

REPORT
OF THE
New Jersey State Prison
1913

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REPORT
OF THE
New Jersey State Prison

Embracing the Reports of the
Inspectors, Supervisor, Keeper, Physician, Moral
Instructors and School Board

FOR THE YEAR 1913

Compliments of

THOMAS B. MADDEN,

Keeper.

UNION HILL, N. J.
DISPATCH PRINTING COMPANY

1914

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REPORT

New Jersey State Prison

Submitted to the Board of Prison Commissioners
at Trenton, New Jersey, in the year 1871
by the Warden, James H. Johnson

FOR THE YEAR 1871

Board of Inspectors

JOHN F. CLARK, *President*, ESSEX
WALTER M. DEAR, HUDSON
JAMES H. DAVENPORT, ESSEX
JACOB SHURTS, SOMERSET
B. FRANKLIN HIRES, CUMBERLAND
CALEB H. VAN WHITBECK, *Secretary*, BERGEN

1870
1871
1872

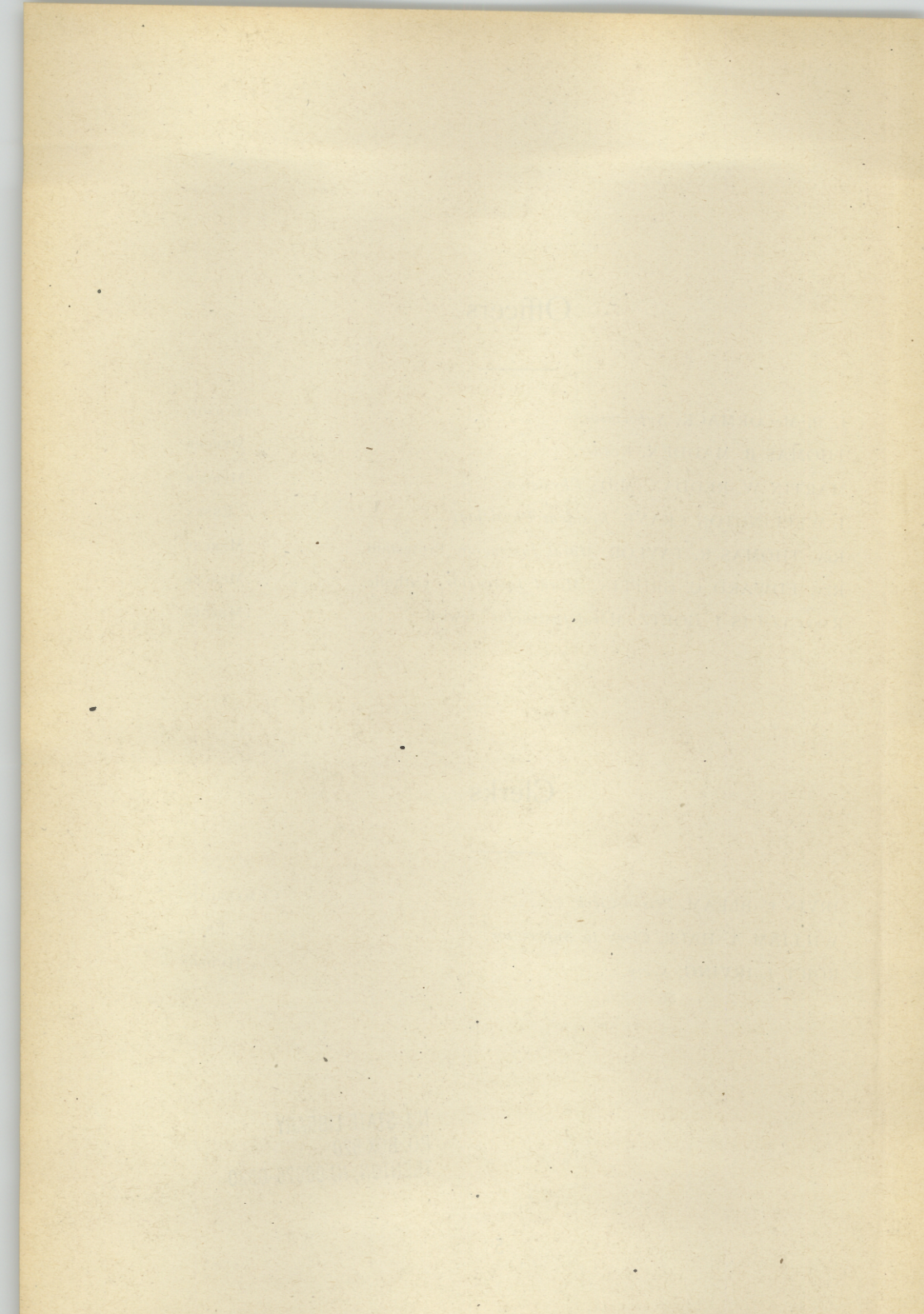
Officers

J. P. McCORMACK, *Supervisor*, HUDSON
THOMAS B. MADDEN, *Keeper*, MERCER
MARTIN W. REDDAN, M.D., *Physician*, MERCER
J. WELLINGTON CRANE, *Resident Physician*, ESSEX
REV. THOMAS R. TAYLOR, *Moral Instructor*, Protestant, MERCER
REV. EDWARD C. GRIFFIN, *Moral Instructor*, Catholic, MERCER
RABBI LOUIS J. GOETZ, *Moral Instructor*, Jewish, MERCER

Clerks

IRVIN C. BLEAM, *Prison Clerk*, CUMBERLAND
WILLIAM A. HALL, *Clerk to Supervisor*, ESSEX
ROB'T J. IRVING, *Secty*, HUDSON

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Inspector's Report

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1913.
INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Hon. Leon Taylor, Acting Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of the law, we present herewith our report regarding the management and condition of this Institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1913.

Owing to the changes involved in preparing for a readjustment of the working conditions of the prisoners as brought about by legislation, our duties have been much more manifold and have resulted in more frequent meetings of the Board than in former years.

So far as possible, a close supervision has been exercised over all prison departments and it is hoped that the policy outlined by this Board for harmonizing the present system with the new penal plan will be found to be a successful foundation by our successors in office.

Under the authority of the Laws of 1913, the Commissioner of Roads has called upon our Board to supply laborers for repairs to State roads. In all sixty men have been placed at the disposal of the Road Commissioner. Two localities have been the scene of this experiment. In Sussex County, near Andover, a camp for the permanent residence of the prisoners has been established. The Inspectors have visited this camp and have been greatly pleased with the arrangements made for the comfort of the prisoners. The sanitary conditions were approved by the State Health Department. Personal conversation with the prisoners located at Camp No. 1, the official designation, brought out the fact that

the prisoners were greatly pleased with the changed conditions and the opportunity to do outdoor work.

The idea of the camp was not only to give the State the benefit of the work of the prisoners but was also to afford the prisoners an opportunity to feel that they were being placed upon their honor and thus inculcate in them the idea that society stood ready to give each one another chance to make good and thus hold out a hope for the future. As was to be expected, there have been some escapes from this camp, four in all. While from an official standpoint, this is not only to be regretted and, if possible, prevented, nevertheless, the Board of Inspectors feel that the plan should by no means be condemned because of the conduct of a few men.

The second camp has been located in Mercer County near Rocky Hill, the prisoners being brought daily from the prison and returned at night. So far no escapes have occurred. Unfortunately, in the conducting of these camps with reference to the number of guards requisite, a difference of opinion has arisen between the Inspectors and the Principal Keeper. Under the law which places the prisoners in the custody of the Principal Keeper, he is held responsible for their safe keeping and the Principal Keeper feels that he is not released of his responsibility when the prisoners are taken from the State Prison to other sections of the State. That in order to prevent the possibility of escapes, a larger number of guards is necessary than seems requisite to the Board of Inspectors. As the Board of Inspectors require the Road Department to pay for the guards, (there not being sufficient appropriation to pay these guards from the fund allotted to the State Prison), the expense has limited the working of these convict camps, according to the statement of the Road Commissioner.

The Board of Inspectors feel that when the legislature authorized the taking of the prisoners outside the walls of the State Prison, the responsibility of the Keeper for the safe custody of such prisoners was lessened to such an extent as the new conditions created and there could be no reflection upon the Principal Keeper, so long as he exercised a reasonable amount of precaution. The Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, the Road Commissioner and the Board of Inspectors unanimously agreed upon what

was deemed a reasonable number of guards and directed the Principal Keeper to assign the number of guards they deemed necessary. The Principal Keeper refused to comply with these directions and assigned nearly three times the number of guards deemed necessary by the Board of Inspectors, the Road Commissioner and the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

This matter has been called to the attention of your immediate predecessor in office and if the contention of the Principal Keeper is correct, we strongly urge the necessary legislation to relieve him of the responsibility which he still feels when the prisoners are removed from the State Prison. The experience of other States has been that outdoor work for prisoners does not derive its maximum efficiency unless there goes with the opportunity for outdoor work, the sense of individual honor and responsibility. In the opinion of the Board of Inspectors, if the prisoners working on the roads are to have constantly before them the thought that there is no trust imposed in them individually, because of the presence of innumerable guards watching them at every turn, the Board of Inspectors feel that no moral regeneration will be accomplished. The very fact that there have been escapes with what the Board of Inspectors feel is an unduly large number of guards is the best answer to the Principal Keeper's contention.

The Prison Labor Commission has purchased a farm of 1,000 acres in Cumberland County near Leesburg and turned over the property to the Board of Inspectors on September 15th. Promptly upon the property coming into our hands, a force of twelve men was taken to the farm to prepare for the accommodation of a large number of prisoners by the erection of necessary buildings. In all, thirty-seven prisoners are now employed on the State Farm, which number it is planned to keep there all winter, clearing the ground and erecting buildings so that by summer, it is hoped to have accommodations ready for 150 men. Thus far, 45 acres of timber and bushland have been cleared. By spring, at least 200 acres should be ready for planting. In addition to the clearing, **four** buildings have been erected. Two of these buildings are 20x60 feet; one is used for office, work-shop and storage and the other for kitchen, dining-room and storage. The third building is an addition to an old building which was already upon the

grounds, to which has been added a two story structure 26x28 feet. This building provides accommodations for sleeping. The fourth building is the wagon and tool shed, containing four sections. A barn 26x50 feet has been staked out and the foundation work begun. All this work has been done by prison labor.

The prisoners have given every evidence of being pleased with their changed conditions from the close confinement of the State Prison at Trenton to the open air life of the Farm. There has been no attempt to escape, although only four guards are stationed at the Farm, two guards being used for day duty and two for night duty. The prisoners have been advised that they are on their honor and that the success of the farm work for prisoners is largely dependent upon their conduct and that the guards are not assigned so much for watching them as to keep outsiders from intruding. This comparison is all the more striking when it is considered that the prisoners assigned to the road camp in Sussex County were supposed to be those least likely to endeavor to escape. As road camp No. 1 was the first actual move in the direction of outdoor work for prisoners, naturally the most careful selection was made. Of course, as far as possible, judgment was exercised in choosing the 37 men now employed at the State Farm and the fact that there has been no attempt to escape can be very largely accounted for by the mental impression conveyed to the prisoners that they are not strictly under the eye of the law but rather that the State has placed them upon their honor and believes that each one will keep the trust imposed in him until some overt act proves otherwise.

On Saturdays, a half day is given for recreation and the men engage in various forms of sports and amusements. On Sundays no work beyond the necessary chores is done and the men are encouraged so far as possible to recognize same as a day of rest. Sunday, which is the day most dreaded in all penal institutions because of the necessity of keeping the men locked in the cells all day except for the time devoted to divine worship is no longer a dreaded day for the convicts at the State Farm. Every Sunday afternoon, a member of the Board addresses the prisoners and endeavors to inspire them with the hope that society does not look upon them as outcasts but will be glad to welcome them back when

they have proved themselves fit for self-government by the test of self responsibility to which the State has put them. It is hoped later to arrange for religious services, according to the denomination of the individuals.

The wisdom of State Farm work and the creditable results to be derived therefrom are so encouraging at present, that the Board regrets the necessity of making any criticism in its report on the State Farm. However, the Board finds itself hampered by what it considers an unfortunate agreement on the part of the Prison Labor Commission, when that Commission purchased the farm site. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the former owner reserved the right to cut lumber for a period of two years. As the lumber which the former owner is cutting would have found a ready market, the Board of Inspectors are deprived of so much thereby in reducing the cost of operation of the farm. In addition, the farm owner has located camps for the workmen engaged in the timber-cutting upon the grounds of the State Farm. The Board of Inspectors regard as undesirable, the presence of outsiders within the confines of the State Farm.

