REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

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

FOR THE YEAR 1914

TRENTON, N. J.
STATE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS
1915

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Inspectors' Report

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON, Oct. 31st, 1914.

Hon. James F. Fielder, 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, 1914.

Owing to the increased duties brought about by recent legislation affecting both the management and working of the prisoners, our duties have been greatly increased, requiring not only more frequent meetings but the division of our work by committees. In order to bring this about, six committees were appointed, as follows: Executive Finance, Buildings and Grounds, Prison Farm, Roads and Camps, Inspection and Pay Roll, Prison School. Such work as permitted assignment to committees has been followed up by the respective committee having the matter in hand; the recommendations of each committee being formally approved and ratified by the Board of Inspectors as a body.

In accordance with the policy outlined by the Legislature through its various enactments, special attention has been devoted to the working of convicts on the roads and at the Prison Farm. Two permanent road camps have been established, one known as Camp No. 1, located at Andover, Sussex County, and the other Camp No. 2, located at Rocky Hill, Mercer County. From June 23d, 1913, the date of the establishment of Camp No. 1 to date, 101 convicts have been employed at this camp. From September 2d, 1913, the date of the establishment of Camp No. 2 to date, 184 convicts have been employed at this camp. Prior to July of this year, the management of the camps was under the direct supervision of the Road Commissioner. By the authority of Chapter No. 271, Laws of 1914, the management of the road camps came under the direct supervision of the Board of Inspectors.

On July 1st, 1914, the Board took over both road camps; the jurisdiction of the Road Commissioner thereafter, applying only to the direction of the manual labor of the prisoners. Owing to the fact that the Road Commission had not contracted for supplies to

the end of the present fiscal year, it was necessary for the Board of Inspectors to continue the requisition system for the balance of the fiscal year. With the beginning of the present fiscal year, supplies will be purchased by contract, bids having been advertised for and contracts awarded to the lowest bidder.

The health of the prisoners and the sanitation of the living conditions have been closely supervised with the result that loss of work through illness has been a very negligible quantity. As a matter of fact, the health of the prisoners at the road camps has been excellent. As the period during which the management of the camps under the supervision of the Board of Inspectors has been only a few months, it is impossible to give any accurate idea as to the per diem cost of operation. The statistics with information as to the work done will undoubtedly be included in the report of the Road Commissioner to you.

We feel that the moral effect of outdoor work on the prisoners has been highly beneficial and that individually each prisoner has been benefited. Therefore, whether the cost of operation is high or low in comparison with the same class of work done by private contract, in our judgment, there is something more to be considered than what the actual detail figures may show.

In addition to the work at the permanent road camps, the Road Commissioner has employed on roads immediately adjacent to Trenton, 132 prisoners since August 5th, 1914, to date. These prisoners have been conveyed daily to their work from the prison by wagons and automobile truck belonging to the Road Commissioner's Department. The prisoners have been returned each night to the State Prison at Trenton in the same manner. These prisoners have been provided with luncheon from the State Prison and their cost of maintenance is embraced in the total cost for the State Prison at Trenton. As for the work accomplished by these prisoners, we will have to refer you to the report of the Road Commissioner. The prisoners have been provided with a warm meal upon their return to the prison at night and have enjoyed extra diet as distinct from the regular prison fare, both because of the importance of giving them extra nourishment to withstand the labor of road work and also with a desire to impress upon the other prisoners the fact that the State offers some form of reward for the work of its wards.

The State Prison Farm, consisting of 1,000 acres in Cumberland County near Leesburg, was turned over to the Board of Inspectors on September 15th, 1913. On October 1st, 1913, twelve prisoners were removed from the State Prison at Trenton to the Farm to prepare for the accommodation of a larger number of prisoners as soon as the necessary buildings could be erected. Since that date or a period

covering thirteen months, 128 prisoners have been employed at the Farm. Of this number, forty-six have been discharged or paroled, seven have escaped, of whom six were recaptured and returned to the prison at Trenton. Six other prisoners were returned to the prison at Trenton in the interest of enforcing discipline, owing to a refusal on the part of the prisoners either to work or abide by the rules of the Institution.

At the close of the fiscal year, the population of the Farm consisted of eighty-four and accommodations have been provided for forty more who will be taken to the Farm at the earliest possible moment.

In the last annual report it was shown that four permanent buildings had been erected, including two buildings 20 x 60 feet, one of which is used for office, work-shop and storage, and the other for kitchen, dining-room and storage. During the past year an extension 20 x 20 feet has been added to the latter structure to provide greater dining-room facilities. Another building reported last year was an addition to an old frame dwelling upon the premises, 26 x 28 feet, for sleeping purposes, and the fourth building was the wagon and tool shed. Since making the last annual report, there has been erected a substantial barn, 26 x 50 feet, containing eight horse stalls and eight cow stalls, a main dormitory building providing accommodations for 100 men, a blacksmith shop, a modern piggery and a poultry house. There has been placed about the premises 2,500 feet of modern wire fencing. All of the permanent improvements have been made with prison labor.

For the fencing there was taken from the timber lands upon the farm 1,082 white oak posts, the market value of which is $270. Entering into the construction of the buildings noted, there was taken from the timber upon the farm 82,774 feet of lumber, board measure, the value of which at the market price of $25 per 1,000 feet, aggregates $2,067.66. All of the buildings with the exception of the piggeries and poultry house have been painted two coats of grey paint with white trimmings, the work being done by the men on the farm.

Owing to a lack of appropriation, it was necessary to request the Legislature of 1914 to sub-divide the appropriation for buildings at the State Farm in the annual appropriation bill so that part of the moneys appropriated might be used for the purchase of stock and machinery. This request was complied with and under the authority of Chapter No. 167, Laws of 1914, the following stock was purchased: Four teams, consisting of three teams of horses and one team of mules at a cost of $1,445. Six head of Holstein cows at a cost of $550. Three brood sows and one boar for $100 and thirty-five laying hens for $35. In addition, wagons, plows, harness, harrows, etc.,

necessary for farm equipment were purchased to practically the amount of the appropriation of $1,500.

To date 155 acres have been cleared and are ready for cultivation, seventy acres of which have been sown in rye and grass. In addition to this, 100 acres more have been cleared of timber, wood and underbrush and the stumps are being grubbed out.

During the present year there were forty acres of the cleared land under cultivation. Upon eleven acres there were raised 1,212 bushels of potatoes, the value of which at 75 cents per bushel being $909. Ten acres were planted in corn the crop being 502 bushels of shelled corn valued at 80 cents per bushel, $401.60. In addition there were raised 600 bushels of turnips, valued at $240, which have been prepared for winter use. There were also taken from the farm 230 barrels of cabbage valued at $460. Small truck and produce were raised upon the farm as follows: lettuce, $40; radishes, $25; squashes, $120; string beans, $27.50; sweet corn, $33.25; beets, $17.50; lima beans, $159.75; cantaloupes, $37.70; tomatoes, $36; watermelons, $81.90; carrots, $10; sweet potatoes, $50; pumpkins, $70. The value of the cornstalks is $50.20.

In addition to the timber that has been cut from the farm and used in the construction of buildings, and the wood for the fire wood on the farm, there has been sold $1,875 worth of cord wood and $155 worth of pole wood.

That the advantages offered to the prisoners by work on the Farm is fully realized by those sentenced to State Prison is best evidenced by the desire of the prisoners to be removed to the Farm. As it is manifestly impossible, owing to the present limited conditions to accord this privilege to the large number of prisoners who desire the change from the close confinement of the State Prison at Trenton to the open air life of the Farm, the Board of Inspectors are seeking to impress upon the prisoners, the fact that assignment to the State Prison Farm is a reward to be merited by compliance with the rules of the State Prison and an evident disposition to reform. The benefits derived from the open air work on the Farm is shown by the apparent healthy condition of the prisoners and a very apparent increase of cheerfulness.

The prisoners are employed forty-five hours each week, Saturday afternoon being devoted to physical sports and recreation. Books and magazines have been furnished by the residents of the neighborhood and have added much to the pleasure and education of the prisoners. The residents of the outlying community have displayed their interest in the development of the State Prison Farm by assisting in the religious services held each Sunday afternoon and presenting a cottage

organ, a pulpit bible, 100 hymn books and pocket bibles for each of the inmates.

The Board of Inspectors advise the acquirement by the Prison Labor Commission of the property about forty acres in area which faces on the main road and is surrounded on three sides by the State Prison Farm. The Board understands that it was the original intention of the Prison Labor Commission to acquire this additional tract but so far as we are aware, no step has been taken in this direction. It would undoubtedly add to the value of the State Prison Farm if this property which is almost surrounded by the State's property was secured. The Board believes that steps should be taken in this direction either by purchase or condemnation.

