NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY

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ANNUAL REPORT
1917

RAHWAY, N. J.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1917

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY PRINT
RAHWAY N. J.
1918

COMMISSIONERS

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, *ex-Officio*
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DAVID T. KENNEY

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FRANK MOORE

Deputy Superintendent
BENJAMIN H. CROSBY

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ELMER E. HIGGINS, *Chief* — GEORGE BOGGS, JR., *Record*

Secretary to the Superintendent
SAMUEL M. GORDON

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KERRISON JUNIPER — JOHN P. GRADY

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GEORGE L. ORTON

Storekeeper
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TIMOTHY F. MCCARTY

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Edward B. Castor
John E. Connolly
Charles B. Fish
James T. Jaques
Fritz A. Johnson
Samuel J. Lightholder
James D. McCallum
Hugh McAllister
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George Rowley
Morris H. Story
Joel C. Sharp
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Raymond Sturgess
John Thompson
Harry Wolcott

School Director

M. R. Woodland

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I. Z. Taub
P. H. Peters
Lewis E. Rowland
D. O. Stabily

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Edward Baker
William Baker
Joseph L. Bartholomew
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William Armstrong
Joseph Makosky
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Michael J. McCue
Edward Sutton
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Nurse

Janet Wall

Dentist

David Engleman

Teamster

Edward Kelly

Commissioners' Report

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1917.

To His Excellency, Walter E. Edge, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

Sir:—The Commissioners of the New Jersey Reformatory herewith have the honor to present their seventeenth annual report.

An account of the work of the institution during the year is set forth in detail in the Superintendent's report, and in those of the various departments. The work has been in the main along the line of previous years and with constant endeavor to obtain a still greater success in improving the physical, mental and moral character of those entrusted to their care. There have been no startling innovations, nor have doubtful methods of discipline and training been inaugurated. New departures have been made in one or two important respects with gratifying results. Inmates have been allowed to help in the State road work in the southern part of the State and a number have been engaged on the State Farm at Annandale since early Spring. In both cases those assigned have not forfeited the trust imposed in them and have justified the confidence of the Superintendent and the Commissioners. Their labors have proved healthful and helpful and been profitable to the State and to themselves also, for their services have not been exploited solely to benefit the former.

The Commissioners wish to acknowledge the very great interest shown by your Excellency in this experiment and the sympathetic and helpful assistance given by you in the matter.

An event which we doubt has ever taken place in the history of any other Reformatory institution was the reunion of

a large number of former inmates who had left the institution and met with success in after life. This occurred on the 11th of February and there were present about two hundred. It was an event of very great significance and indicated the effectiveness of the work of the institution. The work of the inmates employed in the State use system furnished a healthful means of employment for many of the inmates and their mental and spiritual needs are cared for in the departments of education and the moral and religious training which they are given in the institution.

It is but their due to express to the Superintendent and officers and men associated with him in the management of the institution our appreciation of their zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties, and of the great help which they have rendered to us.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,
DECATUR M. SAWYER, *President;*
FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE, *Secretary;*
FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
EDWARD D. DUFFIELD,
JOHN HANDLEY,
FRANK M. STILLMAN,
DAVID T. KENNEY.

Commissioners.

Superintendent's Report

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31, 1917.

The Honorable Board of Commissioners, New Jersey Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN:—This annual report of the Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, which is the ninth that we have had the honor to submit to you and the seventeenth of the Reformatory, will this year be of somewhat different nature from those that have preceded it.

In the reports that have been previously submitted, we have from time to time discussed at some length the problems that enter into the Reformatory's work and have endeavored to present our opinions of the policies and spirit which to us seemed to be wise in order to successfully meet the task which is set before us.

Our convictions expressed in other years have been confirmed by the added experiences of this year. It, therefore, would be a work of supererogation to repeat them. We, however, wish to say that we believe more than ever that the Reformatory's task is that of training through discipline, education, industry, honor system and wise counsel and that if these five forces grip the material that is received, with power, though that material may be poor in quality, it will succeed in molding it into much that will be useful to society.

There are a few things which stand out prominently in the year's work to which we desire to draw your attention.

First:—

RESULTS SHOWN BY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN PAROLED.

For the full figures of this work I would refer you to the report of the Chief Parole Officer, but the particular things in it worthy of note are,—first, the fact that of the 378 paroled this year but 16 have had to be brought back for a violation

of their parole. This is only 4% which is the lowest percentage that the institution has ever had.

The second fact worthy of note is that a great many who while on parole seemed to be more or less unsteady, have been saved from committing crime and being brought back by the personal efforts of the parole officers, who have frequently reached them in time to save them, set them on their feet and send them on to success.

This after-care of those who leave the Reformatory is of greatest value. We look upon the Reformatory's custody of a young man as more nearly like a two-years' school course. The first year is spent within the institution where the lessons of honesty, self-control and industry are to be learned. When by examination it is shown that the young man has acquired these things in the institution, then the time comes for him to be promoted and placed on parole for the second year of his course under the direction of the institution.

During this second year he needs the wisest advice and the strongest help, and only as he has these can he succeed in accomplishing the important work of re-establishing himself as a useful member of society.

All reformatory work everywhere has failed to realize the importance of the parole work as it should. It is my personal hope that the time may come in our State when much more thought, time and money shall be spent on the year that the young man under the Reformatory's care, spends in the world after he goes from the institution. We regard this as the place where there is chance for the greatest improvement in the penal work of the present day.

Re-Union of Reformatory Young Men.

On the eve of Lincoln's birthday there occurred at the institution an incident which we believe to be unique in reformatory life. We conceived the idea of inviting to the institution young men who had been out of it for a number of years and had been making a marked success. The 11th of February happened to fall on a Sunday and, that being a day when the young men were not compelled to be at work,

we invited them to come to the Reformatory, spend the afternoon and be present at a dinner in their honor in the evening. Exercises appropriate to the occasion were held in the chapel and patriotic addresses were made by prominent speakers.