Already this agreement has resulted in some misunderstanding and while the Board hopes to amicably adjust differences which may arise between the management of the prison and the former owner of the land, the Board must express its regret that the Prison Labor Commission entered into any such arrangement.

The question of a proper superintendent for this farm was a matter of considerable thought on the part of the Board, due to the varied duties required. A superintendent was finally secured who thus far gives promises of fulfilling the needed requirements. This position should be outside of Civil Service, the selection lying with the Board, and his tenure of office subject to good behavior, with power of removal by the Board of Inspectors. Legislation authorizing such action on the part of the Board and limiting the salary to \$1,800 should be passed.

The working of prisoners under contract was prohibited by Chapter No. 372, Laws of 1911. The first contract to expire since the passage of this act was on October 1st, 1913. The Board of Inspectors in their request to the Appropriation Committee of the Legislature of 1913, called for \$180,000 for the establishment of

the necessary machinery to operate under what is generally known as the State Use System. The Legislative Committee did not provide any funds for the installation of this system and the Board of Inspectors were left to face the very serious problem of a large number of prisoners for whom no work could be provided.

Fortunately, at the closing hour of the Legislature, by unanimous consent, an act was passed, permitting the Board of Inspectors with the approval of the Governor to temporarily continue contracts. The idea being that until the State provided the necessary funds for manufacturing under the State Use System or placed the surplus labor on the roads or at the farm, work could be provided under the contract system to obviate the great danger which would arise from incarcerating prisoners without providing labor.

As the time drew near for the expiration of the first contract, the Board of Inspectors recommended to your predecessor that same should be continued for six months. This was not agreeable to the then Acting Governor and he declined to approve such a recommendation, stating he believed the Board of Inspectors could temporarily provide for the 100 men released by the expiration of the first contract and that as soon as the legislature convened, that body could take action to provide the necessary funds for the installation of the State Use System. In the meantime, the farm and road work would provide means for employing the labor which had been used on contracts. Owing to the extra expense placed upon the Road Commissioner, as previously stated, no additional labor could be provided for work on the roads. The farm will unquestionably take care of from 30 to 40 men for the winter. In the meantime, two contracts expire on January 1st, closely followed by other contracts.

The Board of Inspectors find themselves confronted with two problems. The law prohibits the employment of more than 100 men on any one contract and naturally the Board of Inspectors desire to comply with the law. On the other hand, the health and mentality of the prisoners must necessarily be the first consideration. Experience of other institutions has demonstrated great danger resulting from the imprisonment of men without means of employment. If the Legislature had provided the necessary

funds for the installation of the State Use System, the Board of Inspectors would have endeavored to make proper preparation to transfer the prisoners from the contracts as they expired to work under the State Use System. The failure of the Legislature to act has brought the Board of Inspectors face to face with a very serious problem. In order to keep the prisoners working, the Board has arranged to add to the other contracts which still have a few months to run, the surplus number of prisoners for whom no other form of work can be provided.

The Board has only taken this step after a full consideration of the problem involved and feels that while the Board has been forced to violate the statutory enactment, this action has only been in response to a higher law; that of humane treatment. The Board feels that the State has not dealt fairly in forcing the Board of Inspectors into this position and pending the entire abolishment of the contract system, the necessary legislation should be passed, releasing the Board of Inspectors from the present law, limiting the number of men employed on contracts.

If the 1914 Legislature provides a fund to become immediately available for the installation of a State Use System, it is probable that this legislation would not become effective before the middle of February, and at least a month or two more would be necessary before arrangements could be made to employ the prisoners under the State Use System. Fortunately, indications are that the State Farm will be able to take 150 prisoners by the summer of 1914. With supplemental legislation, effecting work of prisoners on the roads, further relief will be afforded.

The Prison Labor Commission presumably will have purchased a quarry by the early part of 1914 which should afford further opportunity for the working of the prisoners by April or May of that year. This will mean that the installation of the State Use System can be started on a smaller scale and we recommend that promptly upon the convening of the Legislature, an appropriation of \$50,000 be made immediately available for the installation of a State Use System at the State Prison in Trenton.

We also recommend that pending these changes, the contracts expiring should be temporarily continued, as recommended by resolution of the Board to you, for such periods of time as said

resolution sets forth. If the necessary appropriation is made, there should be no need to continue these contracts after July 1st, 1914.

In view of the fact that the law authorizing employment of convicts under the State Use System, permits the crediting of each prisoner with a per diem compensation of a sum not exceeding 50 cents to be used for the benefit of the prisoner's dependents, provision also should be made for the compensation of prisoners working at the farm, quarry, on the State roads and employed in the necessary duties of keeping clean the State Prison buildings and grounds; as also all those employed in any necessary form of employment for the operation of the prison. The Board of Inspectors feel that better discipline could be secured and more cheerful disposition engendered in the prisoners if they knew that those dependent upon them were the beneficiaries of their work. In addition, this would tend to relieve the hardships of the innocent victims. The distribution of the allotted compensation could be made under the same arrangement as provided by law for the compensation of prisoners working under the State Use System.

While the idea of abolishing contract labor has many commendable features, it must not be lost sight of that the State temporarily at least, will be put to a greater financial cost and while the Legislature undoubtedly makes appropriations to what it deems the best advantage, the State Prison has been seriously hampered during the past year by the curtailment of appropriations. In order to keep within the appropriation for maintenance, it was necessary last April to make a horizontal reduction in salaries. At a time when the public tendency has been to increase salaries so as to permit the employes to more easily meet the increased cost of living, the penurious policy of the State has brought about a diametrically opposite course in the matter of the Prison employes. The Legislature should make a supplemental appropriation to cover the enforced reduction and the annual appropriation should not be curtailed so that a repetition of this reduction must be made.

Chapter No. 350, Laws of 1913, constituted a new Board of Parole, consisting of the Principal Keeper, Resident Physician and Moral Instructor. Under the interpretation of the Attorney General, this act deprived the Board of Inspectors from being constituted as the Board of Parole for indeterminate sentences as

created under Chapter No. 191, Laws of 1911. The Board of Inspectors through their delegates to the annual convention of the American Prison Association have been informed that in the judgment of the prison officials from all parts of the country, who attended that convention, the composition of such a Board of Parole is repugnant to all advanced ideas of penal work.

While no criticism can be made of the individual members of the Board of Parole as now constituted, the danger lies in the fact that the discipline of the prison is seriously jeopardized. Prisoners who apply for parole to the Board if not released, naturally hold the Principal Keeper as responsible and thus encourage personal antagonism and insubordination. Whether or not, it is advisable to re-establish the Board of Parole as created under the Laws of 1911, is a matter for legislative wisdom. It may be that it would be advisable to have a Board constituted of others than the Board of Inspectors. Whatever the Legislature decides, certainly the Board of Parole as at present constituted, should be disposed of.

Warden Moyer of the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., who is a member of a Parole Board constituted similar to the present Parole Board in New Jersey, admits that it is a mistake and that his membership on the Board of Parole is prejudiced to all discipline and that he has felt the difficulty created.

In answer to an inquiry concerning his view of a Board of Parole of which he is a member, Warden Moyer writes as follows:

November 19th, 1913.

My dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 15th instant, in which you ask my views concerning the inadvisability of a warden serving on the Parole Board of the penal institution over which he presides, and for an explanation of the disadvantages in this plan, as based on my own experience, I advise you that in my opinion the warden should under no circumstances be a member of a Board of Parole which must pass upon applications from prisoners in the institution over which he presides.

As you doubtless know, the Parole Board in United States Penitentiaries consists of the Superintendent of Prisons, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C., and the Warden and Prison Physician of each respective penitentiary.

Under the rules of these boards, a majority vote of the members is necessary to grant a parole. It must, therefore, follow that where an application is denied either the warden or the prison physician, or both, must have voted against granting the application. The prisoners know this and, where an application is denied, they rightly know that either the warden or the prison physician, if not both, is responsible for denying, or helping to deny, their application.

While the parole law for United States prisoners is only about three and one-half years old, in some way the prisoners have obtained the idea that they should be paroled, regardless of what their prior conduct or criminal record may have been. And when they are disappointed and the expected release is not obtained through parole, they do not hesitate to show their disapproval. They annoy, tantalize, and interfere with the endeavors of both the warden and prison physician in every possible way, only making sure that they do so without being found out.

Under the most favorable circumstances the tremendous and nerve-straining responsibilities resting upon the warden of a prison are a sufficient load for him to carry and it is not fair to him to add to his already difficult work by compelling him, by the proper exercise of his official duties, to create antagonisms and make enemies among the prisoners under his charge.

Of course, the warden and the prison physician, and other officers of the prison when necessary, should be expected and required to have advisory powers with the Board of Parole, but they certainly should not be given voting power as members of the Board.

My experience has completely confirmed the views I had before the passage of the present law, and I shall try to secure an amendment to the existing parole law for United States prisoners, eliminating the warden and the prison physician from the Parole Board, and forbidding the appointment of any officer or employee of the penitentiary on that board.

I do not believe that I am over-stating the case when I tell you that the evil caused by pernicious activity on the part of prisoners whose paroles were denied, has completely over-shadowed within the institution the good that would naturally arise from the hope of being paroled. One vicious prisoner, disappointed in obtaining a parole which he had no right to expect, can sow the seeds of more unrest and disorder than the paroling of ten worthy men would overcome.

Trusting that my views on this subject may meet with your approval, I remain,
Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. MOYER,

Warden.

In the State of West Virginia, the Parole Board is somewhat similarly constituted and the report of Warden M. L. Brown as published by the West Virginia State Board of Control in its second biennial report for 1912, on page 210 of volume 2, Part 1, bears directly upon this question. Warden Brown speaks as follows:

"I am in full sympathy with this law and think some modifications should be made to still further increase its efficiency. For obvious reasons I do not think the endorsement of prosecuting attorneys should be required on parole applications. Neither do I think it proper for the warden of the penitentiary to be a member of the parole board, as at present. By virtue of his office as warden, it is his duty to furnish blanks and give advice and counsel to the applicants for parole privileges, in a sense becoming their attorney. He is then required to sit as a judge upon the case. If the applicant is refused, he usually places the blame upon the warden. In the mind of the prisoner the warden is a dominating influence upon the parole board. In my judgment, no one having anything to do with the management of the penitentiary should serve on the parole board. In each case, however, I think the warden should be required to mak his recommendations in writing, setting forth his reasons for or against parole."

The Board of Inspectors are a supervising body and while the members endeavor to fully acquaint themselves with the details of operation of the State Prison, it necessarily follows that their knowledge is largely dependent upon the reports of the officers of the Institution, charged with the detailed management thereof. Unfortunately, through the withholding of bills for the purchase of supplies until the first month of the fiscal year, the Board has been confronted with a very serious situation. Particular attention would not be directed to this fact if the Board had the remedy in its own hands but, owing to the divided responsibility of the management of the State Prison, the power of the Board of Inspectors is limited.

All bills in connection with the State Prison must first be certified by the Supervisor and are then approved by the Board of Inspectors, which approval is the warrant for the Comptroller to pay the bills. At the close of this fiscal year, it was found that the Supervisor had failed to present bills for supplies, aggregating in all \$17,746.83. These bills so far as the Board can ascertain are proper and those furnishing the supplies are entitled to the money. The only method by which they may receive their money is through a supplemental appropriation. In view of the fact that some of these bills cover a period of six months, the Board is placed in the position of having favored some of the successful bidders for furnishing supplies to the detriment of others. In other words, paying some bills and forcing others to wait until such time as the Legislature may make a supplemental appropriation.

If the officer responsible for the bills was directly under the control of the Board of Inspectors, the remedy would lie in the hands of the Board. In the case of the State Prison, both the Supervisor and the Principal Keeper are absolutely independent of the Board and of each other. This triple form of control has created considerable friction and is working to the disadvantage of the State Prison. While the State Constitution provides that the Governor shall appoint a Principal Keeper and by statute gives him the same right for the appointment of a Supervisor, there should be legislation placing these appointees directly under the control of the Board of Inspectors who are charged with the

management of the prison, but as at present, are limited in their management by the independent powers of the Principal Keeper and Supervisor.

Either the Board of Inspectors should be vested with complete power and held responsible for the discharge of their duties or the control and entire management should be vested in the Principal Keeper and the Board of Inspectors abolished. Divided responsibility necessarily cannot result in harmonious operation and efficient results.