The Legislature of 1914 appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill $1,500 for dredging and draining at the State Prison Farm. This money was not available until the close of the legislative session, and immediately thereafter the Board of Inspectors commenced preparation for this work. According to the judgment of the Board, this appropriation should have been sufficient to have accomplished all that was needed. It was necessary, however, that the approval of the State Board of Health should be secured and Prof. McMullen, one of the leading sanitary experts of this State, was directed to prepare the necessary plans. Much to the surprise of the Board, the plans of Prof. McMullen called for an expenditure of $7,000. The plans were submitted to the State Board of Health and were rejected by that body. As supplemental plans satisfactory to the State Board of Health could not be drawn in time, the appropriation automatically lapsed. While the Board does not set its opinion above that of those presumably well versed in sanitation and health precaution and therefore does not criticise the plans of Prof. McMullen, or condemn the apparent lack of co-operation on the part of the State Board of Health, the Board feels that it is an unnecessary expenditure of public funds to involve the State in a cost approximately anywhere near the amount required for the installation of a drainage system as outlined by Prof. McMullen. The thought of the Board is that when the State Farm has been entirely reclaimed that it would be to the advantage of the State to dispose of the present State Farm to free citizens and remove the Farm to some other section for the reclamation of land for farm purposes. If this idea is properly developed, there can be no good reason to expend an undue amount of money for a sewerage system which later on will never be taxed to the capacity for which evidently the present plans seem to contemplate. The Board believes that the health of the prisoners can be properly safeguarded at a greatly reduced cost.

The matter of escapes on the part of prisoners has given this Board great concern. During the period in which the prisoners have been employed outside the prison walls from June 23d, 1913, to October 31st, 1914, there have been twenty-seven escapes. Of this number, 4 escaped during the first four months when Camp No. 1 was established. During the past fiscal year the number of escapes of prisoners on outdoor work was twenty-three. There has also been during the past year, three escapes from the State Prison at Trenton, of which two have been recaptured. Of the total number of escapes, fourteen have been recaptured. Exclusive of escapes from the State Prison at Trenton, the actual percentage of recaptures during the year of prisoners on outdoor work who have escaped during that time was 52 per cent. Of the total number of prisoners, namely, 545, who were employed on outdoor work since its inception to date, the total number of escapes was 4.95 per cent. Of those who are still at large the per cent. of the total number of prisoners employed on outdoor work is 2.75 per cent. The Board of Inspectors fully recognized the possibility of escapes when the plan of working prisoners out doors was put into operation and this danger was also pointed out during the discussion in the Legislature regarding the laws which authorized the outdoor employment of prisoners. While the Board of Inspectors employ every reasonable safeguard consistent with the idea of the honor system in preventing escapes, in spite of this abuse of confidence, the Board is not opposed to the plan of outdoor work, as the experience of other State Penal Institutions show that escapes are to be expected with the establishment of any honor system of working prisoners.

While it would probably be possible to prevent any escapes by employing a greater number of guards, the Board is opposed to this plan for two reasons: First, because of the extra expense involved, and secondly, which is more important, because the close guarding of prisoners on outdoor work is abhorent to the establishment of an honor system among the prisoners. It is our desire to imbue in the mind of the prisoners that the State while punishing for the crime which has placed the prisoner in its custodial care, desires to impress upon him that he has an opportunity to re-establish himself in the confidence and trust of his fellows. Certainly, unless he can prove his inclination to make good by keeping faith with the State under a more or less perfunctory supervision, he is not a fit subject to be a free agent in society at large. At the same time, imprisonment and close-guarding tends to stifle all ambition and creates in the prisoner's mind an animosity to society. The prisoners selected for this work are chosen by the Principal Keeper with reference to their

good conduct in the prison proper and an apparent disposition to merit the confidence of the State.

Moneys should be appropriated to bear the expense of transporting prisoners to and from the State Prison to the Farm and Road Camps. As no specific appropriation has ever been made for this purpose and as the cost of transportation has been a considerable item, the Board has been obliged to deplete the maintenance account of the Prison in order to provide the funds to pay for this transportation. In our judgment, an appropriation of $1,000 should be made for this purpose in the Annual Appropriation Bill and $600 in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill to bear this expense until the expiration of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1915.

Under the operation of Chapter No. 269, Laws of 1914, the Board of Inspectors were authorized to "establish a wage system under which the inmates of the Institution shall be employed, and may expend or direct the expenditure of the earnings of any prisoner for the following purposes or any of them:

(*a*) For the care and maintenance of the dependents of said prisoners.
(*b*) For the benefit of the prisoner after his release on parole or discharge.
(*c*) For the repayment of the costs of trial in an amount not to exceed $25.
The wage system herein provided for shall include within its provisions, all prisoners employed in any work or service necessary for the maintenance of said penal .... institution or its inmates.

The principle set forth in this act must merit the approbation of all fair-minded men. In the judgment of the Board, this plan of remuneration is one of the most progressive steps that the State has taken in seeking to solve its penal problems. The practice, heretofore, of compelling prisoners to labor without holding out the incentive of remunerative gain has naturally stifled ambition and made life in prison a drudgery. In addition, in many cases, the dependents of the prisoner who were innocent of any wrong doing are punished far worse than the prisoner because of the deprivation of the earnings of the bread-winner. The result has been an increased tax upon the Poor Department and charitable organizations of our municipalities. The Board, therefore, was pleased to note the legislation authorizing remuneration for State Prison inmates. Unfortunately, however, the failure of the Legislature to make sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of the prison has thus far prevented the establishment of this meritorious system of remuneration.

Not having sufficient money to meet the ordinary maintenance expenses of the prison, it was out of the question to set aside moneys to be credited to the earning capacity of the prisoners. The Board's position was made more difficult by the passage of Chapter No. 219,

Laws of 1914, which stamped as a crime the action of the Board the preceding year when they authorized the purchase of supplies for maintenance of the State Prison when the appropriation for same had been exhausted. It was manifestly impossible for the Board to forbid the purchase of food for the prisoners and the Board was seriously contemplating requesting you to call a special session of the Legislature, in order to provide the necessary relief.

Fortunately, through the co-operation of the Road Department, the anticipated deficit was avoided. Prior to July 1st, 1914, the Road Commissioner had been paying for the labor of prisoners on road work at the rate of 50 cents per day. As the road camps were placed under the direct supervision of the Board of Inspectors by legislative enactment, the control and management of the camps was taken over by the Board of Inspectors on July 1st, 1914. Heretofore, the Road Commissioner had paid for the maintenance of the prisoners at the camps. Under the new arrangement, the maintenance of the prisoners became a direct charge upon the Prison. To meet this additional expense, a tri-party agreement was entered into by the Prison Labor Commission, the Road Commissioner and the Board of Inspectors as authorized by Chapter No. 290, Laws of 1913, under date of July 21st, 1914, said agreement being operative as of July 1st, 1914.

This agreement called for the price of prison labor at $1.50 per day; out of this amount, the Board of Inspectors agreeing to pay all the maintenance charges, thus leaving to the Road Commissioner, the supervision of the labor of the prisoners while employed on the roads. Prior to July 1st, 1914, or for the first eight months of the fiscal year, at the old rate of 50 cents per day, the State Prison received $5,845.75 from the Road Commissioner. For the last four months of the year, the Road Commissioner paid $25,988.83. The maintenance of the prisoners on road work being paid out of this amount by the State Prison authorities. The total received from the Road Commissioner for work during the fiscal year was $31,834.58. No moneys were received for the last two weeks of the year, namely, from October 18th to October 31st, as we were informed that the appropriation in the Road Commissioner's Department had been exhausted. Therefore, what represented the labor of one man for 2,671½ days was provided without compensation. The actual charge per prisoner per diem for the last four months of the fiscal year was $1.483. While the amount received from the Road Commissioner, therefore, was not in accordance with the agreement entered into, nevertheless, because the Road Commissioner increased the number of men working on the roads, sufficient money was received to meet all maintenance charges and any deficit was avoided.

The Board hopes to establish during the present year a wage system to remunerate the prisoners in accordance with Chapter No. 269, Laws of 1914. The installation of the State Use System as originally provided for under Chapter No. 372, Laws of 1911 and its amendments thereto, has not been put in active operation as yet. The first contract under the Piece Price System which has been in vogue at the State Prison for many years expired October 1st, 1913. At that time, as Acting Governor, you declined to agree to the temporary continuation of that contract. In January, 1914, two more contracts expired and your successor, Acting Governor Taylor, agreed to a temporary continuation of the contracts to July 1st, 1914, in the belief that by that date the Legislature of 1914 would make an appropriation for the installation of a State Use System; no appropriation ever having been made for this purpose since the passage of the Act of 1911. Later on when the other contracts expired, you acquiesced in the action of Acting Governor Taylor and authorized the continuation of the contracts until July 1st, 1914. While the period for which the contracts were to run was extremely short, the contractors agreed to continue under those circumstances. At the earnest request of the Board of Inspectors, the Appropriation Committee of the Legislature of 1914 made an appropriation of $50,000 for the installation of the State Use System. The Board had requested that this total amount be placed in the supplemental appropriation and made immediately available. The Appropriation Committee, however, decided to split the amount, placing $25,000 in the supplemental appropriation bill and the remaining $25,000 in the Annual Appropriation Bill, available November 1st, 1914. In the meantime, by the passage of Chapter No. 269, Laws of 1914, a new Prison Labor Commission was created. The new Prison Labor Board began an investigation of the requirements for the installation of a State Use System at the State Prison and under date of September 28th, 1914, directed the Board of Inspectors to arrange for and begin the manufacture of baskets and hampers (reed, willow, and rattan), brooms and brushes, underwear (cotton and knit), hosiery (men's and women's).

