports, however, with its reputation for intelligence and humanity that it should keep every year thousands of prisoners in idleness and impose a grievous burden on the family as well as upon the prisoner and upon the public.

EUGENE SMITH, *President.*
SAMUEL J. BARROWS,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The creation of the office of corresponding secretary at the very beginning of the organization of this Association was an indication that it sought to establish relations with the friends of prison reform in other States and other lands. The result in this more than sixty years has been that the Association has availed itself of the experience and judgment of representative leaders in criminal law, prison administration, and every branch of modern penology. Such leaders are found in all parts of the world. Associations for prison reform have multiplied and fraternal exchange has been established between them. The corresponding secretary, on behalf of this Association, takes occasion to acknowledge herewith the generosity of friends at home and abroad in furnishing information concerning movements in their own States and countries, and in sending publications which are a welcome addition to our library.

EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AND INFORMATION.

Perhaps the best practical way to show our appreciation of such help is to render similar aid to those who call upon us for similar information. Our letter-books show how widely extended geographically are the relations of the Association. It is sometimes necessary for us to send to all the States of the Union for special information; and our mail for the year shows, what is equally welcome, that a large number of the States of the Union are frequently sending to us for information, both local and general. This correspondence during the last year has extended over nearly all of the northern and southern States and to all the principal countries in Europe. Information sent to foreign lands has related mainly to the operation of the children's courts and the probation system for adults as well as for minors in the United States; also with reference to the indeterminate sentence and the reformatory system. Interest abroad is constantly growing in the application and development of the idea of children's courts. Already in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Switzerland the principle has been recognized, and attempts have been made to adapt it to English and continental law.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

A brief monograph by the corresponding secretary on the indeterminate sentence has been translated into German by Dr. Agnes Geering, entitled "Zu Genschen des unbestimmten Strafurteils," and published in the Archiv für Kriminalanthropologie und Kriminalistik, edited by Professor Hans Gross in Graz, vol. 20, published by F. C. W. Vogel, Leipzig, Germany. Among the notable and more recent contributions to the literature on the indeterminate sentence in this country must be included the striking article on "A Court of Rehabilitation," by Roland Molineux. This article, originally published in "Charities," produced a strong impression, as may be seen from the comments in the daily press and also legal journals. With the consent of Mr. Molineux we have reproduced it in this report.

A TOUR IN THE WEST.

Turning attention more specifically to our own country, the interest of the corresponding secretary has been enlisted in various efforts for the improvement of conditions in other States. In December, during holiday week, I attended a meeting of the Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, and other affiliated organizations at Madison, Wis., and read a paper on "Legal Obstacles to the Reformation of Prisoners," which is reprinted from the proceedings of that association in this report.

CHICAGO INSTITUTIONS.

From Madison I went to Chicago, and at the invitation of the City Club made an inspection of several of the police stations and also of the Cook County Jail. I met in conference a committee of the magistrates, and addressed the City Club at a meeting presided over by Judge Mack, concerning conditions in Chicago, where an effort is being made to establish a central police station and municipal court building. The writer was much impressed with the remarkable success of the new municipal court of Chicago.

The new juvenile court building has grown out of the necessities of the work of that city, and has been planned and equipped

to meet its exigencies. It is an interesting illustration of how a new idea expressed in the juvenile court will require new physical means for its expression. The John Worthy Home, which has been used to commit boys from the children's court, needs more ground and a better rural environment, and doubtless this will be secured in time. It is too close to the House of Correction, and rests as it were under the traditional shadow of that institution. A new spirit, on the other hand, has been infused into the House of Correction by its superintendent, Mr. Whitman, and it has broken away largely from the old mechanical routine and method. The same spirit which Mr. Whitman awakened in the jail when he was there he has breathed into this institution. He could not change the character of the commitments which are made to it; that depends upon the law and the court; but he has given a new emphasis to the word "correction." Backed up by his board of managers, he believes in the gospel of work, and it has a fine illustration in the institution. The new cell block for women has been built entirely, with the exception of a few minor details, by prisoners, at a reduction of one-third of the cost required to build it by outside labor. It is a good example of a plain, durable, comfortable, sanitary, but unpretentious prison building, without luxurious equipment, but flooded with sunlight and fitted with every sanitary appliance. It is gratifying to note that in building this prison they have broken away from the conventional external corridor, and have adopted a spacious central corridor with a window in every cell, looking out upon the yard.

During my visit there was also in process of erection a new barn, the plans for which were drawn by an inmate of the institution, and the bricks for this, as well as for the cell block, were all made as well as laid up by the prisoners. The prisoners are also extensively employed in digging in the vast pits and preparing material for the city roads and for other purposes.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH.

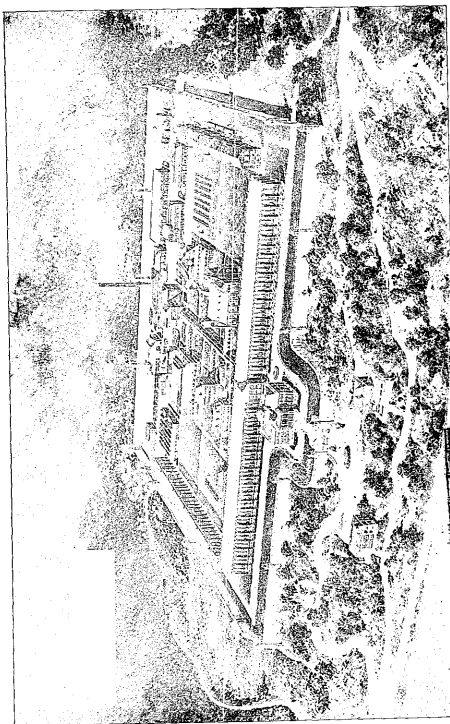
From Chicago I went to Leavenworth, Kan., not only to see what progress had been made in the construction of the United States Penitentiary, but also to avail myself of the wide experience and suggestion of Maj. R. W. McClaughry, the warden of

that institution. As in previous visits to Leavenworth, I was impressed with the amount of work done by prisoners in the erection of this imposing building. While a great saving in expense has resulted from the utilization of prison labor, a still greater gain, both to society and to the prisoner, is the educational result of teaching prisoners productive labor in a variety of trades of practical use to them on their discharge.

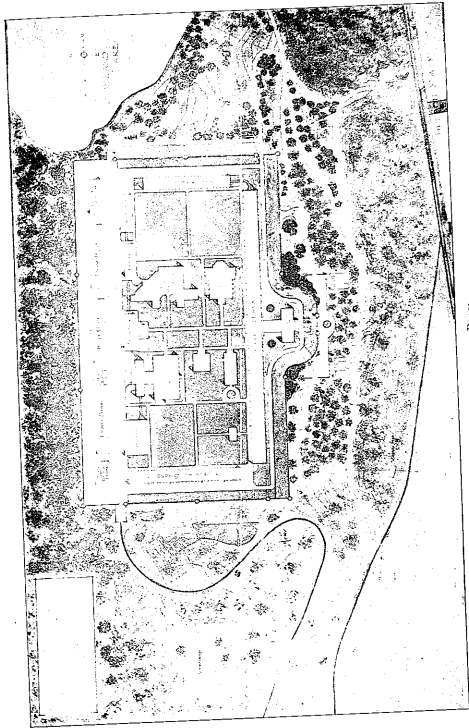
OKLAHOMA.

From Leavenworth I went directly to Guthrie, the capital of the new State of Oklahoma. Stimulated by Mr. Molineux's article on "The Court of Rehabilitation," alluded to above, the director of charities and correction, Miss Kate Barnard, had the laudable ambition on entering upon her duties to put Oklahoma in the forefront of the States in the organization of its system of corrections and charities. The opportunity for new legislation and for new work was indeed fascinating. Here was a new State just emerging from its territorial period into the constitutional autonomy of an independent State of the Union. It started on its new career with a new freedom and a new opportunity. It was not hampered by its own traditions, nor was it necessary to hamper it with the traditions of other States. It started with a clean page; its Legislature had just been organized; it was looking courageously toward the future rather than toward the past.

As a result of the warm invitation of Miss Barnard, and with the cordial assent of the president and officers of this Association, I undertook to present to the legislators of Oklahoma some of the results of our experience in the East concerning penal and correctional institutions. The warm reception extended to me by the House of Representatives, which I had the pleasure of addressing on Monday evening, January 6th, and the equally generous reception given to an address before the Senate on the afternoon of January 7th, were proofs that the invitations extended by these bodies to address them were not of a perfunctory character. In subsequent conferences with legislative committees of both chambers I was impressed with the earnestness and vigorous interest of their members in the responsible task they have assumed of shaping new legislation for a new State.



No. 28. BUREAU VIEW. Wm. J. BEANSLEY, FORTKENTON, N. Y.



No. 28. BLOCK PLAN.

To the writer it seemed that the most important things for Oklahoma to achieve on the threshold of its new political life were the establishment of a children's court, a probation system for adults, a State reformatory to include both misdemeanants and felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and the abolition of the county system of jail control inherited from the territory, replacing it by State control.

A bill establishing children's courts was drawn by Judge Lindsey of Denver, Col. Bills relating to a probation system and also to the establishment of a State reformatory were drawn by the writer. Beyond this it was suggested that, until such time as Oklahoma is ready to build a State penitentiary, her prisoners may, by some arrangement with the Department of Justice at Washington, be sent to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

It was hardly to be expected that all these and other measures, such as the child labor bill, could pass at the first session of the Legislature. Most of them were well advanced, however, and though they did not reach final passage there was a decided advantage in bringing them into the arena of discussion. It sometimes takes years of agitation in older States to secure the adoption of measures which are eventually recognized as truly beneficent. Our friends in Oklahoma must be patient and wait for the process of education to convince the majority of legislators of the wisdom and value of the new measures proposed. By a majority of several thousand ahead of the vote cast for Governor, Miss Barnard was elected commissioner of Charities and Correction. She brings to her work deep and sympathetic interest, remarkable energy, and a progressive spirit. She is seeking to put Oklahoma to the front, and leaders of philanthropy in many of the States have been helping her with suggestion and advice, the fruit of long experience. The Sage fund, which is under the direction of Mr. John M. Glenn, co-operated in paying the expenses of several visitors to Oklahoma, including those of your corresponding secretary.

CLEVELAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

Returning from Oklahoma I availed myself of the kindly invitation to stop over in Cleveland and see the plans of the Municipal Work House of that city. Under the effective leadership of Rev. Harris R. Cooley, Cleveland has entered upon a new and rational experiment. Instead of following the archaic idea that city institutions shall be crowded together in a part of the city valuable for business purposes, but partaking themselves of the character of the slums, the city has bought about two thousand acres of meadow and forest a few miles out upon which to establish the Cleveland Farm Colony. This farm is to be divided into four parts. A good quarry furnishes all the stone required; prisoners are crushing it and spreading it on the road. Five hundred acres will be assigned to the city cemetery, and prisoners will care for the flowers, shrubbery, and lawns. Seventy acres of wood will be kept under the care of a professional forester. The prisoners are to be worked in orchard, vineyards, and great vegetable gardens, to supply the police and fire departments with hay and grain, and the hospitals with fruits, vegetables, butter, poultry, and eggs. There are now eighty persons on the farm. There are three classes of prisoners — trustees, semi-trustees, and men with bad records who need to be locked up.

A large number of men are released on parole. Eleven hundred and sixty men were released during the first two years as against eighty-four during the previous administration. Not more than 14 per cent. of the parole men have come back.

The selection of this farm, the reorganization of the prisoners, the adoption of a more liberal parole system, the greater freedom in the employment of prisoners in healthful out-of-door labor, are all the outgrowth of a new and enlightened spirit which is no less scientific because it is more humane. The Cleveland Farm Colony is no longer an experiment; it has pointed out a way which can be profitably followed by many other cities.

MARYLAND PRISON CONFERENCE.

January 16th and 17th I had the pleasure of attending and also of addressing the conference held under the auspices of the

Maryland Prison Association at Baltimore. Several prominent leaders and officials from other States were present, among them Z. R. Brockway, F. H. Wines, and Cornelius V. Collins, all of whom delivered addresses. Under the presidency of Mr. J. Harry Trego and the secretaryship of Mr. J. O. Stutsman, this old society has taken a new lease of life and developed fresh public interest. It is not only calling attention to the physical condition of jails and penal institutions in the State, but is giving attention to the study of fundamental problems and principles of penology. Though the Maryland Commission appointed under legislative act did not report in favor of the indeterminate sentence, yet the discussion of this subject at this conference has awakened new public interest and brought practical workers more nearly into accord.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The corresponding secretary also addressed the Delta Phi Club of New York, a club of lawyers, on 'The Reformation of the Criminal,' and the Lawyers' Club of Brooklyn on various aspects of our criminal law; the People's Forum in Brooklyn, and the New Jersey State Conference, both on the important subject of "How to correct the prisoner without laying too much of a burden upon the family." I represented the Association at the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Correction, November 14 and 15, 1907, and also at the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Richmond in May, 1908, and the meeting of the Liberal Immigration League in New York. I also addressed the students at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and in the course of the winter spoke on Sunday mornings first to the congregation of the Temple Beth-El, kindly invited by Rabbi Schliman, and in January spoke with ex-Attorney-General Mayer before the Free Synagogue through the hospitality of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. The Social Service Department of this Synagogue under Dr. Goldstein is taking under its surveillance young Jewish offenders placed on probation.

By request I have written the article on penology for the new edition of the Encyclopedia of Social Reform, contributed a brief account of the work of the Prison Association for the International Year Book and also made contributions to various

periodicals on penological questions. Akin to this educational work are the ten lectures on penology given before the School of Philanthropy, which is becoming a source of supply for intelligent trained workers in different parts of the field of philanthropy.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

A number of visits to Washington were necessary with reference to federal legislation. Most important has been the drafting of the United States parole bill with the valuable assistance of the law committee of the Association. This bill is now before a sub-committee of the judiciary committee of which Judge Foster is chairman. The bill is under consideration by the Department of Justice. There is great need of such a parole bill. The federal prison laws are in this respect far behind many of those in the States, and prisoners fail to get the incentive which comes from good parole laws.

Another bill with reference to the deportation of aliens presented so many difficulties that our law committee reported against it, and your corresponding secretary likewise, as the chairman of a committee appointed by the Liberal Immigration League.

CHILDREN IN QUEENS COUNTY.

An investigation of conditions at the Queens county jail showed that a large number of children were turned over to the care of the sheriff to be taken to and from court, and also to be committed to institutions for children. After presenting the matter to the sheriff and also to Mr. H. K. Preston, superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, it has been arranged that the society instead of the sheriff shall handle such cases in the future.

THE SOCIAL-ETHICAL LEAGUE.

The corresponding secretary has represented the association in the organization of the Social-Ethical League, a new federation of churches and of charitable, educational, and civic organizations in Greater New York, for the discussion and promotion of the aims and objects which they hold in common.

SITTING ON THE BENCH.

It is not difficult for the layman to view the procedure of the court from the audience room, and sometimes from the jury; it is more difficult to view it from the standpoint of the judge. By the kind invitation of Judge Foster, of the Court of General Sessions, the corresponding secretary spent several hours on the bench following the course and disposition of a number of cases and discussing them with the judge. One gets a new impression thus of the responsibility of the judge when called upon to sentence offenders. The probation law gives to the judge, however, a new resource and opportunity in the disposition of many cases; and the history of the court, not only for that day, but for several years past, shows how largely Judge Foster has availed himself of this law, and the beneficial results which have followed. Wherever the probation law is well applied and well administered it soon justifies itself.

REGULATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

During last spring, in connection with my work as commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission, I made a study to some extent of the regulation of the liquor traffic in the United States and in foreign countries. This shows that the subject of social regulation of the liquor traffic has developed great importance in the United States, and also in several foreign countries. The right of society to protect itself against drugs and spirits which are dangerous to the individual and to social order is now practically conceded, and it is simply a question of method and extent. It is evident that hand in hand with such regulation and repression must go educational efforts and positive measures for providing substitutes for the attractions which frequently enliven the saloon.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

During the last year valuable accessions have been made to the library of books and periodicals of current interest and importance in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

During the writer's visit to Spain in 1907, his interest was awakened in the work of Doña Concepcion Arenal, to whom a monument is now being erected in Spain. The fine work of this lady has been recognized in the principal European countries, United States, and South America. She was an earnest pioneer in prison reform and in educational and charitable work in Spain. The Association is, therefore, to be congratulated on receiving as a gift from her son of a complete edition of her works, in Spanish, in twenty-three volumes. They constitute a mine of information and a source of inspiration to students and workers in the field of charity and prison reform.

OUR PROBATION WORK.

The Prison Association has for many years maintained an agent, Mr. D. E. Kimball, at the Court of General Sessions, whose probation work is now recognized as of the greatest value by the judges of the court. Daily attendance at the court is followed by personal investigation of cases committed to him by the judges. This is one of the most important of all branches of our work. The time will come when this work should be taken up and continued by officers in this court paid by public funds; but until such provision is made we must depend upon our subscribers to support this highly important work.

SAMUEL J. BARROWS,

Corresponding Secretary.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR PROBATION OFFICER.

"A FAIR EXCHANGE" WAS ROBBERY.

A young Englishman, who had been in the United States but a few months, was employed as an attendant in one of the palatial baths uptown; he was willing and attentive to his duties, and soon gained the confidence of his employers. Under the rules, employees had to pay for anything broken or destroyed, and this young man broke a tumbler, the price of which was taken from his wages. He resolved, as he put it, "to get square," so he took a quantity of the finest linen to his home and secreted it, but made no attempt to sell or dispose of it. His arrest followed and for many weeks he was locked up in the Tombs waiting trial. When the case was brought into court he told where the goods were hidden, and they were found intact. At the time of his arrest he was about to be married and the young woman interceded for him with the judge.

On my recommendation he was released on probation, and he is now working for the firm that caused his arrest.

BIGAMY CASES.

Bigamy is not usually included in the list of crimes for which probation is regarded as a remedy, but Judge Foster of the General Sessions Court has, on my recommendation, applied it in three cases, two of which have proved that it is a good way to dispose of them. In one case a bond was exacted from the man to support the children by his legal marriage. The wife, refusing any help from him, had instituted proceedings for a divorce; another bond was exacted compelling him to support the second wife. Both bonds were given and the defendant is now on probation, bearing the heavy burden brought on himself as best he can by hard work, and neither woman will live with him. He seems to be getting his punishment as he goes along.

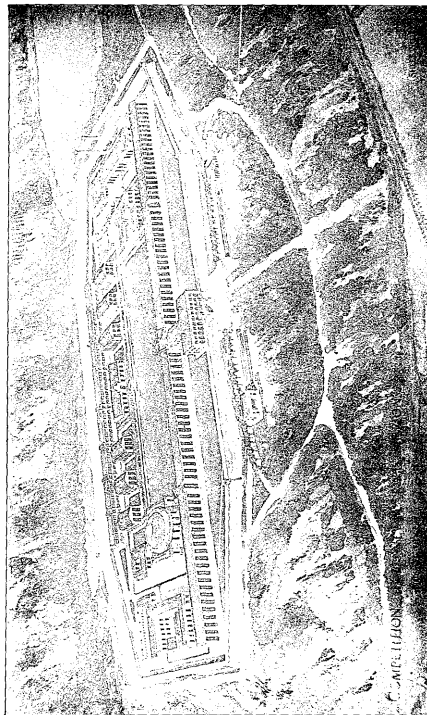
Another bigamy case in which probation was applied is that of a woman — a poor, hard-working servant who spoke but little English and married several men, each time hoping to have a home she could call her own. On investigation I found that none

of the men she married had given her any support, and on my report she was released on probation. She is very regular in making reports, is still working as a domestic servant, and is content to live a "life of single blessedness."

The third is a case which shows the result of failure to obey the court's order while on probation. The prisoner was an ice-wagon driver, and in the course of his business met and became intimate with a young servant girl through delivering ice at her employer's house. She was infatuated with him, and after a year he married her, as he said, "to legitimize" their child, although he had a wife, to whom he had been married eight years, living a short distance away. The second one learned of his duplicity and caused his arrest. He pleaded guilty, and, much to the surprise of all interested, his real wife interceded for him, expressed a willingness to forgive him and entreated the court to let him go. I did not feel that the case was one that called for such great mercy, because of the child. The judge gave the matter much thought and finally released him on probation, with orders to pay \$4 a week to the support of the infant of the woman he had wronged. His employer took him back again and for a few months his conduct was good. Then he began to drink and gamble, and the wife who had done so much for him had to break up her comfortable home. I caused him to be arrested and he knows to-day what it means to violate probation, for he is serving five years in State prison.

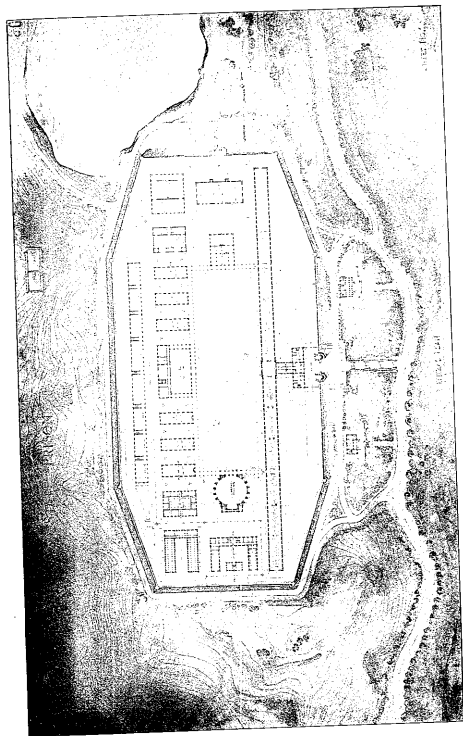
A DEVOTED SON.

Frank P——, a country boy, came to the city nine years ago, obtained employment in a business house, and by good conduct and strict attention to business, secured promotion and a comfortable salary. Each week it was his custom to send a part of his weekly earnings to his aged mother in his country home. His father sickened and died, which put the entire burden of the mother's support on the son; while she was in good health his income was sufficient for both. He visited her at times, but she would not leave her old home and come to the city. She was taken seriously ill, and the attendant expense was so great that the



No. 39. Bumsby: View. Warren & Vernon, New York.

C. W. H. H. H. H. H.



No. 30. BARRACK PLAN.

son could not keep up the payments. Driven to desperation by his troubles, the young man took some of his employer's money, intending, as he said, to return it to the cash drawer when his mother recovered. She did not get well again, but her son's crime, committed for her sake, had been discovered and her much loved son was in the City Prison awaiting trial for grand larceny. When arraigned in court he pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court. The case was referred to me for investigation as probation officer, and an inquiry was made as to his record. The mayor of the town where he was born, as well as judges and bank presidents, sent letters certifying that his past had been blameless and that he had always been respected in the community.