The dining-room was decorated with many flags, potted plants and electric lights. A number of Judges and prominent citizens were seated at the table of honor, behind which, under a canopy, were displayed the pictures of Lincoln, of President Wilson and Governor Edge.

Between two and three hundred young men, who had done well in life, returned for the occasion. An attractive dinner, the expense of which was met by the Commissioners of the institution, was provided. Music was furnished by the band of the Reformatory. When the young men were seated one could scarcely believe that the dining-hall had anything to do with a penal institution.

During the dinner patriotic songs were sung from time to time. At the conclusion of the meal a former inmate acting as toastmaster, called upon a number of those who had returned to respond with brief addresses and to give an account of their struggles and successes. These speeches were most interesting and revealed how remarkable had been the achievements of those young men, who acknowledged that they had learned their trade or their lesson in right living, which had enabled them to succeed, while at the institution.

The occasion will never be forgotten by those who were present. Young men were there who had become manufacturers, who owned farms, who were holding positions of trust, who were making large sums of money in a business of their own and who were living lives of sobriety, industry and honor and who gave full credit to the Reformatory for what it had done for them.

They came into the city of Rahway and went out from it as orderly and as well behaved as any similar number of graduates from any college ever returned to their Alma Mater at commencement time. It was an occasion of joy that was an encouragement to the young men who returned; to those who were in the institution also, who by it were led to see

what others had done they could do, and it was a source of much encouragement to those of us who are engaged in the Reformatory work.

Honor as a Force in Reformation.

Our institution has, we believe, taken the most advanced step in government by means of honor, that has yet been reached in the work in which we are engaged.

The honor farm which was established during this year has been an unqualified success. Last spring when the need of increasing the country's food supply was so apparent, we suggested to the Governor the advisability of using some of the young men from the Reformatory to cultivate some of the tracts of land that were being offered by patriotic citizens. As a result of this suggestion, the State House Commission decided, and your Commission authorized us, to have the young men from the Reformatory placed on the three farms in Hunterdon County, that had been purchased by the State as a site for an additional hospital.

It was late in the spring when the matter was decided, and the eighteen young men, which is the average number that has been on the farm from the Reformatory, did not reach the farm until April 23rd. Living quarters were fixed up for them in a farm house and the first night that they were there the officer in charge, Mr. E. Smith Hoover, to whom great credit is due for the success of the entire enterprise, told them that he and the other officers were going to another farmhouse and leave them alone on their honor for the night. All through the months since this plan has continued. The young men have lived on the farm just as any employees live on any farm. There have been no locks, bars, bolts, watchmen, or anything whatsoever that would make the farm any different from any other farm in the country, and the young men, to their credit be it said, have conducted themselves perfectly; have been exceedingly industrious and never once has the trust that has been reposed in them been broken.

There were 485 acres on the farm of which between three and four hundred acres have been cultivated. An approximate estimate of the crops is as follows:—

Hay 90 tons, $1,800; buckwheat, 377 bushels, $700; oats, not yet thrashed, $600; potatoes, 800 bushels, $960; field corn, about 6,000 bushels, amounting to about $4,500 or $5,000.

There are 24 acres of Navy Beans which the early frost damaged a little and are not yet gathered, but there is prospect of a fair crop. I am unable to say just what they are worth, perhaps $400.

We have shipped to various State Institutions 62 barrels of cabbage at $1.25 per barrel, amounting to $75.50. Have on hand $100 worth of onions. Have sold vegetables to the amount of $110.65. Have still $50 worth on hand to sell.

New Jersey Sanatorium received 600 ears of sweet corn at $6, 20 bushels of potatoes at $24. Women's Reformatory received 600 ears of sweet corn at $6, 91 bushels of ripe tomatoes, or 182 baskets. About one-half of this number were selling at 50c a basket when delivered, the balance were selling at 75c per basket.

Received for pasture for cattle, $77.50. We have used about $500 worth of vegetables feeding inmates and officers. There is still on hand about $100 worth of cabbage, possibly more if we get some wet weather. Nine hogs were sent from Rahway and when received here they were worth about $15 each. They are now worth $50 each. We have also raised four calves worth about $50 each; 200 chickens, the profit on same will be about $100.

We have several thousand bundles of corn stalks which usually sell at 3c per bundle. The stalks will be worth about $1,200. I would suggest that the State purchase about 75 or 100 head of two-year-old steers. The steers could be bought at about 8c per pound, and after fattening would be worth about 16c a pound. By using the hay, corn stalks and some of the grain, that would leave the manure where it should be left, on the State's ground.

Most of the apples have dropped off and have not been gathered as yet. There will be a few barrels but cannot say just how many. There are $25 worth of pumpkins on hand. About 30 acres were in wheat and gathered by Mr. Cregar, late owner of the farm.

These figures may not be absolutely accurate. At this

writing the corn is less than half husked. The beans are just being gathered in and other crops are not yet fully harvested. While, however, the work accomplished in adding as above to the food supply of the country is of much satisfaction, yet our greatest pride is in the good conduct and the splendid spirit of honor that the young men themselves have shown and by which they have set such a good example to others who in years to come shall follow them.

We believe the success of this farm enterprise to be due among other things to the ideals of honor which the Reformatory has sought to teach, and we further feel that the Reformatory has as nearly an ideal honor system as is possible in an institution of this kind.

We continually emphasize with the inmate the idea that if he is to reform he must reform himself; that the institution has no magic power; that it can only furnish him the tools with which to make himself into a better man and that if he accomplishes this result he himself will have to do the work. This makes every inmate feel his own responsibility. It places him on the same basis that every individual citizen of the country must stand. It magnifies the man as an individual. It gives him a greater sense of his own importance and his own personal obligations as a member of society. It is self-government of the individual by himself and not by an organization. It makes him stronger than depending upon others. He depends upon himself. Men can not be made by machinery. Organization can not do the work. Men can only be made by a strong influence of men being brought to bear on each other, and they can best be made by the individual man being wakened to a sense of his own need and industriously setting himself at the task of his own remaking. Every man must be a self-made man.