The statistical report concerning the expenditures, cash receipts, average number of prisoners and per diem cost per capita for maintenance follows: The details concerning this summary will be found embodied in the report of the Supervisor.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Maintenance | \$146,940.61 |
| Furniture and Repairs | 11,834.39 |
| Salaries of Deputies and Employes | 111,926.63 |
| Salaries of Executive Officers | 9,500.00 |
| Salary of Moral Instructor | 973.20 |
| Electrocution Expenses | 6,385.74 |
| Maintenance of School Board | 1,446.50 |
| Maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physicians | 2,184.60 |
| Gratuities to Discharged Convicts | 3,442.69 |
| Travelling Expenses of Parole Agent | 310.36 |
| Bureau of Identification | 199.80 |
| Surgical Instruments | 417.60 |
| Metal Ceiling in Cook House | 273.00 |
| Additions and Repairs to Library | 66.41 |
| Deep Water Pump | 4.77 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$295,906.30 |
| Deduct Cash Receipts | 108,881.61 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$187,024.69 |

EXPENDITURES FOR THE STATE PRISON FARM.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Building, Fencing and Fixtures | \$ 638.61 |
| Provisions and Furniture | 978.50 |
| Stock and Implements | 1,678.12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 3,295.23 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$190,319.92 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Highest number of prisoners in fiscal year 1913 | 1561 |
| Lowest number of prisoners in fiscal year 1913 | 1470 |
| Average number of prisoners in fiscal year 1913 | 1512 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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MAINTENANCE.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Net cost per capita per diem | .2661 |
| Net cost per capita per diem including all expenditures | .3447 |

For the needs of the prison both for supplemental for 1914 and for the annual appropriation for 1915, the Board would recommend the following appropriations to be made:

SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1914.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| For maintenance of prison and prison farm | \$ 50,000.00 |
| For Electrocutation expenses | 500.00 |
| For salaries of Deputies and Subordinate officers | 6,000.00 |
| For buildings and fencing at prison farm | 2,500.00 |
| For stock and implements at prison farm | 3,000.00 |
| For fertilizer, seeds, grain and forage at prison farm | 1,500.00 |
| For dredging and draining at prison farm | 3,000.00 |
| For medical attendance at prison farm | 200.00 |
| | \$66,700.00 |

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION, 1915.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| For maintenance of prison and prison farm | \$150,000.00 |
| For furniture, repairs and appliances at prison and prison farm ... | 13,000.00 |
| For salaries of executive officers | 9,500.00 |
| For Moral Instructor, appointed by the Governor | 1,000.00 |
| For salaries of deputies and subordinate officers at prison and prison farm | 130,000.00 |
| For electrocutation expenses | 3,000.00 |
| For sustenance of keeper and resident physician | 1,800.00 |
| For furniture, repairs and appliances for residences of keeper and resident physician | 200.00 |
| For maintenance of school board | 1,600.00 |
| For payment of discharged convicts | 6,000.00 |
| For maintenance, equipment and appliances of identification bureau | 400.00 |
| For traveling expenses of parole agent | 700.00 |
| For traveling expense fund for board of inspectors | 1,000.00 |
| For erection of buildings at prison farm | 20,000.00 |
| For fertilizer, seeds, grain forage at prison farm | 4,000.00 |
| For stock and implements at prison farm | 2,000.00 |
| For medical attendance at prison farm | 300.00 |
| | \$344,500.00 |

For the operation of the contracts and detailed expenditures, we respectfully refer to the report of the Supervisor. For other details of the Prison Management, we refer to the report of the Keeper, Physician, Moral Instructors and School Board.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

In compliance with the law, we also submit the statistical report for the fiscal year, showing the ages, nativity and sex of the prison population during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. F. CLARK,
President.

B. F. HIRES,
JACOB SHURTS,
HARRY W. JONES,
WALTER M. DEAR,
Inspectors.

CALEB H. VAN WHITBECK,
Secretary.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Terms of Sentences.

(1) Under Determinate Sentences.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| One year | 1 |
| Two years | 2 |
| Two years and six months | 1 |
| Three years | 35 |
| Three years and six months | 4 |
| Four years | 17 |
| Four years and six months | 1 |
| Five years | 95 |
| Six years | 19 |
| Seven years | 80 |
| Eight years | 6 |
| Nine years | 11 |
| Nine years and six months | 1 |
| Ten years | 57 |
| Twelve years | 37 |
| Thirteen years | 1 |
| Fourteen years | 18 |
| Fifteen years | 40 |
| Sixteen years | 2 |
| Seventeen years | 4 |
| Eighteen years | 4 |
| Nineteen years | 1 |
| Twenty years | 34 |
| Twenty-two years | 1 |
| Twenty-five years | 19 |
| Twenty-seven years | 2 |
| Twenty-eight years | 1 |
| Twenty-nine years | 1 |
| Thirty years | 44 |
| Forty years | 1 |
| Forty-two years | 1 |
| Fifty-nine years | 2 |
| Sixty years | 1 |
| Life | 9 |
| Electrocution | 5 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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(2) Under Indeterminate Sentences.

Minimum Terms.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| One year | 183 |
| One year and three months | 4 |
| One year and six months | 157 |
| One year and eight months | 2 |
| One year and nine months | 2 |
| Two years | 99 |
| Two years and six months | 32 |
| Two years and nine months | 1 |
| Three years | 106 |
| Three years and six months | 164 |
| Four years | 11 |
| Four years and six months | 9 |
| Five years | 52 |
| Five years and six months | 1 |
| Six years | 24 |
| Six years and six months | 1 |
| Seven years | 18 |
| Seven years and six months | 22 |
| Eight years | 3 |
| Eight years and six months | 6 |
| Nine years | 3 |
| Ten years | 9 |
| Eleven years and six months | 2 |
| Twelve years | 5 |
| Fourteen years | 5 |
| Fifteen years | 23 |
| Twenty-one years | 1 |
| Twenty-five years | 1 |
| Twenty-six years and six months | 1 |
| Twenty-eight years | 1 |
| | |
| | 948 |
| | |
| Under Determinate Law | 558 |
| Under Indeterminate Law | 948 |
| | |
| Total | 1,506 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

TABLE No. 3.

Counties Where Convicted.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Atlantic | 100 |
| Bergen | 109 |
| Burlington | 46 |
| Camden | 145 |
| Cape May | 16 |
| Cumberland | 44 |
| Essex | 248 |
| Gloucester | 32 |
| Hudson | 171 |
| Hunterdon | 19 |
| Mercer | 79 |
| Middlesex | 81 |
| Monmouth | 68 |
| Morris | 62 |
| Ocean | 3 |
| Passaic | 108 |
| Salem | 34 |
| Somerset | 22 |
| Sussex | 23 |
| Union | 62 |
| Warren | 27 |
| Supreme Court | 1 |
| U. S. District of New Jersey | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,506 |

TABLE No. 4.

Ages When Convicted.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Thirteen | 2 |
| Fifteen | 1 |
| Fifteen to twenty | 112 |
| Twenty to twenty-five | 332 |
| Twenty-five to thirty | 324 |
| Thirty to forty | 408 |
| Forty to fifty | 204 |
| Fifty to sixty | 96 |
| Sixty to seventy | 15 |
| Seventy to eighty | 12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,506 |

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Number of Times Prisoners Were Committed to This Prison.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| First time | 1,245 |
| Second time | 173 |
| Third time | 55 |
| Fourth time | 21 |
| Fifth time | 5 |
| Sixth time | 6 |
| Seventh time | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,506 |

122

110

102

102.1

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Places Where Prisoners Were Born.

| Native. | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| United States outside of New Jersey | 576 |
| New Jersey | 401 |
| Atlantic Ocean on board ship | 2 |
| | <hr/> 979 |
| Foreign. | |
| Austria | 29 |
| Asia Minor | 1 |
| Australia | 2 |
| Belgium | 1 |
| Brazil | 2 |
| British America | 1 |
| British Guiana | 1 |
| Bohemia | 1 |
| Burmah | 1 |
| China | 2 |
| East Indies | 1 |
| England | 16 |
| France | 6 |
| Germany | 53 |
| Greece | 1 |
| Holland | 1 |
| Hungary | 37 |
| India | 1 |
| Ireland | 20 |
| Italy | 245 |
| Japan | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 |
| Roumania | 1 |
| Russia | 36 |
| Russia-Poland | 43 |
| Scotland | 10 |
| Sweden | 3 |
| Syria | 1 |
| Turkey | 1 |
| Wales | 1 |
| West Indies | 6 |
| Unknown | 1 |
| | <hr/> 527 |
| Native born | 979 |
| Foreign born | 527 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 1,506 |

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Years in Which Prisoners Now Here Were Received.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 1898 | 1 |
| 1899 | 2 |
| 1900 | 4 |
| 1901 | 4 |
| 1902 | 2 |
| 1903 | 8 |
| 1904 | 12 |
| 1905 | 17 |
| 1906 | 22 |
| 1907 | 36 |
| 1908 | 66 |
| 1909 | 91 |
| 1910 | 112 |
| 1911 | 238 |
| 1912 | 460 |
| 1913 | 431 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,506 |

TABLE No. 8.

Concerning Education.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Can read and write | 1,189 |
| Cannot read and write | 251 |
| Can read only | 22 |
| Can write name only | 44 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,506 |

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Color and Sex.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| White males | 1,106 |
| White females | 14 |
| Colored males | 348 |
| Colored females | 35 |
| Mongolian | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,506 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

TABLE No. 10.

Summarized Population Movement for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1913.

| | Males. | Females. | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| Number of prisoners here Nov. 1, 1912 | 1,476 | 51 | |
| Received during the year | 495 | 33 | |
| Returned from Florence Mission | | 1 | |
| Returned from State Hospital | 0 | 1 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| | 1,971 | 86 | 2,057 |

Discharges, etc.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Regularly discharged | 195 | 8 | |
| Two-thirds Law | 10 | 1 | |
| By fine remission | 4 | 0 | |
| Died | 15 | 0 | |
| Removed to Florence Mission | | 1 | |
| Removed to State Hospital | 6 | 2 | |
| Paroled by Board of Inspectors under Indeterminate Law | 41 | 7 | |
| Paroled by Court of Pardons | 175 | 10 | |
| Paroled by Board of Parole | 48 | 5 | |
| Pardoned | 2 | 0 | |
| Transferred to Woman's Reformatory | 0 | 4 | |
| Removed by Orders of Courts | 9 | 0 | |
| Electrocuted | 4 | 0 | |
| Escaped from State Road Camp No. 1 | 4 | 0 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| | 513 | 38 | 551 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| Total remaining October 31, 1913 | | | 1,506 |

001.1

1.1

848

22

E

002.1

Supervisor's Report

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR,
October 31, 1913.

Hon. Leon R. Taylor, Acting Governor:

SIR—The customary annual report from this office is herewith presented for your information and that of the Legislature, showing in the usual detail the business and financial operations of the State Prison, and such other transaction as have come within the branch of the Prison service under my charge during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1913.

The daily average of prisoners maintained in the institution during the year was fifteen hundred and twelve (1,512) being an increase in the daily average as compared with the preceding year of forty-nine (49.)