The Board of Inspectors immediately made a study of kinds of machinery necessary for the line of manufacture outlined and found that the manufacturing of knit underwear would provide work for more prisoners than would be required in the manufacture of the other articles specified. At the meeting of October 20th, 1914, the Board felt itself sufficiently familiar with the proposition to direct the purchase of the necessary knitting machines and raw material. In order to protect the supplemental appropriation of $25,000 it was necessary that a contract should be entered into for the purchase of

the necessary machinery and material before the close of the present fiscal year. As the amount to be expended was far in excess of the limit set by law for purchase without advertising and the time remaining not being sufficient to meet the legal requirements for advertising, the Board requested the consent of the State House Commission to make the necessary purchase without advertising. We were informed by the Comptroller that the State House Commission had considered our request and declined same because in the judgment of the State House Commission, the amount to be expended was much too large to permit of the waiving of the requirements of the law concerning advertising. This resulted in the $25,000 appropriation being permitted to lapse. While the Board regrets that it was unable to immediately begin the operation of the State Use System, the appropriation made available by the last Legislature thus being cut in half, the $25,000 appropriation still remaining will be immediately used for the purposes for which same was appropriated. In the meantime, experience in a further study may show means for increasing the scope of the State Use System and the necessary appropriation will be requested from the Legislature of 1915.

Under the authority of Chapter No. 372, Laws of 1911, which authorized the installation of a State Use System, no provision was made for a capital account. The law calls for the appropriation of money for the purchase of machinery and material but fails to make any provision for the use of moneys derived from the sale of the finished product. Under the law at present, the moneys earned in this way must return to the State Treasury. This results in the absolute inability of the Board to turn over a working fund and unless changed, would require yearly demands on the Appropriation Committee for sufficient appropriation to carry on the work. Authority should be given to the Board of Inspectors to use the earnings, other than what is set aside for the prisoners or their dependents, for a capital account to further prosecute the work.

The incidental confusion resulting from the failure to actively install the State Use System was reflected in the continuation of the contracts. Upon the expiration of the original continuations to July 1st, with your consent, the Board agreed with the contractors that the contracts should be carried on a day to day basis. Either party having the right to immediately sever relations without previous notice. Under this plan six contracts were continued. On August 4th, 1914, the Mercer Brush Company notified the Board that their contract would be suspended and further work at the State Prison cease. This leaves in active operation at this time five contracts, namely: Rancocas Mills, Crescent Garment Co., Oppenheim Co., Trenton Whisk Broom Works and W. S. Rendell.

The Legislature of 1914 changed the organization of the Board of Parole, placing same again under the direction of the Board of Inspectors. Under this authority, the Board of Inspectors have sat once a month as a Board of Parole and from May 14th, 1914, to October 31st, 1914, have considered 134 applications. Of this number sixty-eight paroles have been granted. For more detail report of this work, we refer you to the report of the Parole Officer.

In the judgment of the Board, authority should be given by the Legislature to permit of the release of prisoners from reporting monthly after being on parole for such time as the Board, in its judgment, feels has been sufficiently long to demonstrate the fitness of the prisoner to be at large. This seems necessary as the increase of paroled prisoners continues it becomes an almost physical impossibility for one Parole Agent to continually keep in touch with the number of prisoners who are required to report once a month. Unless this is done, it will eventually mean the creation of additional parole agents, which seems to the Board an unnecessary expense and it has a tendency to discourage the prisoner who has fully demonstrated his ability to make good but owing to the maximum penalty placed upon him by law, frequently is obliged to report for six years, when he has been required to serve only one year in prison.

Authority should be given to the Board of Inspectors, whenever the Parole Agent reports the violation of the condition of a parole or the rules and regulations governing same, to authorize the issuance of a warrant by the Principal Keeper for the apprehension and return to the State Prison of the person whose parole has been revoked and such warrant shall be lawful authority to be served by the Parole Agent or any person authorized to serve criminal process in any county of this State.

Upon the return of the prisoner declared to have violated his parole, a hearing should be given the prisoner by the Board of Inspectors and said Board should have the right to declare, after hearing the prisoner and investigating such defense as he may make to the charge of the Parole Agent as to the violation of the condition of parole or rules and regulations governing same, whether or not the revocation of the parole is final and the prisoner continued within the legal custody of the Principal Keeper, according to the laws governing same.

Chapter No. 271, Laws of 1914, aimed to radically change the management of the State Prison by placing exclusive charge of same within the power of the Board of Inspectors. This was not entirely accomplished owing to the powers given the Principal Keeper as a Constitutional Officer of the State. Necessarily, no legislative enactment could change the powers once vested by the people of the

State in the adoption of its Constitution. The result of this act, however, has been to eliminate in many ways the friction which naturally followed through conflict of divided powers heretofore granted by the Legislature to the Principal Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors. Unfortunately, the law as finally passed by the Legislature was amended at the last moment by giving the power of appointing a steward to the Principal Keeper and making the steward responsible solely to the Principal Keeper. This appointment is all the more marked because it is the only exception made in the matter of the appointment of officers and employes of the State Prison. As the steward is charged with the duties of Purchasing Officer, he practically will fill the present position of Supervisor when that office is abolished as provided by law with the expiration of the term of the present incumbent. The office of Supervisor is one which is peculiarly close to the Board of Inspectors and the Board can see no reason for removing the work of that department from its direct supervision and placing same under the direction of the Principal Keeper with exclusive management of same.

The object of the Act of 1914 was to place control with the Board of Inspectors except so far as constitutional inhibition prevented. It is therefore, unfortunate that this exception was made and the Board believes that if the attention of the Legislature is called to this fact, the law may be properly amended to meet this objection. There is ample provision in the law with this objectional clause removed to permit of the appointment of a steward or officer of similar capacity to take charge of the detail work of the Purchasing Department.

The law should be further amended by vesting with the Board of Inspectors the power to require the Principal Keeper, who is the executive officer of the prison, to transfer and assign to any special line of work not in conflict with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, any employee or officer. In the process of making changes which the Board believed would add to the efficiency of the Institution, it directed the Keeper to transfer to such other work as the Keeper might deem advisable one of the deputies who was doing other than routine work, having been assigned by the Keeper to take charge of one of the departments of the Institution. The Keeper refused to comply with the request of the Board and was sustained in his action by the opinion of the Attorney-General. In view of the fact that in the judgment of the Board, the administration of the particular department cited would have been much more efficient and conducted with greater economy, the State is the loser by the inability of the Board to carry out its program. In fairness to the Principal Keeper, it must be stated that he refused to make

the change directed, on the ground that the deputy occupying the position in question, is in the judgment of the Keeper, the best man for the place. The Board should be unhampered in carrying out its plans, if it is to be held strictly accountable for the management of the Institution.

Previous reports have called attention to the lack of room within the State Prison walls. There are no facilities for recreation grounds with the result that with the exception of the sick and women prisoners who have a very small yard space, the prisoners pass the day without any form of exercise, other than the walking necessary from the cell to the shop and return. Irrespective of the danger to the health of the prisoners, especially in the liability of increase of tuberculosis, this condition of affairs is a very grave charge against the humanitarianism of the State. If proper yard space could be provided, the granting of the use of the recreation yard under proper supervision, could be offered as a premium for good conduct and would unquestionably tend to conserve the discipline of the Institution.

The Board of Inspectors believe that this could be accomplished with very little additional expense to the State by the merging of the State Arsenal Grounds immediately adjoining with the Prison grounds proper. The Board understands that the State military authorities would readily acquiesce in the transfer of the arsenal to some other place, if the proper authority was granted by the Legislature.

An anomalous condition has arisen in the State Prison with reference to luncheon for the Board of Inspectors and the Court of Pardons which, so far as we know, does not exist in any other institution in the State. By a legislative enactment governing the State Prison, revision of 1877, page 1120, "it shall not be lawful for the Keeper of the State Prison, or have any officer thereof, to furnish any entertainment of food, liquors, or refreshments to any Inspector or Inspectors, or to any visitor or visitors, official or otherwise, of the State Prison at the expense of the State."

This law for many years has been practically a dead letter, so far as it applied to the Court of Pardons or the Board of Inspectors. Recently, the Comptroller has called attention to same and refused to approve the bills of the Supervisor for any expenditure for food for the Judges of the Court of Pardons or the Inspectors. Consequently, it has been necessary for the Judges and the Inspectors to reimburse the Supervisor for the cost of luncheon at the Prison. We understand that the Judges of the Court of Pardons are following this course. The Board of Inspectors have no objection to paying for their lunch upon the days that they visit the State Prison but have reserved to themselves the right to expend

the money where they see fit. In their judgment, they can obtain better food at the restaurants or hotels in Trenton and therefore are eating elsewhere than at the State Prison. The result of this is that the necessary work of the Board at the Prison is either seriously interfered with by adjournment for lunch, owing to the greater amount of time consumed in going back and forth to the place of luncheon or when the pressure of its business requires, involves the foregoing of lunch or its delay until late in the afternoon.