His employers, who made the charge against him, knew nothing of the probation system; but when it was explained, they entered heartily into the spirit of it by joining with his friends in asking for the court's mercy. Friends made up the shortage in the defendant's cash account, and on my presenting a written report certifying to the truth of the young man's story, sentence was suspended and the young fellow was released on probation in the custody of this association. The friends who had stood by him in his hour of need procured work for him in a business house, and he is now, as the judge expressed it, "serving his sentence out of prison" by reporting each week at the Prison Association office. He proved to be grateful and appreciative, and is regular in making his reports.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A working painter and decorator in business on his own account, with money in the bank and an unusually comfortable home, was found in the Tombs, after having pleaded guilty to the crime of larceny, waiting sentence. While doing something in an uptown house, he saw a gold watch lying on a dressing table and no one in the room. An irresistible impulse seized him to steal it and he put it in his pocket. The same night he was arrested, and the stolen property found on him. Why he took it he could not explain; he did not need money, and made no at-

tempt to dispose of the property. He paid a lawyer \$200 and was locked up for some time. I recommended probation and it was granted. He is now carrying on his business and has learned that it is not only good policy but that it pays to be honest.

AN OFFICIOUS BUTLER.

A young Swede asked to have his case investigated, as he was not guilty of the crime charged against him, although under a misapprehension he had said he was, and was only waiting to be sentenced. He had been employed by some of the prominent families of this city and had a number of references giving him a high character as to honesty and ability. It seems that his employer went to Europe and left on the table the silver which had been used at the last meal, instead of waiting for it to be cleaned and put into the safe. Fearing that it might be stolen, the defendant secreted it and the butler caused his arrest. I caused his plea of guilty to be canceled, and a jury trial exonerated him.

OUR PAROLE WORK.

REPORT OF WILLIAM HENRY SPENCER,

Chief of the Parole Department of the Prison Association of New York.

On the twentieth of every month a little army of men, ranging in age somewhere between sixteen and thirty, averaging about twenty-one years, are paroled to our office from Elmira Reformatory. They are representatives of about all the varied peoples of Europe as well as of the West Indies, North and South America, with an occasional son of the Orient. In religious faith, they are registered as Catholics, Protestants and Hebrews, in the proportion of about one-half Catholics, one-quarter Protestants and one-quarter Hebrews. A recent arrival declared himself "atheist." By far the most common crimes for which they are sentenced are grand larceny (including pocket-picking) and burglary, first, second and third degrees. Among other crimes are the following: Felonious assault, carrying burglar's tools or concealed weapons, abduction, receiving stolen goods, arson, violation of the election law, sodomy, bigamy and a solitary case with us now of an attempt at suicide. For the most part, they are confined at Elmira only about thirteen months, the minimum time. When this is the case, it shows an excellent record for which the compensation is a speedy parole. Once in three months on the fifteenth, there is a special parole of a few men denominated "ten-day men." They are so called, because being entitled by their good records to parole, they are granted ten days' liberty to look for work in the city for themselves,—having no friends here to look for work for them in advance of their coming. It is unnecessary to add that they are never returned for failure to find work during this limited time, provided they make strenuous effort. Although comparatively few in numbers (47 last year) ten-day men are a source of anxious solicitude and protracted perplexity to the parole agent who must advise and encourage them in their desperate effort to find employment. They are not required to divulge all their secrets every time they apply for a position, for to tell the "boss" that they had just come down from Elmira would be almost surely

fatal to their prospects; but if they may keep silent in regard to their antecedents, they must speak when asked for their references, and what can they say? To whom can they refer? How heavily are they handicapped! Without friends in the city, without references from employers, with only three or four dollars in their pockets to pay for their room and board until they get the job they know not where to find, the outlook is pretty discouraging. Yet I must encourage and I can, for I have never yet known a man who persevered to fail in the end to find some place, although I have known them to be four and even six weeks in the search. But we have to help many of them with meal and lodging tickets.

Happily the regularly paroled constitute the vast majority. They come to positions secured for them generally through the solicitation of friends, although sometimes secured by means of letters written employers from the institution. Great care must be exercised in investigating offers of work by us to assure ourselves that they are genuine,—not “fake” offers given solely to facilitate the boy’s release. We register the latter as fast as detected under “Black List.” It is of the utmost importance that the paroled should go to some place to work as soon as he comes down from Elmira. The inability to get work readily accounts, no doubt, for the disproportionate number among the ten-day men who “fall down” and are wanted as delinquents or criminals. There is nothing that so safeguards the weak in will as the steady job. It is a part of the duty of the parole agent to see that the paroled man not only goes to work, but that he sticks to his job. If he does this, if he makes six regular monthly reports and so far as we can ascertain has faithfully observed the conditions of his parole, he is then recommended for “absolute release” and passes from under the jurisdiction of Elmira Reformatory. It is a rational theory that if a young man will work six months, a habit of honest industry will become ingrained in his physical and moral makeup that will persist and control his conduct for the next six months, and on and on till the months lengthen into years and the boy is a man and thoroughly reformed. Happily this is generally true, but there are many exceptions.

The morning after the young man’s arrival in the city he comes to our office, bringing his parole papers, and is registered and in-

structed regarding his duties while on parole, chief of which are to work steadily at the place to which he is paroled unless granted permission to change employers; to avoid evil companions and the use of intoxicating liquors; to keep good hours and to make regular monthly reports in writing of his earnings, savings and general conduct. Frequently some relative, the father or mother, brother or sister, accompanies the boy when he makes his arrival report. I recall several instances of what you might call a standard story by a certain type of mother. I recognize her as she comes with her boy and remember the story she told me when she called on a former occasion. It runs something like this:

“My Johnnie is not a bad boy at heart, but he is not quite right at his head. You see when a little fellow, not quite six years old, he ‘hurt’ himself fearful by falling down stairs, and ever since that he has acted queer at times and has given me a deal of trouble. He is not quite right in his head, Mr. Spencer, and that is why.”

But the mother appears to think Johnnie’s head and heart too all right this advent morning. There is a light in her eye and the note of assurance in her voice, prophetic of better days to come. And why should she not feel confident? Does not Johnnie tell her, as he writes the superintendent in his first letter, that the “reformatory has made a man of him?” Has it not indeed done more than anything else ever did for him? Has it not taught him at least the rudiments of a trade? Has he not been initiated into the mysteries of geography, arithmetic, reading, spelling and writing in the evening schools? Has he not been scrubbed physically in the bathroom and straightened physically by the military drill and both scrubbed and straightened morally and intellectually by the lessons in ethical theory and practice, in personal manners, in business principles and social conduct, which he has received in Elmira during the last year? Never in all his life was Johnnie so clean in person, in speech, in habits, and so altogether promising as now in his brand new suit of clothes.

No wonder the dear mother is proud of her boy and that her face is radiant with faith and hope and joy that her troubles are over at last; that God’s great blessing so long prayed for has descended;

that her "Johnnie" has come back to her redeemed because reformed. And despite the shock after shock of disappointment that I have received, I cannot help sharing with that mother in a measure her great confidence. As I look into the faces of the long line of young men standing before me, I put away from my thought for the moment what experience has taught me: that some of the number will betray that trust almost before the month has passed; that more will go astray before six months have passed; and before six years have gone by there will be wide gaps in that line made by men who are serving time in Sing Sing for crimes that you would not believe an Elmira boy would be guilty of: " 'Tis true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true."

Now, the interesting problem which we have been specially endeavoring to solve during the last two years is, what proportion of the young men paroled from Elmira to New York city may be truly reckoned as reformed? In other words, we have been trying to answer for our own satisfaction and the satisfaction of the public the very first question and the most vital one which the thoughtful public interested in reform work is always asking.

"HOW DO THE BOYS TURN OUT?"

Two years ago, in our annual report, we said "It is frequently stated that at least 80 per cent. of our paroled Elmira men are never again enrolled among criminals. Possibly this per cent. is a little too large. Possibly 75 per cent. is nearer the truth. However, we do not need to know just what per cent. of the reformed actually is to be absolutely certain that the reformatory system in the treatment of criminals is justified by results."

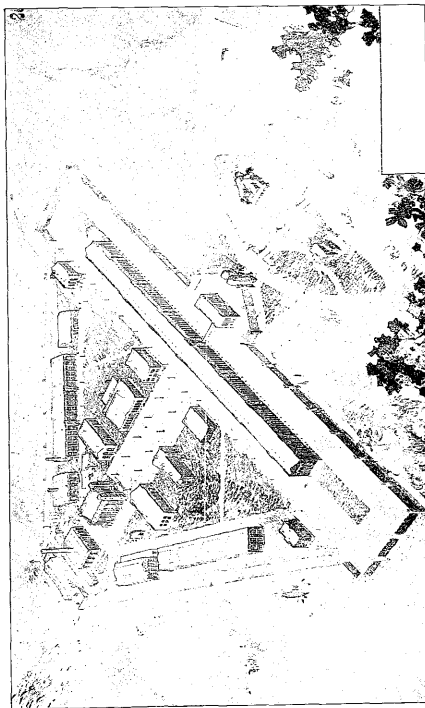
And justified it surely is by results, although the results for the year 1907 as regards the per cent. of reformed are not up to the high level expressed in the above quotation. Since that report was made, the parole office of the Prison Association through the intelligent, energetic, and resourceful co-operation of my assistant, Sergeant Grant Williams, has been as never before keeping tab on the course of Elmira men, not simply six months while on parole to us, but in a measure for three, four, five, and six years after they have received their absolute releases and have passed out from the jurisdiction of the reformatory. The result of this in-

quiry has convinced us all that considerably less than 80 per cent. must be regarded as actually reformed. It seems to have been too easily assumed that the young men who reported themselves at work for six months and who therefore received their absolute releases were practically reformed. Very little effort was made (or could be made with the limited aid for inspection at command) to determine whether these reports were true or false, much less to keep track of the men after their six months had expired. Our experience during the last two years has satisfied us that unquestionably many Elmira men in the years past were granted absolute releases for faithful performance of duties whose reports were false from start to finish; who never worked, many of them, a single day in the places to which they were paroled to work or anywhere else; who gravely presented themselves once a month with a lie on their lips and a lie in their letters and went out of the office with a chuckle of contempt for the "guys" who stamped their reports and sent them up for the consolation and edification of the superintendent at Elmira. They may sometimes do that to-day, but they attempt it at their peril.

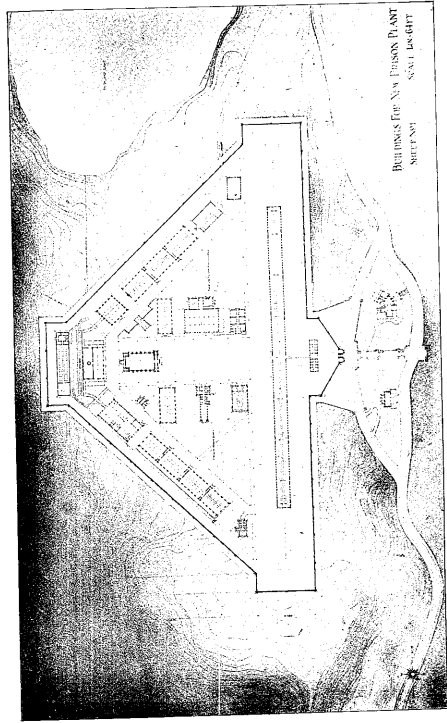
In the same way, it has been too easily assumed that the men who received their absolute releases were not only richly entitled to them, but that their names would probably never be heard of again in criminal ways; and they never were heard of, and in many cases for the simple reason that no one made it his special business to hear of them, to hunt for their names in the court calendar and for their persons with photographs in hand among the crowds confined in the Tombs and other prisons in the city. Your agent confesses that he has been astounded, and he may add deeply pained by the number of Elmira men absolutely released for good behavior in the years past discovered during the year by our detective under arrest and awaiting trial in the jails of Brooklyn and Manhattan. Of course we have no jurisdiction over these men. Our only object in making this laborious search and extra registry has been to answer with a closer approximation to the truth the old, old question "How do the Elmira boys turn out?" The following table answers for the year 1907:

Number of men paroled from Elmira.....	619
Number of men paroled from Napanoch.....	87
	<hr/> 706
Number of men granted absolute releases from Elmira.	454
Number of men granted absolute releases from Napanoch	35
	<hr/> 489
Warrants issued for crime by Elmira.....	68
Warrants issued for delinquency in reports by Elmira..	134
	<hr/> 202
Warrants issued by Napanoch for crimes.....	10
Warrants issued for delinquency in reports by Napanoch	24
	<hr/> 34
Number of men returned to Elmira.....	53
Number of men returned to Napanoch.....	9
	<hr/> 62
Number of men sentenced to State prison from Elmira, new crimes	29
Number of Napanoch men sentenced to State prison...	4
	<hr/> 33
Number of Elmira men sentenced to penitentiary....	12
Number of Napanoch men sentenced to penitentiary..	1
	<hr/> 13
Number Elmira men wanted for or convicted of crimes after receiving their absolute release.....	51

The men paroled to us from the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch were transferred there from Elmira, and for convenience we will include them under the head of Elmira. Perhaps as a rule they are slightly older men. In several cases, their time has expired during parole, a fact which slightly favors the Napanoch record.



No. 20. BUREAU VIEW. HERTS & TALLANT, NEW YORK.



BUILDING FOR NEW PRISON PLANT
SHEET NO. 1

No. 20. ROCK PLAN.

In order to ascertain the ratio of criminals to the number paroled, we must first determine whom to class as "criminals." It is manifest first that those are criminals for whom warrants for crime were asked and received. The total of this list is 78. It is also manifest that we should include men convicted of crimes after they have received their absolute releases, no matter how long after, so that we do not duplicate the names in different years. This list for last year was 51. We ought also to add men on parole sentenced to State prison for whom no Elmira warrants were issued. Last year there were, so far as we know, none. This gives us 78+51 known criminals out of a total parole of 706 men, that is, 18-27/100, in round numbers 20 per cent.

But this is not all. In the long list of those for whom warrants for "delinquents" were issued, amounting to 158 in all, it is certain that a portion of these should be classed as criminals. Some of these we discover later to be such, and transfer the record to the crime list. Some of these men drift away to other places near and remote and sooner or later are lodged in other prisons, frequently under a different name and are never identified. Some are criminals at large. Just how great a proportion of these delinquents ought to be classed as criminals is a question which we have often discussed. Last year we reckoned 50 per cent. In the judgment of my assistants, this does not err on the side of severity. If then we add one-half of 158 (the number of delinquents) to 129 (the number of known criminals) we have 208 estimated criminals out of 706 paroled men, that is almost exactly 30 per cent. If it be objected that our estimate of 50 per cent. of delinquents as criminals is excessive, we reply that this is possibly true, but even if so, this excess might be more than made up by counting the *undetected and unreported*. On the whole, our investigations appear to compel the conclusion that not 80 per cent., not even 75 per cent., probably not over 70 per cent of the Elmira paroled men *during the last year*, should be classed among the reformed. But we hope for a somewhat better showing the present year. We have no doubt that the hard times struck especially hard the Elmira boys. Numbers of them during the storm and stress sought our office for counsel; a few for temporary assistance. As a rule, the best of them have no surplus of

moral stamina. They have all they can do to walk upright when work is plenty and wages high. How easy it is when they can no longer see the chance to earn the honest dollar to drift into the company of those who tell them it pays better to do crooked work! And the gray dawn of the morning finds the young man nursing his sores on a seat in the Tombs. The names of how many such are in our list of 51 we shall never know, but that some are there we may well believe. And we ought also to take into consideration the fact that there was unusual activity and efficiency on the part of the city police. The hard times struck hard the Elmira man, both the man on parole and the man long past his parole. He fell down and was gathered in. This we believe in part accounts for the swollen record of Elmira criminals during the year just past.

And may we not also infer that the scandal wave in the world of high finance had its effect on the operators in the lower stratum of society? They read how this smart crook looted a railroad; another an insurance company; another a bank—how a whole gang of men in the guise of contractors picked the city's pockets out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and yet were never rounded up by the police. How can the Elmira boy help reasoning that "flim flam" games and pocket picking are not only lucrative but safe and respectable if done on a grand scale! How must their bosoms swell with ambition to rise on stepping stones of petit larceny, to grand larceny, on and up and ever higher to the mountain peaks of what one has called "glorious larceny." Then no more prison vans, but automobiles of your own, and still enjoy your seat in the fashionable church and on the stock exchange and your position in "society!" Is it possible to doubt the insidiously corrupting influence of the exploits of the magnificent crooks upon the little ones we have to deal with?

While not excupiating the small offenders in the least, shall we not insist on equal condemnation for these great criminals?

It is not to be inferred because we fail to reach an ideal standard in the reform of the inmates of Elmira that our failure impeaches the principle of reform. We are facing in the right direction. There should be no backward step. It is settled as an axiom in penology as in social ethics that the best way to protect society is to reform the criminal, when this is possible. It is simply a ques-

tion of ways and means. Even though our estimated ratio of the reform were but 50 per cent., as a Brooklyn judge recently guesses it to be, or as low as one-third, or even one-fourth of the paroled, should we not even then feel morally compelled to save this smaller fraction if possible? And how determine what is possible without experiment? Would you not think it worth while to try to reform 25 per cent. of the younger criminals if your son or your brother were among the number? Put yourself in his place. Yes, but you say perhaps, put yourself in the place of the plundered public. True! Let us do both. The public has a right to be protected. Our first duty indeed is to the public, but what if we can make 70 per cent. or 50 per cent of the Elmira young men a *part of that public*, law-abiding, useful citizens, helping us in the business of public protection? Is it not our social duty to do so; even to make a hazardous attempt to succeed? Protect the public by all means, but protect the public by reforming the criminal if possible, and study diligently what is possible. Certainly we ought not to be satisfied with reforming 70 per cent. of the men sent up to Elmira. It raises the question whether wiser judges would have committed so many incorrigibles to that institution, or whether a longer term of service, severer discipline, an indeterminate sentence, or some other remedy would not reduce that 30 per cent. to 25 per cent. or even 20 per cent. as absolutely and hopelessly ir reclaimable?

Certainly we have not yet reached the mark of our high calling, for a high calling it is. No grander opportunity for home missionary work, for consecrated service, for holiest ministry, for the salvation of souls, can be found anywhere on this earth.

So long as we find such fruit of our endeavor society as the following, we shall never get discouraged.

ONE OF OUR BOYS.

A few days ago I went to investigate an offer of work to one of the Elmira boys by a certain "John J. S." residing on Amsterdam avenue. I called at the number and was directed to a man standing on the corner of the street in company with several other young men across the way. I walked over and inquired for "John J. S." "I am Mr. S.," replied one of the number, stepping toward me.

Leading him a little to one side, I asked if he had offered work to a young man in Elmira by the name of W. R.

"Yes," he replied.

"What is your work?"

"Piano and furniture moving," at the same time calling my attention to two handsome vans standing near.

"What wages do you pay?"

"Ten dollars per week."

"Promises to be a pretty steady job?"

"Yes, it's been slack, but the first of May is near and we shall soon be very busy."

"Well, I replied, "I think it's safe to parole the boy to you."

As I was about to leave, he said: "Don't you know me, Mr. Spencer?"

I confessed that I did not.

"Well, I'm one of your boys."

I expressed my surprise and delight as I seized his hand.

"What! you boss of this business?"

"Yes, sir."

"When were you paroled?"

"Over two years ago."

"And do you mean to tell me that you own these moving vans?"

"Yes, sir, see my name on the sides? That horse there," pointing to a beautiful bay groomed like a Fifth avenue coach horse, "I paid \$275 for a few days ago. That whole rig cost me \$800 and the one standing next cost me nearly as much. I am married now, live across the street over that store and getting on fine. I am worth now over \$2,000 and I made it all in this business since I got my absolute release."

An ex-Elmira man an employer of an Elmira paroled boy like himself two years ago; a man prosperous in an honest business, respected in the community, protecting instead of plundering his fellow man, is a somewhat pleasanter picture to contemplate than the same man doing time in Sing Sing, which but for the reformatory he would be.

Appended are a few sample monthly reports. The letters are addressed to Superintendent Scott of the Elmira and Napanoch Reformatories.

A LIVELY EASTER TRADE.

"Mr. Scott:

"DEAR FRIEND.—I now send you my fifth monthly report. I am still working for the same firm and getting along nicely, with good opportunities for advancement, of which I am taking advantage by visiting Cooper Institute and the Y. M. C. A. lectures to improve my education. Between this and my last report I earned \$45. My pay day before Easter Sunday I had \$30 saved. I bought a suit of clothes for Easter for \$12, a hat for \$2, a pair of shoes for \$2.50, two neckties for 50 cents and two summer suits of underwear for \$1.75. I bought my father a hat for \$2 as my Easter present, and I gave my mother \$5, to help dress my younger brothers and sister for Easter. I spent \$1.50 to go Easter calling with my father on some of my relatives. I have \$4 left after all expenses. Since Easter I have saved \$6, my total savings now being \$10. I hope to keep on saving till I reach the one hundred mark.

"Hoping you will find this report satisfactory, I remain

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed.) JOHN J. R."

DISTANCE BREAKS NOT THE LINK OF OBLIGATION.

MAINZ (HESSAN) GERMANY.

Mr. J. F. Scott, General Superintendent of Elmira Reformatory:

DEAR SIR.—I am writing to you, honored sir, in behalf of my sixth report. I am working by my old boss yet and earn twenty marks a week. My health is very well, only my dear mother is always sick. I wish she would be better some day. Well, I beg you to send me my absolute release, so I can say I am no more ex-prisoner. I inclose my lines with many regards.

Very respectfully,

"H. G. W."

A GOOD WAGE-EARNER.

Nov. 14, 1907.

DEAR MR. SCOTT.—I take great pleasure in writing you this letter, as it is my first report. I was paroled on the 15th of October, and it took me five days to get a job at my trade, marble polishing. When I told Mr. Spencer about my other place of work, he gave me permission to look for something in my own line. I am working for C. L. He is the man that put me in the

business seven years ago. I am getting \$4 per day, which are the union wages. I have worked twenty-one days, earning \$84. I work five and a half days a week, drawing \$23 a week, of which I give my mother \$12 and keep \$10 for myself. I owe \$40 on my union card for dues since I have been away, and I have to pay \$5 a week until I get it squared up. I have no money saved at present on account of buying clothes, and besides I am in debt on account of my brother dying, and he was not insured, so we have to pay the undertaker in weekly payments. My mother has been working since I have been away and it was she who kept the house together. I have seven brothers and I am the main support of the family. I think them 13 months I have done up there has done me all the good in the world and I think it has done all the reforming I needed; I have no more to say at present.

Yours truly,
J. M. C. K.

WIPING JOINTS AN OPEN DOOR TO SUCCESS.

BROOKLYN, April 20, 1908.

Mr. Joseph F. Scott, Elmira Reformatory:

DEAR SIR.—I am still working for Mr. A. J. H., and I am getting along fine with my trade and in the near future I expect to be a full-fledged mechanic. If I did not learn how to wipe joints in the reformatory, I don't think I would be able to get along as good as I am now and it would be a few years from now before I could master my trade, but when I know how to wipe joints, the rest is easy. I will close now as I have nothing else to say.

Very respectfully yours,
"A. S. A."

INDUSTRIOUS AND RELIGIOUS.

NOVEMBER 7, 1907.

Mr. Scott:

DEAR SIR.—I write to you earnestly a few lines with the hope of finding you in your best health as I always hope to do. I merely say that I have changed my life. I left all the bad companions, places and everything and I go home at half-past eight every evening. This month I work every day except Sundays and election day and I earned \$33.25. I spent \$20 for board

and other expenses and I saved \$13.25 in time of need. I am going to confession next Saturday and to communion Sunday. I intend to lead an honest life hereafter. I will thank you all the time for your love and kindness to the poor people, and I pray God to guide your steps in all your life.