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1912 for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1913, together with the supplemental appropriation made by the Legislature of 1912 applicable to the expenditure of the year 1913, together with expenditures made and the amounts remaining unexpended of such appropriations are presented in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

| | Appropriation. | Expended. | Unexpended. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| For maintenance of convicts | \$130,00.00 | \$127,456.89 | \$ 2,543.11 |
| For maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician, pur- suant to Chapters 163 and 244 laws of 1906 | 1,900.00 | 1,898.55 | 1.45 |
| For furniture, appliances and repairs | 12,000.00 | 11,811.67 | 188.33 |
| For Supervisor, as salary | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | |
| For Keeper, as salary | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| For Physicians, Deputy Keeper and employees, as salaries | 112,000.00 | 111,926.63 | 73.37 |
| For Six Inspectors, as salaries . . | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | |
| For Keeper, for payment to discharged convicts | 6,000.00 | 3,442.69 | 2,557.31 |
| For Teacher, Moral Instructor for convicts of State Prison pursuant to Chapter 155, laws of 1876, as salary | 1,000.00 | 973.20 | 26.80 |
| For Travelling and other necessary expenses incurred by Parole Agent, pursuant to Chapter 232, laws of 1905 | 700.00 | 310.36 | 389.64 |
| For Maintenance of Electrocutation plant, pursuant to Chapter 79, laws of 1906, and acts amendatory thereto | 6,000.00 | 5,885.74 | 114.26 |
| For Maintenance of a school in the State Prison, pursuant to Chapter 65, laws of 1907 | 1,600.00 | 1,446.50 | 153.50 |
| | <u>\$280,700.00</u> | <u>\$274,652.23</u> | <u>\$ 6,047.77</u> |

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Additions and repairs to library . . . | \$1,000.00 | \$ 61.65 | \$ 938.35 |
| Deep water pump | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Surgical instruments | 500.00 | 417.60 | 82.40 |
| Bureau of identification | 200.00 | 199.80 | .20 |
| Metal ceiling | 300.00 | 273.00 | 27.00 |
| William B. Turner | 231.65 | 231.65 | |
| | <u>\$ 3,231.65</u> | <u>\$ 1,183.70</u> | <u>\$ 2,047.95</u> |
| STATE PRISON FARM. | | | |
| Stock and implements | \$ 6,000.00 | \$ 1,678.12 | \$ 4,321.88 |
| Buildings, fencing and fixtures . . . | 10,000.00 | 484.36 | 9,515.64 |
| Provisions and furniture | 1,000.00 | 702.04 | 297.96 |
| | <u>\$ 17,000.00</u> | <u>\$ 2,864.52</u> | <u>\$ 14,135.48</u> |

The disbursements from the State Treasury during the year for all purposes connected with the prison amounted to Two hundred and seventy-five thousand, six hundred and four dollars and twenty-eight cents. (\$275,604.28). But this sum is in excess of the real cost of operating the prison for the year. While the expenditures are made from the State Treasury and are charged against the various appropriations for State Prison purposes, the entire revenue of the State Prison is, under the Law of the State, paid into the State Treasury, and though not being credited against the expenditures, it operates to reduce the actual cost of maintaining the State Prison. While in the past year, the expendi-

tures as already stated, amounted to Two hundred and seventy-five thousand, six hundred and four dollars, and twenty-eight cents, (\$275,604.28), the revenue of the Prison from all sources during the year amounted to One hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred eighty-one dollars and sixty-one cents, (\$108,881.61), and served to reduce the actual cost of maintenance of the State Prison to One hundred and sixty-six thousand, seven hundred twenty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$166,722.67).

The following statement shows the several purposes for which these disbursements were made. In addition to the expenditures above referred to, there were incurred expenditures to the amount of Two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, (\$2,864.52), for the State Prison Farm at Leesburg. The following concise statement shows the various expenditures for which the disbursements were made:

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Maintenance | \$127,456.89 | |
| Furniture and repairs | 11,811.67 | |
| Salaries of deputies and employees | 111,926.63 | |
| Salaries of Executive Officers | 9,500.00 | |
| Salary of Moral Instructor | 973.20 | |
| Electrocution expenses | 5,885.74 | |
| Maintenance of School Board | 1,446.50 | |
| Maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician | 1,898.55 | |
| Gratuities to discharged convicts | 3,442.69 | |
| Travelling expenses of Parole Agent | 310.36 | |
| Bureau of Identification | 199.80 | |
| Surgical Instruments | 417.60 | |
| Metal Ceiling in Cook House | 273.00 | |
| Additions and Repairs to Library | 61.65 | |
| | | \$275,604.28 |
| Deduct Cash Receipts | | 108,881.61 |
| | | <u>\$166,722.67</u> |

EXPENDITURES FOR STATE PRISON FARM.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Buildings, Fencing and Fixtures | \$ 484.36 | |
| Provisions and Furniture | 702.04 | |
| Stock and Implements | 1,678.12 | |
| | | <u>\$ 2,864.52</u> |
| | | \$169,587.19 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Highest number of prisoners in fiscal year 1913 | 1,561 |
| Lowest number of prisoners in fiscal year 1913 | 1,470 |
| Average number of prisoners in fiscal year 1913 | 1,512 |
| Net cost per capita per diem | .2309 |
| Net cost per capita per diem, including all expenditures | .3073 |
| Net cost per capita per diem, including bills payable | .3447 |

As the revenue to be derived from the labor of convicts is not a fixed sum, but dependent upon many conditions, such as ability to secure profitable contracts, as well as the constant changes in the character of the labor to be employed, and legislation inimicable to the employment of such labor, and owing to the fact that one of the contracts expired on the first of October, it is gratifying to report that the earnings from this labor for the fiscal year was One hundred and five thousand and seventy dollars and three cents, (\$105,070.03), being the highest earnings ever received from convict labor and exceeding the earnings of the preceding year by Twelve thousand, five hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$12,591.78).

The following statement shows the changes in the labor during the year by reason of prisoners being discharged and new ones assigned to fill their places.

STATEMENT.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Assigned to contract, Nov. 1, 1912 | 932 | |
| Assigned during the year from time to time | 598 | |
| | | 1530 |
| Discharged by reason of expiration of sentence, or by parole | 267 | |
| Dropped by reason of inability to perform work for which they were assigned, or taken for prison uses | 402 | |
| | | 669 |
| | | 861 |

At the commencement of the fiscal year, and at the close of said year, the numerical force of men employed on contract work remain the same, yet the character of labor is absolutely incompatible with the character of the work produced. At the commencement of the fiscal year 1913, there were assigned working in the various industries 932 men. During the year there were assigned 598 men, making a total of 1,530 men, but of this number, there were discharged during the year by reason of parole or expiration of sentence 267 men, 46 were taken from the contracts for Road

work and 12 for the Farm. There were dropped 402 men at various times by reason of their inability to perform the work to which they had been assigned, leaving a decrease of 71 men over the preceding year.

From this statement, it can be observed that in a period of one year by reason of the changes referred to, nearly one-half of the number employed were inexperienced.

By reason of Sundays and legal holidays which occur in every year, the number of working days are reduced to 276. There were employed on contract work in this institution during that number of days 243,388½ men. In addition to this number of men employed in the manufacture of goods, there were employed as machinists 7 men, these men being assigned to work on the machines and machinery used in the various contracts. This latter number being outside of contract requirements and a charge is made for their services, and the earnings of this labor during the year netted a sum of \$1,596.87. The earnings for the men on contract work amounted to \$105,070.03. This earning netted a per capita per diem of .4318. The combined earnings from both sources during the year resulted in the total earning of \$106,666.90.

The following statement shows the names of contractors for whom goods are produced, kind of articles manufactured and the earnings under such contracts.

| CONTRACTOR. | INDUSTRY. | EARNINGS. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Rancocas Mills | Mats and matting | \$ 23,259.66 |
| W. S. Rendell | Shoes, cartons and shocks | 20,006.73 |
| Oppenheim & Co. | Pantaloons and waistbands | 19,439.51 |
| Crescent Garment Co. | Shirts | 11,775.31 |
| Crescent Garment Co. | Men's drawers | 11,780.75 |
| Mercer Brush Co. | Brushes and brush blocks | 11,197.09 |
| Trenton Whisk Broom Co. | Brooms and whisk brooms | 7,610.98 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$105,070.03 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mats | 10,396 3-12 doz. | 107,703 sq. feet. |
| Matting | 219,275½ sq. yards. | |
| Shoes | 31,130 11-12 doz. | |
| Cartons | 376,094 | |
| Shocks | 3,919 cases | |
| Pantaloons | 27,307 11-12 doz. | |
| Waist bands | 329,100 | |
| Shirts | 37,888 4-12 doz. | |
| Men's drawers | 39,372½ doz. | |
| Brushes | 4,569 8-12 gross. | |
| Brush blocks | 8,815 gross. | |
| Wire containers | 1,094 9-12 gross. | |
| Brooms | 496,512 | |
| Whisk brooms | 26,720 | |

All the expenditures embraced in the foregoing statement, the salaries of the executive officers and inspectors and the salary of the Moral Instructor appointed by the Governor are paid directly from the State Treasury upon the warrant of the Comptroller. The gratuities paid to convicts upon their discharge are paid in bulk from the State Treasury directly to the Prison Keeper, who then pays it to the proper recipients. This amount does not enter into the transaction of this office, but are presented here in order to give a comprehensive statement of the prison expenses. The salaries of the subordinate officers and employees are regulated by the Board of Inspectors and a monthly payroll, after being certified by the Keeper and approved by the Board of Inspectors, is made payable to the Supervisor, who draws the same from the State Treasury, and distributes to the several officers the amounts due them as shown by the payroll. Further than this the disbursements have no relation to the accounts of this office.

The disbursements for maintenance, furniture, appliances and repairs are after being certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors, paid by the State Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller to the individual claimants. The expenditures for maintenance include all purchases for food, clothing, bedding, fuel, water, light, medicine and supplies of every nature for the support and care of the prisoners. The expenditures for furniture, appliances and repairs embraces all expendi-

tures for furniture, utensils, tools used in the prison and repairs to the buildings and grounds.

The following statement shows the different purposes for which disbursements under maintenance account were made and the sum expended for each of these purposes.

EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Subsistence | \$ 74,205.71 |
| Hospital | 3,029.87 |
| Appliances | 208.35 |
| Clothing | 7,552.26 |
| Discharged convict clothing | 2,241.28 |
| Bedding | 2,422.37 |
| Stationery | 1,607.82 |
| Convict stationery | 513.48 |
| Forage | 377.29 |
| Live stock | 480.05 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,708.61 |
| Tobacco | 1,584.50 |
| Light | 3,263.85 |
| Fuel | 16,649.74 |
| Water | 2,447.22 |
| Library | 167.15 |
| Insurance | 1,083.87 |
| Gas light | 6,136.48 |
| Sanitary | 468.61 |
| Advertising | 308.38 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$127,456.89 |

The sum appropriated by the Legislature of 1913 for the purpose of prison maintenance for the fiscal year 1913, was One hundred and thirty thousand dollars, (\$130,000.00), but it became apparent soon after the beginning of the fiscal year that this sum would be wholly insufficient for this purpose because of the enhanced prices of the many articles of supplies, and the increased number of prisoners, consequently application was made to the Legislative Committee on Appropriations at the session of 1913, for an increase in the amount of the then current year, but the request was not granted, which resulted in increasing the bills for the maintenance of the prisoners of Sixteen thousand, nine hundred forty-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$16,948.87). This would make the total amount expended for maintenance One hundred forty-six thousand, eight hundred seventy-three dollars and forty-two cents, (\$146,873.42), and make

the net per capita cost for maintenance of each prisoner of .2661 as against .2396 for the preceding year, being an increase cost of only .0265. It is almost inevitable that embarrassment should attend an attempt to make the necessities of an institution subject to an increased population and variation in the cost of supplies conform to the limitations of specific and inflexible appropriations. The most careful economy cannot guard against exigencies which may arise at any time during the year, making expenditures beyond the limit of the appropriation absolutely necessary, and it seems to me most important that some plan should be devised, under proper safeguards by having certain flexibility to the appropriation in case of necessity.

The cash receipts of the prison during the year amounted to One hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred eighty-one dollars and sixty-one cents, (\$108,881.61). This revenue, to a large extent, was derived from labor of the prisoners and shows an increase compared with the proceeding year of Fourteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$14,772.48).

Attention is called to the fact that while only an average of Eight hundred and eighty-four prisoners, (884), were engaged in remunerative labor in the shops, the revenue of the prison notwithstanding increase in the cost of supplies came within Eighteen thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$18,575.28), of furnishing a sufficient sum to pay the whole expense of maintenance of the entire convict population of the prison, of which the daily average was fifteen hundred and twelve (1,512) prisoners. As already stated, none of this revenue was applicable from prison support, it having been required by law to be paid into the State Treasury each month as it came into my hands.

The following statement shows the net cost of prison maintenance paid by the State Treasurer during the year, and its relation to revenue:

STATE PRISON REPORT.

37

STATEMENT.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Cost of maintenance | \$127,456.89 |
| Cash receipts | 108,881.61 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 18,575.28 |

Total net cost of maintaining each prisoner per diem0336

REVENUE

The following statement shows the cash receipts for the year including not only the receipts from the earnings of the prisoners, receipts from minor sources, and the balance of the earnings of the preceding year, which were due and collectible within the year now under consideration:

ALL CASH RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance of earnings in 1912, received during the year | \$ 7,534.37 |
| Received from earnings of 1913 | 100,108.65 |
| Received for support of U. S. prisoners | 73.20 |
| Received from supplies furnished Keeper and Resident Physician... | 211.97 |
| Received from sale of old iron, rags, bones, etc. | 863.12 |
| Received from forfeiture of contracts | 54.82 |
| Received interest on deposits | 35.48 |
| Balance on hand October 31, 1913 | 100.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$108,981.61 |

The amount payable to be collected for the work under the several contracts is \$6,660.16. This sum is, in fact, a portion of the earnings of the year just closed, but, as it is not payable until after the close of the fiscal year, it cannot properly be included in the revenue of this year, but will appear in the receipts for the year now commencing.