Apart from the absurdity of any such requirement and the annoyance to the members of the Board who are giving their time to the State for a pittance, it is difficult to understand why the State Prison should be singled out in this respect when the members of the governing boards of other state institutions are fed upon the occasion of their official visits to their respective institutions. In the judgment of the Board of Inspectors, this condition should be relieved by proper legislation.

The detail concerning the expenditures, cash receipts, average number of prisoners and per diem cost per capita will be found embodied in the report of the Supervisor.

For the operation of the contracts and detailed expenditures we respectfully refer to the report of the Supervisor.

For other detail reports of the prison management we refer to the report of the Principal Keeper, Physician, Moral Instructor, School Board and Parole Officer.

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,

JACOB SHURTS,
President.
HARRY W. JONES,
S. W. KIRKBRIDE,
B. F. HIRES,
WALTER M. DEAR,
Inspectors.
JNO. F. CLARK,
Secretary.

Statistics

CLERK'S OFFICE,
N. J. STATE PRISON,
November 10th, 1914.

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

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please find the usual statistical tables for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1914, as the same are compiled from the books of record in the office of the New Jersey State Prison.

IRVIN C. BLEAM,
Clerk of Prison.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED IN EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1914.

	Received.	Escaped prisoners returned.	Returned from Florence Mission.	DISCHARGED, ETC.													Number here at end of respective months.
				Regularly discharged.	Paroled by Court of Pardons.	Paroled by Board of Parole.	Paroled by Board of Inspectors.	Commuted by Court of Pardons.	Discharged by remission of fine.	Removed by Court.	Died.	Removed to State Hospital.	Electrocuted.	Escaped.	Removed to Florence Mission.	Transferred to Woman's Reformatory.	
1913.																	
November	54	....	....	8	....	15	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1,534
December	61	....	....	8	66	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	1	....	....	1,507
1914.																	
January	50	....	....	7	65	8	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	1,472
February	50	....	....	11	1	24	....	....	....	1	3	3	1	2	1	....	1,475
March	59	2	....	9	....	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,516
April	50	....	1	6	103	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1,455
May	59	1	....	5	36	....	11	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	1,458
June	66	....	....	6	3	....	18	5	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	7	1,480
July	34	....	....	7	109	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1,395
August	14	3	....	7	20	....	13	....	....	....	....	3	1	7	....	....	1,361
September	38	1	....	3	6	....	9	....	....	1	1	3	....	5	....	....	1,372
October	71	4	....	2	9	....	15	....	....	....	2	....	....	7	....	....	1,412
	606	11	1	79	418	65	66	5	2	4	19	16	6	24	1	7	.....

Terms and Sentences.

(1) *Definite Terms.*

One year, 1 day, 1; 1 year, 5 days, 3; 1 year, 6 months, 2; 2 years, 5; 3 years, 6; 4 years, 6; 5 years, 36; 6 years, 6; 7 years, 33; 8 years, 6; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 36; 12 years, 23; 14 years, 12; 15 years, 26; 16 years, 1; 17 years, 3; 18 years, 5; 19 years, 1; 20 years, 29; 22 years, 1; 25 years, 17; 27 years, 2; 29 years, 1; 30 years, 42; 40 years, 1; 42 years, 1; 49 years, 1; 60 years, 1; life, 9; electrocution, 5; total, 325. Of this total 298 are State prisoners, 27 are United States prisoners from the District of New Jersey.

(2) *Indeterminate Sentences.*

(Figures indicate the minimum imposed.)

One year, 163; 1 year, 3 months, 3; 1 year, 6 months, 154; 1 year, 8 months, 2; 2 years, 124; 2 years, 6 months, 24; 2 years, 9 months, 1; 3 years, 124; 3 years, 6 months, 196; 4 years, 27; 4 years, 6 months, 10; 4 years, 8 months, 2; 5 years, 78; 5 years, 6 months 1; 6 years, 28; 6 years, 6 months, 2; 6 years, 8 months, 1; 7 years, 39; 7 years, 6 months, 25; 8 years, 4; 8 years, 6 months, 5; 9 years, 6; 10 years, 14; 11 years, 1; 11 years, 6 months, 2; 12 years, 8; 14 years, 6; 15 years, 29; 17 years, 6 months, 1; 20 years, 2; 21 years, 2; 25 years, 1; 26 years, 6 months, 1; 28 years, 1; total, 1,087.

Definite terms, 325; indeterminate terms, 1,087; total, 1,412.

Nativity of Prisoners.

New Jersey, 388; United States, outside of New Jersey, 553; Atlantic ocean, on board ship, 2; Australia, 2; Austria, 47; British Guiana, 1; Brazil, 1; Burmah, 1; Bermuda Islands, 1; Canada, 2; China, 3; Denmark, 1; England, 19; Finland, 1; France, 6; Germany, 35; Greece, 2; Holland, 2; Hungary, 26; Ireland, 15; Italy, 223; Japan, 2; Palestine, 1; Roumania, 1; Russia, 27; Russia Poland, 37; Scotland, 5; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2; Syria, 1; Turkey, 1; West Indies, 3; total, 1412.

Counties Where Prisoners Were Convicted.

Atlantic, 79; Bergen, 97; Burlington, 47; Camden, 154; Cape May, 20; Cumberland, 34; Essex, 276; Gloucester, 27; Hudson, 166; Hunterdon, 14; Mercer, 64; Middlesex, 61; Monmouth, 72; Morris, 31; Ocean, 7; Passaic, 93; Salem, 25; Somerset, 28; Sussex, 17; Union, 57; Warren, 15; Supreme Court, 1; United States District of New Jersey, 27; total, 1,412.

Ages of Prisoners When Received.

Thirteen, 1; fifteen to twenty, 106; twenty to twenty-five, 344; twenty-five to thirty, 292; thirty to forty, 374; forty to fifty, 192; fifty to sixty, 83; sixty to seventy, 13; seventy to eighty, 7; total, 1,412.

Number of Times Prisoners Were Committed Here.

First time, 1,164; second time, 172; third time, 46; fourth time, 15; fifth time, 8; sixth time, 6; seventh time, 1; total, 1,412.

Years During Which Prisoners Now Here Were Received.

1898, 1; 1900, 2; 1901, 1; 1902, 2; 1903, 6; 1904, 9; 1905, 10; 1906, 14; 1907, 18; 1908, 42; 1909, 51; 1910, 52; 1911, 112; 1912, 225; 1913, 378; 1914, 489; total, 1,412.

Education.

Can read and write, 1,167; cannot read and write, 190; read only, 18; write name only, 37; total, 1,412.

Color and Sex of Prisoners.

Yellow, males, 5; white, males, 1,039; white, females, 9; colored, males, 333; colored, females, 26; total, 1,412.

Summarized Population Movement for Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1914.

Number of prisoners here November 1st, 1913, males, 1,458; females, 48. Received during fiscal year, males, 581; females, 25. Escaped prisoners returned, males, 11. Returned from Florence Mission, female, 1. Total, males, 2,050; females, 74.

Discharged, Etc.

Paroled by Court of Pardons, males, 398; females, 20. Paroled by Board of Parole, males, 62; females, 3. Paroled by Board of Inspectors, males, 62; females, 4. Regularly discharged, males, 77; females, 2. Died, males, 18; female, 1. Removed to State Hospital, males, 15; female, 1. Transferred to Woman's Reformatory, females, 7. Removed to Florence Mission, female, 1. Commuted by Court of Pardons, males, 5. Discharged by remission of fine, males, 2. Escaped, males, 24. Removed by order of Court, males, 4. Electrocuted, males, 6. Total discharged, males, 673; females, 39. Total remaining, males, 1,377; females, 35. Grand total, 1,412.

Supervisor's Report

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1914.

Hon. James F. Fielder, Governor:

SIR: The customary annual report is herewith presented for your information and that of the Legislature, showing in the usual detail the transactions of this office in the business and financial operations of the State Prison during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1914.

The branch of the Prison service placed by law in charge of the Supervisor includes the management of the workshops and of all the contracts for the manufacture of products by the prisoners; the direction of the labor of all the prisoners (excepting those employed in the household and sanitary affairs of the Prison), the purchase of clothing, provisions, supplies and other articles required under the laws of the State for the proper support, comfort and maintenance of the prisoners, and the materials and implements for any kind of labor in which they may be employed; the collection and receipt of all revenues of the Prison, the certification of all bills for Prison expenditures of every class, excepting the payment of officers' salaries and the gratuities given to prisoners upon their discharge, and the manifold incidental duties pertaining to the business operations of the Prison arising from and implied by the varying provisions of law. An impression has been found to prevail, to some extent, that the Supervisor is a disbursing officer, and that the bills for Prison expenditures are paid by him from moneys which come to his hands as revenue of the Prison or otherwise. This impression is wholly erroneous. As has heretofore been explained, the Supervisor is required to pay to the State Treasurer all the moneys which come to his hands in the exercise of his functions; and the bills for all expenditures involved in the performance of his duties and the maintenance and repairs of the Prison are authenticated by him and certified to the Board of Inspectors. After approval by the Board, they are sent to the State Comptroller for audit, and payment is made by the State Treasurer directly to the individual creditor.