Yours very truly,
L. L.

A GRATEFUL LETTER.

The following letter was received from the grateful wife of a paroled prisoner who is now doing well in the state of Minnesota.

MY DEAR FRIEND MR. BARROWS.—We feel it highly our duty to write and tel you where we are we are at the above address in a very nice neighborhood, we have three nice large rooms and they are nice too, they are as large as seven rooms in New York, well the right way to say it we have the whole floor through for 8 dollars a month, Pat is working for 2 dollars a day he has got fat and strong & healthy & so I myself we left Newyork August 21st and got here on 23d then my oldest Brother sent us out to Devils Lake for the harvest it only cost a few dollars as Pat got out on the harvest ticket 2 dollars and got a cut rate ticket 5 dollars, 400 miles from Minneapolis so Pat worked there up to last Monday 24th then we came back to Minneapolis on Tuesday & got our rooms on Thursday & we are quite happie I hope all our trouble is now over this is a fine place for work and a cheap place for food and rent. The people are very nice and plain good neighbors I am delighted to be here. Oh if I had only been here 6 years ago but it is better late than never.

RELIEF WORK.

Assoc. Report Discharge, etc., 1907.	Jan- ry.	Febr- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Sum- mary.
New York penitentiary.....	27	23	28	27	27	28	28	18	13	23	23	29	301
Sing Sing prison.....	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	35
Albany prison.....	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	5	2	3	3	3	3
Clinton reformatory.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	3	3	3	3
Other prisons.....	67	62	67	58	65	77	49	46	45	48	42	70	706
.....	7	6	8	7	8	7	7	8	7	8	8	12	82
.....													1 210
Summary of prisoners.....													
Shewn work.....	10	11	12	13	10	11	10	11	8	9	8	9	121
Days work in building.....	61	60	68	76	75	76	80	83	74	76	78	80	857
Days work in laundry.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
Garments given.....	24	20	25	20	20	24	40	44	39	42	38	35	417
Books given.....	481	457	578	528	534	488	694	514	70	108	98	101	1 280
.....	200	200	200	200	100	100	0	100	50	240	300	200	1 890
Books given.....	200	200	200	200	100	100	0	100	50	240	300	200	1 890



WENDELL PRIME, D.D.

REV. WENDELL PRIME, D.D.

MEMORIAL NOTE.

Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime, who was one of our vice-presidents from 1890 till his death at Zurich, Switzerland, November 28, 1907, was born at Matteawan, New York, August 3, 1837. His father was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Irenaeus Prime, for many years one of the great leaders in religious journalism as editor of the *New York Observer*. The son was graduated at Columbia College in 1856 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1860. He only held two pastorates, one in Detroit, Michigan, from 1861 to 1866, and one in Newburgh, N. Y., from 1869-75. His state of health compelled him to resign each of these charges, and in 1876 he left the pastorate and until 1893 was connected with the "*New York Observer*," of which he was for several years editor-in-chief. Again his health compelled him to resign, but by securing absolute seclusion, he was able to prolong his days to what is called life's allotted span. He was, however, only at intervals equal to any literary work. The greater part of these fourteen years was spent in Europe, and there he made many friends.

He was indeed an attractive personality and possessed of unusual culture. Had his health allowed him, he would doubtless have done much in the way of authorship. As it was, his contributions, aside from editorials, included an essay upon the "*Fifteenth Century Bible*" and the preparation of his father's "*Memoirs*." These two titles indicate the character of the man. He was a lover of man and an intelligent book collector, especially of early printed books and editions of *Don Quixote*, of which he had really a remarkable collection. It is interesting to know that his incunabula and early bibles are preserved in Williams College Library, and his editions of *Don Quixote* in the *Lenox Library*.

PUNISHING THE FAMILY.

BY SAMUEL J. BARROWS,

President of the International Prison Commission.

Self-castigation was a form of monkish penitence. It has largely gone out of fashion. It is imitated, however, in our criminal law, when society imposes upon itself the penalty which is supposed to be inflicted upon the prisoner.

We speak of our penal institutions. We think of them as Sing Sing, Trenton, Columbus, or Leavenworth. But the places of punishment are not there alone; we find them in a thousand homes. Under our present legal system we are punishing the family in many cases much more than we punish the offender.

In ancient times the family, not the individual, was the social unit; and punishment was visited upon the family of which the offender was a member. This principle is expressed in the oldest code of which we have knowledge, the code of Hammurabi. It was embodied in other codes. Punishment in mediæval times was not only visited upon the offender, but upon his children and children's children. His estates were confiscated; his children were reduced from affluence to poverty.

To-day we have given up the patriarchal system; society recognizes the individual as the unit. We do not hold the family responsible for the offense of the member, unless there is direct evidence of complicity. In some States we have wisely passed laws holding parents and guardians responsible for encouraging or contributing to the delinquency of their children. These laws, however, are not passed to punish the family, but for the sake of protecting the child against the tyranny, cruelty or immorality of its parents.

Of course there is a spiritual and social law, a law of the affections, by which, when one member suffers, all members suffer with it. We cannot relieve the family of the shame and distress which may come upon it through the dishonorable or criminal acts of one of its members. But we do not place a stigma by law upon such a family, and do not deprive it of civic or legal privileges. The Constitution of the United States declares that "no

bill of attainder shall be passed," and "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained." We did not punish Edwin Booth for the crime of his brother. On the other hand, the sympathy of the American people went out to him, and they took occasion to give to him tender expressions of sympathy and love. Thus in modern life it is the individual and not the family which is singled out by our laws for punishment.

Our theory and our principles are right, but unfortunately our practice contradicts our principles. In spite of the fact that we profess not to punish the family for the acts of its members, that is what we are doing all the time. The prisoner's family not only has to bear the mental suffering which comes from the wrongdoing of a member, but an economic burden is often laid upon the family greater than it can bear. The prisoner himself is sure of plenty of food and shelter: he will not receive any notice to quit because he cannot pay his rent. It is the wife, the mother, the children, who suffer in this way. Poignant distress follows the sudden removal of the breadwinner. The family had been living close to the margin of comfort; it has no accumulated resources; it depends upon the labor of husband or father, and when this is withdrawn, it is plunged into poverty and destitution.

There are those who will say that there are institutions to which the children can be sent and that private charity can bear the burden as it often must. But this does not solve the problem: it avoids it. The fact is that the State is responsible for creating a situation by which the man becomes a nonproducer, or by which a portion of his earnings are not available for his family.

Besides, the sending of children to institutions means the breaking up of the family. I have been struck again and again with the splendid courage of a wife or mother who will work off her finger-ends rather than break up her home and send her children away. The heroism of the battlefield is spectacular and transient compared with the long-enduring, inconspicuous heroism of these faithful mothers.

A proposition has been lately made to establish a home for the children of prisoners, and the sympathies of some good people have been enlisted in the enterprise; but there are better ways

of dealing with the problem than breaking up the home and placing the children of prisoners together in an institution where the very fact that they are sent there advertises their family shame.

The most effective way of dealing with the offender is not to relieve him of the responsibility which belongs to him as father, husband, or son, and not to place him under conditions where he cannot fulfill it to the extent of assistance in the support of his family. Experience has proved that, considered simply from the standpoint of the individual offender, a great many cases can be treated by probation without imprisonment. But probation is also assuming new importance from the standpoint of the family. It is a mistake to take away the breadwinner when the safety of society does not require it. In many cases a slight fine may be imposed. This, of course, is some tax upon the resources of the family, especially when the man is imprisoned because he cannot pay the fine. When the fine is paid on instalments and during an extended time of probation, the result is better for the State, because it is able to collect it, and much better for the family, because it is able to pay it. A young man placed on probation in the custody of the Prison Association of New York was required by the judge as the condition of such probation, to pay back the \$200 he had taken. He has been paying it back at the rate of \$10 a month and at the last report had paid \$190. Three things have been accomplished in this case. First, the young man has been able to pay back to a family that could ill-afford to lose it the money he had stolen; secondly, he has been able to support himself and contribute to the support of his family; thirdly, he has saved the State of New York the cost of his imprisonment. With these economic gains there is, greater than all, the moral restoration of the young man himself. One of the best evidences of moral conversion is, as in the case of Zacheus, the proof that reparation follows wrong.

Relief of the same character as that made possible by probation is secured also by parole. This term is applied to the conditional liberation of offenders whom it has been found necessary to commit to prison. In many cases the sentence of a man may be shortened profitably after he has served about a third of the maxi-

mum time of his sentence imposed by law. From a study made by Mr. Amos W. Butler of the financial results of parole in Indiana, covering a period of four years and seven months, it appeared that 1,340 men from the two prisons of that State earned, on parole, \$272,861.68, of which amount they had saved in hand \$48,063.71. One of the greatest arguments for parole in many cases is the opportunity and inspiration which will come to the prisoner from resuming his social and domestic duties.

Another way in which we punish the family is by our system of prison slavery, under which we compel a man to labor for the State without paying him anything for his work. While it is desirable that prisoners should pay the cost of their maintenance and cost of supervision by the State, it is not desirable that the State should use them as slaves and confiscate all their earnings. In some States large sums of money are made out of prisoners and turned over to the public treasury, but none of this surplus is assigned to the prisoner or his family. In some States and countries better usage prevails; the prisoner is allowed a share of his earnings, and has the moral and economic impulse which come from productive labor. While a part of his earnings is retained until his discharge, the rest of it can be used to good advantage in aiding the prisoner's family.

Bad as is the slavery of excessive and unrequited labor, it is not so bad as that of compulsory and unrequited idleness. In the State of New York the idleness in penitentiaries and jails is simply deplorable. There are many prisoners capable of earning the full cost of their maintenance by the State and an additional amount to pay the rent and subsistence of their family. The prisoners of the Baltimore Penitentiary earned last year \$40,000 over and above expenses which was turned over to the State; but they also made \$40,000 for themselves. One of the best things a man can possibly learn in prison, if he has not learned it before, is how to get his living by some earnest occupation, while getting the inspiration that comes from some reward for his labor.

There is one form of offence in which the ordinary treatment of the offender is conspicuously inefficient and absurd. The

meanest of all offences in the category of crime is that of the wife deserter, especially if he be a wife beater. It is an offence shamefully prevalent. How shall we deal with it? The ordinary method of imprisonment is ineffectual. In some States, including New York, the wife deserter has been made a felon. But placing the offender in a high category of crime does not deter nor correct him. It has the advantage that it enables one State to make a requisition upon another State for the extradition of the offender, but this has little result for the family. A wife deserter escapes from New York to New Jersey; he is extradited, sent back, and imprisoned; but in punishing the man the State punishes itself, for he does not care half the cost of his imprisonment, and his family is no better off. Some of these cases may be dealt with by placing the prisoner under bonds to support his family, and obliging him to assign to his wife a portion of his wages. In Massachusetts this plan has worked successfully. In the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, \$2,113 were applied last year to the support of families. But the finer showing in this direction is in Connecticut where in the year ending Sept. 30, 1907, \$18,692 were collected and expended for the families of probationers, a sum nearly three times as great as the salaries and expenses of probation officers. Judge DeLacey of the Juvenile Court of Washington collected and paid over to his court more than \$6,000.

There are cases in which probation fails. The prisoner is lazy and thriftless. He will not work unless compelled to do so. Then the only rational way seems to be for society to place the man where he will be forced to work and apply his wages, or a portion thereof, to the support of his family. So far as I know, the first State to apply this principle to these cases was Ohio. In 1889 the Toledo Humane Society, largely through the influence of its president, Mr. James M. Brown, secured the passage of a law applied to the Toledo workhouse, providing that, where a fine had been imposed, such offender might be imprisoned in the workhouse and kept at hard labor at the rate of sixty cents per day for each day's labor, and a sum equal to forty cents per day should be paid to the maintenance of his family. This law remained in operation until about three years ago, but when

the Municipal Code was revised it was repealed with the rest of the old code.

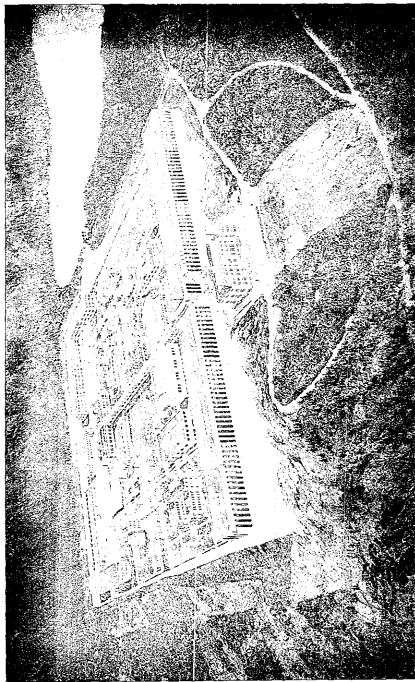
In March, 1907, Colorado enacted a law of similar character, providing that "whenever any able-bodied person is confined in the county jail having been convicted of the non-support of his wife or minor children, the county shall pay toward the support of such wife or minor children not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar per day for each day such person shall work. This law went into effect July 5, 1907, and there has not been time enough to judge as to its effectiveness.

March 23, 1906, a law was passed by the United States Congress applying the same principle to the District of Columbia for cases of non-support, or cases of wife-desertion. It contains a provision for probation and the assignment of a weekly sum from the wages of the offender under an order of the court for the support of his family; but in case this fails and imprisonment is ordered, the superintendent of the workhouse is directed to pay fifty cents a day to the wife and children for each day's hard labor performed by the prisoner. The cautious way in which Congress committed itself to the proposition is shown in the small appropriation, \$200, made for this purpose. This was soon exhausted; but, as already said, Judge DeLacey has used the probation feature of the law with excellent effect.

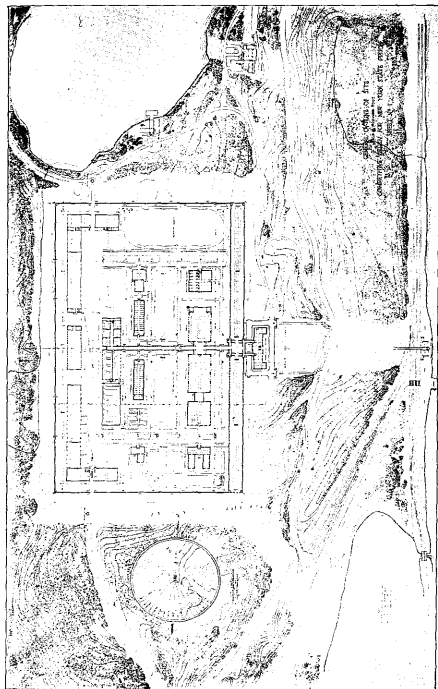
The Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association, which has made a thorough study of this question, has drafted a similar bill and recommended its passage in New York State. It has not yet, however, been introduced in the Legislature.

In the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth an effectual method is applied to prisoners refusing to work. They are placed in a separate building and each in a separate cell, large and well lighted, and with an abundant supply of stone to be broken. As a condition of getting his dinner a man must break a prescribed quantity of stone: unless this is done the meal fails to appear. When labor is placed on such a gastronomic basis the prisoner soon succumbs. Such a method might effectually be applied to the criminal idle husband or wife deserter, only I would carry it further. I would set before the prisoner some opportunity for remunerative labor, something better than stone breaking. I

would say to him: "John, you have a wife and two children. They are thin and hungry. They are half starved by your neglect; here is some work for you. When you have finished it, you will have earned enough to pay for a dinner for your wife and children. Then here is more work for yourself. When you have earned a dinner for your wife and children and for yourself, your own dinner will be sent to you." I would have such committed under the indeterminate sentence, released conditionally on parole under adequate supervision, but recommitted to compulsory productive labor if the man lapses into voluntary idleness. This would be, I think, an effectual way of dealing with this meanest of all offenders, and would do away with the tragic comedy of punishing the family instead of the man.



No. 15. BIRD'S EYE VIEW. WESTMORELAND, CHURCH, KING & CO., NEW YORK.



No. 15. BLACK PLAN.

THE COURT OF REHABILITATION.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX.

(Reprinted by permission from Charities and The Commons.)

No human being, whatsoever his crime, should be sentenced to a definite term in prison. For this there are a thousand reasons. For the moment let one suffice—the financial. The United States spends one billion dollars a year to achieve a failure. Annually it spends five hundred millions more on a fruitless and farcical contest with crime than it does on all its works of charity, religion, and education. And these conditions, this appalling cost, are, strange as it may seem, due solely to the sentencing of criminals to a definite punishment.

Again, and a better reason: Imprisonment, as inflicted to-day, is worse than useless. It is in itself a crime. In almost every case, it releases the criminal a more dangerous menace than before his incarceration. Our criminal law aims to benefit society. In this it fails. It should aim to benefit the criminal. In this it could succeed. We endeavor to cure crime by a system childishly futile. As well might we sentence the lunatic to three months in an asylum, or the victim of smallpox to thirty days in the hospital, at the end of these periods to turn them loose, whether mad or sane, cured or still diseased.

The criminal court should determine but one thing—the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Has he or has he not committed the crime of which he is accused? If guilty, whether of murder or of disorderly conduct, the one and unvarying sentence should be banishment. The criminal code should be stripped to a bare list of the acts constituting crimes and misdemeanors, and provision made for a uniform treatment of all those convicted. Banishment, which should be spent in prison, should be absolutely indeterminate. By his own deed a man has proven himself unworthy to dwell among his fellow men. He must remain apart from them forever, or until restored by citizenship by a “court of rehabilitation.” Is not this equitable? It has required a judge and jury to deprive him of liberty, only by a judge and jury should he be restored. The second judge and jury should form the court of

rehabilitation. It must be free from sentiment, have nothing to do with pardon, remain uninfluenced by political power or the prisoner's friends, be actuated only by absolute justice.

Do this, bring the question down to the simple one of guilt or innocence, let the sole permissible sentence for any crime be banishment with the only means of gaining freedom through a court of rehabilitation, and every evil of the criminal law will disappear.

I grant that prevention is better than a cure. The ideal method would be to prevent crime and make the criminal impossible by doing away with poverty, drunkenness, and the thousand and one causes of crime. But when you have accomplished this, you will have created an earthly paradise. Perhaps such a day will come. But in the meantime something practical should be attempted.

At present the State punishes its criminals by death, fine, or imprisonment. But does death restore the dead? Is the fine given to the one injured? Does imprisonment of the criminal compensate his victim? Have these, or any punishment, protected society either by reforming the criminal or by deterring others from crime? In other words, has not the State, so clear in defining the duties of the individual to itself, failed in its duties to the individual?

In all ages, punishment by the State has had but three motives—vengeance, example, and protection. But for the State to wreak vengeance is both absurd and unjust; we abandoned that system long ago.

Is punishment, then, preventive of increased crime in that the death or imprisonment of the criminal acts as a deterrent to others? To stimulate ambition or inculcate fear, effective example demands publicity. Rewards for bravery, the crowning of scholarship, the attainment of knighthood, these are matters of public ceremony. Not in secluded spots were martyrs burned and crucified. In public once the criminal was executed and his drawn and quartered body suspended by chains upon the gibbet. Stocks and whipping posts, the lashing of heretics through the streets, all these were public shows.

To-day we cannot claim example as our purpose when the life of the murderer is taken in the pale light of dawn, in a little room, and in the presence only of a few scientists. Surely, it is not these

that need the warning! If punishment is intended as an example, let us be consistent; let the executions take place in the public parks and let the State declare the occasions holidays for the school children.

Even ignoring the likelihood that the command "Thou shalt not kill" applies equally to the State and to the individual, is the killing by the State an example fitted to deter the individual from a similar act? Is it, in fact, much less absurd than if the State were to commit theft in order to prove that it is wrong to steal? Moreover, punishment as example fails because every criminal, regardless of the fate of others, either hopes to escape detection, or, as in certain cases, he commits the crime in the heat of passion, when there is no thought or care of the consequence.

The protection of society by means of a definite term of imprisonment inflicted upon the criminal is but temporary. The theory must be, then, that imprisonment will cure by frightening the criminal into permanent good behavior. Were this theory correct, there would be no second offenses, just as there would be no more first offenders if punishment were effective as an example. The truth is that first offenses are increasing and that even the reformatories do not prevent a second. More than forty per cent. of the inmates of reformatories have served time in other institutions; twenty per cent. conduct themselves unsatisfactorily when released on parole, and nearly ten per cent. return to crime within a year after regaining freedom.

These conditions result from a definite, a pseudo-mathematical infliction of punishment, in which every crime is labeled and a price put upon it previous to its commission. We punish in supposed accordance with the gravity of the crime actually committed. The less the amount stolen, the fewer the years of commitment. The fact that the thief took all that he could find or all that he could carry; that petty larceny is not grand larceny merely because the opportunity did not present itself, or because the opportunity was not what had been expected; that every housebreaker is a potential assassin who has not killed because the necessity did not arise—these are not permitted to enter into the question of punishment. The willingness or an unsuccessful attempt are lightly dealt with. Yet, can we differentiate? Is not the mental

of all these criminals the same? If one may be returned to society with safety to the lives and property of his fellows, may not all?

In truth it is as impossible to punish "crime" as to reward harmony. "Crime" is intangible, as is sunlight or fragrance. We attempt to punish an abstract quality, whereas only the individuality of the criminal should be considered. Admitting that we should punish him, to what extent should we do so? Absolute justice would reply: "To the extent of his responsibility for his act." The insane murderer is not executed, nor is the child imprisoned for arson. Self-defense annihilates guilt, as almost always does unbearable provocation. Here irresponsibility tempers justice. This should be true of all punishment, yet the criminal law makes no provision for the study of the accused or convicted man's heredity, environment, susceptibility,—a man often of such birth and training that he does not realize one whit more than the child or lunatic that he has done wrong.

Bad example, excitement, fear, egotism, opportunity, wealth and indolence, the special character and particular passions of individual races; imagination, arousing a mistaken but sincere effort to right some social or political wrong; the influence of depraved literature and sensational journalism upon already distorted minds—these do not excuse a crime, but in any rational system they must be considered in the infliction of punishment. With hundreds of others, they are causes for which the condemned was not responsible, but for the effects of which he must suffer under the present system of law, which assumes that the criminal possesses absolute free will to choose between good and evil. In this assumption it sets at naught the law of cause and effect, acknowledged in every department of science. If it be said, "Punish to the extent of responsibility," how determine the responsibility? Offenders must be dealt with as individuals, not as a class or even in classes. Omnipotent knowledge only could decide the exact punishment justly to be given.

Here, then, is the situation. Vengeance, entirely, and example, largely, have been abandoned as motives for imprisonment; the more modern attempt to make it protective of society is a failure. The present indeterminate sentence is farcical because it is inde-

terminate in name only; and, even aside from the failure of all punishment, as such, it is wrong because it is humanly impossible to determine what is just punishment.

Imprisonment now means practically for a fixed period. Beyond the slight reduction for good behavior, nothing the prisoner can do will hasten its termination. Good behavior becomes, therefore, mere inertia. Is there in such an existence, any effort, either by himself or by the State, at a cure, reformation, rehabilitation—call it what you will? To make the convict walk in a degrading manner, to garb him in humiliating fashion, to assign him a number in which all individuality vanishes, to force him to the performance of certain tasks at the mechanical command of a bell or whistle, or worse, to submit him to the horrors of enforced solitude and idleness of mind or body, or both—is there in such a system anything influencing him for good, sending him out a useful, an honest and an ambitious member of society?