At the close of the last fiscal year, there remained in my hands the sum of One hundred dollars, (\$100.00), and the disposition of this sum and all cash receipts of the year are shown by the following statement:

STATEMENT.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance on hand October 31, 1912 | \$ 100.00 |
| Received from October 31, 1912, to October 31, 1913 | 108,881.61 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$108,981.61 |
| Paid State Treasurer during the year | \$108,881.61 |
| Balance on hand October 31, 1913 | 100.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$108,981.61 |

SALARIES OF MINOR OFFICERS.

The amount appropriated for the salaries of minor officers during the year was One hundred and twelve thousand dollars, (\$112,000.00). This has been the aggregate amount for the monthly payroll forwarded to me for collection and disbursement. The appropriation made for salaries for the fiscal year of 1913 was One hundred and twelve thousand dollars, (\$112,000.00), the same as the preceding year's appropriation, but, during the first seven months of the present fiscal year by reason of the employment of a greater number of officers made necessary by an increase in population, was insufficient to pay the fixed salaries, hence the Board of Inspectors, being required to conform to the appropriation, was compelled to reduce the salaries by eight per cent to fifteen per cent.

In addition to this, an act was passed at the legislative session of 1913, requiring the semi-monthly payment of salaries, which would necessitate in this present fiscal year a payment of twelve one-half monthly salaries.

The Board of Inspectors, appreciating the fact that the fixed salaries were not excessive, and the long hours required to be served by the officers, made application to the Legislature for an increase appropriation, so as to return to the officers the sum deducted from their fixed salaries, but the request was not granted. It is earnestly hoped and recommended that the Legislature will make deficiency appropriation for the payment of salaries to the current fiscal year, so as to enable the Board of Inspectors to adjust the deductions previously made, as well as to readjust the salaries of the present year. Including this disbursement, the actual cash operations of the office during the fiscal year is shown by the following statement.

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Revenue from all sources | \$108,981.61 | |
| Received from State Treasurer to pay salaries of minor officers | 111,926.63 | |
| | | \$220,908.24 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Paid to the State Treasurer for account Prison receipts .. | \$108,881.61 | |
| Paid to minor officers as salaries | 111,926.63 | |
| Balance on hand October 31, 1913 | 100.00 | |
| | | \$220,908.24 |

The appended statement based upon the actual sums paid from the State Treasury for subsisting the prisoners and the per capita rate of expenditures for their entire maintenance, including clothing, bedding, fuel, light, water, medicine and supplies of every description are as follows:

SUBSISTENCE.

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total cost of subsistence | \$ 74,205.71 | |
| Revenue in excess | 34,675.90 | |
| | | \$108,881.61 |
| Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts | | 49.07 |
| Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts | | .1344 |

MAINTENANCE.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Including subsistence, clothing, bedding, water, light and all necessary supplies | \$127,456.89 | |
| Maintenance in excess of revenue | 18,575.28 | |
| | | \$108,881.61 |
| Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts | | \$84.30 |
| Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts | | .2309 |

GENERAL EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Including maintenance, salaries, repairs, appliances, extra- ordinary expenditures | \$275,604.28 | |
| General expenses in excess of receipts | 166,722.67 | |
| | | \$108,881.61 |
| Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts | | \$182.27 |
| Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts | | .5022 |
| Amount of all expenditures over amount of revenue received | \$166,722.67 | |
| Cost per capita per annum (net) | \$ | 112.16 |
| Cost per capita per diem (net) | | .3073 |

The foregoing statement is based on, as before stated, the sums actually paid by the State Treasurer, but in order to show what the actual cost of maintaining the prison, including expenditures for the State Prison Farm, the following statement is prepared, including bills incurred which were unable to be paid, owing to insufficient appropriation having been made for this purpose, and

STATE PRISON REPORT.

bills certified for payment but warrants not returned to Comptroller at close of fiscal year.

SUBSISTENCE.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total cost of subsistence paid by State Treasurer | \$ 74,205.71 | |
| Bills certified for payment but warrants not returned to the Comptroller at close of the fiscal year | 1,075.28 | |
| Bills for subsistence due and payable October 31, 1913.. | 4,721.01 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Revenue in excess | \$ 80,002.00 | |
| | 28,879.61 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$108,881.61 |
| Cost per capita paid from State Treasury | \$ | 52.92 |
| Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts | | .1449 |

MAINTENANCE.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cost of maintenance paid from State Treasury | \$127,456.89 | |
| Bills certified for payment but warrants not returned to the Comptroller at the close of fiscal year | 2,467.66 | |
| Bills for maintenance due and payable October 31, 1913 .. | 16,945.08 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$146,869.63 | |
| Maintenance in excess of revenue | 37,988.02 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$108,881.61 |
| Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts | | \$90.52 |
| Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts | | .2480 |

GENERAL EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Including maintenance, salaries, repairs appliances and extraordinary expenditures and expenditures for N. J. State Prison Farm paid by State Treasurer | \$278,468.80 | |
| Bills certified for payment, but warrants not returned to the Com- ptroller at close of fiscal year | 2,985.90 | |
| Bills due and payable owing not to sufficient appropriation | 17,746.83 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$299,201.53 | |
| General expenses in excess of receipts | 190,319.92 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$108,881.61 |
| Net cost per capita per annum | \$ | 197.84 |
| Net cost per capita per diem | | 0.5420 |
| Amount of all expenditures over revenue received | \$190,319.92 | |
| Net cost per capita per annum | \$ | 125.82 |
| Net cost per capita per diem | | 0.3447 |

The attention of the Legislature was called to the fact that owing to the radical change adopted for the employment of convicts that it would be necessary in view of the fact that the contracts would all expire during the fiscal year 1914, that appropriations should be made to enable the authorities to carry out the

provisions of said act, also attention was called to the fact that the shops of the prison would be inadequate for the purpose of employing the whole number of inmates, and additional buildings would be necessary to be constructed and machinery to be purchased and materials for the various articles to be manufactured proposed, but the Legislature failed to make an appropriation for these purposes, hence at the session of 1913, an act was passed authorizing, with the approval of the Governor, the extension of the contracts for such period of time as would be necessary to keep the men employed pending an appropriation for such purposes. At the session of 1913, Chapter 290, laws of 1913, an act was passed providing: "That the State Commissioners of Public Roads may apply to the Prison Labor Commission for the number of prisoners he desires to use on the Road. The Prison Labor Commission, together with the governing body of the Institution, and the Supervisor, may determine the number of men to be assigned, the cost of transfer, maintenance and compensation for labor, and may enter into an agreement with the Commissioners for the payment of said cost of transportation and maintenance, or any part thereof. The governing body of the Institution shall fix all rules and detail guards. All work herein provided for shall be under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Roads. The Commissioner may expend any moneys available for construction, repair and maintenance of roads to meet the cost of housing, feeding and guarding the prisoners at work, or any portion of such cost, and for the purchase of materials, tools, supplies and road building machinery needed."

Pursuant to the provisions of this act, the Labor Commission made requisition on the prison authorities for the employment of a number of convicts on road work, and two road camps were established, the first near Andover in Sussex County, where thirty men are employed and the second camp on Mount Lucas, one mile from Rocky Hill, and three miles from Princeton, where sixteen men were sent to work on the second day of September, 1913. Under the provisions of this act, the Road Commissioner is required to pay for the guards, necessary and for the maintenance of the prisoners. At the same session of the Legislature, Chapter 289, of the laws of 1913, an act was passed providing "That the

Prison Labor Commission be authorized to secure and accept land. The title of the land to be approved by the Attorney General, whereupon the Supervisor and the Inspectors can take possession of it, erect buildings on it, and purchase tools, implements, appliances, machinery and stock as may be necessary, and equip and maintain the said lands for the employment of prisoners in agricultural, or similar pursuits, and in the quarrying and preparation of building and road materials. The products of the land shall be catalogued and disposed of by the Supervisor, as other products of prison labor."

Pursuant to the provisions of this act, the Labor Commission acquired the title to a farm at Leesburg, Cumberland County, consisting of One thousand acres (1,000) at a cost of Twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000.00), the sum appropriated by the Legislature for such purposes being Twenty-one thousand dollars, (\$21,000.00) and on the tenth of September, 1913, the Board of Inspectors and Supervisor were notified by the Labor Commission that the Attorney General of this State, had approved the title to a farm in Cumberland County, N. J., to be used in the employment of prisoners of this State in agricultural pursuits, under Act of the Legislature of New Jersey, approved April 9th, 1913, and you are hereby requested to take possession of the same.

Under the law governing the purchasing of supplies, it was provided that advertisement should be made, and contracts awarded to the lowest bidder, except in emergencies, when upon representation to the State House Committee that purchase could be made without advertisement. As the appropriation made for State Prison Farm, as well as other appropriation for prison purposes lapse on the 31st of October of the fiscal year, and as the time between the above notification, and the close of the year, did not permit of advertisement for supplies to be made, request was made on the second day of September, and granted by the State House Commission, permitting an expenditure to the extent of Four thousand dollars, (\$4,000.00) for the construction of buildings, fences and fixtures. The amount appropriated by the Legislature for the State Prison Farm for stock and implements was Six thousand dollars, (\$6,000.00), buildings, fences and fixtures, Ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000.00), provisions and furni-

ture, One thousand dollars, (\$1,000.00) and of this sum was expended two thousand, eight hundred sixty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, (\$2,864.52). In view of the fact that certain of the articles required for buildings were enabled to be furnished prior to the close of the fiscal year, contracts were made with the following persons: Knox Fence Co., for double fencing, etc., \$874.00; Hankins & Bro., for lumber, \$481.55; Howard Compton, for lumber, \$166.67, and Ferguson & Chambers for wagon, \$115.00. These contracts, after being approved by the Attorney General, were filed with the Comptroller of the Treasury, thus leaving out of the appropriation made for the Prison Farm to lapse \$12,498.26.

The contract for the manufacture of shirts employing 100 men expired on the first of October, and in view of the necessity of giving the men employment, appropriation was made for an extension of six months, but was deemed by the Governor inadvisable to grant such extension. The remaining contracts expire respectively January 1st, February 1st and March 1st, 1914.

As stated before, owing to the radical change in the employment of the labor of the prisoners in manufacturing for State uses, in agricultural pursuits and labor on the roads, that while these employments may result in the betterment of their condition, and also result in financial benefit to the State, yet it is necessary to remember that it will take a number of years before any results can be shown that will reduce the expenditures for their keep and maintenance, consequently entailing large expenditures to be made for the support of the prison, and in view of the fact that it is essential both for the mental, moral and physical condition of the prisoners that they be employed, I would recommend that an extension be made in the present contracts for such period of time as would be sufficient to employ the labor of the prisoners, pending such time as the systems proposed, can be properly operated.

As in previous years, under my direction, the labor of three men in charge of the storekeeper, make all the shoes necessary and keep in repair the same for an average population of 1,512 men a day, and four men make all the necessary clothing and repair the same for the same population, and twenty-five women in

charge of the matron, make all the necessary shirts, drawers, sheets bedticks, cell towels, besides making all their own necessary clothing, and doing the laundry and housework.

FURNITURE REPAIRS AND APPLIANCES.

