A STUDY OF MINOR OFFENSES

IN ST. LOUIS

by

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INTRODUCTION.

It has been said that there is nothing really great but personality. If this be true, then the accent must be put, not on what is, but who brought it to pass; and the problem of poverty will become the study of the poor; of unemployment, the unemployed; of criminology, the criminal, not the crime; and the social service worker coming in touch with all of these must deal not with a case but with human nature.

The flat, straightforward assurance of a strong affirmative so fascinates the ear that for a moment judgment is suspended, and the platitude is accepted without question. There is nothing really great but the personal. With repetition and reflection comes interrogation. What is the personal? For answer, the whole problem of heredity, environment, education, opportunity, and all the other things the fates are spinning drop into place in this kaleidoscope of the personal, and the what and the why become as important as the who. But modern thought approaches this subject in the same manner as it does others; viz., by a thorough, systematic, and scientific study; and this study quickly brings to light the fact that the causes of the maladjustments which Social Service seeks to wipe out are both objective and subjective; they are present in social and economic phenomena, and they are found in human nature itself. For example, the crime of the criminal is his own undoing; it is also the affliction that visits his family with want. As this is one of the frequent conditions which the Social Service worker meets,

it is worth knowing how large a part crime really plays in that world which social economy seeks to readjust. Hence this study.

I. VOLUME OF CRIME - ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION.

I. Arrests

Minor offenses are crimes punishable by a fine or a workhouse sentence, and far outnumber the arrests for other causes. A study of the annual reports of the Police Department for a period of five years from 1910 to 1916, exclusive of 1914-1915, shows that out of a total of 187,687 arrests, there were 44,664 state cases, and 143,023 city cases. This means that the number of minor offenses was still more than 143,023, for some state cases are minor offenses and the preponderating proportion of even this number to the total of 187,687 is so evident that it can be seen without computation.

Another fact that stands out without need of special notice is that the unmarried offender outnumbers the married practically two to one; in fact in the year 1911-1912, almost four to one. (Table IV). These numbers, however, give an idea only of the volume of arrests. Tables V and VI point out some of the offenses for which these arrests were made. It is noticeable on Table V that "Held for the Chief," a charge upon which a large number of arrests was formerly made, has been abandoned.

But the most significant fact is the great increase of charges coming under offenses which are part of commercialized vice. It appears from the figures, that the police, at least, are trying to carry out the laws which, though on the statute books, had to only a small degree, been enforced, and which an awakened public sentiment is now insisting shall be enforced and to the letter.

The sudden and great increase in arrests for one of the state

offenses is not so readily understood. According to Table VI, arrests for Petit Larceny grew by more than a thousand a year for the period from 1912-1914. Of course, these figures do not necessarily indicate that much more crime; they do indicate, however, greater police activity. But why was this vigilance directed only toward Petit Larceny, for the other charges do not show a similar increase, although a few, e.g., Assault and Battery, in proportion, show an ever greater increase?

A further study of Table III shows that of the total number of arrests, 60,298, or just a little less than one-third, were released without being held at all because of lack of sufficient evidence upon which to hold them. Yet they have been subjected to the ordeal of arrest, including perhaps, a ride in the patrol wagon, and the word crime has been attached to their names, and even release does not completely exonerate them. For somehow, crime is such a hard word, that it sounds almost like condemnation before, and even in spite of, a trial and acquittal. Release and acquittal often have to be lived down as well as conviction.

2. Jail

Further information concerning the amount of crime may be obtained from the Jail reports, although these reports include not only those serving a jail sentence, but also those held for trial, some of whom might be later acquitted. At any rate, these records will show the number of arrests for which the evidence was sufficient to justify detention, and hence will admit of a somewhat more intensive study.

During the five year period 1910-1915, a total of 13743 prisoners were in jail, showing the following sex and color distribution:

WHITE		COLORED	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
8708	627	3735	673

Of these, 6362 were from twenty to twenty-nine years of age, inclusive, and 3070 from thirty to thirty-nine years of age; i.e., a little less than two-thirds were between twenty and forty years of age. It appears from these figures that whether the criminal is born or made, the product of heredity or environment, in either case he reaches his criminal maturity somewhere between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and therefore preventive work which would ameliorate conditions in the future, would probably be most efficacious if done before that age.

The age distribution also gives the startling information that 2164 were between sixteen and twenty years of age; but now that the good influence of the Juvenile Court has had time to take effect, this number is probably larger than it ever will be again.

On what charge were those 13,743 persons committed to jail and what disposition was made of them? Table IX. shows that 4429 were committed on a charge of petit larceny and 545 for violating a city ordinance; i.e., that more than one-third are for minor offenses, while Table X points out that in the disposition of these cases, 4311, or almost one-third are sent directly to the workhouse. The most significant figure in this table is 2602, the discharged, for it says that in so many cases there seemed to be sufficient

evidence to hold the person and yet somehow not enough to convict him. And as the jail admits of free intercourse, who knows what future arrest and conviction may not have had its rise in the knowledge gained in this experience?

Also in a final computation of conditions is this number of discharged 2602 to be added to the already given number of released arrests and is it to be interpreted as meaning that the police are using too little as justification for arrest or that the courts are asking too much as evidence for conviction?

From the report of the Pennsylvania State Police it appears that the first alternative is the greater cause. For in 1915, out of 3027 arrests, 2348 convictions or 80 per cent were secured. Miss Katherine Mayo, in her recent (1917) publication, "Justice to All," says that the Pennsylvania State Police are thoroughly conversant with the criminal law of the State and know what and how much evidence is necessary for conviction, and they make their arrests accordingly.

To go back to the 4300 that the Jail sends to the workhouse! Are they all the workhouse receives? Far from it! They are only a fraction.

3. Workhouse.

According to Table XI, the reports of the Superintendent of the workhouse for the period of these same five years, (1910-1915), show that 12446 prisoners were received there, most of them - 8249 of them, (Table XV) i.e., two thirds of them - to work out a fine. That is all - just to pay for the privilege of having done wrong. Violations of city ordinances are punishable only by fines, and only those persons not able to pay their fines are sent to the workhouse. There they work out their fines at the rate of \$3.00 a day. For this reason a drunkard is at the workhouse only seven days. In 1915 an ordinance was passed committing the habitual delinquent to the workhouse for an indeterminate sentence not to exceed one year, but this ordinance

has not been used as there is some fear that it conflicts with a state law.

Since the sentence is so short, no effort is made to do that kind of educational or otherwise constructive work which would give these people a better chance when they are again released. And in fact it could hardly be expected; for making bricks without straw would be easy compared with trying to build up a human character out of the stones of a rock quarry. Therefore, as might be foreseen, and as will be shown in a later special study, the same people come back over and over again, and one man was there 39 times!

Like the little girl who said "memory is what we forget with," it would seem that the big purpose of the workhouse is to make recidivists. And in addition to its own methods, it is further helped in its purpose by the youth of the prisoners, as 1397 of them were between 15 and 20 years of age. (Table XIV.). The Juvenile Court has not been acting long enough to have much effect upon this group but it is the hope of those with faith in human nature, and who believe that personal and constructive work will tell, that the boys of 15, 16, and 17, of today, may not be among the prisoners of 20 and 30 of tomorrow.