If he has been convicted of a crime of some originality or daring or peculiar atrocity, or of one having a tinge of the romantic, the mysterious, or the picturesque, keepers and prisoners alike make of him a sort of hero. Visitors eagerly ask about him; jailers exhibit him with the pride of connoisseurs. The ego inseparable from criminality is flattered, developed, further distorted.

In serious truth, conventional prisons are universities wherein are given post-graduate courses in crime. Because he knows something of evil we send a man where he will learn all of evil. "Once a crook always a crook," is the universally cynical, perfectly natural, and not altogether incorrect verdict of police and prison officials. The public shares the belief. The ex-convict is distrusted. Employment is refused him. The first offender soon becomes the habitual criminal, for poverty forces him back to crime.

At the best, then, we have imprisoned Lucifer and liberated Beelzebub. The State spends millions upon capture, nothing upon rehabilitation. Prison experience is conducive to improved physical health. The mental change is for the worse. Physical strength with a prison record adds nothing to a man's honest earn-

ing capacity; it may add greatly to his successful pursuit of crime. The State, indeed, seems desirous that the man shall not reform. Having done nothing for him during his imprisonment, at its close it gives him ten dollars and transportation to the place in which he was convicted—the one spot on earth to which, usually, he should not go. There reside the criminal influences originally sending him to prison; there is his record best known, and because of this, there the probability of securing honest employment is least.

It is within reason to insist that the State, which has ruled that the individual is responsible for his act, has itself certain responsibilities to the individual even after conviction. But at this point, the State at present assumes its whole duty completed, and by both State and society the prisoner is at once abandoned. Such is not the fate of asylum or hospital inmates. Their individual needs receive attention. This the State admits it owes them.

Doubly does this duty to the individual devolve upon the State in its relation to the criminal. The prisoner's mental, moral, and physical condition must be diagnosed and readjusted. Prison life must be one, not of suffering, but of preparation—preparation for liberty. Independence, courage, right thinking, mental discipline—these are the qualities he will need if he is not again to fall. The criminal law should be for his benefit—for the benefit of the one bad citizen in one hundred; only secondarily should it be for that of the ninety and nine good citizens. In short, criminal law should not be for the protection of society, but devote itself to the reformation of the criminal. The commission of crime is the sign that a man needs reformation; it is the red flag which tells the State to sequester and educate him.

The mental attitude of the prisoner is the key to the whole problem of crime and imprisonment. How frequently comes to the lips the expression: "I never even thought of such a thing!" simple and unnecessary indication of the inception of action. Clarify the thoughts of a criminal and he ceases to be a criminal. Imprisonment will always be useless unless it makes a man desire to reform and gives him the means to do so. This is the duty of the State; this is the right of "the man inside."

More frequently than the reformers, prisoners of the intelligent class realize this fundamental truth. An unknown convict, writing in *The Star of Hope* journal of those imprisoned at Sing Sing, recently said:

"The average man in prison is not so radically wicked as he is abominably weak. The only salvation for such a man, then, is to strengthen him, and to educate him to an understanding that life is unmercifully real. He must be braced up, invigorated, with strength of character, and as soon as this great task is accomplished, under ordinary circumstances, he is a fit man to be given one more chance.

In short, his will must be developed. Religious teaching and mission work in prison will not accomplish this; almost invariably they result in purely selfish pretensions at reformation. The errors of philanthropists who theorize in libraries, and all prison workers, rest upon the fact that they have little or no conception of the criminal's mental condition. No prison reformer, however great his experience, however often he may have talked with individual criminals, has overheard confidential conversations among prisoners themselves. Always he is an outsider; always he is regarded as a possible aid to a pardon, a means to liberty; almost always his confidence is flagrantly abused. For these reasons, while all that has been written as to the defects of our present system is correct, no one has ventured beyond an enumeration of the difficulties and failures, and, although prison commissioners are entrusted with the devising of methods that shall bring better results, no cure for crime, no means of reformation of the criminal has been evolved. Yet, with a sentence of "banishment," and a "court of rehabilitation," the genuine reformation of criminals would be certain.

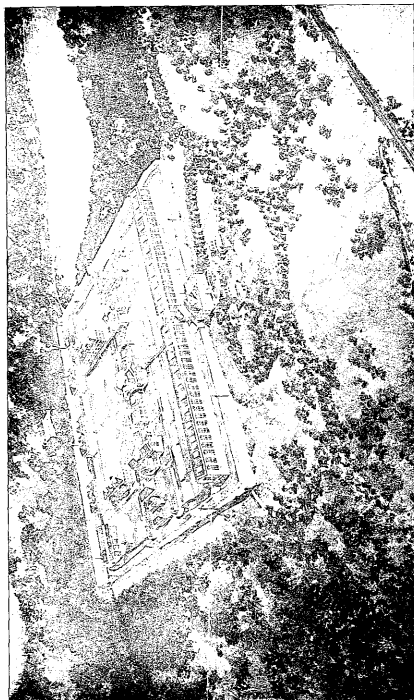
Prison is "the world of one idea," the community in which all thought centers upon regained liberty—the one longing uniting all prisoners, those of every degree of criminality, of every country, of the remote past and of the years to come. Today, liberty comes by mere waiting, whereas it should depend upon the prisoner alone. His banishment should end, only when he has proven his reformation.

At the trial which deprived him of his liberty, the reasonable doubt was in the *defendant's* favor; the burden of proof was upon the State. At the second trial, in the court of rehabilitation, this is reversed; the burden of proof being upon the man. Hypocritical religious protestations will not avail, nor promises of future good behavior. He must give proof of reform accomplished. In the criminal court he is every moment on the defensive. He tells nothing, admits nothing, gives no clue to his past. In the court of rehabilitation this condition also is reversed. Perjury may save a man from prison, only the truth can get him out. In the first trial it may have been impossible to verify or disprove his claims. In the second, his prison conduct is a matter of record, and his only hope rests in telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as to birth, parentage, and training; his social, business, and criminal career. A lie — which disproves reform — means a continuation of banishment, and he knows it. There is another reason why he will tell the truth; every statement he makes can be verified.

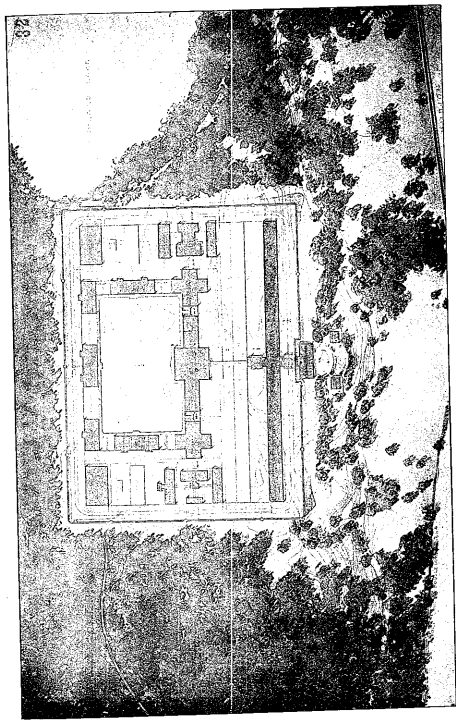
In other words, the court of rehabilitation is in a position to estimate, to a certain extent, the man's personal responsibility — an estimate utterly impossible to the criminal court. It would consider not only the crime and its degree, and the advantages he violated when he fell, or the advantages of which he had been deprived from birth, but also, and above all, what he had accomplished during his banishment toward his own reformation. To what extent was he responsible for the past? How well is he equipped for the future?

But beyond the point noted, what evidence of reformation can he offer? Full and free confession is a good start, yet he might make it with a shameless hypocrisy if he felt that it alone would bring liberty. Could he show that he had made restitution to the full extent of his ability, it would mean much, but even in the slightest this is rarely possible. A man's life, a woman's honor, embezzlements lost at the gaming table — whatever his desire, how are these to be restored? No, the proof must be less tangible, but very real.

Let us take the familiar type of the young "tough," the "corner loafer," of evil parentage and training, uneducated, without



PLAS 22. BIRDS' EYE VIEW. DABROCH & BREEMAN, NEW YORK.



No. 32. Block Park.

a trade, knowing of religion only as a woman's luxury or a fad of the rich, with a thousand and one circumstances he did not create and cannot control, and of which you and I know nothing, hurling him into a criminal life. He commits a robbery, is arrested, tried, and convicted. He attributes his imprisonment to his poverty and is at war with the world, cursing the rich who are no better but are not "caught," or if caught — escape. To him "justice" means only "bad luck." Under the present system, he sulkily waits, as do all those about him, for the expiration of a fixed period; for the convict soon becomes a philosopher, making the best of imprisonment, doing as little work as possible, and dividing leisure time between sleep and projects for better and more secure criminal work in the future. But under the ideal system he would understand that in self-improvement rested his only hope of freedom.

Let us watch the workings of that ideal. The moment the door closes upon him, you have a man who longs with all his soul for liberty. Make him understand that liberty can never come except through himself and note the mental difference. No longer are thoughts and conversations the mere retrospects of cleverness and mistakes in crime, or the planning of revenge upon society when liberated. Instinctively he dwells upon present accomplishments that alone can win him freedom. He finds offered him an education, most certain preventives and cures of crime, and nowhere better than in prison can the mind be trained. He finds that prison mission work has become practical, insisting less upon the singing of hymns and encouraging more the will to work and to learn; not constantly telling the prisoner what a miserable sinner he is, but aiding him to become the useful citizen that he ought to be. There are lectures and classes to attend, and work to do by which money is earned and saved. He is given opportunity to demonstrate his sincerity by industry, by ambition, by kind acts, by solicitude for his fellow prisoners and for those outside whom he has caused to sorrow. Officials, teachers, the overseers in the workshops, all are his friends, not mere jailers. And in time, upon their advice, he moves his case for trial in the court of rehabilitation.

Civilization will have advanced a step when for the first time a prisoner appears in that court. The burden of proof being upon him, he makes the opening address. A little haltingly, perhaps, it is at first, yet it shows the intelligence these years have developed. He tells the story of his life previous to imprisonment, it can be verified, and then shows by witnesses all he has since accomplished. The warden testifies to his perfect discipline; a teacher to his having learned correctly to speak, read, and write the English language; possibly, he has even mastered a foreign tongue; also he is now expert in keeping books, or he has worked in the various shops of the prison, and instructors pronounce him a skilled mechanic. Also it is shown that deposited in the prison treasury are his savings, the State having paid him for his labor. Friends, relatives, or those that have become interested in him during his imprisonment, prove that work has been provided for him in some place distant from his former temptations and associations.

Here we have a man reborn, and should the verdict be "rehabilitation," he is not, as once, told to go and sin no more, after the State has rendered it impossible for him to do anything else but sin.

Now, if you restore him to citizenship, he will almost certainly prove worthy of it, because it has come to him, not by sullen inertia, and the mere passing of time, but because he has won by the sweat of his brow, the toil of his brain, and the intensity of his purpose. And whereas once he was certain to go out unreformed, worse than when he entered, to bring into the world children that would follow in his footsteps, cursed with the inherited criminal taint, now the chances are that the family he will rear will be useful, law-abiding citizens.

Of those who are old and ignorant when banished, not so much may be expected; yet, they can learn to be clean, to read and write; they can master a simple but useful trade, and there are humble ways of doing good. Such a man could become expert at brick laying, or learn to bake bread and do it well, and there is always work in the prison hospitals. In any event, when he steps from prison, there should be no question as to his ability to earn an honest living, and moreover, a place should be provided for him previous to his release.

The problem becomes more involved when the one banished is a man of wealth, education, and standing. Not that the treatment of, let us say, the defaulting bank official must differ from that of any other prisoner. It must not be. For the rich man to work out his own salvation, to prove his actual reformation — is a task little easier than for him to enter the kingdom of heaven.

Under present conditions, he enjoys all the comforts and privileges his money can obtain, waits as patiently as possible for the expiration of his sentence, and then goes out to enjoy, not infrequently, the product of his theft, safely hidden before his arrest. Under the proposed system, if he acted on that philosophy, he would never go out. The first thing such a man would have to prove to the court of rehabilitation would be that, as fully as remained in his power he had made restitution. Restitution in itself would not, of course, prove reformation. But suppose that he can prove by the prison officials that he has asked permission to have a cell companion, not, as always he does at present, a man of his own social class, but one of the lowest and most unenlightened; that this cell mate he has taught cleanliness and decency, and to read and write; and has shared with him the luxuries he has been allowed; that he has become a teacher, using his educational advantages to instruct others in the prison schools; that ever he has helped and encouraged, and for weary years, by act and example, has been an influence for good. Would not the officials be justified in recommending him for freedom to the court of rehabilitation? Has not the mental betterment, in its way, been as great in this once morally weak man of the world as that in the young tough? And after all, what was the use of stealing a million if he had to give it back again?

With the hardened and habitual criminal the case is almost invariably hopeless, but therein rests one of the strongest arguments in favor of the court of rehabilitation. He is incorrigible, the criminal instinct is inborn or so ingrained that it will last through life. Vanity because of his evil is constitutional. He glories in it; he longs to excel in the world of crime, just as others seek distinction in nobler causes. Nothing can be done for him, yet the State allows itself to be put to the never-ending expense of capturing and reconvicting him, only to liberate him again

knowing the injury he will do in the interval before his next incarceration. Under the proposed system, society would be absolutely protected against him as it is now protected against the hopelessly insane. The habitual criminal would remain banished for life, for after several convictions, no court of rehabilitation would ever again entrust him with his liberty.

The death penalty would be abolished. The new criminal code would no more recognize the logic or justice or Christianity of "a life for a life," than it would the same qualities in inflicting mayhem as the punishment for mayhem. In the majority of cases where human life is taken, doubtless the result would be life banishment. But there would be, as now there is not, a recognition of the fact that there are two great classes of murders, those of the heart and those of the brain. What a gulf between the two! The former commits the crime because of certain good qualities carried to excess or that have become suddenly distorted through no act or desire of his own. Love, pride, self-respect, these are among the qualities, good in themselves, that have often led to murder. Is it just to treat the man carried away by such motives exactly as we treat the man who has killed another for gain?

The court of rehabilitation would rarely release the murderer who had plotted and calculated even after long imprisonment; it might give another chance to him that had killed in anger and with provocation, liberation coming after a banishment during which he had proved strengthened self-control and clearer mental poise.

The objection may be raised that this system makes it comparatively easy to get out of prison. Possibly it does, but if also it makes it hard to get back into prison is not a greater good accomplished? And that is exactly what it does, for the liberated man fully realizes how terribly a second offense and conviction would count against him, how difficult it would be to convince the court of rehabilitation, where only the truth is possible and where the burden of proof is on himself, that there has been a second and permanent reformation.

But I believe that this fear would be the guiding motive to a law-abiding life only in exceptional cases. I believe that nearly

all rehabilitated men would become good citizens because the State has made them want to be such and has given them the means to carry out their wish. I believe that in time the exceptions would soon be in banishment for life, and that society would be as free of crime and the criminal as it is possible to any human institution. I believe that in place of the feeling of hatred or resentment, characteristic of to-day's ex-convict, he will look back upon what he was before banishment and realizing what its opportunities and his own exertions have made him, his feeling will be one of gratitude. He will look back upon his prison life with pride, not humiliation, as those more fortunate cherish the memory of their alma mater. In place of the damning character to-day given a man by a prison record, it is not beyond hope that it may become in itself a recommendation, a proof of difficulties overcome, a guarantee of present ability and of future faithfulness; he has become immune. To-day, imprisonment is known to be futile; hence restitution of liberty carries not the slightest suggestion that the man is in any sense more trustworthy than before. Under the proposed system the mere fact that he has been set free would be proof of reformation, of rebirth.

Banishment inflicts none of the stigma of imprisonment. Why should he returning from it feel ashamed? Education has armored him with self-respect and courage. His diseased mind has been restored to health. By his own act, wherever rested the cause, his liberty was lost; by his own virtue he has won it back again.

LEGAL OBSTACLES TO THE REFORMATION OF PRISONERS.

By SAMUEL J. BARROWS,

President of the International Prison Commission.

The question whether prisoners can be reformed is no longer an open one. It is as capable of scientific demonstration as that coal tar, the refuse of the gas works, can be made into saccharin or aniline dyes; that good white paper can be made from unclean rags, and that flowers can be raised from unclean weeds. The question I have to consider is not the question "Can we reform offenders who come under legal restraint," but why do we not reform more? One element in the answer may be the character of the prisoner, another the character of the men under whom he is placed, but a third and potential element lies in the defects of our whole legal system. The fact is that a vast number of men who come under the grasp of the law are not reformed because nothing is done to reform them. If you are going to turn rags into paper it is not merely a question of having a good machine at the paper mill and good operators; but you must see that the rags go to the mill and not to the dump.

An engineer was called upon to study the defective water supply of a large city. He found that for years an eight-inch pipe had been diverting water into the sewer which ought to have been filtered and gone into the reservoir. It is so under our legal system. There are streams of life which ought to be filtered and which might be converted, turbulent streams though they are, into light and heat, and power, but which go off into the sewage.

What are some of the defects of our penal codes? A fundamental defect is that they are legal, not ethical. They embody certain antique ideas, partly metaphysical and partly theological, of retributive justice. It is easy to trace their genesis to ancient society, easy to see how ideas of individual vengeance were embodied in a system of social retribution. Our codes are essentially punitive, and the experience of centuries has shown that a system that is essentially punitive is not corrective. The legal tradition that to every offense there must be measured out a certain weight of penalty is simply a modern application of crude ideas of primitive justice. If these codes were effectively deterrent their exist-

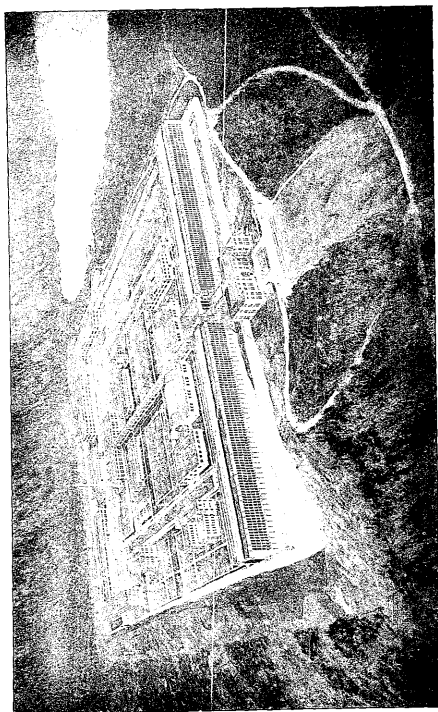
ence might be justified as a means of preventing crime; but experience shows that they are only in a small degree deterrent.

Our codes do not represent any fixed or uniform standard of justice or morality. Thus, according to comparisons made fifteen years ago by Dr. F. H. Wines, the maximum penalty for perjury in New Hampshire, Kentucky, and Connecticut was five years. In Maine, Mississippi, and Iowa it was imprisonment for life. In Delaware it was punishable by a fine without imprisonment of from \$500 to \$2,000. The maximum penalty in Virginia for incest was six months' imprisonment; in Louisiana, imprisonment for life; in Delaware, a fine of \$100. In the States which impose life imprisonment for these offenses the idea of reformation is not included; it is simply the question of getting the man out of society. In Delaware, on the other hand, it is hard to see any reformatory element in the imposition of a fine of \$100, which for a man with a good bank account simply amounts to a license to commit the offense. Nor does the five year penalty imposed in other States necessarily represent any reformatory principle. It depends upon what is done with the man during his confinement. He may come out better or worse. He is very likely to come out in the frame of mind of a prisoner who stole a large sum of money which he hid away in a safe place. After five years of imprisonment he asked the advice of the warden a few days before his discharge as to how he should invest his stolen money. His argument was that he had paid his debt to the State by serving five years, and that therefore the money belonged to him. His position may not have been ethical, but it was logical.

Another legal obstacle to the reformation of prisoners is the curious distinction made in the classification of offenses. They are legal, not moral. They are based not upon character, but upon circumstance. Thus in determining in the State of New York whether a certain act of theft is a felony or a misdemeanor, three circumstances, time, place and value are taken into consideration. The boundary line of value is placed at \$25; the boundary line of time between day and night, which varies with the seasons; and the question of place, whether it be a house or a railroad car, assumes importance. Now these distinctions have not the slightest ethical value. The thief who steals \$24 may be worse than

the one who takes \$26. And the thief who steals from his employer's drawer at 3 o'clock in the afternoon may be as bad as he who takes the same amount at 8 o'clock in the evening. These legal distinctions, so trivial in themselves, assume great importance because of the consequences attached to them. A felony is an offense for which a man may be sent to a county institution. In the State institution as a felon he may be brought under reformatory influences. In the county jail as a misdemeanant he is brought under influences which not only do not make him better, but tend to make him worse. In New York State we have been handicapped in our reformatory work for many years by this legal distinction. The Elmira reformatory was established only for felons, that is for the young man who steals \$26 and not for him who steals \$24; for the young man who has pilfered after dark and not in the daylight. Ten thousand young men every year be neglected in the jails and county penitentiaries in the State of New York because there is no power under the law to sentence them to the State reformatories. In some States the distinction, I am glad to say, is not applied, nor does it apply to women in the State of New York.

Another legal obstacle to the reformation of the offender is the legal habit and tradition from which we are only beginning to free ourselves, of considering each offense as a distinct, separate act to which is attached a separate penalty. As has been well said, the code is fitted to the crime, instead of to the criminal. This defect of the code appears in its worst form in the short sentence. A petty thief steals a small sum of money; he is sent to jail for three months; in a short time he repeats the offense and is sentenced for the same term. He goes on repeating his thievery. He comes before different judges but he goes back and forth to the same institution. There are men in prison who have been there ten, twenty, thirty times. A young man twenty-six years of age, still young enough to be within the reformatory age, was sentenced twenty-six times to the county jail and workhouse, but never long enough at any one time or at any one place to effect any change in his habits. Provide the best reformatory in the world; equip it with the best apparatus; let it be manned with the very best corps of officers and instructors, and it will be totally



No. 14. BIRMBY VIEW. WESTINGHOUSE, CURTIS, KERR & CO., NEW YORK.

ineffective if prisoners are committed to it for terms ranging only from ten days to three months.

The short sentence is seen at its very worst in our legal treatment of drunkenness. In Chicago a man was committed for drunkenness 300 times; in Scotland, a woman 333 times. Yet the judge who imposed the sentence for the 333d time paid no attention to the fact that the offender had committed the same offense 332 times before. The legal treatment of drunkenness practically ignores all physiological considerations. It treats the prisoner as an abstraction, not as a human being. It punishes the offense while ignoring the offender.

Modern studies of the criminal and of the forces of heredity and environment which go to produce him, as well as the forces of education which influence and change his character, have led to some modifications in our laws, providing that previous convictions, and the character of the offender should help to determine the disposition that is to be made of him. We have so far modified our judicial system as not to punish for criminal acts offenders who are decided by competent experts to be imbecile or insane; we are taking out of the catalogue of criminality children under sixteen years of age and subjecting them to a procedure which is educational rather than penal. These are welcome indications that instead of merely concentrating the attention upon the act, we are coming to study the actor. It is quite possible that physiology and psychology will be of the greatest importance in the future in helping a court to determine not merely under the rules of evidence whether an accused person committed a certain act, but whether he is a fit person to be at large in society and whether he should not be submitted to processes which shall profoundly influence and perhaps renovate his character, or, if he is an habitual and hopeless offender, be committed permanently to prison or to a farm colony so that society may be protected against his release.