The amount appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal year just ended, and the expenditures during the fiscal year, for the purchase of furniture appliances and tools for the use of the prisoners, and for repairs to the prison buildings and grounds, amounted to \$11,811.67, but \$188.33 less than the sum appropriated. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the many items included in these expenditures, but call attention to items for which larger expenses were required. Painting hospital, cells in wing No. 5, laundry and sewing rooms in wing No. 5, cook house, corridors and kitchen, butcher shop, shop hall, centre, cell doors in wing No. 1 and No. 2, school office and parole agent's office, reconstructing steam system in cook house, and installing four new valves in shops, repairing slate roofs on all the wings, repairing all valves in the prison, installing sterilizing machine in the hospital, repairing fire boxes and walls in all boilers, installing surgical laboratory sink in hospital, making a surgical table for hospital, and putting a new slag roof on wing No. 5. The work of making necessary repairs is done nearly all by prisoners, under the direction of Superintendent of Repairs, and the only expense attendant for such purposes is the cost of materials used. In addition to the expense attending the constant work of repairs, this appropriation must bear the expense of all purchases of cell and kitchen furniture, and every kind of appliances needed for the care of the prisoners. Under provision of Chapter No. 23, Laws of 1908, particularly all the supplies required are purchased under contract bids, being solicited by advertisement, and awards being made semi-annual, to the lowest responsible bidder. The successful operation of the present fiscal year fully demonstrates the fact that the contract system is a good one, and that supplies furnished under that system aggregated are purchased at a lower price than they could be in the open market. Appropriations were made for One thousand dollars, (\$1,000.00) at the last Legislature for Deep Water Pump, advertisement was made calling for proposals

for the furnishing of same, and the contract was awarded to Lewis Roth Sons of Philadelphia. As the installation of the pump was dependent upon the reservoir to be erected, for which contract had heretofore been made, it was impossible to have the same installed prior to the close of the fiscal year, hence, in order to prevent the appropriation from lapsing, the contract, after approval by the Attorney General, was filed with the Comptroller of the Treasury. Appropriations of One thousand dollars, (\$1,000.00), additional repairs to the Prison Library, was made, and after advertisements for proposals for the furnishing of same, the contract was awarded to John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, for \$748.65. This contract, by reason of books not being furnished during the year, was, after approval by the Governor, filed with the Comptroller of the Treasury, to prevent it from lapsing. The only expenditure during the year out of that appropriation was the sum of \$61.65.

In view of the fact that the Legislature appointed a Commission to inquire as to the duties of the officers of the various departments, commissions, boards and State institutions, with a view of ascertaining if some of the commissions could not be abolished, and some of the boards and executive officers of the several institutions consolidated with a view of efficiency and economy without detriment to the State, and in view of the fact that the presence of certain matters in this report, which without explanation might not seem to come within the province of the Supervisor, it is perhaps proper to say that the law which defines the duties of the Supervisor of the Prison, make it incumbent upon him to take entire charge of the personal property of the prison, and makes him responsible for its proper care and use, and he is also charged with the providing of the daily supplies of food, etc., required for the proper care of the inmates. He has the directing of the operation of the prison shops, as well as the labor of the other prisoners, excepting those employed under the direction of the Principal Keeper in the household and sanitary affairs of the prison. He is charged with the purchase and care of all the furniture and materials required for the use of the State Prison, in the care of the convicts and in their employment, in keeping the buildings and grounds in repair, he is

charged with and responsible for all its financial operations. Some of these duties are specifically imposed by law, while others are subject to the general power given to the Board of Inspectors to adopt rules for the government of the Prison.

The management of the State Prison is governed similar to that of the State Government, that is to say, three co-ordinate branches, the Keeper, who appoints all subordinate officers and employees, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Inspectors, who is responsible for the discipline and safe keeping of the prisoners, and has the directing of the labor employed in the sanitary and household affairs of the prison, the Supervisor regulating and prescribing the work and employment of other labor in the prison, outside of sanitary and household, for the purchasing of all supplies, and making contracts, and for the financial operation of the prison; the Board of Inspectors being the legislative body of the prison, making rules for the government of the prison, and at the same time having supervision of matters pertaining to the prison, not conflicting with the independent powers of the Keeper and Supervisor.

A résumé of the financial operation of the prison for the fiscal year shows that a plant estimated at a value of over a million and half dollars, that the buildings and ground have been kept in repair, all articles of furniture and appliances supplied, salaries of Inspectors, executive and subordinate officers paid, and an average of 1,512 prisoners have been maintained, embracing all expenditures, at a cost of \$190,319.92, or a per capita per diem of only 0.3447.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am enabled to record that such construction of the laws have been reached as promotes the interests of the institution in the spirit obviously intended by the various statutes.

I desire to extend to the members of the Board of Inspectors my thanks for such co-operation as they have given me in the execution of my official duties.

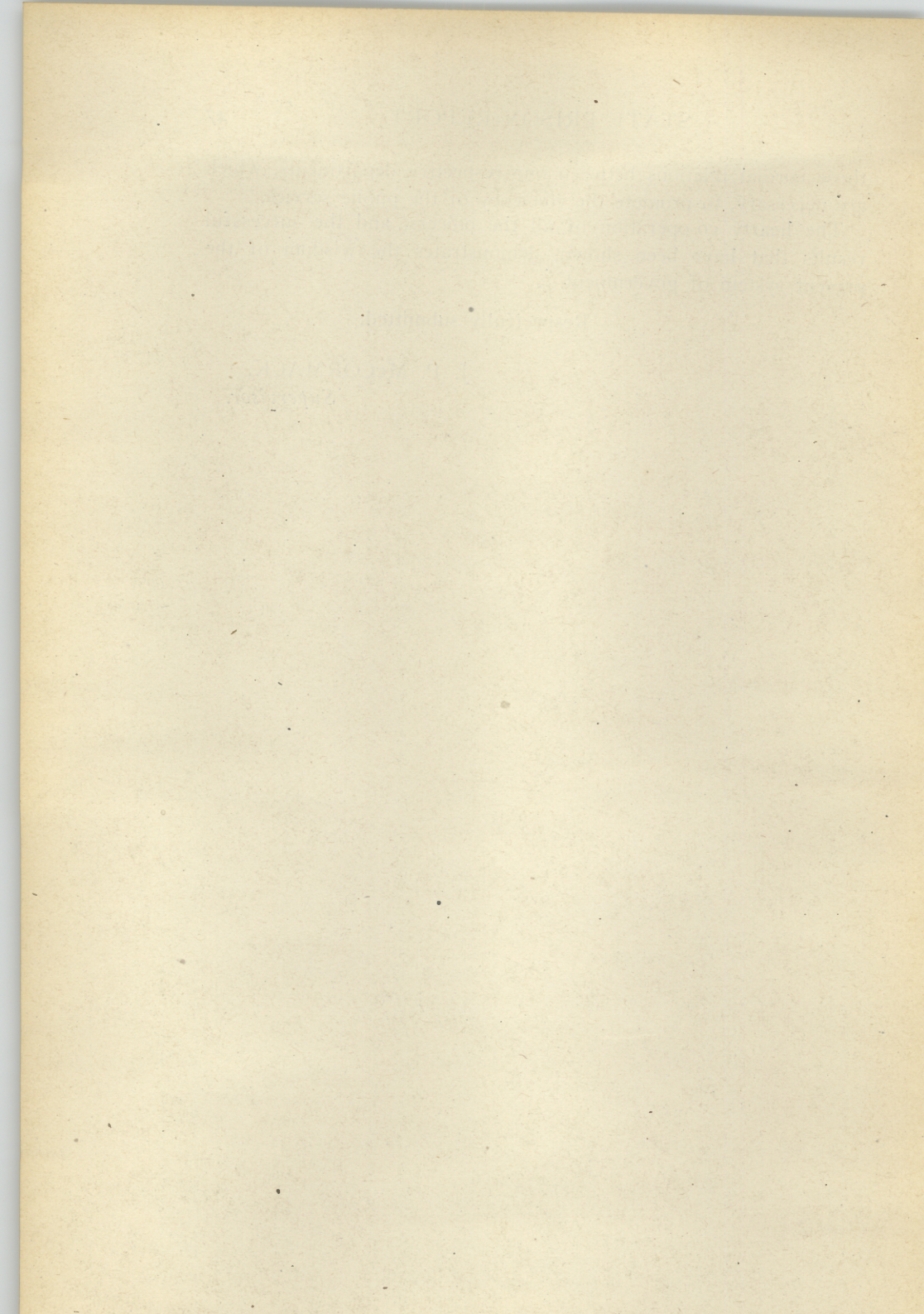
I take pleasure, also, in expressing my thanks to Hon. Thomas B. Madden, Principal Keeper of the Prison, for many personal and official courtesies, and for his constant readiness to keep alive

those cordial relations between our respective departments, which are necessary, to promote the efficiency of the public service.

The hearty co-operation of all the officers, and the successful results that have been shown, demonstrates the wisdom of the present system of government.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. McCORMACK,
Supervisor.



Keeper's Report

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31, 1913.

Hon. Leon R. Taylor, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the management of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31, 1913:

POPULATION.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of prisoners in confinement | 1,527 | |
| Received during the fiscal year | 528 | |
| Returned from State Hospital | 1 | |
| Returned from Florence Mission | 1 | |
| | | 2,057 |
| Regularly discharged | 203 | |
| Discharged by two-thirds law | 11 | |
| Discharged by fine remission | 4 | |
| Died | 15 | |
| Removed to State Hospital | 8 | |
| Discharged by Board of Inspectors through Indeterminate Law .. | 48 | |
| Paroled by the Court of Pardons | 185 | |
| Paroled by Board of Parole | 53 | |
| Pardoned | 2 | |
| Transferred to Woman's Reformatory | 4 | |
| Removed by Court | 9 | |
| Electrocuted | 4 | |
| Escaped | 4 | |
| Removed to Florence Mission | 1 | |
| | | 551 |
| Total remaining October 31, 1913 | | 1,506 |

STATE PRISON REPORT.

OPERATION OF THE ELECTROCUTION LAW.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Five men received for electrocution October 29, 1907. | |
| Total number of men received under death sentence up to the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1913 | 43 |
| Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1908 | 7 |
| Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1909 | 6 |
| Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1910 | 4 |
| Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1911 | 4 |
| Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1912 | 2 |
| Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1913 | 4 |
| Retried and sentenced to a term of twenty years | 2 |
| Retried and sentenced to a term of ten years | 1 |
| Retried and acquitted | 1 |
| Committed to life imprisonment | 3 |
| Committed to a term of thirty years | 2 |
| Committed to a term of fifteen years | 1 |
| Removed to county for new trial (committed suicide in jail) | 1 |
| Continuing in custody at end of fiscal year | 5 |
| Total | 43 |

FUNDS OF PRISONERS, HELD IN TRUST BY THE PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance on hand October 31, 1912 | \$ 7,046.32 |
| Received from November 1, 1912, to October 31, 1913 (inclusive) | 14,048.27 |
| | <u>\$21,094.59</u> |
| Paid out upon written orders, when approved by the Principal Keeper, and on their discharge from prison, Nov. 1 1912, to October 31, 1913 (inclusive) | |
| | \$12,763.34 |
| Balance on hand October 31, 1913 | 8,331.25 |
| | <u>\$21,094.59</u> |

STATE MONEY FOR PRISONERS OF THEIR DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.

RECEIPTS.

Received from State Treasurer Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913 \$4,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Paid three hundred and twenty-four (324) State prisoners on their discharge from prison from Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913 | \$3,442.69 |
| Returned to State Treasurer Oct. 31, 1913 | 557.31 |
| | <u>\$4,000.00</u> |

PROVISIONS SUPPLIED.

The following food supplies were supplied the prisoners during the year:

STATE PRISON REPORT.

51

MEATS AND FISH.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Fresh beef | 98,686 lbs. |
| Corned beef | 141,744 lbs. |
| Mutton | 39,154 lbs. |
| Salt pork | 21,546 lbs. |
| Frankfurters | 30,718 lbs. |
| Veal | 424 lbs. |
| Ham | 277 lbs. |
| Mackerel | 13,950 lbs. |
| Fresh fish | 45,131 lbs. |
| Cod fish | 4,254 lbs. |
| | 396,884 lbs. |

Daily average for each prisoner .72 lb.

FLOUR AND BREAD.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat flour used for bread | 583,296 lbs. |
| Wheat flour used for pies | 391 lbs. |
| | 583,688 lbs. |
| Total (2,978) bbls. | 583,688 lbs. |
| Total number of loaves of bread baked | 429,771 |
| Total number of pies baked | 422 |

Daily average flour used for each prisoner, 1.06 lbs.

CEREALS.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Oat meal | 7,500 lbs. |
| Corn meal | 13,563 lbs. |
| Peas | 14,095 lbs. |
| Beans | 45,750 lbs. |
| Rice | 15,575 lbs. |
| | 96,485 lbs. |

Daily average for each prisoner, .175 lbs.

VEGETABLES.