This system has been in successful operation for many years, and while it is, no doubt, somewhat elaborate and cumbrous, a change for purposes of convenience would be of doubtful policy, inasmuch as the passage of the accounts through so many hands furnishes an element of safety which would not perhaps be found in a more facile system.

The average daily number of prisoners maintained in the past year was less than that of the next preceding year, although the number of prisoners at this date is very considerably less than at the beginning of the year. The daily average during the past year was 1,462½, as against 1,506 in the preceding year—a decreased daily average of 43½ prisoners. The greatest number on any one day in the past year was 1,568, and the lowest number was 1,361.

The number of prisoners being maintained at the date of my last report, November 1st, 1913, was 1,506, and the number at this date is 1,412.

The following concise statement shows the numerical changes which have taken place in the convict population of the Prison within the limits of the fiscal year just closed:

Number of prisoners, October 31st, 1913	1,506	
Received during the year	606	
Escaped prisoners returned	11	
Returned from Florence Mission	1	
		2,124
Number discharged during the year, by reason of expiration of sentence, pardon, parole, remittance of fine, &c.:		
Paroled by Court of Pardons	418	
Paroled by Board of Parole	65	
Paroled by Board of Inspectors	66	
Regular discharges	79	
Died	19	
Removed to State Hospital	16	
Transferred to Woman's Reformatory	7	
Removed to Florence Mission	1	
Commuted by Court of Pardons	5	
Remission of fine	2	
Escaped	24	
Removed by order of Court	4	
Electrocuted	6	
		712
Total number, October 31st, 1914		1,412

It will be observed that the expenditures in the "Maintenance" account do not include merely the food and clothing of the prisoners, but embrace all the current expense of maintaining the institution, including fuel, light, water, medicines, insurance, stationery, and all the miscellaneous and incidental expenses, as well as the cost of the clothing furnished to prisoners upon their discharge. The expendi-

tures for all these purposes during the past year have been at the rate of a little over $116.43 per annum, or about 29.41 cents a day for each convict maintained in the Prison, Farm and Road Camps.

The different classes of expenditures for maintenance account, and the amounts for the several purposes are shown in the statement below:

Provisions for farm	$1,490 63
Clothing	7,664 75
Provisions and furniture for farm	1,999 22
Hospital	3,022 06
Subsistence	96,566 68
Bedding	3,276 80
Stationery	2,148 71
Convict stationery	491 67
Forage	982 64
Live stock	195 04
Tobacco	1,615 00
Light	14,379 23
Water	6,574 58
Library	141 04
Insurance	913 85
Sanitary (disinfectants, &c.)	535 36
Advertising and printing	239 26
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, &c.)	3,361 35
Clothing for discharged convicts	3,221 57
Appliances	30 00
Salaries of Deputies at Road Camps and Superintendent and Assistant at State Prison Farm, charged to maintenance	3,768 00
Fuel	17,661 88
Total	$170,279 32

The contracts utilizing the labor of the prisoners which were in operation at the close of the fiscal year, 1914, by an act of the Legislature were abolished, and it was provided that the labor of the convicts should be employed in the manufacture of articles for the various state institutions, for labor on roads, and State Farm; no new contracts were entered into.

In view of the fact that no provisions had been made as yet for the manufacture of articles for state use, and that it was essential that the prisoners should have employment, at the session of the Legislature 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. Pursuant to said act, Chapter 366, P. L. 1913, the following contracts were extended from the dates of their original expirations to July 1st, 1914, and later were extended from day to day, from July 1st, 1914, and they are still in operation under these conditions, with the exception of the Mercer Brush Company, who terminated their contract August 4th, 1914.

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

Contractor.	*Industry.*	*Earnings.*
Rancocas Mills	Mats and matting	$20,186 86
W. S. Rendell	Shoes, cartons and shocks	18,365 50
Oppenheim & Co	Pantaloons and waistbands	16,430 71
Crescent Garment Co	Shirts and men's drawers	11,520 07
Mercer Brush Co	Brushes and brush blocks	6,044 76
Trenton Whisk Broom Co	Brooms and whisk brooms	5,878 54
		$78,426 44

ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED.

Mats, 8,353 5/12 doz., 131,574 sq. ft.; matting, 176,866 sq. yds.; shoes, 28,210 5/12 doz. pairs; cartons, 338,525; shocks, 3,591 cases; pantaloons, 22,965 3/12 doz.; waistbands, 447,400; shirts, 21,170 1/12 doz.; men's drawers, 14,816 8/12 doz.; brushes, 3,102 2/12 gross; brush blocks, 5,516 gross; wire containers, 385 1/12 doz.; brooms, 366,394; whisk brooms, 36,695.

As the revenue to be derived from the labor of convicts is not a fixed sum, but dependent on many conditions, as well as the constant changes in the character of the labor to be employed, and contract labor having been abolished under the provisions of Chapter No. 372, Laws of 1911, approved June 7th, 1911, it is gratifying to report that the earnings from prison labor for the fiscal year were $78,426.44.

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:

Assigned to contract, November 1st, 1913	861	
Assigned during the year from time to time	678	
		1,539
Discharged by reason of expiration of sentence or by parole	241	
Dropped by reason of being transferred to State Prison Farm, Road Camps or taken for prison use	724	
		965
Assigned November 1st, 1914		574

At the commencement of the fiscal year, and at the close of the said year, the numerical force of men employed on contract work was the same, yet the character of labor is absolutely incompatible with the character of the work produced. At the commencement of the fiscal year, 1914, there were assigned working in the various industries 861 men. During the year there were assigned 678, making a total of 1,539 men, but of this number, there were discharged during the year, by reason of parole or expiration of sentence, 241

men, and 724 were taken for use at State Prison Farm and Road Camps, or dropped by reason of their inability to perform the work to which they were assigned, leaving a decrease of 287 men from the preceding year.

By reason of Sundays and legal holidays, which occur in every year, the number of working days are reduced to 272½. There were employed on contract work in this institution during that number of days, 190,491½ 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, a charge is made for their services, and the earnings of this labor during the year netted a sum of $1,122.49. The earnings of the men on contract work, $78,426.44, netted a per capita per diem of .4117. The combined earnings from both sources during the year resulted in the total earning of $79,548.93.

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

STATEMENT.

Cost of maintenance	$170,279 32
Cash receipts	119,952 57
	$50,326 75

Total net cost of maintaining each prisoner per diem, $0.0868.

All Cash Resources for the Year.

Balance on hand October 31st, 1913	$100 00	
Balance of earnings received during the year	7,684 24	
Received from earnings of 1914	78,784 08	
		$82,568 32
Received from support of U. S. prisoners		440 10
Received from sale of old iron, rags, bones, &c		772 63
Received from interest on deposits		168 75
Received from Road Commissioner		34,484 33
Received from sale of lumber and cut timber		1,403 50
Received from insurance		114 94
Total		$119,952 57

At the close of the fiscal year 1913 there remained in my hand a balance of $100, and there was paid to the State Treasurer, $119,952.57.

SALARIES OF MINOR OFFICERS.

The appropriation made by the Legislature for salaries of the minor officers of the Prison for the fiscal year under consideration was $112,000. The Supervisor has no control of the amount paid thereunder, the salaries being fixed by the Board of Inspectors and the monthly payments as shown by the payroll after approval by the Board being made through the office of the Supervisor. Monthly payments are made by the State Treasurer to the Supervisor upon the order of the Board of Inspectors and the sums are specified by the payroll and distributed by the Supervisor. The amount appropriated for salaries for the fiscal year 1915, was the same as the current year's appropriation, but by reason of the employment of a greater number of officers that sum was not sufficient to pay the fixed salaries of that fiscal year. Hence, it became necessary for the Board of Inspectors to conform to the appropriation and reduce the salary from 8 to 15 per cent. In addition to this, an act was passed at the Legislature, session of 1913, requiring semi-monthly payments of salaries which necessitated out of that appropriation to make payment of twelve one-half monthly salaries. The Board of Inspectors appreciated the fact that the fixed salaries were not excessive, and the long hours the officers are required to serve, and made application to the Legislature for an increased appropriation for these purposes, so as to return to the officers the deductions made as well as to readjust the salaries of the officers of the current year. Pursuant to such request, at the session of the Legislature of 1914, an additional appropriation of $4,000 was made to cover the deductions for the fiscal year 1913 and a supplement of $2,000 was made applicable to the fiscal year of 1914 to readjust the salaries of the present year. During the year there has been received from the State Treasurer and paid for this purpose to the subordinate officers of the Prison, $117,466.80, being $562 less than the amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year under consideration.