As for the adults, 4581, or more than one-third of the total number of prisoners were between 20 and 29 years of age (inclusive) and 3264, or more than one-fourth, between 30 and 39 years. Did the dictum of Bertillon that the human frame is fixed at 20 years of age tacitly include the character also? And is it as the police say - once a criminal always a criminal, and that the workhouse methods have helped them prove it?

The foregoing information is general and is taken as was said, from the annual reports of the various departments.

II. SPECIAL STUDY. ARRESTS.

In order to get first hand information, a study of approximately 1000 arrests was made directly from the facts on the police records at headquarters. These facts were studied to prove nothing in particular, but to learn what in particular the facts would indicate. Therefore, the cases were not selected, the only condition was that there shall be some from every letter in the alphabet and in such proportion as that letter is more or less common as a surname.

Table XVI shows that the exact number of individuals studied was 1016. The figures on the line "All Ages," are very informing. Because of the common belief that women offenders are rare, the attention of a reader will be attracted at once to the actual frequency of their offenses. The figures indicate that they constitute one out of every seven. An additional matter of interest appears in the number of colored women arrested; for these approximate much more closely the number of white women arrested than does the number of colored men that of the white men. A criminologist could interpret this but the subtle psychology of the situation makes it difficult or at least hazardous to predict his conclusions. Furthermore, the line is teeming with information that is so patent that it hardly needs an index finger, and yet of such sociological value as to justify a repetition in words of what it tells in numbers.

The significance of the line lies in this; it points out the relative criminality of the white and the colored people and in so doing not only confirms the popular opinion that the latter is more prone to offend, but startles the student by the alarming disproportion. For while in the general population the proportion is about 15 to 1,* the relation of the criminal black and white is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, as will be seen by comparing

*Abstract of Census - with supplement for Missouri - 1910 - p. 622.

the totals for white and colored offenders; i.e. the criminality of the colored people is indicated by the relation of 15 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is even more than 3 to 1. But a probably more startling fact is that on the basis of arrest, the white woman offender outnumbered the colored woman only 2 to 1, for out of a total of 151 women, 95 are white. And yet a correlation of other figures makes it plain that, again on the basis of arrest, the criminality of the colored women more closely approximates that of the colored man than is the case in parallel relations among the white; for it is almost exactly one-half, while with the white woman it is but as 1 to 8. To summarize, the verdict of this line confirms the more or less general impression that the criminality of the negro is excessively out of proportion to his relation to the general population.

And yet, this does not mean that by so much, criminality is racial characteristic; for these figures tell nothing about the environments of either the white or the colored offender. This, however, is known, even without the proof of figures, that relatively, the negro lives in a less favorable environment than that of the white, both in regard to morality and to accommodations that make for decent and respectable living. Again, poverty is relatively a larger factor with the negro than the white, as is also unemployment, for only a limited field is open to him at the most. And a further fact, while not so large in sociological value, but too true to be overlooked, is, that the policeman will arrest a colored person on very little provocation. So all in all this table ought not to be interpreted as a measure of racial characteristic. Any valid conclusion on that subject would require a fuller and a different investigation and study.

Since the general reports showed that the bulk of crime was committed between the ages of 20 and 40, this age group, as will be seen, was studied in this table in 5 year periods instead of 10. As a result

the significant fact stands out that speaking roughly, the greatest amount of crime does lie between 20 and 30 years of age, but speaking exactly, it is between 20 and 25 years. The next decade shows the same thing, there is more the first half (30-35) than the second (35 to 40). The amount of crime varies inversely as the age, and therein lies the comfort of the social worker, as well as the shock to the new observer and student. But youth is malleable and may be converted to good activities even as it was led by bad influences.

The next table, (Table XVII), is supremely interesting, for it shows at once the disposition of the offender as an individual, and what is more valuable, the attitude of the court towards the charge, and it therefore justifies a detailed study.

a. The Charge: Disturbance of the peace seems to have the highest number, but it is only a ~~seem~~ ^{seems}; for it is an indisputable fact that the largest contributory factor towards this offense is the drunkenness of the offender. So the statement that almost one-half of the arrests were on the charge of being drunk is not liable to be gainsaid, for what was not simply "drunk," was the same offense under a pseudonym. And many an arrest for Begging, and Idling, is basically for being drunk; in fact, sometimes the charge is inclusive and reads, "drunk, begging and idling."

Aside from this, the next crime of this class of offender is the crime against property. This it will at once be seen is the charge in almost exactly one out of $\frac{1}{4}$ every ten arrests. But "this class" is not the only class that offends; the large number of arrests for violating traffic ordinances ~~shows~~ ^{shows} pretty plainly that the so-called "upper classes," are also failing in respect for the law. And their disregard for the law in this instance is not to be condoned, because it is willful and deliberate.

The one big fact is that with the exception of Begging and Idling, almost two-thirds are discharged.

Observe the disposition of those convicted! The process is to impose a fine and then - remit it. To stay on good behavior is the leading way of disposing of fines. Therefore, the interpretation of "discharged," could very well include the stayed fine, and it would overstate the truth by only a small fraction. For when a fine is stayed the individual is released simply on his promise to behave and he is ordered to report to the judge at a fixed date some time off. During this period he is not under anyone's supervision, except in a very few cases. And as far as moral influence is concerned, he is worse off than if discharged outright. Therein the court does much social damage; for it lowers its own dignity and teaches the offender to laugh at authority, and therefore more harm has been done than if he had been directly discharged. Had he been discharged he might perhaps think that the court knew its mind; but he would be very dull witted not to smile when the court says, you are guilty and shall be punished - but no, the punishment shall not be inflicted. In other words, he has been promised a punishment which, for no good reason has not been given, and any educator will admit that this is demoralizing and conducive to a lack of respect for authority. The majesty of the law is not very impressive when it can be so easily induced to nullify its mandates.

Consider the serious moral problems. Out of 54 arrested on the charge of keeper, soliciting and wandering, 32, or more than half, are discharged, and the remainder are fined. One city official said, "What else could be done, for there is no suitable place to which to sent them." A fine means only that they must ply their trade more diligently!

The fine system is a resplendent failure, for it has nothing

corrective in its method, and it lacks even the deterring influence of fear. For the woman is almost always "taken care of", and it is noticeable that in only two cases was the fine left to be worked out at the Workhouse.

Consider the charge of frequenting. Twelve were arrested and twelve were discharged, probably because the majority were males. In cases of sex offenses, it is still only the woman who wears the scarlet letter.

It will be noticed that the total in this table is 1163. That is because the 1016 individuals were arrested 1163 times. The multiple arrests were variously distributed, (Table ~~X/X~~), but the climax was a group of five women with this record:

1	arrested	5	times
3	"	6	"
1	"	12	"

Recall that the period under discussion is only one year, and also that this study does not cover all arrests for that year, only a little over 1000. There may have been others who were arrested even a greater number of times.