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Potatoes | 590,520 lbs. |
| Cabbage | 72,189 lbs. |
| Turnips | 28,392 lbs. |
| Onions | 55,176 lbs. |
| Carrots | 12,936 lbs. |
| | 759,213 lbs. |

Daily average for each prisoner, 1.375.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Lard | 1,515 lbs. |
| Scrapple | 41,700 lbs. |
| Sugar | 34,273 lbs. |
| Coffee | 14,308 lbs. |
| Tea | 1,121 lbs. |
| Yeast | 2,048 lbs. |
| Pepper | 472 lbs. |
| Cornstarch | 267 lbs. |
| Raisins | 1,900 lbs. |
| Dried apples | 12,900 lbs. |
| Cinnamon | 50 lbs. |
| Prunes | 13,250 lbs. |
| Butter | 2,898 lbs. |
| Eggs | 4,823 doz. |
| Milk | 114,994 pts. |
| Molasses | 4,678 gal. |
| Vinegar | 1,638 gal. |
| Tomatoes | 40 crates. |
| Tomatoes | 3,066 cans. |
| Apples | 235 bbls. |
| Onions | 21,300 bun. |
| Carrots | 13,100 bun. |
| Beets | 16,950 bun. |
| Baking powder | 13 lbs. |
| Soda crackers | 134 lbs. |
| Barley | 3 lbs. |

The following were furnished for extra meals July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas days:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Chicken | 2,409 lbs. |
| Lamb | 2,033 lbs. |
| Fresh pork | 2,113 lbs. |
| String beans | 102 bu. |
| Parsnips | 2 bbls |
| Pumpkin | 150 gal. |
| Cider | 60 gal. |
| Mince meat | 950 lbs. |

There were received for prisoners during the year 32,972 letters, a daily average of 90.3. These were read, the prisoner's registered number, and hall location marked thereon, and when found admissible, were handed to the proper Hall Keeper for delivery to the prisoner.

The number of letters mailed for the prisoners during the year was 18,434, a monthly average of 1,536; of this number, 953 were sent to foreign countries. These letters were read, and entered upon the Registry Book by recording the name, and num-

ber of the sender, and to whom addressed, and the proper postage placed thereon before mailing.

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 14,428, a monthly average of 1202.3. The contents of these packages were carefully examined, and if found permissible, were entered in detail upon the Distribution Book, and then sent to the proper Hall Keeper for delivery to the prisoner for whom they were intended, and a receipt for the same was obtained.

* VISITS.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year (permitting one or more at a time) was 3,212, a monthly average of 267.7. A record of each visit is recorded in the Visitors' Book. The amount of money received for the prisoners in letters, or left by relatives, or friends, when visiting the prison was \$8,344.18, and this amount was promptly placed to the credit of the respective prisoners.

LIBRARY.

I have further to report that as a result of the legislative appropriation of One Thousand dollars made at the last session of the Legislature for the purchase of new books and supplies for the Library of the Prison, we have a finely equipped library which does credit to the institution and is well worthy of a visit for inspection. I reiterate my observations made in my last annual report touching the immeasurable benefits and advantages accruing to our inmates by the use of good books, and in addition thereto, they are decidedly helpful to me in the maintenance of good order and discipline. I would recommend an annual appropriation of at least Two Hundred dollars for the purpose of replacing worn out books and repairs.

PAROLE LAW OF 1913.

I have further to report that the enactment of the Parole Law of 1913 has been helpful in the direction for which it was intended, and in addition thereto, it has greatly aided me in the dis-

charge of my several duties because of the good order resulting therefrom. Conditions were never better at the prison during the thirty-seven years of my relations with the prison than at the present time. One of the concrete evidences in support of the above statement is the fact that we have been able to pay to the State Treasurer nearly Thirteen Thousand Dollars arising from the individual efforts of the men in excess of the previous year.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AT THE PRISON.

Reporting upon the general conditions at the Prison, I have to say that we are in a normal state, and the several officers in the discharge of their daily duties are, in the main, rendering efficient service. Conditions, however, differ from former periods in that we are in a transitional stage in consequence of the abolishment of the Contract System, and changing to the Road Work, and the establishment of the State Farm in South Jersey. I have visited the Road Camps as well as the State Farm a number of times, and have been favorably impressed with the progress made in this new departure. It is my judgment that both undertakings are feasible and can be made a success.

We, however, are confronted with conditions which are not trifling from a financial standpoint or otherwise, and they are worthy of the sober thought and the best endeavors of the coordinate branches of the management of our institution in order that such results may be obtained as our constituents have a perfect right to expect.

It is my judgment that there should be some remedial legislation but in order to avoid ill-advised, ambiguous and conflicting enactments, the members of the Legislature, or a committee appointed for that purpose, should visit the prison for an inspection of the physical conditions thereof, and to take sufficient time to satisfy themselves as to the actual requirements of the institution in all of its bearings and relations.

The matter of prisons and prison management is attracting general attention, and while New Jersey should keep pace with the best thought of our sister states upon the subject, the fact remains that good judgment dictates that we should think soberly and act accordingly.

HOSPITAL.

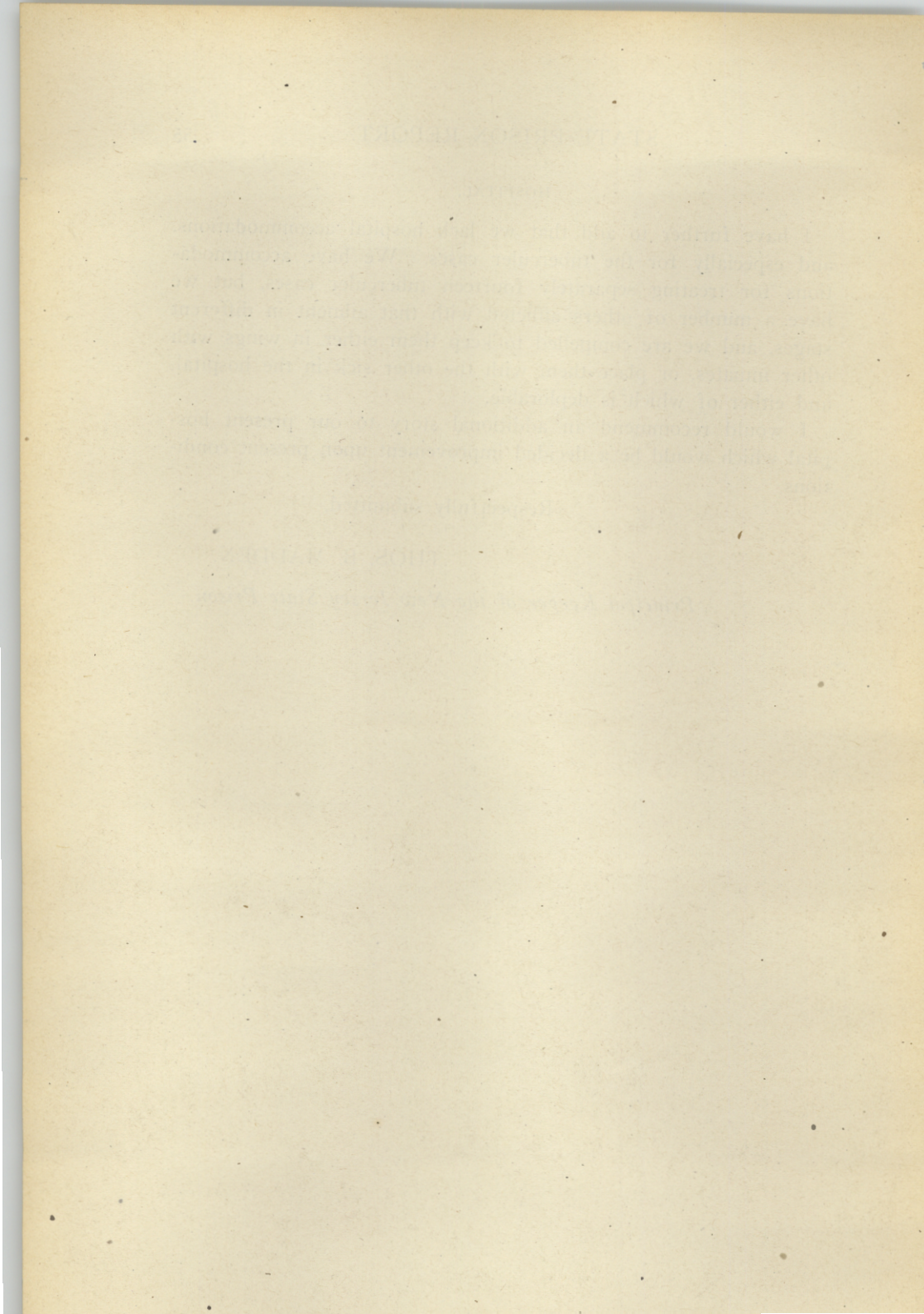
I have further to add that we lack hospital accommodations, and especially for the tubercular cases. We have accommodations for treating separately fourteen tubercular cases, but we have a number of others afflicted with that ailment in different stages, and we are compelled to keep them either in wings with other inmates, or place them with the other sick in the hospital, and either of which is deplorable.

I would recommend an additional story to our present hospital which would be a decided improvement upon present conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. B. MADDEN,

Principal Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison.



Physician's Report

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In submitting this, our Annual Report, for the year ending October 31, 1913, it is gratifying to state that the health of the prisoners has been exceedingly good. We have had no epidemics of any kind, and about the usual number of Tubercular cases. Fifteen have died and eight were sent to the State Asylum.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital has somewhat increased, due to increased number of inmates and the fact that we think it best to have the sick prisoners under our direct supervision. The number of prisoners excused from work and sent to their cell remains about the same as in the past.

The percentage of deaths, when based on the increased daily average of inmates, has again decreased, being less than one per cent.

The fifteen deaths were due to the following causes:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6; Tubercular Peritonitis, 2; Tubercular Meningitis, 1; General Tuberculosis, 1; Suicide by hanging, 1; Pulmonary Aneurism, 1; General Peritonitis, 1; Chronic Myocarditis, 1; General Paralysis, 1.

We still continue to do all our refracting and furnish, when needed, special lenses at wholesale prices. We also continue holding two clinics a week for the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat conditions, and endeavor to do all we can for the prisoners in these lines and our results have been most gratifying.

We have had a number of noted specialists called in on exceptional cases at no expense to the State or prisoners.

There has been no outbreak of any contagious diseases. We have had a large number of operations for ulcers of stomach, fractured skull, hernias, appendicitis, leg, arm and finger amputations, hemorrhoids, fistulae in all locations, removal of tumors, eye, ear, nose and throat conditions and numerous others, and in every case have been successful. These results, in a great measure, have been made possible by your kindness in furnishing the necessary instruments and sterilizing apparatus.

The good health of the inmates we believe to be mostly due to the prompt medical treatment, together with the cleanliness of the institution and the proper regulation of the pure, well-cooked, wholesome, sustaining diet they receive.

There is one sick call a day and the prisoners have the privilege of seeing the Resident Physician at any time, so they receive prompt treatment, which in a large majority of cases, cuts short what might have been a long and serious illness.

We have as liberal a system of yard exercise as possible, giving the inmates the benefit of as much sunshine and fresh air as our facilities permit.

We vaccinate and examine all prisoners upon admission and keep them in quarantine fourteen days. This has proven to be a very good precautionary measure.

We have fifty known cases of Tuberculosis in the institution, not one of them working, and we can accommodate fourteen cases in the hospital. This necessitates some of these cases being placed in one of the wings. *We* beg to suggest two remedies: That of building a special building on the State Farm and sending these cases there, where a great many would be able to do light farm work; or to build another story on the present hospital, where they would have plenty of sunlight and fresh air. *We* would suggest the farm idea as the better plan, because this would place those already infected with tuberculosis in an atmosphere practically free from dust and smoke, which would be of very great benefit; while at the same time it would remove from the prison a constant source of danger to the prisoners and deputies who have not contracted the dread disease, but who are necessarily thrown in more or less contact with the patients.

The Woman's Wing is overcrowded and that condition tends to abuses and disease. It is only due to the cleanliness and order maintained that the good health of the women continues.

We desire to commend the very thorough manner in which this department is conducted under the direction of the Head Matron and her very capable assistants.

We wish to thank you for your kindness in purchasing the instruments and hospital supplies, which have been of great help to us in our endeavors to help the afflicted prisoners. We would be very thankful to you if you would purchase an X-ray machine for the hospital. We very often have use for one and it would prove a great help to us.

We wish to thank you, Principal Keeper, Supervisor, Chaplains, Keepers, especially those in charge of the hospital, Head Matron and her assistants for assisting us in our endeavors to perform our duties in a thorough and efficient manner.