PATRIOTISM AS A POWER IN THE MAKING OF CHARACTER.

The patriotic appeal of the present crisis has, during the year, been found to be a strong influence in the life of the young man at the Reformatory. The necessity of a stone road being built into Camp Dix, led the State Highway Department to decide to use young men from our institution to do the work, because they had already shown themselves

to be efficient and economical workers in the building of a road which they constructed and had just completed at a saving to the State of 20%. When this call came there was no lack of young men who were ready to undertake the task and seventy-five of them were selected to go to Wrightstown to engage in the construction of this road. They are living there on a farm under practically the same conditions as those already alluded to in Hunterdon County.

They have entered upon their work with the spirit of patriotism. They are thoroughly imbued with the idea of helping to win the war and they are happy in having the opportunity of "doing their bit." In one week's time they have graded and spread stone over more than half a mile of the four miles stretch to be built. Their ambition is to build this stone road, which will connect the camp to the stone road system of the State, before the First of January and, if the weather conditions permit and it is at all possible, we feel well assured that they will accomplish the object of their ambition.

This patriotism and activity that it created is making possible a better discipline and more manly spirit. The appeal to the heroic is a mighty appeal with young men and we feel confident that the young men of the Reformatory, as well as the young men who have not failed as they have, will emerge from the strenuous demands of the times, stronger and better citizens.

While the young man of the Reformatory is willing to be active in the production of foodstuffs and the building of roads that the war may be won, we feel that it ought to be said that there are many young men in our penal institutions whom the Government could well use for duty in the trenches. We believe that it is but right and proper that there should be a restriction by the Government in this matter. It is but natural that the parents of the land who are giving their sons for the cause of democracy, should be anxious that all moral dangers so far as possible should be eliminated from the Army, and that those who are willing to give their lives for their country and who thereby are subjected to the greatest possible physical danger, should be protected from all other

dangers. But since there is much man power in the penal institutions, which could be used and which is needed and which is anxious to be used, we feel that the Government could wisely organize from them separate divisions which would, as the experience of England and France have proven in this war, do valuable and valiant service.

The Use of Reformatory Young Men on Farms.

There have been a great many applications received from farmers, at the Reformatory during the past year, for young men to be assigned to work on their farms. The day that the report was written there was one man who came to the Reformatory and asked for thirty of these young men to assist him in gathering in a crop of beans worth between Three and Four Thousand Dollars, and which he could not get labor to harvest, claiming that if he could not get harvesters, he would lose very much of the entire crop. And a second farmer came with an appeal of practically the same nature.

Since there is this known need of laborers for the farm and the necessity of foodstuffs is so great, we, therefore, submit to your Board the advisability of recommending that the State Use Law of the State be so amended as to permit the Reformatory to hire out, to farmers, such young men as shall by their record in the institution show that they are worthy of such a privilege, and that a liberal portion of the money earned by them while so employed, shall be deemed earned by the young man for his own personal purpose. This would not only be of assistance to the farmer but would be a relief to the State in the matter of the expense of the institution. And, we believe, where intelligent farmers took these young men that the influence in the young men's reformation would be effective.

State Use.

Marked progress has been made during the year in the advancement of the State Use system at the Reformatory. The total amount of work done, including the proceeds of the

farm, amounts to $35,274.32 which is an increase over last year of $13,854.03. During the year the shoe shop has been thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, which has a capacity of turning out approximately 200 pairs of shoes a day. The shoes have been standardized in style and quality of materials and during the coming year it is hoped that the institution will be able to make all the shoes needed by the State in its various institutions.

The printing office has also been supplied with additional presses and machinery, with a few more yet to be added. When this is done, the Reformatory will be equipped to furnish a considerable proportion of the job printing, such as letterheads, bill forms and report slips of various kinds needed by the various institutions and departments of the State.

Difficulties have arisen in the State Use system, mainly because of two things. First, because of the indirect method of purchases; and in order to facilitate the securing of materials we suggest that provision should be made in the law allowing the purchase, at least of small items, and larger items arising through emergency, directly by the Reformatory instead of by the State Central Purchasing Agency. This suggestion is made because of the volume of business that the State Purchasing Agency must of necessity be required to handle, and also because those engaged in the manufacture or construction of State Use articles, being experts in the materials needed, are naturally able to determine more satisfactorily the exact character of the supplies required.

The second great handicap in the State Use system has been the lack of a Working Capital. We dwelt on this in our last annual report and need not, therefore, repeat the argument therein given and therefore simply suggest that the volume of business contemplated for this coming year requires that there shall be a Working Capital of at least $100,000. Without this, it will be impossible to carry stock on hand either in the raw material or in the finished product, that will enable the institution to promptly supply the orders that shall be received.

The appropriation of this amount of money must not be

regarded as money spent. It is simply an investment or loan upon the part of the State to one of its own industries that with that money the institution may be enabled to save the State in its financial affairs, and the money itself remains as an asset just as much as if it had not been appropriated. In other words it is the State using its money to do business with. Without capital it is impossible to do the business that is proposed.

In conclusion we would report to you that the institution while it has felt the increasing cost of living and has many times during the year been greatly handicapped and embarrassed by the general condition of the country which has delayed its supply of coal and foodstuffs, yet we have been able to meet the emergency and to live within our appropriation. We scarcely thought we would be able to accomplish this result but by strictest economy and most careful readjustment and management, although embarrassed at times, we have closed the year, as we feel, very successfully.

For the complete financial, educational and statistical statement of the work, we refer you to the reports of these various departments hereto attached.

In all of our work we have had the most loyal support of a very efficient corps of officers, who many times at great personal inconvenience and financial disadvantage to themselves, have labored untiringly, and we believe, with an unflagging interest in our humanitarian work.