III. SPECIAL STUDY - WORKHOUSE

But all are not discharged. Some do go to the Workhouse, and therefore a parallel study of approximately 1000 Workhouse cases was made. These tables are from the records made and kept at the Workhouse and are for the period April 1 to December 1, 1916. April 1st was used because the fiscal year for their records begins on that date.

The sex and color distribution, Table ~~XXI~~, repeats the comments on this subject relative to arrests. The whites outnumber the colored, as is to be expected, but again there is a great disproportion of the colored when their numerical distribution among the general population is considered.

The age distribution, (Table XXII), points out that the young person is not only the offender, but that his youth does not save him and the law therefore imprisons him for his offense. It is greatly to be regretted that he is put where there is nothing to do but work in a rock quarry. Chapel service and a moving picture show are about all that is offered as recreation or education, and the only corrective or constructive work is the lesson that strict obedience to the rules brings merits and privileges. Sometimes an interested social worker conducts a class in reading and writing, but as the workhouse sentences are usually very short, not much in this line can be accomplished.

There is a distinctive feature in this table. Observe that while the largest groups are from 20 to 25, and 25 to 30, the next largest, 30 to 40, but slightly exceeds the period 40 to 50 years. This is probably to be explained by the fact that so large a part of the workhouse population comes to work out a fine for being drunk or begging and idling, and these are the offenses of the more mature.

Just a passing glance at the table pertaining to the drug habits. (Table XXVII). This information is not from any kind of an examination at all. It is based solely on the observations of the guards and the admissions of the prisoners themselves. As the Superintendent says that his hardest problem is what he calls "dope," and that to keep this "dope," out requires more vigilance than any other part of his work, it is fair to conclude that this table understates the truth.

Table XXIV, showing the classification by offense and length of sentence is the story of the workhouse in epitome. It shows plainly what the workhouse does and why it does not accomplish what it should. The facts of this table are so obvious that they scarcely need interpretation and yet are too important to be presented without explanation.

While modern thought has been proclaiming ever since 1870 the doctrine of the indeterminate sentence, (and to his credit be it said, the superintendent has begged for it too), the workhouse has received 413 out the 852 under study for sentences of less than ten days each. Just 13 less than half the total number! In that time, nothing could be accomplished even under favorable, no not even under ideal conditions.

If an offender deserves to be sent to the workhouse at all, then he ought to be kept there long enough to learn how to care for himself when he comes out and to have some chance of staying out. Nineteen out of the twenty-six women sent up for wandering and soliciting were there for less than ten days. Even if there were anything to learn, which there isn't, what could they learn in less than ten days that would keep them from walking the streets? And so they go back to the streets, and are again arrested and fined and sent to the workhouse, not for walking the street, but for not paying a fine. And the only lessons they learn is not that prostitution is a crime, but that not being able to pay their fine is their offense. Therefore, when they come out they go right back to their trade, but they see that they have a "friend," even if they buy one. And so the "Wheels of Justice," continue to go round and round. How many times do their revolutions bring our offenders back?

Table XXV will answer in exact numbers. Out of the total number of commitments for this period, 985, only 395, a little over one-third, had not been committed before. And even this may not be correct, since systematic records have been kept for a few years only; consequently a prisoner's record would show no commitment previous to this time, unless he himself admitted he had been there before.

But it must be kept in mind that these multiple commitments represent not the number of times the individual

was committed during the period under consideration, but the total number of times that he had been committed irrespective of the time when. In other words, two-thirds of the prisoners are repeaters, recidivists as the criminologists and penologists call them.

It is worth while noticing in this discussion of the short sentence and the recidivist, that among the frequent recidivist, returning 5 to 20 or more times, the proportion of those serving less than ten days is almost exactly two-thirds. It was previously shown that among the entire group the proportion serving ten days was not quite one-half. It appears, therefore, that the more frequent the crime, the relatively shorter the sentence, the very opposite of what should be expected. But a partial legal justification for this condition lies in the fact that a large proportion of the recidivists are drunkards, the limit of whose fine is \$20.00. It requires only seven days to work out this fine.

A study was also made of a few individual recidivists during the period under discussion to give some idea of the frequency of their return. Table XXVI points out that P. M. was at the workhouse ten times, and G. C. eleven times; H. B. nine times, and N. X. six times, and so on, in the short period of only eight months. There were in on short sentences and it is evident they were also out on short leave. With facts such as these, not impersonal, but living and individual, as examples of the record of the short sentence, it surely needs no debate to prove that the short sentence is a large factor in the making of recidivists. When the workhouse and the short sentence tell in plain figures that

one-half of the workhouse population are repeaters what shall we think is the purpose of the law that sends them there. Is the law not interested, or is it merely blind?

Nothing is stronger than its weakest part. It well behooves society then to look to itself. And if it will not plan for humanitarian ends, then in self-defense it must see that the best way to overcome evil is to give the evil-doer a chance to do good. Boies thinks the criminal is morally sick. Will a few hours a day for two or three days, or even ten days, breaking rock in a quarry, heal him? If not, then the fact is, that this morally sick man returns to society to pass on the contamination of his diseased thought. Society, therefore, must help him, both for his sake and for its own.

IV. WIFE AND CHILD ABANDONMENT AND VAGRANCY.

It will be observed that this study has passed from the general to the particular, both in limit of time and in regard to volume of crime. It remains now to isolate either definite individuals or definite charges for a definite time and thus make a more intensive investigation of clearly defined and smaller groups. Therefore, two intensive studies were made from the records of the Court of Criminal Correction for the year Jan. 1, 1916 to Jan. 1, 1917; one, of men, and covering the charges of wife and child abandonment and vagrancy; the other, of women, and including all women on whatsoever charge they may have been brought before this court. Both give the complete number of individuals, but both lack desired information, which every available source for inquiry was unable to afford. However, the tables covering these studies are comprehensive to this extent; they contain as much information as could be obtained from the

records, with one exception, and this will be pointed out in the following discussion of wife and child abandonment and vagrancy.

It will be noticed that the study covering the above charges does not include a table showing age and color distribution. This omission is due to the fact that a large number of these cases are brought into court either on summons or on sheriff warrants. For this reason there is no record in the record room of the Police Department. Furthermore, the Sheriff keeps no record; and, as the bond in this case is only \$200.00, it is, as a clerk in the court said, "only the bummiest bum who does not give bond," when arrested on this charge. For this reason, there are few if any jail records; therefore, this investigation is limited to the facts recorded on the books of the Court of Criminal Correction.

The dispositions, (Table XXVIII), -"Convicted," "Discharged," "Continued Generally," and "Warrant not Served," - each constitute about one-fourth of the total number of cases. This, however, does not tell the whole truth for one fact must be borne in mind; viz., that as "Continued Generally," is almost a synonym for "Discharged," and as the seventy-two upon whom warrants were not served are still at large, it is evident that only about one-fourth are actually convicted of misdemeanor.