Respectfully,

M. W. REDDAN,
Visiting Physician,

J. W. CRANE,
Resident Physician.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

| Daily Average 1,512 | Number of convicts in prison at close of month | Sick in hospital at close of month | Admitted to hospital each month | Died in cell or hospital | Paroled while in hospital | To State Hospital for Insane | Discharged by expiration of sentence while in hospital | Taken sick during month and excused from work | Total number treated during the month | Total number pieces medicine issued to Wing during month | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1912 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 1,533 | 21 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 2,588 | 1,590 | |
| December | 1,486 | 22 | 42 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 2,479 | 1,523 | |
| 1913 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,522 | 21 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 2,704 | 1,702 | |
| February | 1,550 | 29 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 2,852 | 1,805 | |
| March | 1,545 | 24 | 51 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 2,842 | 1,805 | |
| April | 1,489 | 25 | 52 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 51 | 2,568 | 1,498 | |
| May | 1,523 | 25 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 2,360 | 1,569 | |
| June | 1,549 | 24 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 52 | 2,599 | 1,565 | |
| July | 1,490 | 20 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 2,541 | 1,533 | |
| August | 1,474 | 24 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 2,351 | 1,427 | |
| September | 1,478 | 26 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 2,432 | 1,561 | |
| October | 1,506 | 25 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 2,630 | 1,450 | |
| | | | | 474 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 641 | 30,946 | 19,118 |

Reports of Moral Instructors

REPORT OF REV. THOMAS R. TAYLOR.

Hon. Leon R. Taylor, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—Since the last annual report of this department was rendered, death has called to his reward, one who for the past twenty years graced the office of Moral Instructor, the Rev. George Maddock, D. D. The mere mention of his name precludes the necessity of an extended tribute to his memory by his successor, as his long and faithful service, and Christian manfulness is well remembered by all.

As the successor of Dr. Maddock, I have found no occasion to change the routine of the office so long followed and so well wrought. The Sunday services have been well attended, often taxing to the utmost the very limited capacity of the prison chapel. In these services Mr. E. P. Dunham and Mr. E. Eagan of this city, and Mrs. Maud Booth have rendered very efficient and interesting assistance. We have also enjoyed the occasional presence and help of members of the Centre St. Baptist Church choir of this city, as well as other musicians of recognized talent.

The requests for personal interviews requires much time and patience, and yet I feel that here the greatest good is accomplished. Our study of the Bible lessons by the men in their cells, doubtless results in a more thorough comprehension of the Word of God. This class has increased in numbers from 40 when I assumed charge, to 150 members at the present time. The lessons and

forms used in this study are donated by Mr. W. H. Shipman of Bloomfield, N. J., to whom grateful thanks are extended.

The prison library, also under my charge and supervision, has been entirely transformed. This great work has been accomplished as the result of an appropriation of \$1,000 made for this purpose at the instance and suggestion of Warden Madden by the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature. A large number of books have been added to the catalogue, and the shelf capacity of the library has practically been doubled by the building of a gallery around the library room. Modern plumbing and lighting and other necessary improvements to this important department have been installed. This work has received the hearty co-operation of the Warden, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors and the result is a pleasure to contemplate. A large number of books in foreign languages have also been added to the library as the result of application to the various foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. We have also been the recipients of a donation of several hundred discarded books from the Trenton Free Library. These books when received have been soiled and more or less damaged, but before placing them in circulation they have been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and made serviceable by members of the library staff.

We have now more than 4,000 books in the library, comprising a wide and comprehensive field of literature. Of these, from 1,000 to 1,200 volumes are in constant circulation, and it is my hope and earnest recommendation that measures be taken to provide a regular yearly increase to the catalogue. All the books are now covered with a strong and serviceable paper cover, thus materially increasing the period of their usefulness, and rendering them more sanitary.

The library assistants have instituted a most comprehensive system of lettering, numbering and classification, and a modern card index catalogue has been installed. Occasional small donations of books and periodicals are received, and always gratefully welcomed.

In all my work I desire to make grateful mention of the kind

assistance extended me by the entire official force from Warden Madden to the humblest officer in the employ of the prison. I have found them uniformly to be men of whom the State receives a conscientious, faithful discharge of their duties, and believe there are few more efficient.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. R. TAYLOR,

Moral Instructor.

REPORT OF EDWARD C. GRIFFIN.

The Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The object of the annual report, as I understand it, is to let your Honorable Board know what is being done for the spiritual reformation of the inmates under my care and to suggest feasible means of advancing this work for your consideration.

In taking up my duties as Moral Instructor, I announced that it would be my policy not to interfere in the discipline of the institution or the release in any way of the inmates. Fidelity to this policy has prevented a great many useless interviews, forestalled hypocrisy and insincerity on the part of inmates and defined my position to be a spiritual adviser and teacher of religion.

Visits are made frequently during the week to the hospital and death-house and most of the foreign mail is inspected in my office.

On Saturday, two priests are in attendance to hear Confessions from 2 to 4 p. m., the Catholic choir is given a rehearsal and interviews are granted. Occasionally, the services of Polish, Hungarian, Slavish and Lithuanian priests are secured for inmates who cannot speak English, Italian, French or German.

From 4 p. m. until 8.30 p. m. on Saturdays, as the prisoners are then at leisure, it has been my custom to pass through the wings and meet the inmates in their cells. In this way, I have been able to become acquainted, converse at length, and, so to speak, see them at home. These visits, more than anything else, have given me a knowledge of my flock and gained in return the confidence of the men.

The services of the priests seem to be deeply appreciated by the inmates, and at least four-fifths of those entrusted to my care avail themselves of the opportunity to practice their religion and receive spiritual consolation. A few are prevented, by reason of occupation, from ever attending services. Some provision should be made whereby these, too, could be relieved so as to take advantage of the moral reformation provided for by the State.

As the principal Keeper has already called your attention to the inadequate chapel accommodation if attendance at religious service is to be encouraged, I hope that you will endeavor to make some provision so as to relieve this condition. I feel that much more good could be accomplished if the inmates were able to assist at Mass every Sunday instead of once in two weeks.

The Officers of the Institution and deputy-keepers have courteously responded to my requests when called upon for assistance or privileges.

Desirous of giving satisfaction in the discharge of my office, I shall be happy to receive any suggestions from your Honorable Board that you may feel will aid me in my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. GRIFFIN,

Catholic Moral Instructor.

REPORT OF RABBI LOUIS O. GOETZ.

To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—As Jewish Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I beg herewith to submit my second annual report before the board for the year ending October 31, 1913.

On that day there were under my charge thirty-nine prisoners—all male, and a decrease of one for the corresponding day of the preceding year.

Reviewing my work of the past year, I have come to the conclusion that religious aspiration among the prisoners of my faith has served to uplift and strengthen their moral life. My constant and earnest endeavor has been, during the past year, to give comfort to the unfortunates and light to the erring whereby to escape from the path of evil and walk in the path which leads to righteousness. This I have endeavored to exercise both in and outside the institution, which can be attested by their lives of right living while here, and, upon either their parole or release from the institution. However, every possible effort known to me has been put into this work, and it is most gratifying to report that at all times have I been received by nearly all my charges with the highest possible respect and attention.

Religious services were held as usual on the last Saturday afternoons of each month, and were well attended. Their action and conduct during my lectures to them has been extremely remarkable. They seem to enjoy the privilege of attending Divine worship, and are very much stirred by the remarks of my exhortation. Some even give way to bitter tears of repentance during my address to them. In my interviews with them, after the service, among other things they tell me how they are influenced by my instructions. From the various letters which I have received, both from the inmates and those who have either been paroled or discharged from the institution during the past year, I can cheerfully report that my labor has not been in vain. I have been greatly helped in my work by the Supervisor, Mr. J. P. McCormack, and his able assistant, Mr. William A. Hall, in their ready

response to my request by purchasing the necessary supply of Bibles and prayer books which, undoubtedly, has been of great moral value to them.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the Jewish sacred holy days and Passover Festival of the past year has, through the kindness and the ever-obliging principal keeper, Mr. Thomas B. Madden, been well kept and observed by the men of my faith. Mr. Madden has, upon request, distributed to the men the necessary supply of the "unleavened bread" during the Passover Festival, and relieved them from their labor on their sacred holy days, and I must not only express, therefore, alone, my sincerest thanks and appreciation but for many other kind acts and courtesies which he has at all times shown me and my flock in whom he has fostered a feeling of great esteem and deep respect.

It is no exaggeration to say that during the past fifteen months of my experience at the State Prison I have had with the prisoners, not only of my faith, but with those of other denominations, that there is a manifest growth of religious inquiry, of thoughtful seriousness, and with a goodly number this spirituality is betokened by sweetened tempers and increased tenderness of feeling. Gentlemen of the Board, you are to be complimented and congratulated for having such able Moral Instructors whose principal aim and desire it is to cultivate the minds and hearts of the fallen that shall enable them to pursue the course of righteousness. Every true representative of God takes that position. From Moses to Malachi the great theme, after the absolute unity of God, is "Righteousness, only righteousness shall ye pursue, in order that ye may live. Righteousness exalted a nation. God demands righteousness in the inward parts."

The conviction is gaining ground that the poor, the suffering, the unfortunate, the erring, the fallen and the weak can be cultivated—cultivated through religious culture.

In many instances, it has been proven that criminals are capable of being changed for the better by this means, and that religious education in its broad sense, is the true title for the process. Religion is the soul of man seeking to re-adjust and re-

arrange the distorted action between right and wrong, between man and man. Religion is the spirit in man seeking to bring itself into harmony with the Universal Spirit. In my judgment, religion is this, and nothing more, and certainly nothing less.

The need of religion is universal and constant. So long as there are sin, crime, vice, sorrow and suffering in the world; so long as there are pain, disease and mourning on earth; so long as the strong oppress the weak; so long as the rich manifest indifference to the poor; so long as justice is not done and mercy is not manifested along the highways and byways of life; "so long as every cradle asks, 'Whence?' and every coffin asks, 'Whither?'" so long must the soul in man seek the Universal Spirit, so long will religion remain a necessity.

Let us, therefore, continue to lend our influence and our aid to plant such means in this Institution, being assured that where we have found the plan of salvation for the fallen of our fellow-creatures, we shall have found God's plan for saving the unfortunates and the erring.

In conclusion, I desire to express my heartiest appreciation for the kind and cordial assistance rendered me by you, Gentlemen of the Board, in the exercise of my duties. To the Principal Keeper, the Supervisor and all other officers and deputies, I beg to extend my heartiest thanks for their cordial and kind assistance in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS J. GOETZ,
Jewish Moral Instructor.

Prison School Report

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1913.

Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The State Prison School Board herewith presents its fifth annual report. Operating under the rules adopted by the Board, the school has had a successful year, and the interest taken in the school by inmates, plainly shows that 30% (thirty per cent) of them are taking advantage of the facilities offered. Of these the youngest enrolled was fourteen years of age and the oldest sixty-two. The attendance during the year at the evening classes, and their application to their school tasks, on the part of those engaged in all work as well as those taking class work in the cell was excellent.

The conduct of the pupils while gathered in class work was admirable. No one being deprived of the privilege of school attendance. That the school privilege is highly appreciated is evident from the fact that it is usually sufficient to suspend a pupil for one or two sessions in order to cure him of such minor transgressions as unnecessary talking, lack of attentiveness, etc. The extension of school influence through Stereopticon lectures and motion pictures on various occasions has been very beneficial, the subjects being historical, civic and industrial.

We are continually having applications for the school supplementary Library from a number not enrolled in school, the requests are for books on history, geography, civics, arithmetic, hygiene and other subjects. The interest awakened by the school causes many of the inmates to purchase reference books, trade hand books, etc., from their private funds deposited with the Principal Keeper.

Total enrollment November 1, 1912, 409 males, 14 females.

Total enrollment November 1, 1913, 431 males, 22 females.

In the Evening school in which the rudiments are taught, there are enrolled 382, this number cannot be handled every evening with the present facilities, and therefore, they are divided into three classes which are held five nights each week; giving one class Standard I two nights, Standard II two nights and Standard III one night each week.

Taking the Cell Study in the higher branches, without the privilege of instruction in common, there are 48. Females in Cell Study, but gathered for supplementary instructions one morning each week, 22.

Thus at the close of the fiscal year, there are 452 inmates, (an increase of 29 over last year), applying themselves to study under the direction of the Prison School Board.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES.

For use during the fiscal year just past, the Legislature appropriated \$1,600.00.

Expenditures:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Expenses authorized and approved by the Board at various meetings during the year | \$ 240.50 |
| Salary of Teacher | 1,206.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,446.50 |

The Board expresses its entire satisfaction with the progress made during the past year.

JNO. F. CLARK,

President,

HARRY W. JONES,

THOS. B. MADDEN,

EDWARD C. GRIFFIN,

THOS. R. TAYLOR,

E. C. LANNING,

Secretary Pro Tem.