The counsel and support that we have received from your Commission has been throughout the year an unfailing source of encouragement and help, and my association with you as a Board has been a great personal pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Moore

Superintendent.

Parole Officer's Report

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31, 1917.

Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent, New Jersey Reformatory:

DEAR SIR:—Herewith please find a report of the work of the Parole Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1917.

Number of inmates committed to the institution,	466
Number of inmates paroled,	378
Returned inmates placed at work,	14
Parole violators retaken and returned in grade,	60
Absolute releases granted,	362
Returned to Court by order of committing Judge,	38
Discharged from institution on expiration of maximum sentence,	12
Transferred to State Prison,	0
Transferred to State Hospitals,	8
Declared delinquent by Commissioners,	170
Escaped,	12
Recaptured,	7
Died while on parole,	0
Deported,	0
Returned from State Hospitals,	1

In the above report it will be noted that sixty were returned for violation of parole; of this number sixteen were paroled during the fiscal year just ended, the balance forty-four, therefore, being chargeable to previous years. The number of inmates declared delinquent is one hundred and seventy; of this number eighty-seven were paroled during the fiscal year just ended, while the other eighty-three were paroled in previous years. Many of these delinquents have been looked up and, upon your recommendation, have been given an opportunity to re-establish themselves in the parole period, and in due time will be removed from the delinquent list.

While the past year's parole was not as large as the year previous, I believe there has been more work attached to the

parole department, as the large number of inmates has been recalled by the several Courts and a very large number of inmates taken to the different Courts of the State as witnesses has consumed a large amount of time; thus taking the parole officers from their regular parole work in visiting paroled inmates and soliciting employment.

The percentage of inmates that have made good for the fiscal year just ended is over seventy-two per cent.

I would recommend to you that some arrangement could possibly be made the coming spring, to furnish the farmers with help, as we have had over two hundred applications for farm help that we were unable to furnish.

And, it is very gratifying to me to report to you, that we have at present, forty-eight of our parole inmates in the United States Army, and they are writing from the various encampments where they are located.

Below please find a statement of the number paroled each year since the work began in the year 1902:—

1902	5
1903	88
1904	150
1905	177
1906	224
1907	238
1908	285
1909	356
1910	305
1911	313
1912	312
1913	418
1914	395
1915	488
1916	587
1917	378

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. MOORE,

Chief Parole Officer.

Report of Educational Director

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31, 1917.

Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent, New Jersey Reformatory:

DEAR SIR:—As Educational Director I hereby render for the fiscal year an annual report for the School of Letters.

Education is a public as well as a personal matter. We are proud of the American nation because she has persistently stood for education. Our public schools are established and generously supported that the masses may receive a fair education. Education is one of the important cornerstones of our great Republic. Schools, colleges, libraries, assembly-rooms, and the public press are the bulwarks of our democracy.

Ignorance is not only a negative force, but is positively dangerous to the welfare and wise development of any nation. That uneducated masses are a menace, has been repeatedly observed in the development of nations. Hence, increased opportunity for educational development and physical and moral training is considered essential for the building of an efficient and desirable state. In our great republic, not only is the opportunity afforded to the masses but almost every state in the union has by legislation adopted some form of compulsory education. Every individual needs mental, moral, and physical training to help him to meet successfully the issues of our complex civilization. A significant educational fact is, that men of all classes look upon education as something that will better their condition, that will make them more efficient and at the same time increase their earning capacity and enable them to enjoy social privileges. Education will not annihilate labor, but it will relieve from the burden of aimless and useless work and from the burden that is born of ignorance.

A recent bulletin issued by the board of health of New

York contained the following statement: "Civilized man is brute animal plus high brain development." Education increases ability to think, and it is written, "As man thinks, so is he." In other words man's moral character is determined by the nature and extent of his brain development. Inability to reason or to form correct judgments, and the adoption, through ignorance, of a low moral standard, not only affects the individual, but is detrimental to society. Education is a mental stimulant for cleaner thoughts. It gives a moral view-point which to any individual is of vital importance. It determines the mental attitude, which is as important as mental capacity. It enlarges the power of doing and enables one to be of service in something that is worth while.

Men, who have accomplished most and who have had greatest success in any vocation, are those who have through strenuous application familiarized themselves with their profession. The physician, the lawyer, the theologian, the mechanic, the business man are estimated in proportion to the knowledge they possess of their several professions. Even the intelligent chauffeur understands the mechanical side of a motor car. He is familiar with the ignition system, the lubricating system, the engine and transmission of power. He knows how to adjust properly the carburetor, to regulate the valves, and other details in order to get the most efficient work from the motor. Men should know what they are qualified to do. Education assists one in finding himself. The philosophy of Socrates, the most famous philosopher of the ancient world, is concentrated in the terse motto, "Know thyself." This brief phrase is of special application to the men of this institution. Few have ever given any consideration to the extent or limitation of their powers. Many do not know their capabilities and they are ignorant of their short-comings. They have never taken an inventory of themselves, their mental abilities, their characteristics and their qualifications for social, political or commercial service. They have unconsciously formed undesirable qualities of character and have utterly failed to realize their mental and moral deficiencies. Life has been simply an existence and they have

never compared themselves with any worthy standard. There has been no definite goal, hence no enthusiasm. The fundamental qualities of industry, honesty, patience, and physical vigor are frequently lacking. Proper attention to machinery keeps it in a high state of efficiency, so an intelligent consideration of mental, moral, and physical characteristics tends to increase the efficiency of the individual. This indifference, carelessness, and ignorance is largely due to neglect or indifference or inability of parents. The community is also partially responsible for the ignorance of our inmates. Truant officers should have been more competent or more vigilant, and compulsory education laws should have been enforced. The exploiting of children, silly sentimentalism, neglect of supervision, lack of authority, the mingling with immoral and degenerate characters are responsible for much of the ignorance and weakness of the inmates.