And to what extent are even they affected? To this! That let the charge be what it will, and the sentence what it may, every one of the sixty was paroled and only ten paroles revoked! (See Table XXIX). To parole would be exactly the right thing to do, except in extreme cases, if parole meant probation; if it meant that employment was found for the man and that the court saw that his wages went to his family. But simply to parole a man to report at a fixed date some months off, will not, as it has not, change his habits or point of view, and unless this much at least

is accomplished there will be little alleviation and practically no solution of the problem.

The preachment that the way of the transgressor is hard is perhaps, on the whole, true; but for this offense the court procedure tries to make it as easy as possible. Because child abandonment is a felony and wife abandonment only a misdemeanor, in twenty-one out of twenty-five cases ^(TABLE XXIX) the charge is divided and a "nolle prosequi," is entered as to child abandonment, and the man is tried only for wife abandonment. Whether the latter ought to be a misdemeanor or a felony is still a mooted question, although the tendency of legislation is to make it a felony.

It is doubtful whether it makes much difference which it is; what is needed is not a different name but a different cure. In either case the family probably becomes dependent, and it is alike unjust to the individual and to the community, to shift an obligation from the one who will not fulfill it, to the one who therefore must.

This situation calls for moral and ethical education more than for punishment. And it will surely be met, for society now asks not for retribution but for reformation.

But opportunities for reformation have been extended to the man more generously than to the woman. True, there are fewer women offenders; it is equally true that less interest and concern is given her problem. It was with this hope in view, therefore, that perhaps more would be done if more were known, that this investigation was made as to what are her predominating offenses, and how does the court correct her.

V. WOMEN OFFENDERS IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL CORRECTION.

During the year 1916, a total of 514 women appeared in the Court of Criminal Correction. (Table XXX). The personal information of age, color and conjugal condition was not available for all names and the table therefore covers only 402. If the deductions which may be made from this table are compared with the correlative information concerning male offenders, (as shown in a previous table), the fact will stand out pre-eminently that whether the criminal be black or white, man or woman, he commits most of his offenses between the ages of 20 and 25 years. Another conspicuous fact which this table discloses is, that for this same age period of 20 to 25 years, the number of white unmarried offenders is more than twice as many as the highest number in any other group. Table XXXI easily explains this; the woman's offense is such that youth is largely a condition of eligibility. For it will be seen that one-half of the charges are but different phases of prostitution and it may be added without fear of confutation that in the few groups of other charges there are undoubtedly those whose occupation is the said offense. This answers the first question. The second question was, "How does the court correct her?" The court does not correct her, even if it is a court of correction. The court merely assesses a fine, a sort of tax, that seems like an *ex post facto* license to conduct a business.

But however it may seem or whatever may be the result, of course the court passes sentence because it intends to punish, and hopes that the punishment will deter and to that extent, correct. But so few sentences are carried out! More than one-half of the fines are stayed on good behavior or on payment of costs, which means that the woman is practically

discharged; and when discharged the woman is under no one's supervision.

If the fine system is to be used at all it ought to be heavy and sure, and once assessed it ought not to be possible that a fine be stayed.

With a court procedure which in its laxity encourages recidivism, and a workhouse system which it was shown admits of no constructive efforts, it is only logical to expect to find what is found - many repeaters. The 674 cases analyzed in Table XXXI relate to the 514 individuals studied in Table XXX, thus indicating that there were 160 repetitions. Table XXXIII shows that these 160 repetitions represented 79 recidivists, ranging from one up to as high as thirteen repetitions. These numbers refer only to repetitions occurring during the year under study and no cognizance is taken of the fact that some of these individuals are known to have records of previous arrests. The fact that one offender has a record of thirteen repetitions in one year ought in itself to be a strong indictment against the short sentence and the present "fine" system. It is evident that neither has in any way accomplished the moral rehabilitation of the woman.

What might be done to work towards attaining the results which penologists hope for?

CONCLUSIONS.

Two courses are open; remedial and constructive efforts applied to present conditions and preventive measures, looking to the future. We must alleviate the conditions which cause crime. If criminal tendencies are inherited, then give the individual a social environment that will endow him with a better inheritance.

Crime is a complex social phenomenon, and therefore no one element ought to be singled out as the cause. The factors contributing to delinquency may be studied in detail, but the relative importance attached to each factor will depend upon the personal opinion of the individual criminologist.

Poverty is a large factor in the social maladjustment of which crime is a result, and as a corollary, poverty, therefore, is a large factor in crime itself. But the question was not only what are the causes of crime, but how shall these causes be minimized? Again the complexity of social phenomena forbids a one word answer. If poverty is a cause of crime, then to reduce crime requires that poverty shall be alleviated. But this again is far from a simple process; it involves not only a social, but an economic and industrial readjustment. Such a discussion would carry this study too far afield; but to put much in a few words it may be said that the alleviation of poverty depends upon the awakening of a social consciousness that shall realize that the individual has a right to a morally and physically healthy environment, and to a living wage. And the consummation of this realization will reduce the amount of crime.

If lack of proper education is a cause, then begin at the beginning and offer a course of training that will reduce the number of unskilled laborers. Let the grade schools adopt a curriculum that will send a boy forth equipped to fit into a definite place in a skilled trade, not just to drift from "job," to "job." And if certain occupations

assist in making criminals then efforts must be redoubled to secure the enactment of such laws as will define the work and limit the working hours of the child. A man serving a life sentence in a western penitentiary said his criminal career began when he was a night messenger boy for the segregated district.

If in spite of these opportunities some fall, (and some will), then the next step will be to apply the remedial methods which progressive superintendents and wardens are using with the offender of today and which seem to be justifying themselves in their results.

Abolish the fine system and the short sentence and establish the indeterminate sentence which ought to carry with it an industrial farm. But the indeterminate sentence and the industrial farm usually may be obtained only by special legislative enactment and it has seemed to require a long process of education to convince the law maker that what will reform the criminal is better for society than what severely punishes him. Why not, therefore, begin to apply reformatory methods to such institutions as now exist. The keynote of the reformatory method is education, elementary, industrial, physical and ethical; in short, it is the three R's plus the three H's, the head, the hand and the heart. In spite of this training it is conceded that some do not "make good," after they are released. But whereas the reformatory method need not fear to point to its relatively few failures, the present system must point only to its undeniably few successes.

A part of the reformatory system is more or less self government. It is human nature to rise to what is expected and when there is self government the prisoner is rule abiding, not that he may receive a credit mark, but that he may be well thought of. This is a righteous pride and while ~~not~~ ~~yet~~ the ethical plane of doing right because it is right has not been reached

it is at least a pretty good cornerstone for character building. Self-government in the prison acts, as Thomas Mott Osborne says, as a might strong stimulus for "going straight," when out of prison. The released prisoner realized that his conduct directly affects or modifies the self-government system. And therefore, he tries to live in such a manner as will perpetuate this method of prison control.