The whole cash operations of this office during the past year are shown in condensed form by the following statement:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue from all sources		$119,952 57
Received from State Treasury to pay salaries of minor officers—		
Deficiency salaries for 1913	$3,976 82	
Deficiency salaries for Farm	28 80	
Salaries of 1914	113,461 18	
		117,466 80
Total		$237,419 37

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to State Treasurer for account prison receipts	$119,952 57
Paid to minor officers, salaries	117,466 80
Total	$237,419 37

The amount expended during the year for the purchase of furniture and repairs to the Prison buildings and grounds was eleven thousand nine hundred eighty-two dollars and four cents ($11,982.04). These payments together with the payments for maintenance were made from the State Treasury upon bills certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors. The payment of salaries of Inspectors and Executive Officers are made directly from the State Treasury, and the gratuities given to the prisoners upon their discharge are paid by the Principal Keeper from moneys paid to him in bulk from the State Treasury, so that these two accounts are not included in the transactions of the Supervisor's office.

I have, however, ascertained from the State Comptroller, the amounts paid for these purposes, and have included them in the following statement in order to show in concise form the entire cost during the year of the prison establishment.

ALL EXPENDITURES, OCTOBER 1ST, 1913, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1914.

Maintenance	$166,789 47	
Provisions for farm	1,490 63	
Provisions and furniture for farm	1,999 22	
		$170,279 32
Total maintenance		$170,279 32
Furniture and repairs		11,982 04
Salaries of deputies and employes		113,461 18
Salaries, executive officers		9,500 00
Salary, Moral Instructor		1,200 00
Electrocution expenses		5,650 15
Maintenance of school board		1,587 04
Maintenance, Keeper and Resident Physician		1,732 95
Gratuities to discharged convicts		2,833 95
Traveling expenses of Parole Agent		393 90
Bureau of identification		200 00
Deep water pump		987 61
Artesian wells		849 00
Addition and repairs to library		748 54
Deficiency maintenance, 1913		17,583 20
" Furniture and repairs		6 17
" Salaries for deputies and employes		3,976 82
" Keeper and Resident Physician		286 04
" Electrocution expenses		506 00
" Salaries for farm		28 80
		$343,792 71

EXPENDITURES FOR FARM.

Buildings, fencing and fixtures		$960 12
Buildings		4,500 00
Stock and implements		3,073 65
Fertilizer, seeds, grain and forage		3,674 81
Dredging and draining		13 38
Medical attendance		198 25
Implements and harness		648 70
		$356,861 62
Earnings from convict labor at prison	$85,468 24	
Received from Road Commissioner	34,484 33	
Deduct cash receipts		119,952 57
Expenditures over receipts		$236,909 05

Average number of prisoners, 1,462½.
Net cost per capita per annum, $161.99.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.4091.

The following statement shows the cost per capita of subsisting the prisoners and also the per capita cost of the entire maintenance of the Prison, which included clothing, bedding, fuel, light, water, medicines and supplies of every description:

SUBSISTENCE.

Total cost of subsistence	$96,566 68	
Revenue in excess	23,385 89	
		$119,952 57

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts, $66.02.
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts, $0.1667.

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing, bedding, water, light and all necessary supplies	$170,279 32	
Maintenance in excess of revenue	50,326 75	
		$220,606 07

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts, $116.43.
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts, $0.2940.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance, salaries, repairs, appliances and extraordinary expense	$356,861 62	
General expenses in excess of revenue	236,909 05	
		$119,952 57

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts, $244.51.
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts, $0.6162.

Amount of all expenditures over amount of revenue received..... $236,909 05

Cost per capita per annum (net), $161.99.
Cost per capita per diem (net), $0.4091.

The above expenditures not only include the expenditures for the current year, but also embrace amounts for deficiency in the fiscal year 1913, $22,387.03, as well as including one additional month. The reason for the same being herewith set forth.

The expenditures of the fiscal year prior to the year now under consideration embraced October of the preceding year and ended with the month of September of the then current year, resulting in a payment of twelve months' expenditures, though not the actual twelve months of a fiscal year. The reason that this practice was carried on, was that as bills incurred in the month of October had to be approved by the Board of Inspectors and forwarded to the Comptroller for payment not later than the 31st of October, and in view of the fact that as the Comptroller had to draw warrants and forward for the signature of the various parties to whom the bills were payable, and as he closed his accounts October 31st, and as bills not returned for payment on or before that date could not be paid in that fiscal year, the appropriation lapsed.

Under Section 1, Chapter No. 158, Laws of Session 1914, approved April 14th, 1914, it provided that it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury of this State within sixty days after the passage of this act, to prepare a form of requisition covering the doing of any work or labor, or the furnishing of any goods, chattels, supplies or material of any kind whatsoever, for use in every department, institution, commission, committee, official body or board of the State Government, which said form of requisition when so prepared as aforesaid, shall be the only form which shall be used for the ordering of any work or labor or the furnishing of goods, chattels, supplies or materials of any kind whatsoever, for the use of said department, institution, commission, committee, official board or body of the State.

Under Section No. 4 of said act it is provided that it shall be the duty of the Comptroller during the last month of the fiscal year to retain in his possession, out of the moneys appropriated but unexpended, a sum sufficient to pay all bills for which requisitions have been issued in accordance with the provisions of this act during the said fiscal year, but which remain unpaid.

Pursuant to said act, on the first of June, 1914, the Comptroller requested that a representative of this office call at his office prior to June 10th to make comparison kept by this department with that shown on the books of the Comptroller, also to advise him as to any outstanding obligations incurred so that sufficient reserve out of our balances may be set aside by the Comptroller to provide for the same. And further advised that no obligation incurred subsequent to June 1st would be recognized unless his department is advised

of the same. In compliance with said request a statement of all obligations prior to making requisition was submitted to the Comptroller, and on June 22d we commenced to make requisitions in compliance with the said act. Hence, requisitions in compliance of this act were made for the necessary supplies which would be needed for the month of October, 1914, thus making the expenditures to embrace thirteen months, and providing for the actual expenditures for the year 1915 to cover the actual twelve months in the fiscal year.

FURNITURE, REPAIRS AND APPLIANCES.

In considering the expenditures for this account it is to be noted that nearly all the multifarious repairs constantly needed in this institution are made by prisoners working at trades acquired before imprisonment, and kept constantly employed under the charge of the Master Mechanic at carpenter work, plumbing, blacksmithing, gasfitting, mason work, electrical work, &c., as the daily necessities require, so that the expense of all the ordinary repairs is reduced to the cost of the material used.

The amount appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal year just ended was $12,000, and the expenditures during the fiscal year, for the purchase of paints, lumber, bricks, furniture, appliances and tools for the use of the prisoners and for repairs to the Prison buildings and grounds amounted to $11,982.04, but $117.96 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. Building a receiving basin in yard at southwest corner of Wing No. 3; painting the office of the Secretary; painting, graining and varnishing ceilings, walls and woodwork of library; repairing and relaying floor in bake oven; re-running steam lines to pump house and wash house and re-running hot water lines to Wings No. 2 and No. 3; installing new wash stand in library and re-running waste lines; painting ceilings, walls and woodwork, also scraping, varnishing railings and floors on main hall; painting ceilings, walls, also painting, graining, varnishing and waxing floors of Warden's office; building manhole for new gate valve to drain new reservoir; repairing roof and putting up new leaders on Wing No. 6; making general repairs to boilers Nos. 5, 6 and 7; installing new gutters on roof of Wings No. 1 and 2.

The work of making necessary repairs is done nearly all by prisoners, under the directions of the Superintendent of Repairs, and the only expense for such purposes is the cost of the materials used.

Since the adoption by the Legislature of the system of specific appropriation for each class of expenditure, it has been customary, in making the appropriations for the Prison, to couple the appropriation for repairs with that for the purchase of furniture. This latter includes all the appliances used for daily service of the Prison, such as mess-kettles, mess-pans, pails, plates, cups, knives and forks, and the innumerable articles required for daily use, and which constantly must be renewed.

The cost of all these articles is charged to the account of "Repairs and Furniture;" but is has not been thought necessary nor would it be practicable, to separate them in this statement.

Under the provisions 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-annually, 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 would be in open market.

As in previous years, under my direction, the labor of three men in charge of the storekeeper, make all shoes necessary and keep in repair the same for an average population of 1,462½ men a day, and four men make all the necessary clothing and repair the same for the same population, and thirty-five women in charge of the Matron, make all the necessary shirts, drawers, sheets, bed-ticks, cell towels, besides making all their own necessary clothing, and doing the laundry and housework.