It is a matter of serious consequence that in a state where such splendid facilities at an enormous expense have been provided for universal education, that such a large per cent. of illiteracy is found. Of men between the ages of sixteen and thirty admitted to this institution, seventeen per cent. can neither read nor write, seventy-four per cent. are below the fourth grade, and less than two per cent. have completed the eighth grade work of the public school. This high per cent. of illiteracy may be in a measure due to nativity. The educational standard when admitted to the classes was as follows: Of the four hundred and sixty-six new inmates enrolled in the school, eighty-eight men or nineteen per cent. were foreign born, one hundred and fifty men or thirty-two per cent. were American born of foreign parentage and two hundred and twenty-eight, or forty-nine per cent. were American born of American parentage. Of the eighty-eight foreign born inmates only three men were found qualified to enter classes above the fourth grade.

The purpose of the school is to increase the intelligence of the individual, to inculcate right principles, to make better citizens, and to increase usefulness and efficiency. The aim is to enable the inmate to secure a reasonably correct conception of himself, his powers, and his possibilities. An effort

is made to arouse latent powers, to establish a worthy goal, to create interest and enthusiasm, and to qualify the individual for a life of service. Not only is stress placed upon the subject matter of text books, but the practical value of honesty, truthfulness, integrity, loyalty, and other essential elements of manhood are emphasized.

Knowledge is power, but power uncontrolled is useless or vicious. The power of steam controlled is useful, but uncontrolled is destructive. Electricity controlled, propels our cars, lights our houses, but uncontrolled it brings destruction.

The renowned Roman emperor, Marcus Aurelius, not only controlled others, but placed himself under strict and severe self-discipline. He emphasized the importance of the will and inscribed the latin motto, "Control thyself" by the side of the Greek, "Know thyself." National safety depends not alone upon the intelligence of the citizens, but upon the nature and quality of self-control. A large per cent. of our population has never learned the value of self-control. Men who are indifferent to the established laws of society must be trained in self-discipline, and be taught to respect authority.

In the school an effort is made not only to educate the intellect, but to train in self-mastery. Educational development and self-control mark the normal individual, but the sub-normal though advanced in years and developed in stature, makes slow progress, remains a child mentally and is capable of only a limited degree of self-control. A constant effort and sincere attempt is made to reach the "inner man" and "better self" of the normal individual. The education and training of the subnormal is so directed as to lead the defective to be a social and law-abiding citizen.

The methods of teaching, the discipline, the subject matter presented in teaching men is necessarily different from those used in the average graded school. The work of necessity must be specialized and fitted to the capacity of each individual. Subjects taught must have an intrinsic value and be presented in a practical manner. Special effort has been made to combine the scholastic work with the work in the trade schools. In all classes stress is placed upon reading. The ability to grasp thought from the printed page is emphasized. The men

need information and by extensive reading in school and in their rooms they become conscious of advancement, and become enthusiastic over their work. Biography, history, geography, civics, and science are presented so as to awaken interest and to create a desire for more extensive study. In the commercial department, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling and penmanship are taught in a modern manner. In all the classes the instructors have endeavored to emphasize the particular subjects suitable to the needs of the individual. While a limited number have been indifferent and manifested little desire to advance, the larger number have availed themselves of the excellent educational opportunities afforded and have qualified for useful and profitable service. The response is generally in proportion to mental ability. The foreign born inmates are usually anxious to take advantage of both the school of letters and the trade schools. The American born men, as a rule, appreciate an opportunity to secure a better education.

During the year the teaching staff has been exceptionally well qualified for the work. Graduates from leading American Universities have served as instructors. The teachers have manifested a true spirit of loyalty. They have endeavored faithfully to perform their duty. Helpful and harmonious co-operation among teachers has enabled the school to do effective work. The men have been respectful toward the instructors and a feeling of good fellowship has existed. Commendation of the school work here by representative and prominent citizens, as well as by leading educators, who have visited the institution, has been generously bestowed. Probably no other similar institution in the world has college men for instructors, devotes so much time to education, and places such emphasis upon the education of its inmates as the New Jersey Reformatory.

Doctor Moore, in behalf of the teachers as well as myself, I wish to express our appreciation of your courteous treatment, and we join in thanking you, and the Board of Com-

missioners and the Officers of the institution for the support and encouragement given to us.

Respectfully submitted,

M. R. WOODLAND,

Educational Director.

Physician's Report

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31, 1917.

Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent, New Jersey Reformatory:

DEAR SIR:—Herewith I beg to submit the annual report of the Medical Department for the year ending October 31, 1917. The general health of the institution has been excellent during the year, there being no epidemic of any contagious or infectious diseases; consequently the newly built contagious hospital building has not been opened for use. The one death that occurred was due to a prolonged attack of pulmonary tuberculosis, which occurred several months after the boy should have been released, had he had a home.

During the year there have been four hundred and sixty-six new inmates given a thorough, stripped examination; eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-eight medical and surgical treatments have been rendered, and seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four prescriptions have been dispensed to the inmates. There have been two hundred and thirteen admissions to the hospital and eight admissions to the tubercular pavilion. Owing to the cases treated in the general hospital, two thousand and ninety-two days were lost from work, and owing to the cases treated in the tubercular pavilion, six hundred and seventy-nine days were lost from work.

There were twenty-six major operations requiring the use of a general anesthetic, two appendectomies, ten tonsilectomies, five herniotomies, and one operation for rectal fistula. Two cases were aspirated for plural affusion. There were twenty-nine operations performed under local anesthesia. There were one thousand nine hundred and forty-two, or an average of twenty-two each day, responded to sick call and received attention. Two hundred and thirty-six were under observation for health. Fifty-six received special treatment

for the ear and nineteen received special treatment for the eye. Two cases were placed on sick parole. Six cases received treatment in the hospital for tonsilitis, two for cardiac insufficiency. One for erysipelas, eight for rheumatism, thirteen for influenza, two for quincy, eight for infections, two incised wounds, and one for pneumonia. Eleven cases were transferred to the institution for insane, following examination by physicians designated by the Judge according to law.