This leads to the next point - the penal system ought to be divorced from politics. Trained penologists ought to be at the head of our penal institutions, and a superintendent or warden ought to be appointed, not according to his party affiliations and loyalty, but upon his fitness to influence men for good. He ought to be not only a penologist but a psychologist, a student of men. Above all, he must have the common sense to be a balanced optimist. He may deny that "once a criminal, always a criminal," is true, but neither ought he believe that all shall attain that inheritance which was pronounced to be but "a little lower than the angels."

Constructive work must begin before the offender is sentenced; it must be begun by the judge. Much will be accomplished if the judge will ask for a social investigation on every name brought before him, before he passes sentence. And when he does judge, let it be, not according to the letter of the law, but according to the conditions of the past which made the individual what he is and over which he probably had no control; and when the judge passes sentence, let that sentence be one the results of which are truly reformatory.

Finally a new attitude must be adopted toward the ex-convict. He must be given a chance to do right; he must be considered as having become law abiding, and not again be "arrested on suspicion," simply because he once made a mistake. He must not be branded with what he was, but helped to attain to what he aspires to be. For the test of the Final Judge

will be "Not what are the trials through which he has passed,
But, what is the state of that soul - at the last.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS, CLASSIFIED AS STATE AND CITY CASES FOR A FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1910-1914, AND 1915-16. FIGURES TAKEN FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

YEARS	TOTAL	ALL CASES	
		STATE CASES	CITY CASES
	187687	44664	143023
1910-11	37102	4550	32552
1911-12	34868	4485	30383
1912-13	37265	7711	29554
1913-14	39357	12898	26459
1915-16	39095	15020	24075

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO SEX. SAME PERIOD AND SOURCE AS TABLE I.

YEARS	TOTAL	BOTH SEXES	
		MALE	FEMALE
		No.	No.
	187687	162803	24884
1910-11	37102	32495	4607
1911-12	34868	30533	4335
1912-13	37265	32493	4772
1913-14	39357	34148	5207
1915-1916	39095	33134	5961

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISPOSITION
OF CASE. - SAME PERIOD AND SOURCE AS TABLE I.

YEARS	TOTAL	ALL DISPOSITIONS		
		RELEASED	BAILED	CONFINED
		NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
	187687	60298	42692	82951
1910-1911	37102	12685	7365	17052
1911-12	34868	11567	5962	17339
1912-13	37265	11939	8405	16232
1913-14	39357	11700	9661	16939
1915-16	39095	12407	11299	15389

TOTAL 187687 INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING.

1912-1913. SUMMONS 689

1913-1914. " " 1057

TABLE IV.

SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF 187,687 PERSONS ARRESTED

YEARS	CONJUGAL CONDITION		
	TOTAL	MARRIED	SINGLE
	187687	57586	130101
1910-11	37102	11053	26049
1911-12	34868	7779	27089
1912-13	37265	11972	25293
1913-14	39357	13421	25936
1915-16	39095	13361	25734

TABLE V. SHOWING SOME OF THE CHARGES
FOR WHICH ARRESTS WERE MADE
AND CLASSIFIED A CITY CASES.

CHARGES.	YEARS.									
	1910- 1911		1911- 1912		1912- 1913		1913- 1914		1915- 1916.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SOME CHARGES.										
Disturbing the Peace.	8945	1425	6551	1344	8597	1579	9130	1830	7182	1474
Drunk on Street.	7768	887	6885	775	6799	796	5792	485	4906	453
Held for Chief.	5230	845	5452	834	3233	473				
Playing Cards, Dice, Craps, Etc.	1167	3	998	7	1065	3	1321	19	984	27
Begging	297	5	201	4	312	8	397	7	587	11
Vagrancy.	407	17	254	14	240	9	172	3	208	22
Prostitutes Plying Vocation		330		450		349		483		677
Prostitutes Wandering		230		94		397		205		227
Keeping Bawdy House	5	80	17	69	21	98	30	100	53	260
Frequenting.	49	106	46	77	49	65	56	82	151	117

TABLE VI. SHOWING SOME OF THE CHARGES
FOR WHICH ARRESTS WERE MADE
AND CLASSIFIED AS STATE CASES.

CHARGES.	YEARS.									
	1910- 1911		1911- 1912		1912- 1913.		1913- 1914		1915- 1916.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SOME CHARGES.										
PETIT LARCENY	1177	148	1242	137	2322	346	3797	605	3955	1381
GRAND LARCENY	11	50	294	48	377	48	608	56	476	87
FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE	285	17	317	15	367	29	437	38	485	43
CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.	266	6	254	8	276	9	431	14	212	10
BURGLARY AND LARCENY	234	2	284	2	224	4	338	10	382	2.
ASSAULT AND BATTERY	225	32	193	18	556	70	1374	175	1276	206
ASSAULT TO KILL	200	20	146	10	182	23	252	16	215	31
ABANDONING WIFE	32	0	44	0	42	0	48	0	60	0
ABANDONING CHILD	6	1	3	1	5	5	1	2	3	3
ENTICING FEMALE UNDER 12 YRS. OF AGE.	10	3	12	0	40	11	70	15	27	12

TABLE VII.

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS IN JAIL FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1910-15.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX.

YEARS	TOTAL	ALL PRISONERS			
		WHITE		COLORED	
		Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.
Five Year Period 1910-15	13743	8708	627	3735	673
1910-11	2673	1597	170	782	124
1911-12	2745	1806	140	1698	101
1912-13	2610	1576	91	710	233
1913-14	2786	1816	92	763	115
1914-15	2929	1913	134	782	100

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS IN JAIL FOR FIVE YEAR
PERIOD. 1910. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

ALL PRISONERS	YEARS					
	1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	
	TOTAL	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
PRISONERS BY AGE GROUPS.	13743	2763	2745	2610	2786	2929
14 to 15 yrs.	61	11	4	3	17	26*
16 to 19 yrs.	2164	466	388	404	470	436**
20 to 29 yrs.	6362	1192	1235	1230	1277	1328
30 to 39 yrs.	3070	623	586	568	631	662
40 to 49 yrs.	1358	243	268	265	274	308
50 to 59 yrs.	544	109	117	101	90	127
60 to 69 yrs.	156	21	39	39	22	35
70 to 79 yrs.	27	8	8	0	5	6
80 to 90 yrs.	1	0	0	0	0	1

*Period used is 14 to 16 yrs.

** Period used is 17 to 19 yrs.

TABLE IX

SHOWING COMMITMENTS TO JAIL FOR PERIOD OF
FIVE YEARS, 1910-15.

COMMITMENTS	YEARS					
	1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	
	Total	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ALL COMMITMENTS	13743	2673	2745	2610	2786	2929
Petit Larceny	4429	915	880	720	810	1104
Violating city ordinance	545	214	158	89	40	44
Burglary, 2d degree, and Larceny	1039	166	180	153	250	290
Assault to Kill	521	150	98	117	83	73
Carrying Con- cealed Weapons	856	145	136	141	293	141
Grand Larceny	827	117	192	211	178	129
Embezzlement	326	56	83	92	48	47
Miscellaneous and others	5200	910	1018	1087	1084	1101

TABLE X.