I have spoken of the outflow, the wastage, the flow into the sewage; but this is not all. The great menace to society is that there is a constant backflow from the social sewage. Thousands of criminals are let loose in society who are no better, but somewhat worse, than when they were committed to those pools of moral contagion, the county jails. They pollute anew the sources of our

social life; they breed a new crop of criminals. The short sentence and the county jail together are responsible for much of this distribution and infection. Nothing too severe can be said about the county jail system. It is not merely a question of washing them out, cleaning them from vermin, and putting windows into the dark rooms; the prison architect and the prison physician alone cannot remedy the matter. The system is supported by legal distinctions which are fundamentally wrong.

One of these legal distinctions is purely geographical. A State is divided into a certain number of districts called counties. While the criminal code is made to cover the whole State, the judicial and penal system is affected by county divisions. Thus in many States the county court sentences the misdemeanant to the county institution. There is no State control over these county institutions, no uniformity in structure, discipline or régime. Crime is treated as a social matter. It is impossible, however, to deal effectively with it on county lines. Take the 15,000 young men in the State of New York who might be good subjects for reformatory treatment. It is impossible for every county to have an independent reformatory. It is extravagant and unnecessary. It is impossible to classify prisoners properly in the smaller counties. The only remedy for the utter failure of the county system is to establish State control for all offenders who have violated State laws. The difference in stigma between a State prisoner and a county prisoner should disappear. It has no deterrent or reformatory value. A few district prisons or reformatories in different parts of the State will accommodate all sentenced prisoners. The county jails properly remodeled should be reserved only as houses of detention for those awaiting trial.

One of the worst features of the county system and one which constitutes a great obstacle to the reformation of prisoners is the fee system: the practice of paying sheriffs so much a head for every prisoner admitted and discharged, and so much per day for the board of every prisoner committed. This system is a relic of the system which prevailed in England when John Howard began his work more than a century ago; and, strange to say, it still exists in most of the States in the Union. It furnishes a motive to the sheriff for having as many men in jail as possible

and keeping them there as long as possible. Investigations in thirty counties in New York which have abolished the fee system and substituted a salary for the sheriff show a reduction in prison population and in expenses of from 10 to 50 per cent. The whole fee system is fraught with scandal and corruption. A few weeks ago I discovered in the jail of Queens county, New York, which is still under the fee system, that 840 young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty, all of whom should have gone to reformatories, had been committed to this county jail not for the benefit of the prisoner, but for the benefit of the sheriff.

It is a serious indictment of our present penal system that it commits many thousands of offenders to prison who, without any danger to society, can be better dealt with without imprisonment. The probation system, applied not only to children, but to adults without limit of age, is now firmly rooted in half a dozen of our States, and under the form of suspension of sentence has been established in France and Belgium for almost twenty years. In Massachusetts the number of those placed on probation has gradually risen from a few hundred to nearly ten thousand. In France it has risen year by year until it has reached 39,000. This system on its introduction had to meet the opposition of conservative jurists who treated it as a device for allowing men to go unpunished, the infliction of punishment being regarded by them as the main object of the criminal court. The idea that the court might be an essential part of a salvage system designed to protect society through the reformation of the prisoner, was wholly contrary to the legal tradition. In New York and Massachusetts judges have now become thoroughly converted to probation as a means of social protection as well as of individual reformation.

For those offenders who require, as a large number always will, a change of environment and commitment to some institution, the most far reaching and indispensable reform in our legal system is the adoption of the indeterminate sentence in connection with a reformatory system. The law governing commitment to Elmira reformatory provides that the courts imposing sentence to that institution "shall not fix or limit the duration thereof."

In a single line the power of the judge to fix any time sentence is removed. The maximum limit of time is that fixed in the code. That is sufficiently arbitrary, but it is vastly better than when left to the discretion of the judge. Before long we ought to have an absolute indeterminate sentence. The three important elements in it are first, that the court committing shall not fix the duration; secondly, that the institution to which the prisoner is committed shall be reformatory in its character and equipped with a marking and grading system so that the prisoner by his conduct and character shall fix the length of his own sentence. Thirdly, the release of the prisoner should be a conditional release determined by a court of release or board of parole. Of all proposed modifications of our penal system none would effect such a radical and beneficent change as the general adoption of the indeterminate sentence with all that it implies.

INSPECTION OF THE CITY PRISON OF NEW YORK.

To the Prison Association of New York:

GENTLEMEN.—The Committee appointed to inspect the Tombs met at the office of the warden at 2 o'clock on Thursday, February 13, 1908. There were present the chairman, Dr. Barrows, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Speranza. Senator Pavey telephoned that ill health prevented his attendance.

The total population on that day was 664. Of these 60 were women, 108 boys and 11 United States prisoners, known as "federals." Of the 60 females 25 were white, 7 colored, 4 were federals, and 24 were helpers from the workhouse.

The 108 boys seriously overcrowd the corridors set apart for them, and about forty were kept two in a cell. This is highly objectionable. The cot upon which two have to sleep is a narrow single bed. Arrangements are in progress for placing two bunks in each cell like berths upon a steamship. This will be an improvement over the present conditions, but unfortunately indicates that placing two in a cell is to become an established practice.

The cells of the men's prison are large and well appointed. The day was damp with a heavy atmosphere, and the ventilation of all the corridors should have been better. The men and boys were being exercised by walking around the corridors and they seemed to be reasonably well cared for. The women's prison is antiquated, stuffy, dreary, and extremely depressing; the toilet and bathing facilities are inadequate. The tables upon which meals are served are very unattractive. The inmates were seated upon one side of the bottom corridor, where conversation was general, but where there was not one inspiring condition or influence.

The kitchen of the men's department was found to be clean and well equipped with cooking appliances. The food examined was of good quality and attractive. We had no means of ascertaining whether the allowance to inmates is adequate. The daily menus for each week provides for a reasonable variety, but we had no opportunity to verify the statement. We were informed that whenever fish or other articles of food came in an unsatisfactory condition the fact was reported to the warden and the

objectionable article returned to the contractor. The head cook seemed to be intelligent and well fitted for his work.

Particular inquiry was made as to the facilities for communication by the inmates with outside friends. Telegrams may be sent freely when paid for by the prisoner. The use of the telephone is not allowed. When a prisoner is received he is furnished with paper and a stamp to write to his lawyer or a relative or friend. After that the warden uses his discretion as to furnishing stamps and paper for other letters. It is quite evident that this is decidedly restricted.

Soon after our arrival the number of visitors leaving the prison was so great as to excite wonder. It is evident that visitors coming in such numbers is a serious abuse, often causing annoyance to the prisoners and entailing much care upon the officers. Visitors are admitted upon orders issued by the Commissioner of Corrections. Nominally two are issued for each prisoner. Often these come from idle curiosity and are of no possible service to the prisoner.

A careful inquiry was made into the matter of lawyers seeing prisoners. This amounts to a very serious abuse. Reputable lawyers do not seek clients among these unfortunates by improper means, but hordes of "shysters" hang around like vultures to pounce upon their prey. This is an old evil. In Bartlett's Americanisms the following quotation is made from a New York daily paper of fifty years ago: "The Prison Association held its monthly meeting last night. The report was rich in incident and developments about the skimmers, sharks, and shysters of the Tombs." The lapse of time has sharpened their wits, intensified their cunning, developed their tricks, and made them a still greater disgrace to our criminal practice. They employ runners to obtain cases for them, they crowd themselves upon prisoners unsolicited, they deceive and swindle the poor unfortunates, and finally accomplish nothing for them because of their real ignorance, their incapacity and their worthlessness. The written testimony of prisoners and their relatives and friends who have desired to aid them furnishes abundant proof of their nefarious practices. This evil must not be allowed to continue unrestricted. While the right of the prisoner to select his counsel for his proper

defense must not be interfered with, the prisoner is entitled to better protection of the law against lawyers than he now receives. The demoralizing effect of the present evil is far reaching and too often results in collusion between lawyer and prison keeper for the accomplishment of their wicked ends.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Committee make the following recommendations:

1. That the Prison Association formally advise the proper authorities to relieve the present overcrowding of the Tombs, establishing a prison for those awaiting trial in the borough of Bronx, to the proper end of each borough of the Greater City having its own city prison.

2. That the Prison Association urges the early construction of the women's prison upon modern lines, so that it may better accord with the wholesome advancement of civilized penology.

3. That the Prison Association urges upon the Commissioner of Corrections the establishment of new regulations for the issuance of orders for the admission of visitors, so that a careful and intelligent examination of applicants may be made, to the end that only such as have a legal and proper connection with a prisoner may be allowed to see him.

4. That the Prison Association asks the Legislature of the State to amend the Penal Code, or such other statute as may be proper, so that no lawyer can see a prisoner in any penal institution of the State in any city of over 100,000 population, without an order from the committing magistrate. While this regulation might, in some cases, result in magistrates having favorites among members of the bar whose personal interests they desire to advance, any tendency in this direction would be checked by the publicity attending it, while it would practically insure to the prisoner an opportunity to have a competent legal adviser to care for his interests.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WOOD,
Chairman.

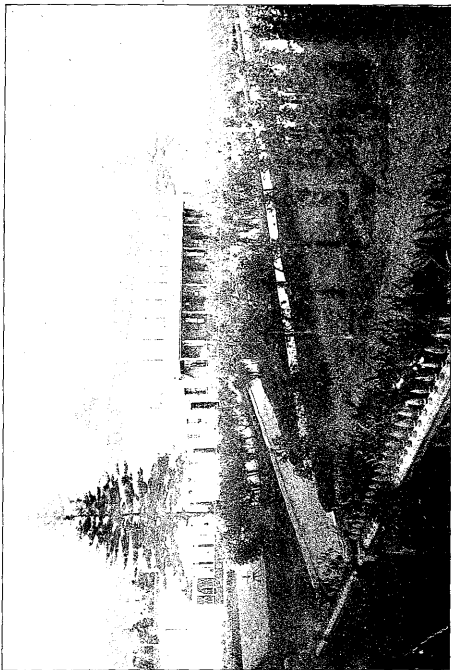
THE COMPETITION OF ARCHITECTS FOR THE NEW STATE PRISON OF NEW YORK.

The State of New York has a State Architect who is responsible for making plans for public buildings and supervising their erection. In exceptional cases, (as in the erection of the new educational building at Albany and the new prison to take the place of Sing Sing) special legislation provides for a competition of architects, in the hope of securing valuable plans and suggestions from members of the profession.

The amended law in relation to the new prison provided for an open competition, to which architects from all parts of the country were eligible. The Commission on New Prisons, with the addition of the State Architect, Mr. Franklin B. Ware, and a prison physician, Dr. J. B. Ransom of Clinton Prison, constituted a Board of Award. The Board thus constituted consisted of Charles F. Howard, M. D., president, Cornelius V. Collins, Samuel J. Barrows, Elisha M. Johnson, Thomas W. Hynes, Franklin B. Ware, and J. B. Ransom, M. D. Mr. George McLaughlin was elected secretary.

In response to rules and regulations prepared by the Commission on New Prisons, thirty-four sets of plans were received from architects. These were numbered and adjudged by the Board of Award, the names of the competitors being withheld in sealed envelopes until after the announcement of the award.

The competition proved in many respects to be very unsatisfactory. In the first place the rules and regulations awakened much discussion among architects, and a committee from the New York Chapter of the American Association of Architects asked for their revision, the State Architect joining in their request as to most details. As advised by the Attorney-General, however, the Commission would have laid itself open to law-suits if it revised its program several weeks after sending it out, and after competitors had spent much work upon their plans. While some of the best architects refrained from competing, owing to the severe character of the rules, among thirty-four who entered were some of the best architects in New York and in other States. From \$60,000 to \$75,000 were spent by architects in the prepa-



CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN — WOMEN'S QUARTERS.

ration of these plans. The law and the rules of the Commission governing the awards provided that the competitor who should receive the first prize should receive the usual commission. A \$3,000 prize was provided for the second competitor and a \$2,000 prize for the third, and \$500 was to be given to each of seven competitors presenting plans of sufficient merit.

The Board of Award found it impossible to agree as to the first prize. Competitor No. 28, Mr. Wm. J. Beardsley of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., received five votes; the State Architect preferred No. 30, Commissioner Barrows, No. 15. Under the law the approval of the State Architect was necessary to make valid the choice of the Board. That officer set forth effectively his reasons for disapproving of the choice. Commissioner Barrows also protested against the award before the name of the competitor was disclosed, feeling that it was not made in strict compliance with the rules nor with reference to considerations of comparative merit. The State Architect might have adhered to his disapproval and the award could not have been made; but from considerations of courtesy to the majority of the members, but without changing his opinion, he finally agreed to formally approve the award after the majority of the Commission had voted again for No. 28.

It is to be regretted that the Commission on New Prisons could not have come to a more definite agreement as to certain necessary penological features before submitting their program to the architects. It is still more to be regretted that the Board of Award did not make any thorough analytical comparison of the ten best plans. A motion to that effect offered by Commissioner Barrows was not even seconded.

On one subject complete unanimity was developed in the Board, and the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Tuberculosis has been a great scourge of prison life, and modern medical research has demonstrated the necessity of an abundance of sunlight for its prevention or curative treatment, as well as for general physical and mental healthfulness, and

Whereas, In this competition a number of plans have been submitted of the radial or stellar plan of cell block to which the above objection applies, and after giving these plans careful consideration, it is

Resolved, That this Board regards the radial or stellar type of cell building as faulty in this respect, inasmuch as some of the cells are inevitably turned away from direct sunlight; and that we adopt in preference a type in which the cell house shall be orientated so as to receive the most sunlight.

Many of the plans were rather close copies of the radial types of European prisons, and the passage of this resolution naturally excluded them. Others were excluded because the architects had presented estimates which showed that the prison could not be built within the cost limit prescribed by law, \$2,000,000.

Of the ten plans selected as best of the thirty-four nearly all conformed to the general design presented in the report of the State Prison Improvement Commission adopted two years ago: namely, a long cell block with the industrial and other buildings grouped around it. The chief variation in the plans consisted in the disposition of the different buildings, the provision made for future extension, the degree of fireproof construction, the amount of acreage covered, the material employed, and the variation in cost of the whole plant.

To give an idea of the main features of similarity and difference in the plans, five of those which received prizes are here reproduced. Important variations, however, which greatly affect their desirability as prison plans, could only be understood and appreciated by studying the specifications. Some notes and comments on these plans are added, and a sixth plan is added which in the opinion of the writer is better in the construction of the cell block than any of those receiving an award.

NOTES ON THE PRISON PLANS.

Plan No. 28, to which was awarded the first prize, was presented by Wm. J. Beardsley of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The best feature of this plan is that the cell house is raised on a terrace so that the windows are not overshadowed by the wall on the east side. The defects of the plan were pointed out effectively by the State Architect, Mr. Ware:

"I think that a radical mistake has been made in dividing the prison yard in half by a group of buildings connected by corridors, making access and communication from one side of the

prison inclosure to the other impossible except by crossing corridors or passing through buildings. This arrangement of buildings and corridors provides innumerable nooks and corners suitable for hiding places and this arrangement will require constant supervision.

"The two main shops are located at opposite ends of the prison yard, about 1,200 feet apart. This would seem to me objectionable.

"As to the detail arrangements of buildings, the plans of the general hospital are not good, the two-story bath, laundry and wash-house is undesirable, and I think the use of enameled steel cells will be found impracticable, even though the cost be not prohibitive — which I doubt very much.

"While generally the arrangement of buildings is satisfactory, exception must be taken to the main shops with their major axes east and west. This arrangement prevents them from receiving sunlight on the long sides, and this I consider objectionable.

"The future extension of the cell block is one of the weak points of this plan. The competitor, probably realizing this, proposes three methods, none of them capable of being satisfactorily made without radically altering the plan. The proposed extension north and south, if made, would necessitate the tearing down of the prison wall at two points and when completed a deep recess or pocket will have been created in the prison yard. The second method proposed, i. e., extension on the east and west axis, is out of the question on account of its orientation. We might as well consider "radial cell block" plans as to consider this method of extension. The third method, viz., by building separate cell blocks back of the present cell block, is the best of the three methods proposed; but as before stated, the prison yard is already cut in half by the group of buildings on the center axis and to further cut it up by building cell blocks in the only open space left would be unwise.

"As to whether the design of the buildings is appropriate for the purpose or not, is a matter of opinion and taste. The style of architecture selected for the administration building, warden's residence and recreation quarters (buildings which will be seen by the public passing up and down the river), does not appeal to me as being appropriate. There is no reason why this Board, in selecting an architect, should not give this matter consideration, so that the prison, when completed, will be a model not only from a prison standpoint, but from an architectural standpoint as well. We can only gauge the competitor's ability in this respect by carefully considering what his ideas are as to the proper style of architecture to be used, and in this respect competitor No. 28 fails to meet the requirements."

Design No. 30, which received the second prize, was presented by Messrs. Warren & Wetmore of New York. The State Architect in stating his preference in choice for plan No. 30, said: "The arranging of buildings around a large open court provides ample sunlight, free circulation of air and good ventilation, which are so necessary. The yard is not cut up by buildings and corridors as in the case of No. 28. The architecture of the buildings throughout, and particularly of the walls and buildings to be seen from the river, is most appropriate and in keeping with the character of the institution. The material proposed for the buildings, viz.:—native stone, can be quarried on the site by prison labor, and no better building material can be found. I admit that in some of the details of the buildings this competitor does not appear to be as familiar with prison requirements as does competitor No. 28. On the other hand, the design submitted by competitor No. 30 indicates that he is much better qualified architecturally than competitor No. 28 to design a prison which will be a credit to the Board and to the State of New York. If I were the sole judge of the competition, I would not hesitate to award the first place to plan No. 30."

Defects of No. 30, some of which it held in common with other competitors were that it is only partially fireproof, that it exceeded the prescribed yard limit by nearly two acres, that the situation of the power house at the north end was not the most economical or convenient, and that the estimates were vague and incomplete.

Plan No. 20, which received the third prize was presented by Hertz & Tallant of New York. This plan appears simpler and less crowded than No. 28 and it has made provision for the extension of the cell block, though it may well be said that the cell block is long enough already. Objections to this plan are in the situation of the industrial buildings, one group of which will have a row of windows to the northwest, and another group of windows to the northeast. The prescribed acreage was also exceeded, and the estimates were as vague as were those of No. 30.

Of the ten plans receiving prizes Commissioner Barrows voted to award the first prize to No. 15, which was presented by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., 10 Bridge street, New York.

Some of the obvious merits of this plan can only be appreciated by a study of the specifications.

1. More attention was paid to the contour of the ground so as to require less grading. In addition to a complete cellar under the cell block, a sub-cellar is provided for at the south end, thus utilizing the rapid fall of the ground at this point.

2. It furnished the most exact and scientific study and solution of the problem of orientation; that is to say, the adjustment of the axis of the cell block at the proper angle so as to secure the most sunlight during the year, especially in the darker winter months.

3. The entire structure of all the buildings was fireproof.

4. While Nos. 30 and 20 exceeded the prescribed acreage, the buildings in No. 15 were brought within twenty-four acres.

5. The situation of the power-house was economical for the distribution of heat and power.

6. Well-considered schemes for future extension applied not only to the cell block, but also to other buildings.

7. A fine system of service tunnels was provided so that all pipes and wires would be easily accessible.

8. A more perfect system of protection against revolt was worked out by the use of corridors and towers accessible only to the guards.

9. The use of reinforced concrete as a material is well adapted to carry out that feature of the law which requires the employment of prison labor as far as possible. The experience of the Massachusetts State Farm in employing prisoners in this form of construction as reported by Superintendent Blackstone, is that "the proportion of inmate labor which we can utilize in concrete construction as compared with other masonry construction is fully one-half more."

10. The estimates were minute, full, and specific, in conformity to the rules of the Commission, saying that the accuracy of estimates would be taken into consideration in the awarding of prizes. No. 30, for instance, has but one page of estimates; No. 20, one page; No. 28 has twenty-eight pages of estimates. No. 15, in addition to a detailed description, covering 110

type-written letter pages had 250 pages devoted to specifications and estimates. Of those forty-six pages were filled with minute estimates based on the dimensions of every structural feature of every part of the plan.

11. The whole scheme of lighting and heating and power supply and distribution as set forth in the specifications, show complete familiarity with all the elements and details of these problems.

The principal objections advanced against No. 15 were from members who did not believe in the use of concrete. It was pointed out, however, that the plan could just as well be constructed of such material as the Commission might choose, but that concrete was necessarily adopted to bring it within the limit of cost. Another objection advanced was that the architect had utilized the cell building to constitute the enclosing wall of the yard on the east side. This is a form of structure, however, adopted in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, in the Elmira Reformatory, the Delaware Penitentiary, and in many jails throughout the State of New York. It would not be desirable to employ it in a cell block having an interior corridor with outside windows to the cells, but in the cell block with outside corridor it may be freely used, the advantage being that it saves expense and furnishes unobstructed light. In plan No. 15 the distance from the ground to the windows is too great to permit of communication from without and the proper guarding of the interior prevents communication from within, as the eye of a single guard can command the whole length of the corridor.

An outside wall is presented, however, in plan No. 14 by the same firm using the central corridor and windowed cells.

In plan No. 32 of Messrs. Darrach & Beckman, 10 East 33d street, New York the material suggested is re-enforced concrete; the design shows simplicity and good features of arrangement with ample provision for future extension.

THE BEST PLAN PRESENTED.

Of all the plans presented the one which to the writer seems to include the best ideas of modern prison construction is design No. 14, presented by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., of 10

Bridge street, New York. The difference between this plan and No. 15 is that the former is built with a central corridor with the cell windows on each side opening to air and light. The encircling wall also encloses the cell house which is not made a part of the walls as in plan No. 15. Otherwise the arrangement of chapel, mess-hall, and power-house, and industrial buildings is essentially the same. There is no excuse in these days for building a prison without windows in the cells into which light is admitted only through the doors, from windows twelve to fifteen feet away in an external corridor. Our tenement house laws now require windows in sleeping rooms, and our prison should not preserve the antiquated type, the "menagerie" system of keeping prisoners in a cage instead of in separate rooms well lighted by direct sunlight. There is no requirement concerning heating, ventilation, sanitary and plumbing which cannot be met as well with the outside cell as with the inside, and it is less expensive to build a building with four walls than with six.

Some of the most experienced and capable of prison wardens in the United States have declared their preference for the central corridor system, and in a few prisons it has already been introduced.

Of course it is possible to vary the form of the structure and to have two parallel blocks instead of one long single cell block. Such modifications may be rendered necessary by the contour of a different site.

SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

(For the twelve months ending December 31, 1907.)

CURRENT FUND.