As stated in my previous report, pursuant to Chapter No. 290, Laws of 1913, that upon the request of the Prison Labor Commission, there have been assigned from time to time a number of men to be employed on road work for which the road commissioners paid the salaries of the deputies required to guard the men and also maintained the prisoners at the expense of the road department, besides allowing the State Prison the sum of fifty cents per diem for this labor. This arrangement was in effect up to the 1st of July, 1914, when another agreement was entered into between the Board of Inspectors and the Commissioner of Roads, when it was agreed that the Board of Inspectors should maintain the prisoners and pay the salaries of the deputies, and the Road Commissioner should pay for the labor of the prisoners employed at $1.75 per day per prisoner. The salaries of the Guards for the month of July, 1914, were, however, paid by the Commission, and the contracts made between the various contractors in behalf of the State with said Commissioner were assigned to the Board of Inspectors, who thereupon assumed the obligations of

maintaining the prisoners assigned to Road Camps and road work. As heretofore stated, from July 1st and paying the salaries of the Guards from August 1st, 1914, the amount received from this source of labor from December 12th, 1912, to October 31st, 1914, was $34,-484.33, which was credited to the maintenance account of the Prison.

In my annual report of 1913, I stated that under Chapter No. 289, Laws of 1913, the Labor Commission had taken title to a farm at Leesburg, Cumberland County, New Jersey, and under the provisions of this act the Board of Inspectors had taken possession of same and erected buildings and furnished tools and implements for the employment of prisoners on the farm.

During the past fiscal year, there were assigned for work, 128 men, but at the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1914, by reason of expiration of sentence or parole, there remained but 79. During the fiscal year the work accomplished by the men, in addition to the clearance of a large number of acres of woodland, was as follows:

Erection of office and storeroom, 20 x 60 ft.; kitchen and dining room, 20 x 80 ft.; house, 20 x 40 ft.; wash house, 10 x 12 ft.; blacksmith shop, 16 x 20 ft.; corn crib, 8 x 16 ft.; hog house, 20 x 30 ft.; hen house, 20 x 30 ft.; barn, 26 x 52 ft.; oil house, 6 x 6 ft.

The expenditures of the State Prison Farm are included in the total expenditures of the State Prison, but in order to show the actual expenditures of the Farm, the following statement is presented:

Sums paid out of State maintenance	$5,728 31	
Provisions	1,490 63	
Provisions and furniture	1,999 22	
Salaries of Superintendent and Assistant	1,128 00	
Total maintenance		$10,346 16
Sums paid out of State Prison furniture and repairs		483 49
Salaries of deputies at farm		5,022 49
Deficiency salaries		28 80
Buildings, fencings and fixtures		960 12
Buildings		4,500 00
Stock and implements		3,073 65
Fertilizer, seeds, grain and forage		3,674 81
Dredging and draining		13 38
Medical attendance		198 25
Implements and harness		648 70
		$28,949 84
Earnings by sale of wood	$153 50	
Earnings by sale of timber cut	1,250 00	
		1,403 50
		$27,546 34

Net cost per capita per diem on the basis of an average of 52 men—

Maintenance, $0.5024.

General expenditure, $1.34.

While the expenditures made for the State Prison Farm in the present fiscal year show an increase per capita cost for maintaining the prisoners over the cost for those in the prison, it is confidently expected that in the fiscal year 1915 they will be able to produce a supply that will not only reduce the cost of this maintenance but in addition thereto will be able to supply articles of subsistence which will materially decrease the cost of subsistence of the Prison.

It is estimated that in the next fiscal year there will be employed on road work and farm about 600 men; this number with the men required for prison uses, about 312, will leave about 550 men for employment on State Use System for which I understand arrangements are being made by the Prison Labor Commission and the Board of Inspectors.

On October 31st, 1914, the following number of men were employed on road work at the various road camps: Road Camp No. 1, Andover, New Jersey, 42; Road Camp No. 2, Rocky Hill, New Jersey, 102; general road work, 104; total 248.

In addition to the above, I am informed that there is to be an additional camp established, and it is estimated that the number of men to be employed at this work for the fiscal year of 1915 will be about 350.

A resume of the financial operation of the prison for the fiscal year shows that a plant estimated at a value of over a million and a half dollars, and a Farm estimated at $20,000, that the buildings and grounds of the Prison have been kept in repair, all articles of furniture and appliances supplied, buildings erected and improvements made at the State Prison Farm, in addition thereto bills incurred in the fiscal year 1913, salaries of inspectors, executive officers and subordinate officers paid, and an average of 1,462½ prisoners have been maintained, embracing all expenditures at a cost of $236,909.05, or a per capita per diem of only .4091, which is an increase over last year of .0644 occasioned by the additional cost of supplies for the Prison and Farm.

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 the co-operation 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.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Physicians, Moral Instructors and Subordinate Officers for their ready and valuable support in the performance of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. McCORMACK,
Supervisor.

Keeper's Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1914.

Hon. James F. Fielder, 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 31st, 1914:

(Population figures, given in Supervisor's report, omitted.)

OPERATION OF THE ELECTROCUTION LAW.

Total number of men received under death sentence up to the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1914		52
Electrocuted during year ending October 31st, 1908	7	
" " " " " 31st, 1909	6	
" " " " " 31st, 1910	4	
" " " " " 31st, 1911	4	
" " " " " 31st, 1912	2	
" " " " " 31st, 1913	4	
" " " " " 31st, 1914	6	
Retried and sentenced to a term of 20 years	2	
" " " " " " " 10 years	1	
Retried and acquitted	1	
Commuted to life imprisonment	5	
" " a term of 30 years	2	
" " " " " 15 "	1	
Removed to Monmouth county for new trial (committed suicide in jail),	1	
Removed to Essex county for a new trial and now waiting sentence of court	1	
Remaining, October 31st, 1914	5	
	—	52

FUNDS OF PRISONERS HELD IN TRUST BY THE PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Balance on hand October 31st, 1913	$8,331 25
Received from November 1st, 1913, to October 31st, 1914	11,625 83
	$19,957 08
Paid out upon written orders, when approved by the Principal Keeper, and on their discharge from prison, November 1st, 1913, to October 31st, 1914	13,683 26
Balance on hand October 31st, 1914	$6,273 82

STATE MONEY FOR DISCHARGED AND PAROLED PRISONERS.

Received from the State Treasurer during the fiscal year.....	$3,000 00
Paid three hundred and seventy-eight (378) State prisoners on their discharge from prison, November 1st, 1913, to October 31st, 1914	2,833 95
Returned to State Treasurer, October 31st, 1914.....	166 05
	$3,000 00

PROVISIONS SUPPLIED.

The following is a report of provisions supplied for subsistence of prisoners during the year:

Meats and Fish—Fresh beef, 88,492 lbs.; corned beef, 124,355 lbs.; mutton, 33,557 lbs.; salt pork, 18,271 lbs.; frankfurters, 29,330 lbs.; lamb, 122 lbs.; ham, 43 lbs.; mackerel, 12,850 lbs.; fresh fish, 41,887 lbs.; cod fish, 11,720 lbs.; total, 360,627 lbs. Daily average for each prisoner, .68 lb.

Flour and Bread—Wheat flour used for bread, 514,598 lbs.; wheat flour used for pies, 784 lbs.; number of barrels flour, 2,629½; number of loaves baked, 450,904; weight of bread, 688,436 lbs.; number of pies baked, 408. Daily average flour used for each prisoner, .97.

Cereals—Oatmeal, 5,844 lbs.; cornmeal, 12,805 lbs; peas, 13,490 lbs.; beans, 37,630 lbs.; rice, 14,025 lbs.; total, 83,794 lbs. Daily average for each prisoner, .156.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 509,220 lbs.; cabbage, 86,513 lbs.; turnips, 23,800 lbs.; onions, 42,437 lbs.; carrots, 13,020 lbs.; total, 774,990 lbs. Daily average for each prisoner, 1.26.

Miscellaneous—Lard, 1,000 lbs.; scrapple, 39,830 lbs.; sugar, 21,416 lbs.; coffee, 12,381 lbs.; tea, 1,027 lbs.; yeast, 1,392½ lbs.; pepper, 283 lbs.; cornstarch, 13 lbs.; raisins, 1,250 lbs.; dried apples, 9,636 lbs.; cinnamon, 49 lbs.; prunes, 11,720 lbs.; butter, 2,226½ lbs.; eggs, 4,192 doz.; milk, 96,580 lbs.; molasses, 3,770 gals.; vinegar, 1,261 gals.; tomatoes, 2,909 cans; apples, 168 bbls.; onions, 16,825 bdls.; carrots, 7,985 bdls.; beets, 8,750 bdls.; baking powder, 19 lbs.; soda crackers, 334 lbs.; barley, 5 lbs.

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

Chicken, 2,023 lbs.; lamb, 1,712 lbs.; fresh pork, 1,923 lbs.; string beans, 76 bu.; parsnips, 2 bbls.; pumpkin, 108 gals.; cider, 60 gals.; mince meats, 930 lbs.

MAIL AND PACKAGES.

There were received for prisoners during the year, 32,907 letters, a daily average of 90; they were read, the prisoner's registered number and hall location marked thereon and when regarded as admissible, were sent to the hall keeper for delivery to the prisoner. Those for the prisoners at the farm and road camps were forwarded two or more times each week.