SHOWING DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS IN JAIL FOR A FIVE YEAR
PERIOD, 1910-1915.

DISPOSITION	TOTAL	YEARS				
		1910-	1911-	1912-	1913-	1914-
		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ALL DISPOSITIONS	13743	2673	2745	2610	2786	2929
Workhouse	4311	684	827	845	853	1102
Discharged	2602	580	480	483	505	554
Bond	2695	508	579	530	579	499
Paroled	762	227	192	131	109	103
Penitentiary						
Jefferson City	1097	187	226	198	236	250
Term expired	695	186	129	74	115	191
Others	1581	301	312	349	389	230

TABLE XI.

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED
TO WORKHOUSE DURING FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1910-1915. FIGURES
USED ARE FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF
WORKHOUSE.

NATIONALITY		1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915
OR						
RACE	TOTAL	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ALL NATIONALITIES	12446	2717	2769	2285	2075	2600
White - U.S.	6788	1484	1506	1229	1054	1515
Colored-U.S.	4438	1059	1041	841	717	781
Austrian	60	8	16	0	18	18
English	15	15	0	0	0	0
German	267	47	54	44	53	69
Irish	407	50	77	63	164	53
Russian	31	8	0	0	23	0
Greece	28	0	28	0	0	0
Polish	46	0	0	0	0	46
Others	366	46	47	109	46	118

TABLE XII

SHOWING POPULATION OF WORKHOUSE DURING FIVE YEAR PERIOD
1910-1915, AND DAILY AVERAGE. FIGURES USED ARE FROM
ANNUAL REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF WORKHOUSE.

POPULATION	TOTAL	ALL YEARS				
		1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915
ALL PRISONERS		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	12441	2717	2769	2280 *	2075	2600
Confined April 1st		597	512	412	348	438
Received during year		2717	2769	2280	2075	2600
		3314	3281	2692	2423	3038
Discharged during year		2802	2869	2344	1985	2554
Confined April 1st		512	412	348	438	484
Daily Average		474.54	446.24	368.55	366.	426.

*Error from their Report.

TABLE XIII

SHOWING DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE WORKHOUSE DURING
THE YEARS 1910-1915. FIGURES USED ARE TAKEN FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF
SUPERINTENDENTS OF WORKHOUSE.

YEARS	ALL DISPOSITIONS						
	Fines	Paroled	Expiration	Died at	Killed	Others	
	Worked out		of Sentence	Hospital		Habeas	Corpus, etc.
1910-11	1224	490	460	2	1	625	
1911-12	1298	487	606	4		474	
1914-15	1874*	538	**	6		136	

* Includes ** A number formerly classified under "Expiration of Sentence."

1912-1913) Data can not be used for comparison.
1913-1914)

TABLE XIV.

SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS IN WORKHOUSE DURING FIVE
YEAR PERIOD, 1910-1915. FIGURES USED ARE TAKEN FROM ANNUAL
REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF WORKHOUSE.

ALL PRISONERS	ALL YEARS					
	1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	
	TOTAL	NO.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ALL AGES	12446	2717	2769	2285	2075	2600
15 to 19 yrs.	1397	271	267	193	271*	395**
20 to 29 yrs.	4581	1048	1084	846	732	871
30 to 39 yrs.	3264	718	749	618	555	624
40 to 49 yrs.	1959	415	425	375	343	401
50 yrs. and over	1245	265	244	253	174	309

*Age Period - 16 years to 19 years
** Age Period - 15 yrs. to 20 yrs.

TABLE XV.

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO WORKHOUSE FOR FIVE YEAR
 PERIOD, 1910-1915, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OFFENSE. FIGURES
 USED ARE FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE
 WORKHOUSE.

ALL OFFENSES					
YEARS	TOTAL	Petit Larceny	Carrying Concealed Weapons	Work Out Fine	Others. (A.&B. *) Kill without Malice
1910-1911	2717	420	35	2034	228
1911-1912	2769	502	29	1972	266
1912-1913	2280	496	44	1508**	232
1913-1914	2075	493	109	1229	244
1914-1915	2600	699	70	1506	325

*Assault and Battery

** Error in Workhouse Report

TABLE XII. SHOWING AGE, SEX, AND COLOR DISTRIBUTION OF 1016 INDIVIDUALS
ARRESTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1916.

AGE.	TOTAL.				WHITE						COLORED.					
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL AGES.	865	100	151	100	824	100	729	100	95	100	192	100	136	100	56	100
UNDER 20 YRS.	109	12.6	14	9.3	100	12.1	95	13.0	5	5.3	23	12.0	14	10.3	9	16.1
20 YRS AND LESS THAN 25 YRS.	162	18.8	55	36.4	173	20.9	136	18.6	37	39.0	44	23.0	26	19.1	18	32.2
25 YRS. AND LESS THAN 30 YRS.	155	17.9	31	20.5	141	17.2	121	16.6	20	21.0	45	23.4	34	25.0	11	19.6
30 YRS. AND LESS THAN 35 YRS.	122	14.1	18	12.0	108	13.1	98	13.5	10	10.5	22	16.7	24	17.6	8	14.3
35 YRS. AND LESS THAN 40 YRS.	75	8.7	16	10.6	69	8.4	57	7.8	12	12.6	22	11.5	18	13.2	4	7.1
40 YRS. AND LESS THAN 50 YRS.	135	15.6	16	10.6	131	15.9	121	16.6	10	10.5	20	10.4	14	10.3	6	10.7
50 YRS. AND LESS THAN 60 YRS.	76	8.7	1	.6	73	8.9	72	9.9	1	1.1	4	2.0	4	3.0	0	0
60 YRS AND OVER.	21	3.6	0	0	29	3.5	29	4.0	0	0	2	1.0	2	1.5	0	0

THIS TABLE INCLUDES EIGHT OF UNDETERMINED COLOR CLASSED AMONG WHITE.

TABLE XXV. SHOWING CHARGE AND FINAL DISPOSITION OF A GROUP OF 1163 RANDOM ARRESTS FOR MISDEMEANORS BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC 31, 1916.

CHARGE.	TOTAL	RELEASED.	DISCHARGED FROM COURT.	FINES.							JUVENILE COURT	APPEALED.
				PAID	DISMISSED ON PROB.	DEFAULT	STAYED P. G.	WORKHOUSE	PROBATION			
ALL CHARGES.	1163	341	428	10	70	10	116	72	56	39	21	
DISTURBANCE OF PEACE	376	30	206	1	9	2	53	16	47	3	7	
DRUNK	185	151	7	0	0	3	14	9	1	0	0	
BEGGING, IDLING AND SUSPECTED OF PETTY LARCENY	27	1	4	0	1	0	5	16	0	0	0	
EXPOSURE OF PERSON	118	73	16	0	1	0	0	14	0	14	0	
KEEPER, SOLICITING AND WANDERING	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	54	1	31	1	5	0	5	2	3	0	6	
ENEGUENTING	9	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	
SPEEDING AND VIOLATING TRAFFIC ORDINANCES.	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PLAYING CRAPS.	217	14	90	8	51	4	29	7	3	4	7	
OTHERS.	21	0	19	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	142	67	40	0	2	1	7	5	2	17	1	

* INCLUDES 2 CASES SENTENCED TO 5 AND 10 DAYS, RESPECTIVELY IN JAIL.