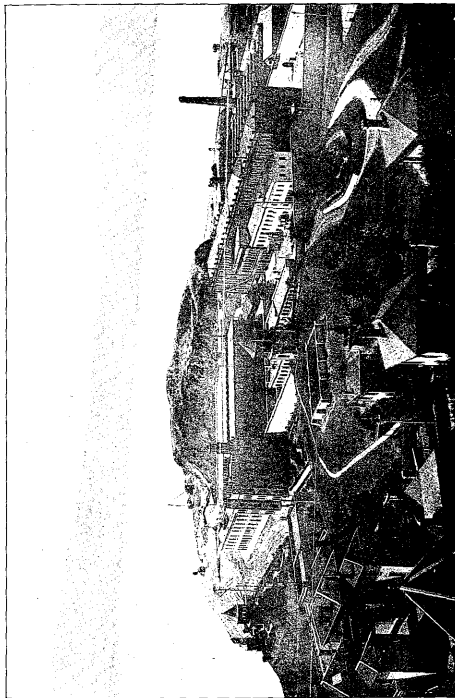
Balance in Mechanic's National Bank, January 1, 1907	\$6,163 75
---	------------

INCOME.

Donations received twelve months..	\$11,989 30	
New York State reformatories.....	1,500 00	
Rents.....	656 00	
		14,145 30
		<hr/>
		\$20,309 05

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of agency in New York city for persons under arrest, on proba- tion in care of the association, dis- charged convicts and general relief work	\$6,801 43	
Expenses of State organization, prison and jail inspection and county work	4,317 00	
Expenses of library	380 55	
Expenses of real estate, including taxes, assessments, water rents, in- surance, interest on mortgage, etc.	1,173 89	
Transferred to reserve fund	3,000 00	
		15,772 87
		<hr/>
Balance on hand December 31, 1907.....	\$4,536 18	



CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN—TO BE REPLACED BY A NEW PRISON.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

In order to secure proper attention to local conditions, and cooperation with reference to the general prison system of the State, the plan of organization of the Prison Association of New York permits the formation of a corresponding and co-operating committee in each county of the State. The persons in the following counties have accepted such positions.

Broome county.—Residence, Binghamton, Dr. J. G. Orton, H. M. Beecher, Austin S. Bump, D. H. Carver, Dr. J. M. Farrington, S. J. Hirshman, E. C. Tichener, William A. White.

Cattaraugus county.—Residence, Portville, Hon. W. B. Merse-rcan.

Cayuga county.—Residence, Auburn, Frank W. Richardson, Dr. Cheeseman, Prof. Arthur S. Hoyt, Mrs. Mary C. Beardsley, Frederick Sefton, M. D., Rev. E. W. Miller.

Chemung county.—Residence, Elmira, Z. R. Brockway, Rev. William T. Henry, W. C. Peebles, Mrs. J. H. Pierce, Hon. Charles R. Pratt, Theron H. Wales, M. D.

Chenango county.—Residence, Norwich, Nelson P. Bonny, J. L. Ray, Rev. Daniel W. Dexter.

Clinton county.—Residence, Plattsburg, James Eckersley, W. C. Pike.

Delaware county.—Residence, Delhi, Andrew J. Nicol, James K. Penfield.

Eric county.—Residence, Buffalo, A. G. Sherman, George B. Bell, C. B. Armstrong.

Essex county.—Residence, Keene Centre, John Martin, Mrs. John Martin, Horace Nye, Mrs. Lillian Winch.

Genesee county.—Residence, Batavia, H. J. Burkhart.
Greene county.—Residence, Greenville, Chas. P. McCabe; residence, Catskill, J. I. Olney, Jeremiah Day.

Herkimer county.—Residence, Herkimer, O. H. Deck, M. D.

Jefferson county.—Residence, Watertown, J. C. Knowlton, Jesse M. Adams, Rev. Richard G. Keyes.

Livingston county.—Residence, Genesee, Dr. John H. Milne; residence, Dansville, Dr. James H. Jackson, A. O. Bunnell.

Monroe county.—Residence, Rochester, William E. Sutherland, Judge Arthur E. Sutherland, Quincy Van Voorhis.

Montgomery county.—Residence, Fonda, W. Frothingham, J. C. Caton.

Oncida county.—Residence, Clinton, Rev. E. P. Powell.

Onondaga county.—Residence, Syracuse, A. B. Blodgett, J. C. Carson, Henry N. Hyde, Rev. E. W. Mundy.

Ontario county.—Residence, Canandaigua, Dr. C. T. Mitchell; residence, Seneca Castle, Levi Page.

Oswego county.—Residence, Oswego, C. H. Butler, Gilbert Mollison.

St. Lawrence county.—Residence, Canton, Charles Caldwell, Worth Chamberlain, Mrs. D. L. Jackson, Dr. Payson, W. R. Remington; residence, Ogdensburg, Robert J. Donahue, Bishop Henry Gabriels.

Stenben county.—Residence, Atlanta, H. C. Hatch; residence, Hornellsville, B. F. Smith, M. F. Smith; residence, Hammondsport, Monroe Wheeler.

Wyoming county.—Residence, Warsaw, H. E. Gurney.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

UNITED STATES.

Alabama.—R. H. Dawson, Montgomery; Miss Julia S. Tutwiler, Livingston; Mrs. R. D. Johnston, Birmingham.
California.—Erinard F. Smith, Represa, Sacramento Co., Cal.; Earl M. Wilbur, Berkeley.

Colorado.—William F. Stocum, Colorado Springs.

Connecticut.—John C. Taylor, Hartford.

Florida.—L. B. Wombwell, Tallahassee.

Illinois.—Prof. C. R. Henderson, Rev. H. H. Hart, Chicago.

Indiana.—Thos. E. Ellison, Fort Wayne.

Kansas.—John D. Milliken, McPherson; R. W. McClaughry, Fort Leavenworth.

Louisiana.—Michael Heymann, Clarence F. Low, New Orleans.

Massachusetts.—W. F. Spalding, Boston; F. B. Sanborn, Concord.

Michigan.—Levi L. Barbour, Detroit.

Minnesota.—Samuel G. Smith, St. Paul; Austin H. Young, Minneapolis.

Missouri.—Thos. P. Haley, Kansas City.

New Jersey.—E. J. Anderson, Trenton.

New York.—Z. R. Brockway, Elmira.

North Carolina.—Col. W. F. Beasley, Plymouth.

North Dakota.—N. F. Boucher, Bismark.

Ohio.—Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield.

Oregon.—Rev. Thos. L. Eliot, D. D.

Pennsylvania.—I. J. Wistar, Philadelphia.

Tennessee.—Rev. P. L. Cobb, Rev. A. L. Phillips, Mrs. Z. N. Williams, Nashville.

Texas.—John N. Henderson, Dallas; L. A. Whatley, Huntsville.

Vermont.—L. D. Hazen, St. Johnsbury.

Virginia.—Robert Stiles, Richmond.

Wisconsin.—Clarence Snyder, Hon. James E. Heg, A. O.

Wright, Madison.

Washington.—John B. Catron, Walla Walla; Hon. Ernst Sister, Tacoma.

Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. Stafford Bird, Hobart, Tasmania.

BERMUDA.

J. H. T. Jackson, Hamilton.

FRANCE.

A. Rivière, formerly Secretary Société Générale des Prisons. Henri Prudhomme, Secretary Société Générale des Prisons, 14 Place Dauphine, Paris; Mons. Robin (pasteur), 21 Rue Platt. Belleville, Paris; Mons. Bonneville de Marsangy, No. 7 Rue Penthievre, Paris; Dr. Paul Bailliére, 128 Boulevard Haussman, Paris; R. Bérenger, Vice Président du Sénat, 11 Rue Portalis, Paris.

GERMANY.

Johann Wichern, *Rauhe Haus, Horn bei Hamburg*; Herr Heinemann, 250 Hammer Landstrasse. Horn bei Hamburg; Dr. Föhring, President Tribunal of Justice, Hamburg; Pastor Winkelman of the Prison Association of Saxony; Hermann Adami, LL. D., 5 Bismarckstrasse, Bremen; Dr. Paul Herr, Rechtsanwalt am Oberlandesgericht, Hamm, Westfalen; Dr. A. Hartmann, Amtsgerichtsrath, 6 W. Combière St., Berlin, Germany; Dr. B. Freudenthal, 51 Leerbachstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Alfred Davis, 13 St. Ermins Mansions, Westminster, London, E. C.; Dr. Maurice Davis, 11 Brunswick square, London, W. C.; J. J. Henley, Local Government Board Inspector, New Government office, Westminster, London, Eng.; Johanna Margaret Hill, 62 Hagley road, Birmingham, Eng.; Thomas Holmes, Secretary of Howard Association, 43 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate street Without, London, Eng.; Walter R. Crofton, Calver Croft, Totton, Hampshire, Eng.; John Macdonnell, London, Eng.; Lord James Hereford, London, Eng.; Leslie Scott, Esq., Liverpool.

Eng.; Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, K. C. B., Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons Parliament street, London, Eng.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, St. John's Rectory, Walworth, Eng.; Arthur Maddison, Secretary, Reformatory and Refuge Union, London, Eng.; Sir John Scott, Malabar House, St. Albans, Eng.; W. Douglas Morrison, LL.D., 2 Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, Eng.

HOLLAND.

J. J. Gockinga, Leeuwarden; J. Bruinwold-Riedel, Amsterdam.

INDIA.

Rev. Dr. T. J. Scott, Bareilly.

ITALY.

Senator Martino Beltrani-Scalia, Rome; Prof. Cesare Lombroso, Turin; Baron R. Garofalo, 29 Largo Garofalo, Naples.

JAPAN.

Terusaki Oinouye, Kabato, Hokkaido; Rev. K. Tomeoka, 38 Miyamase, Sibuya, Tokio; H. Sano, Secretary General of the Penitentiary Society of Tokio; Keigo Kiyoura, Minister of Justice, Tokio.

RUSSIA.

Hon. Michael Kazarin, Department of Prisons, St. Petersburg.

SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Guillaume, Bureau of Statistics, Berne.

LIFE PATRONS.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$500 OR MORE AT ONE TIME.

M. Bayard Brown.	Dean Sage.*
F. Ambrose Clark.	William H. Scott.
Mrs. William E. Dodge.*	Jacob H. Schiff.
Cornelius B. Gold.	Roswell Smith.*
Mrs. Cornelius B. Gold.	Mrs. A. T. Stewart.*
Walter Howe.*	Lispensard Stewart.
Adrian Iselin.*	Cornelius Vanderbilt.*
M. G. S.	William K. Vanderbilt.*
Henry K. McHarg.	Catherine L. Wolfe.*
Oswald Ottendorfer.*	John David Wolfe.*
Miss Julia Rhinclander.*	Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer.
Miss Serena Rhinclander.	

* Deceased.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$100 AT ONE TIME.

George B. Archer.	George Ehret.
Mrs. Caroline W. Astor.	Edward Einstein.
Frederick Billings.	A. R. Flower.
Mrs. Frederick Billings.	George S. Fraser.
E. C. Bogert.	Grace Church.
William T. Booth.	Elbridge T. Gerry.
Alexander Hargraves Brown,	Peter G. Gerry.
M. P., Liverpool, England.	William G. Gilman.
James Brown.	Winthrop S. Gilman.
M. Bayard Brown.	Edwin Gould.
Miss Sarah E. Bruce.	Charles Harrah.
H. K. Bull.	Frederick T. Hill.
"C. C."	Joseph Howland.
Samuel B. Caldwell.	Mrs. Joseph Howland.
Andrew Carnegie.	Meredith Howland.
Mrs. Thomas Carnegie.	Clarence M. Hyde.
John Caswell.	Samuel Macauley Jackson.
B. Ogden Chisolm.	Morris K. Jesup.
W. E. Chisolm.	James II. Jones.
Edward Severin Clark.	James R. Keene.
A. B. Conger.	John S. Kennedy.
W. E. Connor.	"L. B. G."
Edward Cooper.	Woodbury G. Langdon.
H. K. Corning.	Miss Lenox.
John D. Crimmins.	William P. Letchworth.
William B. Crosby.	Pierre Lorillard.
J. W. Curtis.	National Humane Alliance.
R. Fulton Cutting.	Mrs. W. H. Moore.
Henry W. DeForest.	Mrs. L. K. McClymonds.
E. P. Dickie.	Richard A. McCurdy.
Mrs. William E. Dodge.	Mrs. C. L. McLanahan.
William Butler Duncan.	Allen McLane.

J. H. Mead.
 George D. Morgan.
 The National Humane Alliance.
 R. M. Olyphant.
 Daniel Parrish.
 George Foster Peabody.
 E. D. Peters.
 Wendell Prime, D. D.
 John A. Pullen.
 George C. Rand.
 Latham G. Reed.
 W. C. Rhineland.
 J. Hampden Robb.
 C. V. S. Roosevelt.
 Horace Russell
 C. P. S.
 Adam T. Sackett.
 Dean Sage.
 Joseph Sampson.
 F. Augustus Schermerhorn.
 T. G. Sellew.
 Mrs. Francis George Shaw.
 Mrs. Mary Sheafe.
 C. H. Shipman.

John D. Slayback.
 Eugene Smith.
 Mrs. Catherine L. Spencer.
 Miss Charlotte R. Stillman.
 Mrs. T. E. Stillman.
 Anson Phelps Stokes.
 H. S. Tarbell.
 Seth E. Thomas.
 Phoebe Anna Thorn.
 Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D.
 Alex. Van Rensselaer.
 Charles B. Waite.
 Salem H. Wales.
 George C. Ward.
 J. Seely Ward, Jr.
 William Seward Webb.
 Westinghouse Church, Kerr Co.
 R. W. Weston.
 H. P. Whitney.
 Mrs. Joseph M. White.
 Cornelius D. Wood.
 J. Walter Wood.
 William Wood.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$50 AT ONE TIME.

A Friend.
 John H. Abeel.*
 Dr. Felix Adler.
 W. W. Astor.
 Robert F. Ballantine.
 Miss Mildred Barnes.
 Isaac Bell.*
 August Belmont.
 Mrs. Frederick Billings.
 Cornelius N. Bliss.
 Ernest C. Bliss.
 W. A. Booth.
 Simon Borg.
 J. Carson Brevoort.
 James M. Brown.
 John Crosby Brown.
 Stewart Brown.
 Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley.
 Benjamin G. Clark.
 Mrs. Wm. E. Chisholm.
 Edmund Coffin.
 W. T. Coleman.
 Wm. Colgate.
 Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan.*
 Israel Corse.
 Albert Crane.
 Mrs. Thomas Crane.*
 W. H. Crossman & Bro.
 "C. C."
 "Crown."
 Miss E. A. Dean.
 Norman W. Dodge.
 William E. Dodge, Jr.

R. G. Dun.*
 Mrs. R. G. Dun.
 Miss Amy L. Duncan.
 P. W. Engs.
 H. K. Evans.
 B. H. Field.
 Hamilton Fish.*
 James Foster, Jr.
 Albert Gallatin.
 Arthur Gilman.
 Horace Gray.
 Mrs. C. B. Hackley.
 J. B. Haggin.
 Mrs. John Hall.
 E. C. Halliday.
 Mrs. E. C. Halliday.
 Edward S Harkness.
 John C. Havemeyer.
 A. Augustus Healey.
 Mrs. A. C. Hencken.
 E. Herrick.
 James O. Holden.
 James Horne.
 Mrs. Thos. Hubbard.
 Thomas Hunt.
 Henry E. Huntington.
 John Wm. Hutchinson.
 Frederick E. Hyde.
 Richard Irvin.
 Dudley Jardine.
 Alex. S. Johnson.
 Edward Jones.
 James J. Jones.

*Deceased.

G. W. Knowlton.	Geo. S. Scott.
Mrs. A. M. Kidder.	William H. Scott.
Samuel H. Kissam.	Alonzo B. See.
Francis G. Landon.	James O. Sheldon.
John Langton.	Austin Sherman.
J. R. LeRoy.	B. B. Sherman.
Samuel Lichtenstadter.	D. F. Sicher.
J. S. Lowery.	John W. Simpson.
Mrs. S. P. Maghee.	Samuel Sloane.
Dr. Francis H. Markoe.	William D. Sloane.
Mrs. Robert Maxwell.	Cornelius Smith.
James McKeen.	Leo Speyer.
Mrs. Joseph Milbank.	Frederick K. Stevens.
W. H. H. Moore.	John Stewart.
Moore & Schley.	J. G. Phelps Stokes.
Roland G. Mitchell.*	Olivia E. P. Stokes.
Miss C. L. Morgan.	James F. Sutton.
Henry Lewis Morris.	Charles N. Talbot.
Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer.	I. T. Terry.
William F. Mott.	Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson.
David Olyphant.	Allen Tucker.
Thomas W. Osborne.	Samuel Auchmuty Tucker.
E. Parmly.	Abram Van Nest.
Henry Parish.	Miss M. D. Van Winkle.
Geo. Foster Peabody.	Rev. S. H. Virgin.
Eugene A. Philbin.	Bleecker Van Wagenen.
Howard Potter.	W. Walker.
Rev. Wendell Prime.	F. M. Warburg.
Thomas Prosser.	A. Ward.
Percy B. Pyne.	Samuel Wetmore.
Robert Ray.	John J. White.
James I. Raymond.	Mrs. Joseph M. White.
George A. Robbins.	Mrs. Laura Willard.
Miss Elizabeth W. Roberts.	S. M. Wilson.
Rothschild Bros. & Co.	Mrs. E. V. S. Winthrop.
Thomas F. Rowland.	W. H. S. Wood.
Mrs. Dean Sage.	E. J. Woolsey.
Col. Herbert L. Satterlee and wife.	Mrs. E. J. Woolsey.
W. C. Schermerhorn.	Andrew C. Zabriskie.

* Deceased.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1907.

"A Friend"	\$25	Bailey, Mrs. James S.	\$5
"Anonymous"	25	Baker, Miss Emily H.	5
"Anonymous"	7	Baker, George F.	25
Abbott, Rev. Lyman	5	Baldwin, Florence T.	1
Achelis, Fritz	10	Baldwin, John S., Jr.	1
"Acorn"	10	Baldwin, Dr. Helen	5
Adams, Mrs. Thatcher M.	10	Balfour, Williamson & Co.	25
Agnew, A. G.	10	Bamberger, Ira Leo	5
Alden, Miss E. A.	1	Barbour, Robert	5
Aldrich, Mrs. James H.	5	Barhydt, Mrs. P. Hackley.	10
Alexander, Mrs. C. B.	10	Barlow, Mrs. Charles	5
Alexandre, John E.	5	Barnes, C.	25
Allen, C. H.	5	Barnes, E. W.	1
Allen, E. Hubert	1	Barnes, H. S.	10
Allen Mrs. Paul	5	Barnes, Miss Mildred.	25
Amend, B. G.	5	Barnes, Richard S.	10
American Felt Co.	25	Barr, Mrs. William R.	5
Anderson, A. J. C.	10	Bates, Mrs. B. F.	5
Anthon, Mrs. Edward	5	Bates, Mrs. C. K.	5
Appeal, S. & Co.	5	Batjer, Henry	10
Archibold, John D.	25	Batten, Rev. L. W.	5
Armstein, Leo	10	Baylies, Mrs. N. E.	10
Ashforth, Mrs. F. de G.	10	Bayliis, Miss Mary	5
Astor, Mrs. John Jacob.	20	Bayne, D. K.	10
Atterbury, J. T.	25	Beach, Captain Warren C.	5
Auchincloss, Mrs. E. S.	15	Beckstein, A. E.	25
Auchmuty, Mrs. R. T.	25	Beckhard, Martin	10
Austin, Nichols & Co.	10	Beekman, Mrs. John N.	5
Avery, S. P.	10	Behr, Edward.	2
Ayres, Samuel, M. D.	1	Belknap, W. E.	5
		Bell, Mrs. Edward.	10
Babcock, Mrs. Paul	10	Beller, Mrs. A.	2
Bacon & Co.	5	Belloni, Miss Sadie H.	1
Bacon, Mrs. Francis McN., Jr.	5	Benedict, Mrs. J. H.	5
		Benedict, Miss Lydia	3

Benjamin, Mrs. Eastburn.	\$10	Brackett, Miss A. C.	.....	\$5
Benjamin, Miss F. I.	5	Brackett, George C.	.....	10
Benson, Miss Mary A.	1	Bradford, Mrs. W. H., Sr.	.....	20
Bentley, Miss Meta E.	2	Bradley & Smith	.....	10
Bernard, Eugene M.	10	Braine, Mrs. Theodore	.....	5
Bernheim, Charles L.	5	Braman, John W., M. D.	.....	5
Bernheim, Henry J.	10	Brewster, Robert S.	.....	25
Bewer, Rev. J. A.	1	Brewster, W. T.	.....	5
Bickel, Dr. Otto	5	Brickelmaier, J. B.	.....	5
Bier, Mrs. Sylvan	5	Bridgham, Miss Emily G.	.....	5
Billings, Frederick	25	Bristol, John I. D.	.....	5
Billings, Mrs. Frederick	25	Brittain, William F.	.....	5
Bingham, Mrs. George F.	5	Broadwell, Mrs. Samuel J.	.....	5
Bippart, Achille	.....	Brokaw, George T.	.....	5
Blackwell, Mrs. A. B.	3	Brouwer, Theophilus A.	.....	15
Blair, Mrs. D. C.	10	Brown, John Crosby	.....	25
Blair & Co.	10	Brown, M. Baynard	.....	250
Blatchford, Mrs. S. A.	5	Brown, Miss Margaret R.	.....	2
Blauvelt, C. D.	.....	Brown, Robert I.	.....	5
Bliss, Ernest C.	25	Bruce, Miss Sarah E.	.....	100
Bliss, Rev. John C.	5	Brucker, Carl	.....	10
Blood, Samuel S.	20	Brunswick, Mrs. Emanuel	.....	5
Bloodgood, John H.	15	Brush, W. Franklin	.....	5
Bloodgood, The Misses	10	Bryce, Miss Edith	.....	5
Bluen, Morris J.	10	Bryce, Miss M. T.	.....	10
Boardman, Mrs. Landsdale	5	Bucknall, Mrs. Henry W.	.....	5
Boardman, Miss Rosina C.	10	Buckner, Thomas A.	.....	10
Bodenheimer, Henry	10	Bulkley, Edwin M.	.....	25
Bogert, Edward C.	100	Bulkley, Mrs. Edwin M.	.....	25
Bogert, Eugene T.	10	Bull, Archibald	.....	5
Bogert, S. G.	10	Bunting, Miss E. M.	.....	5
Bonner, G. T.	10	Burbank, A. N.	.....	10
Borg, Simon & Co.	10	Burden, Henry, 2d.	.....	10
Borger, Mrs. Harrietta	2	Burnett, C. H.	.....	5
Borland, Miss Georgette	.....	Burnham, Dr. H. D.	.....	3
H.	4	Burnham, Mrs. L. S.	.....	1
Boskowitz, Adolph	5	Butler Bros.	.....	5
Bourne, Miss Emily H.	5	Butler, Miss Helen C.	.....	5