As Medical Director I desire to again call attention to the need of an X-ray outfit for diagnostic purposes.

The common occurrence of acute insane outbreaks among the inmates makes it almost imperative that the law be changed, in order that the transfer to the institution for criminal insane might be more expeditious. The Superintendent as legal ward of all inmates, especially minors, should have absolute authority to give permission for surgical operations when deemed advisable by physicians; thus saving valuable time that is now lost getting parents' permission. He should also be given authority to insist that the dentist do all necessary dental work without consulting inmates.

I desire to thank the State Laboratory for their helpful aid in diagnostic work, also the Superintendent and Officers for their co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. ORTON,

Medical Director.

Report of Catholic Chaplain

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31, 1917.

Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent, New Jersey Reformatory:

DEAR SIR:—Following out an idea, presented first in the Annual Report of three years ago, the Chaplain has, during the past year, interested himself much in outside work in behalf of the Catholic inmates. And for the efficient development of this idea he has secured the practical assistance of both the clergy and laity of the State.

Among the laity was formed an organization which is known as St. Peter's Guild, organized "for the spiritual and temporal welfare of prisoners liberated from the penal institutions of New Jersey." This became an incorporated organization, and had for its officers some of the most prominent Catholic men of the State.

At the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus, held at Newark in May, resolutions were passed endorsing the work of this Guild, and promising it earnest assistance. This has been given generously, both from the funds of the order and by its speakers in different parts of the State, with the result that much help has been extended to liberated Catholic prisoners.

Unfortunately for the Guild, the War activities of the Knights of Columbus have had to take first place. The work that they are doing for the soldiers at the various National Army Cantonments is of such value and importance to our country as to preclude, for the present, all other work. When affairs and conditions have again become normal, St. Peter's Guild, it is hoped, will be the practical means of restoring many liberated prisoners to a life of self-respect and usefulness.

Among the clergy the Chaplain has also worked in behalf

of the paroled inmates. And this work has the co-operation of the inmates themselves.

Every Catholic inmate, before leaving the institution, is given a card which he must present to the pastor of the church he is to attend outside. This card must be presented to the pastor within ten days of the inmate's release. The priest, on the card, states that the inmate will report at regular intervals of a week or a month, and then returns the card to the Chaplain. In this way the pastor is informed that the inmate is living within his parish, and thus can give him proper attention; while the inmate, at the very start of his parole, is made acquainted with a good friend.

The one defect in this means of helping paroled inmates is here called to the attention of the Superintendent, in the hope that some way may be found to remedy it. There is nothing in the inmate's parole agreement to compel him to visit the pastor of the church he is to attend outside. The young man on parole may or may not become a friend of his pastor; he may or may not become a church-goer. And if he does not, the chances of his returning to the institution or of going to prison are, as experience here has shown, very great.

One special work of all churches, regardless of creed, is the reformation of the wayward. And it seems a sound policy for those entrusted with the work of reformation to make it the duty of paroled inmates to visit their churches and pastors at stated intervals.

It is respectfully suggested that this may be accomplished by having every fourth weekly report signed, not by the inmate's employer, but by his pastor. Thus the moral responsibility for the paroled inmate's spiritual welfare will be placed, where it belongs—on the churches.

Inside the walls the work of the Chaplain has followed the usual work prescribed by the Church. Weekly confessions, communions, instructions, and Mass on Sundays have been the means afforded the inmates to return to God. These, as in years past, have produced very beneficial results.

In addition to the above a Mission, lasting a week, was held in June. It was conducted by the Rev. Father Vincent

of the Passionist Fathers. His preaching and exposition of the elemental truths of faith and morals produced a deep impression upon all the inmates, and were the means of bringing back many who, to all other appeals, had seemed hardened.

The Chaplain is conscious of the debt he is under to the Superintendent, and other Officers of the institution, for their many courtesies, helps, and assistance in doing his work efficiently. For all of these he is grateful and appreciative.

The Chaplain also feels under the obligation, due to his inability to meet present living conditions with his peace-time salary, to respectfully ask for an increase in pay.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. GRADY,

Catholic Chaplain.

Chief Clerk's Annual Report

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31, 1917.

Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent, New Jersey Reformatory:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending today.

The number of inmates in the Reformatory on November 1st, 1916, was 494, and at the close of this fiscal year there were in confinement, 577.

The movement of population is shown by the following statement:

In confinement November 1, 1916,		494
New inmates received during the year,		466
Inmates returned for breaking parole,		60
Inmates recaptured,		7
Inmates returned from State Hospital,		1
RELEASED.		
Paroled during the year,		378
Removed to Asylums and Hospitals,		8
Escaped,		12
Released, expiration of maximum sentence,		12
Returned to Courts,		38
Died,		3
Present October 31, 1917,	577	
The daily average in confinement during the year,		503

In addition to these 503, there was a daily average population of 4 paroled inmates returned to the institution for violating parole, awaiting action of the Commissioners.