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FINAL DISPOSITION OF 1163
RANDOM ARRESTS

FINAL DISPOSITION OF ARRESTS	NUMBER	PER CENT
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	1163	100
Released without Trial	341	29.3
Discharged from Court	428	36.8
Paid Fines	10	.9
Paid Costs	70	6.0
Default	10	.9
Fine Stayed on Good Behavior	116	10.0
Sent to Workhouse	72	6.2
Probation	56	4.8
Juvenile Court	39	3.3
Appealed	21	1.8

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER INDIVIDUAL IN A GROUP OF 1016

INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED BETWEEN JAN. 1, and DEC 31, 1916.

INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED A GIVEN NUMBER OF TIMES	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED	1016	100	865	100	151	100
Individuals Arrested 1 Time	910	89.6	791	91.3	119	78.8
Individuals Arrested 2 Times	80	7.8	61	7.1	19	12.6
Individuals Arrested 3 Times	16	1.6	11	1.3	5	3.3
Individuals Arrested 4 Times	5	.5	2	.3	3	2.0
Individuals Arrested 5 Times and Over*	5	.5	0	0	5	3.3

(1 Female Arrested 5 Times

*Includes (3 Females Arrested 6 Times

(1 Female Arrested 12 Times.

TABLE XX

TABLE SHOWING SEX, NUMBER OF TIMES ARRESTED DURING PERIOD
JAN. 1 to DEC. 31, 1916, AND DISPOSITION OF EACH
ARREST FOR ELEVEN INDIVIDUALS.

NAME	SEX		No. times arrested	DISPOSITION						
	Male	Female		Re- leased	Dis- charged	Pro- ba- tion	Ap- pealed	Work- house	Stayed on G.B.	De- fault
N.D.		*	6	1		2	1	1	1	
L.D.		*	4		1		2		1	
F.K.		*	12	3	8		1			
L.C.	*		3	1		1			1	
J.E.	*		3	1	1				1	
P.H.	*		4	1				2	1	
W.H.	*		3	1				1		1
J.N.+	*		2					2		
H.O.	*		3		1				2	
P.K.	*		4		3				1	
J.L.	*		2	2						

+Name appears among Workhouse repeaters.

TABLE XX

TABLE XXI.

SHOWING SEX AND COLOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED
TO THE WORKHOUSE DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1 -
DECEMBER 1, 1916.

COLOR AND SEX	TOTAL		MARRIED		WIDOWED		SINGLE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BOTH SEXES BOTH COLORS	852	100	281	100	16	100	555	100
WHITE	651	76.4	194	69.04	13	81.25	444	80.0
Males	580	68.07	156	55.52	10	62.50	414	74.6
Females	71	8.33	38	13.52	3	18.75	30	5.4
COLORED	201	23.6	87	30.96	3	18.75	111	20.0
Males	155	18.19	60	21.35	3	18.75	92	16.58
Females	46	5.41	27	9.61	0	0	19	3.42

TABLE XXII.

AGE	TOTAL PRISONERS		MALES		FEMALES	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL AGES	852	100	735	100	117	100
Under 20 yrs.	46	5.4	38	5.2	8	6.9
20 yrs. and under 25	136	16.0	106	14.4	30	25.7
25 yrs. and under 30	126	14.8	107	14.6	19	16.2
30 yrs. and under 35	98	11.5	87	11.8	11	9.4
35 yrs. and under 40	108	12.7	89	12.1	19	16.2
40 yrs. and under 50	174	20.4	150	24.4	24	20.5
50 yrs. and under 60	115	13.5	111	15.1	4	3.4
60 yrs. and over	49	5.7	47	6.4	2	1.7

TABLE XXIII. SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE WORKHOUSE FROM APRIL 1 TO DEC. 1, 1916, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND FIRST OFFENSE FOR WHICH THEY WERE SENTENCED DURING SAID PERIOD.

OFFENSE	TOTAL		UNDER 20 YRS.		20 YRS AND LESS THAN 25 YRS		25 YRS AND LESS THAN 30 YRS		30 YRS AND LESS THAN 35 YRS		35 YRS AND LESS THAN 40 YRS		40 YRS AND LESS THAN 50 YRS		50 YRS AND LESS THAN 60 YRS		60 YRS AND OVER	
			20 YRS.		25 YRS		30 YRS		35 YRS		40 YRS		50 YRS		60 YRS.		OVER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL OFFENSES.	852	100	46	5.4	136	15.9	126	14.8	98	11.5	108	12.7	174	20.4	115	13.5	49	5.8
DRUNK	115	100	0	0	7	6.2	4	3.5	11	9.5	19	16.5	31	26.9	28	24.4	15	13.0
DRUNK AND BEGGING	34	100	0	0	1	2.9	3	8.8	2	5.9	1	2.9	13	38.3	10	29.4	4	11.8
DISTURBANCE OF PEACE	310	100	20	6.5	45	14.5	58	18.7	31	10.0	45	14.5	69	22.2	33	10.7	9	2.9
PETIT LARCENY	125	100	11	8.8	42	33.6	27	21.6	15	12.0	10	8.0	12	9.6	6	4.8	2	1.6
BEGGING	8	100	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	0
BEGGING AND IDLING	143	100	5	3.5	12	8.4	21	14.7	21	14.7	19	13.3	28	19.5	26	18.2	11	7.7
VAGRANCY	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RESISTING ARREST	7	100	0	0	3	42.4	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0	2	28.5	0	0	0	0
EXPOSURE OF PERSON	19	100	0	0	3	15.8	0	0	3	15.8	3	15.8	4	21.0	4	21.0	2	10.6
WANDERING	4	100	1	25.0	0	0	1	25.0	0	0	0	0	2	50.0	0	0	0	0
SOLICITING	22	100	2	9.1	5	22.7	2	9.1	3	13.6	4	18.2	5	22.7	1	4.6	0	0
OTHERS.	61	100	7	11.4	18	29.6	8	13.2	7	11.4	4	6.6	7	11.4	4	6.6	6	9.8

TABLE XXIV. SHOWING PRISONERS COMMITTED TO WORKHOUSE, APRIL 1 - DEC. 1, 1916
CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