Butler, H. R.	.....	\$3	Clancy, John J.	.....	\$25
Butler, W. P.	.....	5	Clark, Edward S.	.....	25
Butterick, Miss Mary E.	10	Clark, Miss Ella Mabel	.....	10	
Butterworth, Mrs. G. F.	5	Clark, Miss Emily V.	.....	3	
			Clausen, George	.....	10
"C. S."	.....	25	Clinch, Miss A. C.	.....	10
Cahn, Jacob	.....	5	Clyde, William P.	.....	25
Calman, Mrs. Emma	.....	3	Cookcroft, Miss Mary T.	.....	10
Canfield, Charles B.	.....	1	Coe, O. W.	.....	25
Cantor, Joseph	.....	5	Coffin, C. A.	.....	25
Carleton, Miss Ida B.	.....	5	Cole, Edwin L.	.....	5
Carnegie, Andrew	.....	100	Coley, Dr. William B.	.....	5
Carnegie, Mrs. Thomas	.....	100	Colgate, William	.....	50
Carter, Mrs. A.	.....	5	Collier, Miss Georgette	.....	5
Carter, Rev. Samuel T.	.....	10	Collins, Miss Mary	.....	10
Cary, Miss Kate	.....	10	Collins, Mrs. S. W.	.....	5
Case, Mrs. Clinton P.	.....	3	Colman, Samuel	.....	5
Cash	.....	5	Colt, Morgan	.....	5
Cash	.....	1	Constock, James C.	.....	1
Cash	.....	3	Congdon, H. L.	.....	5
Cash	.....	20	Conklin, Mrs. Katherine	.....	5
Cash	.....	2	Connell, J. H.	.....	5
Castree, Miss Louise	.....	10	Considine, Rev. M. J.	.....	10
Cattus, Mrs. Agnes H.	.....	10	Cooke, Henry D.	.....	1
Cauldwell, Mrs. W. A.	.....	5	Coombe, T. Gorton	.....	5
Century Co.	.....	25	Cornell, Edward	.....	5
Cerf, L. A.	.....	5	Cornell, Hon. Robert C.	.....	5
Chapin, Mrs. Alfred	.....	5	Coster, Mrs. Charles H.	.....	10
Chapman, Miss Isabel	.....	10	Cox, Mrs. John J.	.....	10
Chapman, Mrs. Elizabeth	.....	25	Coxe, Mrs. Davies	.....	25
W.	.....	25	Crampton, Edwin H.	.....	2
Charles & Co.	.....	5	Crane, Mrs. A. B.	.....	5
Chesebrough, R. A.	.....	5	Crane, Mrs. William N.	.....	10
Childs, H. R.	.....	1	Creutzburg, Mrs. M. F.	.....	5
Chisolm, B. Ogden	.....	25	Crocker, Mrs. F. L.	.....	5
Chisolm, George E.	.....	10	Crosby, Miss Eleanor	.....	10
Chisolm, Mrs. William E.	.....	50	"C. C."	.....	100
Claffin, The H. B. Co.	.....	10	Crowell, Mrs. Alice	.....	10

Curiel, H.	\$2	Domerich, Mrs. L. F.	\$5
Curley, J.	2	Dominick, M. W.	10
Curtis, Eugene J.	5	Dotter, Charles T.	5
Curtis, Warren	5	Douglass, Mrs. George W.	10
Curtis, Mrs. Mary A.	10	Douglass, James	25
Daly, Eugene V.	5	Dowd, J. J.	10
Davenport, J. B.	5	Draper, Mrs. Henry	10
Davison, Mrs. M. L.	10	Drummond, Andrew L.	1
Davies, W. G.	10	"D. P. F."	10
Dawson, M. M.	10	Drummond, I. W.	10
Day, A. W.	10	Du Bois, C. D.	10
Day, Frederick K.	15	Du Bois, Mrs. A. G.	5
Day, Mrs. H. M.	10	Duer, Miss H. R.	2
Day, W. S.	25	Duer, Miss M. T.	5
Dear, J. A.	3	Duggin, Mrs. Charles.	10
Deas, Mrs. H. L.	5	Dun, Mrs. R. G.	50
DeBarry, F. & Co.	10	Duncan, Miss Amy L.	50
deCoppet, E. J.	25	Dundas, Ralph Wurts.	10
de Forest, Robert W.	10	Dunham, Mrs. Carroll.	10
DeJonge, Louis	5	Dunham, Mrs. G. H.	10
DeKlyn, B. F.	10	Dutcher, William	5
Delafield, Miss E. R.	10	Dutton, E. P.	10
Delafield, Miss J. L.	10	"D. W. C. W."	2
Delafield, M. L.	25	Dwight, Mrs. Helen M.	5
Delano, William A.	10	Dyer, Mrs. George R.	10
Denker, George	5	Dyer, Mrs. F. L.	2
Denny, Miss A. E.	5	Eastman, Rev. A. F.	5
dePeyster, Miss A. M.	25	Edwards, Mrs. F. A.	1
DeSola, Bros. & Pardo.	2	Edwards, John H., D.D.	2
Diedrich, Miss M. M.	5	Eidlitz, R. J.	10
Dillingham, E. R.	10	Einstein, Wolf & Co.	5
Dix, Rev. Morgan*	10	Eiseman, Mrs. Samuel.	5
Dodge, Cleveland H.	25	Elder, Mrs. M. A.	5
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart	25	Elliott, Geo. L.	10
Dodge, Miss E. W.	10	Ellis, William D.	5
Dodge, Francis E.	10	Emmons, Arthur B.	25
Dodge, Miss Grace H.	25	Engler, Adolph	5
Dodge, Mrs. W. E.	100		

* Deceased.

Erlanger, Abraham	\$5	Garrettson, F. T.	\$5
Evans, E. H.	2	Garrigues, W. A.	10
"F. S."		Geer, Mrs. Walter.	25
Fagnani, Rev. C. P.	3	Gerry, E. T.	25
Fahnestock, H. C.	25	Gerry, Peter G.	100
Fallon, Hon. J. J.	10	Gerry, Robert L.	25
Field, Mrs. W. D. C.	3	Gibbs, Harriett D.	1.50
Fink, Mrs. M. D.	10	Gibson, Mrs. H. S.	2
Fisher, B. & Co.	5	Gilbert, George N.	6
Fisher, Mrs. Nicholas	10	Gilman, W. S.	10
Fisher, Dr. C. Irving.	5	Ginn & Co.	10
Fish, Pliny	10	Gold, Cornelius B.	50
Flint, Dr. Austin.	5	Goldenberg Bros. & Co.	5
Floersheimer, Samuel	10	Goldman, Mrs. Marcus.	2
Flower, A. R.	25	Goodnow, Mrs. A. F.	5
Floyd-Jones, Mrs. G. S.	5	Goodson, A. H.	1
Foote, Dr. E. B., Jr.	5	Goodwin, James J.	25
Forbes, David	10	Gould, Edwin	100
Foster, Giraud	10	Gratwick, W. H.	5
Foster, J. Hegeman.	10	Gray, Henry G.	5
Fougera, E. & Co.	5	Gray, Hon. John Clinton.	10
Foulk, Mrs. M. P.	5	Greef, Bernhard & Co.	25
Fowler, Miss E. A.	2	Green, F. M.	1
Fowler, Thomas P.	10	Greenbaum, Mrs. Samuel.	5
Francis, Lewis	5	Greene, J. Ashton.	10
Frank, Emil H.	5	Greenleaf, James L.	5
Frankenbach, C. E.	2	Greenough, John	10
Frankfort, Maurice	5	Grossman, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.	5
Fraser, Mrs. George S.	10	Guild, F. A.	5
Fraser, Miss Jane K.	10	Guinzberg, Mrs. V.	5
Frazier, Miss Annie.	10	Gulliver, W. C.	10
Frenkel, Emil	3	Gunther, F. L.	5
Frissell, A. S.	10	Gurnee, A. C.	10
Fry Art Co.	5	Gwynne, A. C.	5
Fuller, Mrs. G. A.	2	"G. W. W."	10
Furniss, Miss C.	10	-	
Gannett, Rev. W. C.	5	Hackley, Mrs. F. A.	50
Garner, H. H.	5	Hackstaff, Mrs. C. L.	25

Hadden, Mrs. H. F.	\$5	Hentz, L. S.	\$1
Hague, J. D.	5	Hepburn, Dr. W. M.	5
Haines, Mrs. M. T. S.	5	Herman, Mrs. Esther	10
Hale, P. C.	10	Herman, Julius	15
Halkett, Baroness	20	Herzig, Joseph	10
Hall, Mrs. H. E.	5	Hess, E. H.	10
Hall, J. P.	2	Heubach, Gustav	2
Hall, T. R. A.	10	Hewitt, Mrs. A. S.	5
Hall, W. H.	5	Hewlett, Mrs. J. A.	5
Halstead, Miss L. P.	5	Hewson, John H.	15
Halsted, Miss M. M.	10	Higbie, James S.	10
Ham, James M.	5	Hill, Adam	10
Hare, J. M.	5	Hills, Mrs. A. K.	5
Harkness, E. S.	50	Hills, John S.	25
Harkness, L. V.	25	Hills, William	10
Harmon, Mrs. W. E.	10	Hilyard, George D., Jr.	2
Harper, Mrs. Joseph W.	5	Hinrichs, Fred W.	5
Harrison, Mrs. M. L.	10	Hirsh, Jacob	10
Hartwell, John A., M. D.	10	Hitch, Mrs. F. D.	20
Hawley, Mrs. John S.	25	Hoe, Robert	25
Hayden, Mrs. H. J.	10	Hoe, R. & Co.	25
Hayes, Hon. Patrick	10	Hoffman, Mrs. E. A.	20
Healy, A. Augustus	50	Hoffman, F. B.	10
Heide, Henry	10	Hoffman, Samuel B.	10
Heilner, Percy B.	5	Holmes Elec. Protective	
Heilprin, Louis	2	Co.	10
Heineman, Charles	5	Holt, Miss C. B.	5
Heissenbuttel, F. H.	2	Holt, Henry	10
Heller, Hirsch & Co.	2	Holt, Mrs. L. E.	10
Heller, Miss L. R. and		Holter, Mrs. E. O.	10
friends	5	Homans, Mrs. S. L.	1
Hencken, Mrs. A. C.	50	Homans, Mrs. E. C.	25
Hencken, Haneke	5	Hoppin, W. W.	5
Henderson, Miss A. L.	5	Hopps, Mrs. L. W.	2
Hendricks, Mrs. E.	5	Howell, W. P.	2
Henry, William	10	Hoyt, Miss G. L.	5
Hensle, Charles	10	Hubbard, Gen. T. H.	50
Hentz, Henry	10	Humphreys, A. C.	10

Hun, Marcus T.	\$10	Judkins & McCormick Co.	\$5
Hunt, Charles W.	10	Judson, Henry I.	10
		Juhring, W. L.	5
Grace Church	136.20		
Huntoon, M. D.	3	Kahle, M.	5
Hutton, Walter	5	Kalle & Co.	5
Huyler, John S.	10	Karelsen, Adolphus E.	5
Hyatt, Mrs. A. M.	10	Karsch, Hattie B.	2
Hyde, A. F.	25	Keep Manufacturing Co.	3
Hyde, Clarence M.	100	Keller Printing Co.	5
Hyde, Dr. F. E.	5	Kelley, A. W.	10
Hyde, Samuel M.	10	Kellogg, Mrs. C.	10
Thlder, J. D.	2	Kelsey, C. H.	25
		Kemp, Day & Co.	10
Ingersoll, W. H.	5	Kendall, Mrs. E. H.	5
Ireland, J. B.	5	Kendall, Miss Georgiana.	10
Irving, Mrs. G. E.	5	Kenyon, W. H.	5
Iselin, William & Co.	10	Kerr, Walter	10
Isham, Samuel	10	Keteltas, Miss A.	30
Ives, Frederick D.	10	Kidder, Mrs. A. M.	25
		Kidd, Mrs. James	5
J. B. C.	30	Kilborne, C. T.	10
J. V. V. B.	10	Kimball, A. R.	10
Jackson, S. M.	37	King, Miss Ellen	10
Jackson, Mrs. W. H.	10	King, Miss Mary R.	5
Jacobi, Dr. A.	10	Kissam, S. H.	25
Jameson, E. C.	25	Kissel, Gustav E.	10
Jenkins, A. B.	50	Kittridge, S. D.	1
Jenkins, A. W.	5	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	20
Jermain, Miss M. C.	25	Knopf, Samuel	5
Jex, Mrs. Isabella	10	Knox, H. H.	5
Johnson, Gilbert H.	25	Kobbe, George C.	1
Johnston, D. V. R.	10	Koster, C. H.	1
Johnston, Mrs. F. U.	5	Kunhardt, W. B.	10
Johnston, W. G.	10	Kyle, James & Sons.	5
Jonas, William	5		
Jones, Andrew B.	5	Laight, Miss A. H.	5
Jones, Miss M. R.	5	Landon, Mrs. H. H.	10

Lane, F. T. L.	\$5	Lupton, F. M.	\$20
Langdon, W. G.	10	Lydig, David	10
Langton, John	50	Lyford, Mr. & Mrs. O. S.,	
Lanman & Kemp	5	Jr.	10
Lasher & Lathrop	5	Lynde, R. H.	25
Lathers, Miss A.	10		
Lawrence, Cyrus J.	5	McClymonds, Mrs. L. K.	100
Lawrence, John B.	10	McConnell, F. W.	5
Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel. .	5	McCook, Col. John J. .	10
Lawrence, William W. .	10	McCreery, Mrs. James M.	10
"L. B. G."	100	McEwen, Daniel C.	5
Lee, Mrs. G.	1	McEwen, Thomas, Jr. .	2
Lee, Samuel.	5	McIndoe, W. J.	10
Lee, W. H. L.	10	McLane, Mrs. A. L.	5
Leech, Mrs. John E.	5	McLane, G. R.	25
Leeman, Charles.	3	McLesn, J. S.	10
Lehmaier, James M.	10	Mack, Marc H.	10
Leshner, A. L.	10	McLaren, Mrs. F.	25
Lesinsky, Charles	2.50	Macy, V. Everit.	25
Letchworth, William P. .	25	Macy, W. H., Jr.	10
Levi, Sondheimer & Co. .	5	Mager, Mrs. R. F.	10
Lewis & Conger	10	Maillard, Henry, Jr. .	5
Liebman, Mrs. A.	5	Major, Miss M. T.	5
Liebman, Sampson	5	Manierre & Manierre .	10
Lindemann, Miss A. S. .	1	Marc, T. M.	10
Lion Brewery	10	March, Miss V. A.	2
Livingston, Miss Julia. .	10	Marden, George S.	5
Lobenstine, W. C.	10	Marrow, J. L.	1
Locke, J. M.	3	Martin, John	5
Lockman, J. T.	10	Martin, William V. .	5
Lockwood, H. N.	10	Marvin, Dr. D. M.	5
Lockwood, Mrs. I. Ferris. .	5	Marwick, James	10
Lord, George de Forest. .	10	Matthews, Miss Florence	
Loring, Daniel A.	25	H.	5
Low, Hon. Seth.	10	Maxwell, Mrs. R. M. .	10
Low, William G.	25	Mayer, Edward L.	10
Lowengard, Otto	5	Mayer, Marcus	10
Ludlam, George P.	10	Meek, Charles E.	5

Meier, Edward D.	\$5	Mott, W. F.	\$10
Meigs, Ferris J.	10	Munn, C. A.	10
Meigs, Mrs. Titus B.	10	Munn, Mrs. J. P.	10
Melcher, John S.	10	Munroe, Mrs. Chester. .	5
Mendelson, Simon	5	Murray, Miss Catharine. .	2
Merriam, Miss A. L.	5		
Meserole, A.	10	National Humane Alliance	100
Mesnard, Mrs. Grace H. .	2	Neulsen S.	10
Metcalf Bros. & Co.	10	Neukirch, C.	2
Meyer, Wm. & Co.	10	New Home Sewing Ma-	
Middleton & Co.	10	chine Co.	10
Milbank, Mrs. Joseph. .	50	New Jersey Terra Cotta	
Milholland, Jean T.	5	Co.	10
Milholland, John E.	5	North, Dr. N. L., Jr. .	10
Miller, Mrs. A.	10		
Miller, I. de R.	5	O'Connor, Thomas H. .	25
Milligan, C.	2	Odell, C. F.	5
Mintum, Mrs. J. W.	10	Ogden, Mrs. C. W.	10
Mitchell, Mrs. M.	10	Ogden & Wallace	10
Mitchell, Mrs. S. L.	5	Ogilvie, F. B.	5
Mitchell, W.	10	Oleott, Dudley	25
Moller, Edwin C.	10	Oleott, Mrs. E. E.	5
Monteath, Miss Sara J. .	5	Oleott, George M.	25
Moore, Miss Katharine T. .	10	Olmstead, Mrs. C. T. .	15
Moore, Mrs. W. H.	100	Olyphant, R. M.	10
Moore, W. H. H.	10	O'Neill, Mrs. Hugh	10
Moran, Mrs. D. E.	5	Oothout, Mrs. Jane E. .	10
Morgan, Miss C. L.	25	Opdycke, Mrs. E.	10
Morgan, George H.	10	Opdycke, L. E.	5
Morgan, Mrs. J. B.	10	Opdycke, Mrs. W. S. .	5
Morgan, Mrs. J. P.	10	Openhymn, Mrs. A.	5
Morgan, Miss U. J.	5	Oppenheimer, Dr. Henry	
Morgenstern, Mrs. E. M. .	10	S.	5
Morris, Mrs. William. .	2	Osborn, W. C.	25
Morse, Mrs. Lyman D. .	10	Osborne, Thomas Mott. .	50
Mortimer, Quincy L. .	25	Otterson, Miss L.	5
Mott, L. F.	5	Ottley, James H.	10

Palmer, Gen. W. J.	\$10	Pouch, F. E.	\$5
Paris, Mrs. F. U.	10	Pratt, J. E.	1
Parish, Henry	50	Pratt, S.	5
Parker & McIntyre	5	Prime, Miss Mary R.	10
Parkin, The Misses	10	Pugh, Thomas.	1
Parsons, Mrs. Edwin	20	Putnam's Sons, G. P.	10
Parsons, John E.	10		
Partridge, Mrs. E. L.	5	Quattlander, Rev. Paul. .	2
Parker, Mrs. A. W.	5		
Parker, Gordon	5	R. & G. Corset Co.	5
Patterson, J. W.	5	Rader, G. W.	10
Paulsen, F.	10	Ramsperger, Gustav	2
Pavenstedt, Adolf	20	Rand, Rev. W. W.	2
Payne, Miss S. K.	2	Raymond, R. W.	10
Peabody, George Foster. .	10	Read, W. A.	25
Pearsall, J. W.	5	Redmond, Miss Emily. .	20
Pearson, Mrs. F.	15	Rees, Norman I.	10
Pedersen, Dr. James	1	Reichm & Co.	5
Pegram, G. L.	2	Reiderer, Ludwig	5
Penfold, Miss J.	25	Reutter, Mrs. R.	10
Perry, W. H.	4	Rhineland, Miss S.	200
Peters, W. R.	10	Rhoades, Miss J. H. H. .	5
Philbrick, Edwin C.	5	Ricc, Ignatius.	5
Phipps, Miss Sarah M. . .	5	Richard, Auguste	25
Pillot, Miss Clara	20	Richard, Miss E.	10
Pinkerton, Robert A.	10	Richardson, Mrs. W. J. and Miss Bertha.	3
Pitkin, W. H.	25	Righter, J. H.	10
Planten, John R.	10	Riker, Samuel	10
Plant, A.	10	Ripley, Miss S. S.	5
Plumb, Charles L.	2	Rives, G. L.	20
Polk, Mrs. William M.	10	Robb, J. H.	15
Pope, Miss E. A.	5	Robbins, Percy A.	10
Post, A. S.	10	Roberts, J. E.	10
Post, James H.	25	Roberts, Mrs. M. L.	5
Potter, Miss G. H.	5	Robinson, Rev. Chas. E. .	5
Potter, Miss M.	20	Robinson, Mrs. Kenneth D	5
Potts, Robert B.	5	Robinson, Mrs. T. D.	5

Rockwell, Miss Hannah		Scribner, Mrs. J. B.	\$20
M.	\$5	Seager, Henry R.	5
Rhodewald, Miss A. L. . .	3	Seaman, F. A.	10
Roessler & Hesselacher Chemical Co.	10	See, A. B. Electric Ele- vator Co.	15
Rogers, C. F.	1	Seclay, Mrs. Nathan	5
Ross, W. A. & Bro.	10	Selden, A. K., Jr.	1
Rossbach, Jacob	5	Seligman, Edwin R. A. . .	5
Rothschild Bros. & Co. . .	5	Seligman, Geo. W.	10
Rtumpf, Mrs. Charles. . .	5	Seligman, Isaac N.	25
Russell, J. W.	2	Seligman, Mrs. Jesse	5
Ruttenau, M. M.	1	Seligman, Miss Madeline .	10
		Sellew, T. G.	10
Sachs, Louis	5	Shaw, Mrs. Samuel T. . . .	5
Sachs, Paul J.	5	Shepard, Edward M.	10
Sackett, Henry W.	2.50	Shepard, Mrs. Elliott F. .	25
Sage, Mrs. Dean	50	Sherman, Mrs. Charles E. .	10
Sahler, Mrs. A. F.	5	Sherman, Frederick T. . .	5
Saint, G. A.	10	Short, Miss Florence	1
St. Peter's Church.	15	Sicher, Dudley F.	50
Sallinger, Edward.	5	Silberstein, Abraham	2
Sard, Grange	5	Silliman, H. B.	25
Saul, Charles R.	5	Simmons, J. S.	5
Sawyer, Deatur M.	10	Simon, Alfred L. & Co. . .	10
Sawyer, Mrs. P. C.	2	Simpson, Alexander	5
Sayre, Miss M. H.	20	Skiddy, Mrs. W. W.	10
Schenck, Miss H. W.	2	Skougaard, Jens.	25
Schieffelin, Win. J.	20	Slade, Francis L.	5
Schieffelin, Mrs. W. J. . .	10	Slade, Miss Mabel	10
Schieren, Mrs. C. A.	5	Sloan, Mr. W. S.	15
Schiff, Jacob H.	25	Smidt, Mrs. Grace L.	5
Schiff, M. L.	25	Smith, Mrs. Andrew A. . .	5
Schott, Charles M., Jr. . .	10	Smith, Dr. A. H.	10
Schuyler, Miss Georgiana. .	5	Smith, Eugene	25
Schuyler, Miss L. L.	5	Smith, George C.	20
Scotfield, Henry C.	5	Smith, Howard C.	10
Scott, Miss Louise B.	10	Smith, James Rufus.	10
Scott, Walter	5	Smith, William A.	35