The following statement shows appropriations granted by the Legislature for maintenance and betterments, the total amount expended, and unexpended balance for the past year:—

		Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Commissioners' expenses,		$500 00	$119 27	$380 73
($350 transferred to Maintenance)				
Superintendent's salary,		4,000 00	4,000 00	
Salaries of employes,		66,000 00	64,331 58	1,668 42
($1,668.42 transferred to Maintenance)				
Maintenance—				
Appropriated,	$60,000 00			
Supplemental,	10,000 00			
Yearly receipts,	5,961 59			
Transferred from—				
Farm and Live Stock,	67 19	81,047 20	80,584 32	562 88
Officers' salaries,	1,668 42			
Furniture Appl.,	1,500 00			
Commissioners' Exp.,	350 00			
Trav. Exp. P. O.,	900 00			
Trav. Exp. Supt.,	100 00			
Payments Inmates,	500 00			
Furniture, appliances, etc.,		18,000 00	16,149 42	1,850 58
($1,500 Trans. Maintenance)				
Payments to discharged inmates,		5,000 00	4,492 63	507 37
($500 Trans. to Maintenance)				
Traveling expenses Parole Officers,		1,800 00	873 22	926 78
($900 Trans. to Maintenance)				
Fuel and Water—				
Appropriated,	$15,000 00			
Supplement,	5,000 00	20,337 50	20,337 49	01
Transferred from—				
Maintenance,	337 50			
Farm, live stock, etc.,		1,000 00	932 31	67 69
($67.19 transferred to Maintenance)				
Rent, Superintendent's house,		660 00	660 00	
Traveling expenses of Superintendent when on official business,		200 00	81 90	118 10
($100.00 Trans. to Maintenance)				
TOTAL,		$198,544 70	$192,562 14	$6,082 56
Working Capital,		$15,000 00	$15,000 00	.....
Inmates' wages,		2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
TOTAL,		$17,000 00	$17,000 00	.....

BETTERMENTS.

Purchase Machinery,	$3,500 00	$2,477 84	$1,022 16

The total receipts for the year, which have been forwarded to the State Treasurer amount to $5,961.59, received from the following:—

Sale of pigs,	$3,286 85
Repairing shoes and clothing for officers,	1,008 55
Sale of rags,	35 79
Sale of hides,	62 78
Sale of bags and paper,	135 14
Interest on deposit,	19 64
Sale of cable,	527 44
Sale of barrels,	119 78
Rent of tenement house,	35 00
Refund of insurance,	20 05
Rent of poles,	5 00
Refund on express and freight,	17 62
Payment for typewriter damaged,	9 95
Sale of potatoes,	675 00
Sale of auto tire rim,	3 00
	$5,961 59

SUBSISTENCE.

Table supplies on hand October 31, 1916,	$1,893 33	
Table supplies purchased during the year,	42,748 85	
		$44,641 18
Table supplies on hand October 31, 1917,	$3,290 99	
Officers' meals,	9,515 88	
		12,806 87
		$32,835 31

Cost per capita per annum,	$64.76
Cost per capita per diem,	.1774

Value of farm products raised by the Institution:—

The value of all vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, butter, etc., raised was	$40,558 04	
The cost of production was	12,167 41	
		$28,390 62

The per capita cost for the year is as follows:—

Total appropriations made for maintenance,	$198,544 70
Less unexpended balance,	$6,082 56

Less amount transferred to maintenance appropriation,	5,087 59	994 97	
			197,549 73
One year unexpired insurance policies,			2,089 84
Making the net cost for the year,			$199,639 57

The daily average in confinement being 507, makes the per capita cost, ... $395 74

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. HIGGINS,
Chief Clerk.

Farm Report

Results of Farming Operations at the New Jersey State Reformatory at Rahway, N. J., for the Year Ending October 31, 1917.

The following table sets forth all the farm products raised in the year ending October 31, 1917. All products credited to the farm are charged to the institution departments in which they are used, at the wholesale prices prevailing in the Newark, N. J., markets, and the value set on each article is the result of the average of these prices, except in the case of some staples, as Corn, Oats, Hay and Onions, for which an average price is established for the year:—

Alfalfa, 45 tons,	$1,350 00
Apples, 46 bushels,	46 00
Asparagus, 400 bunches,	140 00
Beans, lima, 213 bushels,	532 50
Beans, string, 456 bushels,	1,026 00
Beef, 600 pounds,	90 00
Beets, cow, 2,000 bushels,	250 00
Beets, table, 118 bushels,	118 00
Beets, young, 9,775 bunches,	333 93
Brussel sprouts, 485 quarts,	97 00
Cabbage, 12,989 head,	1,298 90
Carrots, 5,922 bunches,	258 38
Carrots, 475 bushels,	712 50
Cauliflower, 55 head,	11 00
Celery, 13,700 stalks,	685 00
Chicken, 500 pounds,	115 00
Corn, sweet, 35,603 ears,	711 96
Corn fodder, 35,000 bundles,	1,750 00
Corn, field, 2,900 bushels,	2,175 00
Corn, 8 acres feed as soiling,	240 00
Cucumbers, 381 dozen,	91 34

Eggs, 2,990 dozen,	649 80
Egg plants, 1,423,	142 30
Endive, 47 bushels,	70 50
Grapes, 120 pounds,	12 00
Hay, 40 tons,	1,000 00
Hay, oats and peas, 40 tons,	1,000 00
Hides sold,	62 78
Kolrabi, 1,484 bunches,	74 20
Lettuce, 300 bushels,	344 75
Lettuce, 1,050 head,	52 50
Milk, 105,134 quarts,	10,513 40
Muskmelons, 732,	36 60
Oats and rape, 10 acres feed as soiling,	300 00
Oats and fodder, 10 acres,	300 00
Onions, 9,027 bunches,	372 71
Onions, 177 bushels,	327 88
Onion sets, 6½ bushels,	26 00
Parsley, 550 bunches,	16 50
Parsnips, 123 bushels,	92 25
Parsnips, 599 bunches,	29 85
Pears, 7 bushels,	7 00
Pears, 80 bushels,	151 62
Peppers, green, 438 dozen,	87 60
Peppers, red, 141 quarts,	35 25
Peppers, cayenne, 60 quarts,	15 00
Peppers, 24 crates,	24 00
Pork used,	631 80
Pork and pigs sold,	3,286 85
Potatoes, 400 bushels,	560 00
Pumpkins, 639,	31 95
Quinces, 5 dozen,	1 50
Radishes, 3,105 bunches,	97 02
Rhubarb, 189 bunches,	9 45
Rye, 606 bushels,	1,120 18
Rye, 8 acres feed as soiling,	160 00
Rye, stubble, 10 tons,	90 00
Rye, green fodder, 5 acres,	150 00
Salsify, 1,843 bunches,	91 85
Swiss chard, 296 bunches,	443 50
Spinach, 126 bushels,	175 80
Squash, 779,	39 20
Silage, 75 tons,	500 00
Straw, 80 tons,	1,600 00
Strawberries, 414 quarts,	41 40
Tomatoes, 912 crates,	1,144 00
Tomatoes, green, 882 crates,	641 00