OFFENSE	TOTAL		LESS THAN 10 DAYS		10 DAYS AND LESS THAN 30 DAYS		30 DAYS AND LESS THAN 60 DAYS		60 DAYS AND LESS THAN 90 DAYS		90 DAYS AND OVER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL OFFENDERS	852	100	413	48.5	160	18.8	112	13.2	55	6.3	112	13.2
DRUNK	115	100	109	94.8	5	4.3	0	0	1	.9	0	0
DRUNK AND BEGGING	34	100	6	17.7	27	79.4	1	2.9	0	0	0	0
DISTURBANCE OF PEACE	310	100	148	47.7	43	13.9	44	14.2	27	8.7	48	15.5
PETIT LARCENY	125	100	0	0	36	28.8	31	24.8	23	18.4	35	28.0
BEGGING	8	100	7	87.5	0	0	1	12.5	0	0	0	0
BEGGING AND IDLING	143	100	92	64.3	29	20.3	22	15.4	0	0	0	0
VAGRANCY	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100.0
RESISTING ARREST	7	100	2	28.6	3	42.8	0	0	0	0	2	28.6
EXPOSURE OF PERSON	19	100	9	47.3	4	21.1	4	21.1	0	0	2	10.5
WANDERING	4	100	3	75.0	0	0	1	25.0	0	0	0	0.0
SOLICITING	22	100	16	72.7	5	22.8	1	4.5	0	0	0	0
OTHERS.	61	100	21	34.5	8	13.0	7	11.5	4	6.5	21	34.5

TABLE XXV. SHOWING PRIOR COMMITMENTS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE WORKHOUSE FROM APRIL 1 TO DEC. 1, 1916, AND TIME SERVED FOR PRESENT OFFENSE.

NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS.	TOTAL		LESS THAN 10 DAYS		10 DAYS AND LESS THAN 30 DAYS		30 DAYS AND LESS THAN 60 DAYS		60 DAYS AND LESS THAN 90 DAYS		90 DAYS AND OVER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL COMMITMENTS.	985	100	368	57.7	229	23.2	129	13.1	45	4.6	14	1.4
0	395	100	221	55.9	86	21.8	53	13.4	26	6.6	9	2.3
1	181	100	92	50.8	43	23.7	35	19.4	11	6.1	0	0
2	109	100	65	59.6	20	18.4	18	16.5	5	4.6	1	.9
3	51	100	30	58.9	10	19.6	10	19.6	1	1.9	0	0
4	40	100	25	62.5	9	22.5	4	10.0	1	2.5	1	2.5
5 TO 9	103	100	64	62.1	31	30.1	5	4.9	1	1.0	2	1.9
10 TO 19	79	100	52	65.8	25	31.7	2	2.5	0	0	0	0
20 AND OVER	27	100	19	70.4	5	18.5	2	7.4	0	0	1	3.7

TABLE XXVI

NAME	TOTAL	Drunk	Drunk and Begging	Begging and Idling	Disturbing Peace	General Disturbance	Soliciting	Exposure of Person	Resisting Arrest
MALE									
B. S.	6	1		5					
D. C.	6	2	2	2					
H. B.	9	4	1	4					
J. N.	5		1	4					
D. I.	5	1	1	2	1				
H. I.	4	4							
F. M.	8	5	1	1		1			
P. N.	10	2	3	4		1			
F. X.	4	4							
F. T.	3		2	1					
G. C.	11	10		1					
J. U.	6	4		1					12
FEMALE									
B. H.	3	1			2				
L. K.	4	1					2	1	
B. G.	5						5		
F. L.	4	1			3				
S. M.	3					1	2		
L. N.	3				2	1			
B. Q.	3				2	1			
N. L.	6	1			3	2			

TABLE XXVII.

SHOWING PRISONERS COMMITTED TO WORKHOUSE, APRIL 1, December 1,
1916, CLASSIFIED BY DRUG HABITS.

SEX	TOTAL		PRISONERS USING DRUGS		PRISONERS NOT USING DRUGS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes	852	100	46	5.4	806	94.6
Males	735	100	36	4.9	699	95.1
Females	117	100	10	8.5	107	91.5

TABLE XXVIII

SHOWING DISPOSITION OF 257 INDIVIDUAL IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL
CORRECTION FROM JAN. I, 1916, to JAN I, 1917, ARRESTED
ON THE SPECIAL CHARGES INDICATED.

CHARGE	TOTAL	DISPOSITION			
		Convicted	Discharged	Continued Generally	Warrant not Served
ALL CHARGES	257	60	61	64	72
Wife and Child Aban- donment	108	25	22	22*	39
Wife Aban- donment	43	8	14	12	9
Child Aban- donment	7	1	2	1	3
Vagrancy	99	26	23	29	21

* Includes one bond forfeiture and alias warrant pending.

TABLE XXIX.

SHOWING SENTENCE AND ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF 60 INDIVIDUALS
 CONVICTED OF SPECIAL CHARGES AS SHOWN IN TABLE XXVIII.

	TOTAL	SENTENCE				ULTIMATE DISPOSITION	
		WORKHOUSE		FINED		PAROLED	PAROLE REVOKED
		Yr.	Mos.	Days	Days		
ALL CONVICTIONS	60	31	19	1	1	8	60 10
Wife and Child Abandonment*	25	18	3			(\$500) 4	25 4
Wife Abandonment	8		5		1	(\$500) 2	8
Child Abandonment	1					(\$500) 1	1
Vagrancy	26	13	10	1		2	26 6

*Child Nolle Pros. 21; Wife Nolle Pros. 1.

TABLE XXX.

SHOWING COLOR, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND AGE DISTRIBUTION
 OF 402 WOMEN, TRIED AND SENTENCED IN COURT OF CRIMINAL
 CORRECTION FROM JAN. I, 1916, to JAN. I, 1917. FACTS
 ARE TAKEN FROM COURT RECORDS.

AGE	COLOR AND CONJUGAL CONDITION				
	WHITE		BLACK		
	TOTAL	Married	Single	Married	Single
ALL AGES	402	94	169	51	88
15 to 19 yrs.	33	5	12	6	10
20 to 24 yrs.	149	28	80	14	27
25 to 29 yrs.	112	24	43	15	30
30 to 39 yrs.	70	18	23	11	18
40 to 49 yrs.	35	17	10	5	3
50 yrs. and over	3	2	1	0	0

In addition there are 112 names which lacked the information
 necessary for this table.

TABLE XXXI. SHOWING DISPOSITION OF 674 CASES OF WOMEN OFFENDERS IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL CORRECTION FROM JAN. 1, 1916 TO JAN. 1, 1917, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARGE AND SENTENCE IMPOSED; ALSO SHOWING THE NUMBER HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

[illegible]

TABLE XXXII.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF 239 WOMEN SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OR TO JAIL
OR WORKHOUSE. SEE TABLE XXXI.

FINAL DISPOSITION	TOTAL	PER CENT
	Number	Per cent
	239	100
Fines Stayed	122	51.1
Fines Paid	22	9.2
Paroled	54	22.6
Released in Open Court	6	2.5
To Jail	7	2.9
To Workhouse	28	11.7

TABLE XXXIII.

SHOWING NUMBER OF REPETITIONS OF 79 WOMEN REPRESENTING 160 TRIALS

NUMBER OF REPETITIONS	TOTAL Number	PER CENT Per cent
	79	100
1	47	59.49
2	15	18.99
3	7	8.86
4	3	3.79
5	2	2.53
6	2	2.53
7	1	1.27
8	1	1.27
13	1	1.27

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