Smith, W. W.....	\$10	Sumner, Miss Sarah F....	\$5
Soltman, E. G.....	10	Sutro, L.....	2
Spalding, Mrs. G. A.....	5	Swczey, Mrs. Christopher	5
Sperry, W. M.....	10	Swords, E. J.....	5
Speyer & Co.....	10		
Spool Cotton Co.....	25	Taek, Theodore E.....	5
Spring, Miss Anna R....	5	Taft, Mrs. T. M.....	5
Squire, George H., Jr..	15	Tailer, Edward N.....	10
Stamford Mfg. Co.....	20	Talmage, Mrs. E. T. H....	10
Starr, Louis M.....	15	Tappin, J. C.....	10
Steele, Charles.....	10	Tatlock, John.....	10
Steele, Rev. James N....	5	Taylor, William J.....	10
Steers, James R.....	10	"10:21:12:26".....	100
Stein, A.....	10	Thacher, Thomas.....	10
Stein, Miss Helen A....	2	Thomas, Mrs. S. P.....	5
Stein, Paul F.....	1	Thompson, Mrs. Fred'k F.	25
Steinhardt, Henry.....	10	Thompson, Morris S.....	10
Stern, Benjamin.....	10	Thomson, John W.....	10
Stetson, Francis Lynde	25	Thornlike, Mrs. Edward	2
Stettheimer, Mrs. R. W.	1	Thorne, Samuel.....	10
Stevens, Mrs. B. K.....	10	Thorne, W. V. S.....	5
Stevenson, Charles C..	25	Tiebout, C. H.....	10
Stewart, Hon. Lisperard.	25	Tiffany, Miss Hilda G....	5
Stewart, Hon. W. R.....	10	Tiffany & Co.....	20
Stillman, Miss C. R....	50	Tim, Bernard L.....	5
Stimson, Mrs. H. C.....	5	Timpson, Mrs. James.....	10
Stine, J. R. & Co.....	10	Titus, Henry.....	5
Stires, Rev. Ernest M....	10	Todd, Mrs. Henry A.....	5
Stirn, L. & E.....	10	Tomkins, Calvin.....	5
Stokes, Anson Phelps...	10	Tompkins, Mrs. W. W....	25
Stokes, J. G. P.....	5	Townsend & Dix.....	10
Stone, Miss Annie.....	10	Tracy, Mrs. M. M.....	10
Story, Mrs. M. H.....	20	Truslow, John.....	5
Straus, Percy S.....	10	Tuek, Mrs. Henry.....	5
Strong, S. B.....	5	Tuckerman, Alfred.....	10
Sturgis, Thomas.....	10	Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs.	
Sullivan, Miss I.....	10	Paul.....	5
Sullivan, Mrs. James....	3	Turnbull, Mrs. Ramsey..	5

Turnure, Mrs. D. M.....	\$5	Watrous, Mrs. Charles...	\$5
Turton, George L.....	1	Watson, Rev. J. H.....	10
		Watson, Mrs. James S....	25
Ughetta, Henry L.....	5	Webb, Mrs. H. T.....	5
Ullman, E. S.....	10	Weil, Isaac, M. D.....	5
Ulman, Ludwig.....	5	Weinman, J.....	5
Underhill, W. P.....	5	Welling, W. B.....	5
Untermeyer, Charles S...	5	Wellington, Miss E. R....	10
Unz & Co.....	5	Wells, Henry C.....	5
Upham, Mrs. E. K.....	10	Wemple, W. Y.....	10
		Wensley, Robert L.....	5
Van Buren, Mrs. F. T....	10	Wertheimer & Co.....	3
Vanderbilt, John L.....	5	Wesley, Joseph J.....	5
Vandergrift, Samuel H..	25	Westinghouse, Church Kerr	
Vanderpool, Mrs. John A.	5	& Co.....	100
Van Hoorn, G.....	5	Weston, Mrs. Theodore...	5
Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H....	10	Wetmore, J. McE., M. D.	10
Van Santvoord, Miss A. T.	10	Whaley, Mrs. S. D.*.....	2
Van Winkel, Miss Mary D	10	Wheeler, Miss Emily M....	10
Verdi, Mrs. C. Y. deS...	5	Whelock, Dr. George G....	10
Vernon, Harold.....	2	White, Alfred T.....	10
Villard, Mrs. Henry.....	25	White, Miss Caroline.....	10
Villard, O. G.....	10	White, Miss Frances E....	10
		White, Horace.....	10
"W. W. A.".....	10	White, Miss Mary.....	2
Waentig, Charles R.....	10	White, William A.....	10
Wagner, John.....	10	Whitehouse, Mrs. J. H....	10
Walker, Mrs. S. King....	10	Whitlock, Mrs. D. B.....	10
Waller, Miss Anna.....	3	Whitney, Messrs. J. F. &	
Ward, Artemus.....	10	Co.....	2
Ward, Mrs. C. H.....	5	Wicke, William.....	10
Ward, C. S.....	10	Wilkin, Mrs. William P...	5
Ward, J. Seely, Jr.....	25	Wilkinson Bros.....	5
Wardwell, Allen.....	10	Willcox, William G.....	5
Wardwell, W. T.....	10	Willets, John T.....	15
Warner, Miss Florence...	5	Williams, Frank D.....	5
Warner, Miss R. J.....	10	Williams, Mrs. I. T.....	5
Washburn, William T....	5	Williams, Mrs. T. S.....	15

Williamson, F. Stewart..	\$10	Wolf, Sayer & Heller....	\$5
Willis, W. P. & Co.....	25	Wolfe, S. Herbert	5
Wills, Chas. T.	5	Wolff, Lewis S.	10
Wilson, Samuel M.	50	Wood, Orrin S.	2
Winthrop, Egerton L....	25	Woolley, Mrs. A. E.	1
Winzer, E.	5	Wormser, Mrs. Isidor....	10
Wise, Edward H.	10	Wray, Miss Julia.....	10
Wisner, Charles	10	Wunderlich, F. W., M. D.	5
Wisner, Miss Elizabeth H.	10	Wurzburger, Adolph	5
Wisner, Miss J.	10		
Witherbee, Mrs. F. S....	15	Zabriskie, Mrs. Titus....	10
Woorishoffer, Mrs. Anna.	25	Zimmerman, Mrs. J. E. ..	10

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, READING MATTER, ETC.

Mrs. H. M. Baker.	Mrs. W. M. Klein.
Mr. E. W. Barnes.	Mr. W. B. Kunhardt.
Mrs. S. H. Bell.	Mr. Thomas Le Boutillier.
Mr. John Bentley, Jr.	Mr. Edward B. Merrill.
Mr. F. L. Blanchard.	Mr. Charles B. Meyer.
Mrs. F. S. Cauldwell.	Mrs. A. Miller.
Mrs. Coombe.	Mrs. J. Miller.
Mrs. M. Davidson.	Mrs. S. F. Morris.
Mrs. L. de Coppet.	Mrs. L. C. Mygatt.
Mr. M. M. Diedrich.	Mrs. E. J. Nathan.
Mrs. Henry Draper.	Miss R. G. Nathan.
Mrs. J. F. Dreyfoos.	Needlework Guild.
Ethical Culture School.	Mr. William B. Parsons.
Mrs. Emerson Opdycke.	Mrs. Roelker.
Miss E. C. Fessenden.	Mrs. Augustine Sackett.
Mrs. Thomas W. Folsom.	Mrs. N. Schwab.
Mr. Foote.	Mrs. A. E. Schermerhorn.
Mr. G. A. Fuller.	Mr. Seligman.
Mr. Geo. N. Gilbert.	Dr. Andrew H. Smith.
Mrs. H. Gips.	Mrs. L. N. Stanton.
Dr. Emil Gruening.	Mrs. Stebbins.
Mrs. H. F. Hadden.	Mr. Eben Sugden.
Mrs. G. D. Hilyard.	Mrs. H. W. Thomas.
Mr. William P. Howell.	Mrs. S. A. Tucker.
Mrs. Howson.	C. S. Westcott.
Mr. W. H. Ingersoll.	Mrs. A. Wolf.
Miss Elizabeth Insee.	Mrs. C. E. Wark.
Mrs. Geo. T. Jackson.	Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie.
Miss Kendall.	Mrs. H. Zeaman.

Thanks are extended to the American Express Company for transportation of gifts of clothing to this Association and of books and calendars from it to various penal institutions.

APPENDIX.

AN ACT to incorporate the Prison Association of New York.

Passed May 9, 1846, by a two-thirds vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All such persons as are now or hereafter shall become members to the said association, pursuant to the constitution thereof, shall and are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Prison Association of New York," and by that name have the powers that, by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to every corporation; and shall be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation; provided that such real estate shall never exceed the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purpose than those for which the corporation is formed.

§ 2. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by its executive committee, in conformity to the constitution of the said corporation, and the following articles that now form the constitution of the association shall continue to be the fundamental laws and constitution thereof, subject to alterations in the mode therein prescribed.

ARTICLE I.

The objects of the association shall be:

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.
2. The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisoners, whether for cities, counties or States.
3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining in honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee. There shall be the following standing committees, viz.: a finance committee, a committee on detentions, a committee on prison discipline, and a committee on discharged convicts. The number of the executive committee shall consist of not more than thirty-five, of whom not more than ten shall be officers of the society and not more than twenty-five shall be persons other than officers.

ARTICLE III.

The officers named in the preceding article shall be ex-officio members of the executive committee, who shall choose one of their number chairman thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

The executive committee shall meet once in each month and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. They shall have a general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the society, and shall annually report to the society all their proceedings, and such other matters as shall be likely to advance the ends of the association.

ARTICLE V.

The society shall meet annually in the city of New York, at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint, and at such other times as the president, or, in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall designate.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person contributing annually to the funds of the association not less than five dollars shall, owing to such contribution, be a member thereof. A contribution of \$500 shall constitute a life patron; a contribution of \$100 shall constitute an honorary member of the association for life, and a contribution of \$50 shall constitute a member of the association for life. Honorary and corresponding members may, from time to time, be appointed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII.

A female department shall be formed, consisting of such females as shall be selected by the executive committee, who shall have charge of the interest and welfare of prisoners of their sex, under such regulations as the executive committee shall adopt.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of the association shall be chosen annually at the annual meeting, at which time such persons may be elected honorary members as shall have rendered essential service to the cause of prison discipline.

ARTICLE IX.

Any society having the same object in view may become auxiliary to this association by contributing to its funds and co-operating with it.

ARTICLE X.

The executive committee shall have power to add to any of the standing committees such persons as, in their opinion, may be likely to promote the objects of the society, and shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in any of the offices of the association, intermediate the annual meetings.

ARTICLE XI.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the society at any meeting thereof, provided notice of the amendment has been given at the next preceding meeting.

The officers selected for the current year, under the constitution, shall continue to be the officers thereof until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

And it is hereby further enacted that no manager of said society shall receive compensation for his services.

§ 3. The said executive committee shall have power to establish a workhouse in the county of New York, and in their discretion, to receive and take into the said workhouse all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons in said city as the Court of General Sessions

of the Peace, or the Court of Special Sessions, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in said county, or any police magistrate, or the commissioner of the almshouse may deem proper objects; and the said executive committee shall have the same powers to keep, detain, employ and govern the said persons as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the bridewell or penitentiary in said city.

§ 4. The said executive committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances and regulations relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of said association, and the management, government, instruction, discipline and employment of the persons so as aforesaid committed to the said workhouse, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper; and may appoint such officers, agents and servants as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the said association, and may designate their duties. And the said executive committee shall make an annual report to the Legislature and to the corporation of the city of New York, of the number of persons received by them into the said workhouse, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them therein, the receipts and expenditures of said executive committee, and generally all such facts and particulars as may exhibit the operations of the said association.

§ 5. The said executive committee shall have power, during the minority of any of the persons so committed to the said workhouse, to bind out the said persons so being minors, as aforesaid, as apprentices or servants, with their consent, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trade and employment as, in their judgment, will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment and future benefit and advantage of such persons.

§ 6. The said executive committee, by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power and it shall be their duty to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and conditions, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. And to enable them to execute the powers and perform the duties

hereby granted and imposed, they shall possess all the powers and authority that, by the twenty-fourth section of title first, chapter third, part fourth of the Revised Statutes, are invested in inspectors of county prisons;* and the duties of the keepers of each prison that they may examine shall be the same in relation to them as in the section aforesaid are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the inspectors thereof. Provided, that no such examination or inspection of any prison shall be made until an order for that purpose to be granted by the chancellor of the State, or one of the judges of the Supreme Court, or by a vice-chancellor or circuit judge, or by the first judge of the county in which the prison to be examined shall be situate, shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons, members of the said association, by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE, *May 8, 1846.*

The bill having been read the third time, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate voting in favor thereof,

Resolved, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Senate,

A. GARDINER,
President.

*See section 24.

BY-LAWS.

I. There shall be a stated meeting of the executive committee on the third Thursday of each month, and special meetings shall be held on the requisition of the chairman or any three members of the executive committee. The call for a special meeting shall, in all cases, state the business to be transacted at said meeting.

II. At every meeting of the executive committee five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

III. The order of business at the annual meeting shall be as follows:

1. Election of chairman and secretary.
2. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Report of committee on nominations.
4. Election of officers.
5. Report of corresponding secretary on the work of the year.
6. Annual report of the treasurer.

IV. The order of business at every other stated meeting shall be as follows:

1. The reading and approval of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
2. Report of treasurer.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Report from the corresponding secretary.
5. Reports from special committees.
6. Report from the general agent.
7. Miscellaneous business.

At a special meeting no other business shall be transacted than that for which the said meeting was called.

V. The chairman shall appoint all standing and special committees and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal; and the rules of order shall be those embodied in Cushing's Manual, so far as they are applicable.

VI. The recording secretary of the association shall be the secretary of the executive committee; and it shall be his duty to keep the minutes of the proceedings of said committee, to record

them in a book provided for that purpose, and to give due notice of all meetings of the committee.

VII. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the executive committee and of each of the standing committees; and shall act as the general financial agent of the association, and shall report at each stated meeting of the committee.

VIII. The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the association, and shall give such security as the executive committee may require. His duties are more fully defined in by-law X.

IX. There shall be six standing committees, namely, on finance, detentions, discharged convicts, law, house, and library.

X. The committee on finance shall be charged with the duty of raising and caring for the funds.

The funds of the association shall be divided into three parts to be known as:

1. The endowment fund.
2. The reserve fund.
3. The general fund.

The Endowment Fund.—The endowment fund shall consist of such contributions as shall be given with the restriction that the income only shall be used for the purpose of the association, and all legacies.

The Reserve Fund.—The reserve fund shall consist of such sums as may be set aside from the general fund from time to time by the executive committee for investment. Whenever any part of the reserve fund shall be appropriated by the executive committee, such sum shall be immediately transferred to the general fund. The endowment and reserve funds shall be under the immediate direction and control of the committee on finance, and all investments of these funds shall be ordered by the committee. The treasurer of the association shall be a member and act as the treasurer of the committee on finance, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the sureties of the endowment and reserve funds.

Any uninvested balance of the endowment and reserve funds shall be kept each in separate trust companies in the name of the association, subject to check of the treasurer, and shall, when-

ever possible, bear interest. All income from the endowment and reserve funds may be transferred to the general fund as soon as received.

No part of the reserve fund shall be used for any purpose except by resolution of the executive committee, and whenever any part shall be appropriated by the executive committee it shall immediately be transferred to the general fund.

The General Fund.—The term "general fund" shall cover all receipts of the association not constituting a special fund or specified for the endowment fund, the intention being that all the income, except legacies, including donations for general purposes, and income from endowment and reserve funds, shall be credited to the general fund to which the authorized disbursements of each activity of the association shall be charged at the close of the fiscal year.

The treasurer shall notify the corresponding secretary at once of all transfers of income from the endowment and reserve funds to the general fund.

The treasurer shall notify the corresponding secretary immediately on receipt by him of any sum for the account of the association that such receipt may be entered at once to the credit of the proper account on the books of the association.

The corresponding secretary shall be the general disbursing agent of the association, the object of the provision being to keep in the central offices of the association all receipts for payments by him for the association of any kind, nature or description, and to have in the central offices immediate record of all his disbursements. This provision shall not apply to the endowment and reserve funds.

All donations received by the corresponding secretary shall be entered by him upon the proper books of the association and then deposited in such bank as directed by the treasurer to the credit of the association. Whenever the executive committee shall make an appropriation out of either the reserve or general fund, the corresponding secretary shall send to the treasurer a copy of the resolution making the appropriation, certified by the recording secretary, which certified copy shall be the treasurer's authority for transferring the appropriated amount to the corresponding secretary.

The treasurer shall keep an account covering the general fund in the name of the association, subject to his check as treasurer in such bank as may be selected by him and approved by the committee on finance. Such account shall be separate and distinct from those accounts opened for the uninvested balance of the endowment and reserve funds.

The corresponding secretary shall keep a bank account in the name of the association, subject to his check as corresponding secretary for current disbursements, and shall deposit to the credit of said bank account all moneys he may receive from the treasurer drawn from the general fund.

The committee on finance shall audit and report upon accounts of the treasurer and of the corresponding secretary.

At each regular meeting of the executive committee the treasurer shall make a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements for the preceding calendar month. He shall make a statement showing investments and the receipts and disbursements of the endowment and reserve funds; he shall make, at the annual meeting of the association, a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year.

XI. It shall be the duty of the committee on detentions:

1. To inquire, as far as may be practicable or necessary into the causes of commitment of persons in the prisons or houses of detention in the cities of New York and in Brooklyn, and to adopt proper measures for procuring the discharge or providing for the defense of such as shall appear to be entitled thereto.

2. To visit frequently the prisons under their charge, and to endeavor to improve both the physical and moral condition of the prisoners in all suitable and practicable ways.

XII. It shall be the duty of the committee on discharged convicts:

1. To correspond with prison agents or superintendents relative to the character and trades of prisoners, and to ascertain, previous to the discharge of each prisoner, his feelings, views and capabilities, with a view of making the best arrangements for his future employment.

2. To keep a record of all persons who will employ discharged

prisoners and of their several occupations; to procure such employment for prisoners and applying therefor as seems best adapted to the capacity of each; to hold correspondence with employers; to keep a record of the conduct and prospects of those for whom places have been obtained, that they may be sustained and encouraged with the idea that a continued friendly interest is felt for them.

3. To secure suitable boarding places for discharged prisoners, where they will not be exposed to corrupting influences, taking care not to have more than one in a place, where it can be avoided.

4. To see that the prisoners are provided with suitable clothing, of a kind that will not attract particular attention.

5. To consider the internal organization of the management of prisons, and the physical and moral influences to be exerted on the prisoners during their confinement; to report upon their health, reformation, upon convict labor, administration and internal police, on the comparative merits of different prison systems, and on the visitation of prisons and houses of reformation.

XIII. It shall be the duty of the committee on law to examine and report from time to time upon the penal legislation of the State, with their suggestions for the amendment thereto, to consider questions relating thereto which are under discussion in the press or the Legislature, including pending bills, and report their views and conclusions upon them; also to care for the law business of the association.

XIV. It shall be the duty of the committee on house to care for the maintenance of the real estate of the association.

XV. It shall be the duty of the committee on library to see that it is properly housed and catalogued and to take steps for its increase.

XVI. One or more agents may be appointed by the executive committee to assist the standing committees in their duties.

XVII. The president, chairman of the executive committee, and corresponding secretary shall be members, ex-officio, of all the standing committees.

XVIII. No alteration shall be made in these by-laws except upon notice of the proposed amendment given at a previous meeting of the executive committee.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Act of incorporation.....	114
Aliens, deportation of.....	23
American Sociological Society.....	22
Architectural competition for new State prison.....	80
Arenal, Doña Concepcion, works of.....	30
Baltimore Penitentiary.....	53
Barnard, Miss Kate.....	24, 25
Barrows, S. J.—	
Addresses before the Legislature of Oklahoma.....	24
Articles, addresses, etc.....	27
Corresponding secretary's report.....	21
Legal obstacles to the reformation of prisoners.....	70
Punishing the family.....	59
Western tour.....	22
Bear Mountain.....	14, 15
Beardeley, W. J.....	81, 82
Bigamy cases, probation for.....	31
Board of Parole for State Prisons.....	12, 13
Brockway, Z. R.....	27
Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association.....	55
Butler, Amos W.....	53
By-laws.....	119
Chicago (ILL.)—	
House of Correction.....	16, 23
John Worley Home.....	23
Juvenile court.....	22
Municipal court, police stations, jail, etc.....	22
Children's courts, <i>see</i> Juvenile courts.	
City prison (New York), report of inspection by P. A. committee.....	77
Classification of offenses.....	71
Cleveland (Ohio) Farm Colony.....	26
Collins, Cornelius V.....	27
Colorado law providing for support of prisoners' families.....	55
Contributions for 1907.....	99
Cooley, Rev. Harris R.....	26
Corresponding members.....	91
Corresponding secretary's report.....	21
County committees.....	89
County jails.....	74
Court of rehabilitation (R. B. Molineux).....	57
De Lacey, Judge.....	54, 55
Deportation of aliens.....	28
Desertion of families.....	54
District of Columbia law providing for support of prisoners' families.....	55

	PAGE.
Donations of clothing, reading matter, etc.	113
Drunkards, habitual	17
Elmira Reformatory—	
Building done by prisoners.	16
Form of structure.	86
Impartiality of Board of Managers.	13
Spencer, W. H., report on parole work.	35
Encyclopedia of Social Reform.	27
Executive committee's report.	11
Families of prisoners, support of.	19, 50
Family desertion.	54
Federal legislation.	28
Fee system.	74
Female misdemeanants.	17
Foster, Judge.	28, 29, 31
Free Synagogue, New York city.	27
Guards in prisoners, character of.	18
Habitual offenders.	17
Highland Lake.	14
Honorary corresponding members.	91
Honorary members.	95
Indeterminate sentence—	
Judiciary and the indeterminate sentence.	11
Mandatory feature of present New York law.	13
Molineux, R. B., The court of rehabilitation.	57
Rational way of dealing with habitual offenders.	17
Three important elements.	76
Translation into German of Mr. Barrows's article.	22
Industrial colonies for misdemeanants and vagrants.	17
Information sent to other States and countries.	21
Intemperance—	
Absurdity of short sentences.	73
Habitual drunkards.	17
Regulation of the liquor traffic.	29
International Year Book.	27
Jails.	74
Judiciary and the indeterminate sentence.	11
Juvenile courts—	
Chicago's new juvenile court building.	22
Recognition in foreign countries of the juvenile court principle.	21
Kimball, D. E., report on probation work.	31
Laboi—	
Assignment of prisoners' earnings to the support of their families.	19, 54
Cleveland Farm Colony, work in stone quarry, etc.	26
Disorganization of prison industries in New York.	20
Employment of prisoners in construction of penal institutions.	16
Idleness in New York jails and penitentiaries.	16, 53
Leavenworth Penitentiary.	24, 55

	PAGE.
Leavenworth (Kansas) U. S. penitentiary.	16, 23, 55, 86
Legal obstacles to the reformation of prisoners (S. J. Barrows).	70
Letter of transmittal.	3
Library, accessions to.	29
Life members.	97
Life patrons.	94
Lindsey, B. B.	25
Liquor traffic, regulation of.	29
McLaughry, R. W.	23
Maryland Penitentiary (Baltimore).	53
Maryland prison conference.	26
Misdemeanants—	
Curious distinctions between offenses.	71
Industrial colonies for misdemeanants and vagrants.	17
State farm for women.	17
State reformatory.	16
Molineux, Roland R., The court of rehabilitation.	57
Moral tone of prisons.	18
Napanoch Reformatory.	40
New state prison—	
Architectural competition.	80
Description of site.	14
New York City Prison, inspection by P. A. committee.	77
New York prison system, reorganization of.	15
Officers, list of.	7
Ohio law providing for support of prisoners' families.	54
Oklahoma penal legislation.	24, 25
Pardons.	13, 14
Parole system—	
Application of parole principle.	14
Cleveland (Ohio) Farm Colony.	26
Economic advantages of parole.	10, 52, 53
Safeguards against favoritism.	13
Samples of monthly reports.	45
Spencer, W. H., annual report.	35
State parole board.	12, 13
United States parole bill.	28
Penal codes, variations in.	71
Political Science Association.	22
Preface.	9
Preston, H. K.	28
Prime, Rev. Wendell, D.D.	49
Prison labor, see Labor.	
Prison officials, need of high character in.	18
Prison schools and lectures.	18
Prisoners' families, support of.	19, 50