Turnips, 4,465 bunches,	172 43
Veal, 1,341 pounds,	268 20
Watermelons, 721,	144 20
Wheat, 173½ bushels,	380 70
	$39,558 03

In addition to the above there has been a natural increase in live stock over that shown in last year's inventory and on hand October 31, 1917, the value of which carefully estimated amounts to the following:—

Increase,	$1,000 00
TOTAL,	$40,558 03
Cost of production,	12,167 41
Net profit,	$28,390 62

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. CASTOR,

Director of Farm.

Statistics

November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917.

*Mentally incapable to give information.

Color.

White,	399
Colored,	67
Total,	466

Liquor Habit.

Use intoxicants,	388
Abstainers,	77
*Unknown,	1
Total,	466

Tobacco Habit.

Use tobacco,	410
Do not use tobacco,	56
Total,	466

Education.

Grammar grade,	11
Read and write,	422
Illiterate,	33
Total,	466

Family Relation.

Single,	402
Married,	64
Total,	466

Both parents living,	247
Father dead,	108
Mother dead,	57
Both parents dead,	44
Unknown,	10
Total,	466

Religion.

Protestant,	219
Catholic,	219
Hebrew,	17
Greek Catholic,	10
Unknown,	1
Total,	466

Age.

16 years,	27
17 years,	56
18 years,	58
19 years,	62
20 years,	64
21 years,	35
22 years,	32
23 years,	29
24 years,	21
25 years,	19
26 years,	22
27 years,	15
28 years,	13
29 years,	8
30 years,	3
31 years or over,	1
Unknown,	1
Total,	466

Place of Birth.

United States,	378
Italy,	22
Austria,	22
Russia,	21
Germany,	7
England,	3
Greece,	3

Hungary,	2
Turkey,	2
West Indies,	2
Ireland,	1
Canada,	1
Denmark,	1
Belgium,	1
Total,	466

COUNTY.

Essex,	125
Hudson,	98
Middlesex,	41
Atlantic,	24
Bergen,	23
Monmouth,	23
Passaic,	21
Salem,	21
Mercer,	18
Burlington,	16
Camden,	12
Cumberland,	10
Morris,	7
Cape May,	6
Hunterdon,	4
Somerset,	4
Union,	4
Sussex,	3
Warren,	3
Ocean,	2
Gloucester,	1
Total,	466

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

None,	153
One,	117
Two,	84
Three,	45
Four,	25
Five,	16
Six or more,	26
Total,	466

OCCUPATIONS.

Laborers,	178
Factory hands,	69
Drivers,	50
Chauffeurs,	24
Farm hands,	22
Clerks,	20
Machine hands,	15
Waiters,	12
Painters,	10
Carpenters,	7
Firemen,	5
Tailors,	4
Steamfitters,	4
Salesmen,	4
Cooks,	3
Boatmen,	3
Peddler,	3
Electrician,	3
Bakers,	2
Bootblacks,	2
Butchers,	2
Conductors,	2
Porters,	2
Gardeners,	2
Masons,	2
Fishermen,	2
Glassworker,	1
Photo engraver,	1
Miner,	1
Printer,	1
U. S. Navy,	1
Tinsmith,	2
Paper hanger,	1
Cigar maker,	1
Bar tender,	1
Millwright,	1
Barber,	1
Total,	466

CRIMES COMMITTED.

Breaking, entering, larceny, and receiving,	134
Larceny and receiving,	63
Grand larceny,	49
Assault and battery,	34
Petty larceny,	28
Carrying concealed weapons,	19
Atrocious assault and battery,	17
Burglary,	11
Larceny from person,	9
Embezzlement,	8
Carnal abuse,	8
Assault with intent to kill,	7
Forgery,	7
Assault and battery and robbery,	7
Narcotics in possession,	7
Highway robbery,	6
Bigamy,	6
Manslaughter,	5
Assault & battery and abuse,	5
False pretenses,	5
Lewdness,	4
Malicious mischief,	4
Assault & battery and rape,	4
Attempt robbery,	4
Violation auto law,	4

Sodomy,	2
Adultery,	2
Arson,	2
Receiving money from prostitute,	1
Breaking with intent,	1
Mutilating flag,	1
Incest,	1
Obstructing railroad,	1
Total,	466

ON PROBATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITTAL.

One time,	106
Two times,	29
Three times,	9
Four or more,	5
Total,	149

PARENTS' NATIVITY.

Foreign born,	441
Native,	481
Unknown,	10
Total,	932

FOREIGN PARENTS' BIRTHPLACE.

Italy,	94
Russia,	73
Ireland,	69
Austria,	60
Germany,	51
England,	24
Hungary,	16
Belgium,	11
Sweden,	8
Greece,	6
West Indies,	6
Scotland,	4
Turkey,	4
Denmark,	4
Canada,	3
Holland,	2
France,	2
Norway,	1
South America,	1
Switzerland,	1
Spain,	1
Total,	441

PARENTS' EDUCATION.

Read and write,	637
Illiterate,	265
Unknown,	30
Total,	932

PARENTS' RELIGION.

Catholic,	427
Protestant,	441
Hebrew,	34
Greek Catholic,	20
Unknown,	10
Total,	932

PARENTS' PECUNIARY CONDITION.

Good,	2
Fair,	216
Poor,	240
Unknown,	8
Total,	466

New inmates received during this period, ...466

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. McCARTY,

Bertillon Operator.