The number of letters mailed for the prisoners during the year was 16,584, a monthly average of 1,382. Of this number, 786 were sent to foreign countries. These letters were read and entered upon the registry book, by recording the name and number of the sender and to whom addressed and the proper postage thereon before mailing.

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 10,059, a monthly average of 838. The contents of these packages were carefully examined and, if found permissible, were entered in detail upon the distribution book and sent to the hall keeper for delivery to the prisoner and a receipt taken therefor. Packages for the prisoners on the farm and road camps were forwarded each week.

VISITS.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year (permitting one or more at a time) was 3,175, a monthly average of 264. A record of each visit is recorded in the visitor's book.

The amount of money received for the prisoners in letters or left by relatives or friends when visiting the prison, was $6,428.91, which amount was placed to the credit of the respective prisoners.

PAROLES.

		Males.	*Females.*	*Totals.*
On parole October 31st, 1913		269	21	290
Paroled by Board of Parole during year		62	3	65
" " Court of Pardons during year		399	19	418
" " Board of Inspectors during year		62	4	66
				839
Released from further reporting	79			
" by expiration	8			
" by death	1			
Returned for other crimes	11			
				99
Total number on parole				740

Paroled prisoners investigated, 66.
" " taken to Mrs. Booth, 24.
" " delinquent in reporting, 155.
Expense incurred for the year, $393.90.

In conjunction with the foregoing, I would respectfully call attention to the increasing number of paroled prisoners.

An increase from 290 to 740 within a period of twelve months and the prospect of a greater increase as long as the indeterminate sentence law is in effect. In a year or so, the number of paroled prisoners will be so large that it will be impossible to give them proper attention. At present, a prisoner with a sentence of thirty years, paroled on his minimum, remains on parole twenty-nine years.

At present there are one hundred and fifty-five who are delinquent in reporting, the majority of which reported for a few months and then stopped. Even now it is impossible to give the time to locate these delinquents and ascertain if they are fulfilling the other requirements of their parole. Of the sixty-six cases that were investigated, all were found to be employed and

doing well, except nineteen who were in custody of the police for various misdemeanors.

The seriousness of this situation demands attention and for its betterment it would seem advisable to recommend to the Legislature the passing of an act to provide for this part of the parole system.

I venture to suggest, that in such act there be incorporated a clause giving the warden, or other proper officials, discretionary powers to release a prisoner after being on parole two years, and such release to carry automatically restoration of citizenship. An act embodying these or similar features would have a tendency to obtain regular reports and be a great incentive to right living after imprisonment; also relieve a congested condition in this department which must inevitably occur under the present law.

In the main, the year's work in the parole department has been eminently satisfactory; the large majority of prisoners have observed the conditions imposed upon them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AT THE PRISON.

Reporting upon general conditions at the prison, I have to say that everything is moving along harmoniously. I reiterate in the main my observations in my last annual report. The sanitary conditions at the prison are excellent. Special attention has been given to the moral instruction of the prisoners. Our moral instructors have been faithful in the discharge of their several duties. Our chaplain, Rev. Thomas R. Taylor, has been active and earnest in his ministrations, and among other things, during the autumn and winter, has invited a number of our local foremost ministers of the several denominations to preach to the inmates at the prison, and they have unanimously expressed themselves to the effect that more attentive and appreciative audiences could not be found anywhere.

I again call attention to our lack of hospital accommodations, and with special reference to the tubercular cases. An additional story to our present hospital would be a decided improvement to present conditions. I emphasized this condition in my last report and very much regret that no action has been taken to relieve the situation.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. MADDEN,

Principal Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison.

Report of Prison Physicians.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J.,
November 1st, 1914.

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

GENTLEMEN: In presenting our Annual Report for the year ending October 31st, 1914, we are pleased to state that the health of the prisoners, in general, has been exceedingly good; the best evidence of this being the reduction from 641 last year to 432 this year in the number of prisoners excused from work. We have no epidemics of any kind, and about the usual number of tubercular cases. Nineteen have died and fourteen were sent to the State Hospital.

The nineteen deaths were due to the following causes:

Bulbar paralysis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; general tuberculosis, 2; hemorrhage from stab wound, 1; myocarditis, 1; sarcoma of tonsil, 1; gangrene of lungs, 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 and nose, and throat conditions. We endeavor to do all we can for the prisoners in these particulars and results have been most gratifying.

With the exception of two cases of typhoid fever, there has been no outbreak of any contagious disease. We have had a large number of operations for ulcers of stomach, fractured skull, hernias, appendicitis, varicose ulcers, hemorrhoids, abscesses, fistulæ in all locations, removal of tumors, eye, ear, nose and throat conditions and numerous other troubles, and in every case they have been successful.

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 otherwise might be 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 a very good precautionary measure.

We have 25 known cases of tuberculosis in the institution, not one of them working, and we can accommodate fourteen in the hospital. This necessitates some of these cases being placed in one of the wings.

We desire to commend the very thorough manner in which the women's wing 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.

Yours respectfully,

M. W. REDDAN,
Visiting Physician.

J. W. CRANE,
Resident Physician.

	Number of convicts in prison at close of month.	Sick in hospital at close of month.	Admitted at hospital each month.	Died in cell or hospital.	Paroled while in hospital.	To State Hospital for Insane.	Discharges 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 by wing during month.
1913.										
November	1,440	23	23	2	....	1	.....	41	2,250	1,299
December	1,415	28	36	1	1	1	.....	41	2,774	1,540
1914.										
January	1,370	25	42	4	1	....	1	53	2,667	1,574
February	1,376	23	42	3	1	3	.....	37	2,288	1,475
March	1,413	23	36	1	....	....	.....	37	2,576	1,692
April	1,352	24	30	2	2	....	.....	39	2,667	1,572
May	1,297	22	36	1	1	2	1	30	2,140	1,364
June	1,314	20	27	2	2	....	.....	31	2,044	1,261
July	1,209	23	49	....	7	1	.....	44	2,172	1,110
August	1,127	22	39	....	1	3	.....	35	2,027	1,161
September	1,138	18	19	1	1	3	.....	28	1,757	1,060
October	1,189	21	32	2	....	....	.....	16	1,625	1,278
	.....	272	411	19	17	14	2	432	26,998	16,386

Moral Instructor's Report.

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J., January 16th, 1915.

To His Excellency, Hon. James F. Fielder, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR: As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I herewith submit my second annual report.

One in the position of chaplain should seek to find good in every prisoner, no matter what their record; he must not lose faith in them, if he does, they will know it and lose faith in him. Nowhere else are efforts to stimulate hope so appreciated and responded to.

For these reasons we have felt greatly encouraged in our work. There seems to be a deeper spirit of thoughtfulness and manifested desire for better lives than I have known since beginning my work. During the past three months fully two hundred men and women have publicly expressed a desire and determination to lead better lives, and many have written me expressing such a determination. Several who have gone out have sought the influence of the church and I have assurance from three different denominations that they have been received.

In addition to our regular morning service, we have added an afternoon service for the second and third Sunday of each month, and also the fifth Sunday. To these we invite the pastors of the city churches of all denominations, so the men have heard some of the leading speakers among the clergymen of Trenton.

They have brought the leading members of the choir belonging to their church, so that though the services have been of a religious character, they have heard many of the most talented musicians of the city.

On January 3d, Mrs. Booth (Little Mother) made her annual visit and addressed the men at two services. She always leaves a good impression.

There are probably more men using the library than ever before; many who never cared for books before have cultivated a taste that has grown into a habit; some beginning with juvenile works have gone on until they ask for standard literature. One colored boy who began with "Oliver Optic" is now reading "Stoddard's Lectures."

Men who were deprived of the use of the library because of sanitary reasons are now given magazines, which after use, are gathered and burned. These are contributed by friends, who have found that there is a better purpose to which they can be placed than selling them for old paper.

Through the kindness of Mrs. C. B. Alexander in bringing some of her friends to visit the library, one of her guests, Mr. Percy Payne, contributed $100 to our library gift fund. This is the largest personal contribution ever received.

I desire to express my gratitude for the many acts of kindness on the part of my co-workers, and the officers and employes of the institution. They have been so many and so universal that I feel under obligation to all.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. R. TAYLOR,
Moral Instructor.

Catholic Chaplain's Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
CATHOLIC MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE.

TRENTON, N. J., November 1st, 1914.

The Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

HONORABLE SIRS: In making my annual report to your honorable Board, it gives me pleasure to state that my efforts seem to have met with a more willing response and that I have noticed an improvement in the general attitude towards religion. Even among those who indifferently waived aside or openly resented the approach of a good counsellor, I now have attentive listeners and not a few have returned to the practice of their religious duties.

Last year we had good attendance at the Sunday services and 1,100 confessions were heard. Three times last year the foreign element were given an opportunity to have an interview with priests speaking their native language. In fact the Italians have this privilege every week. Every Saturday two priests are in attendance to hear confessions, and once in two weeks every inmate has the chance of speaking to me as I pass his cell in visiting the tiers of the different wings.

I wish to take this occasion to express my satisfaction with the respect and courtesy I have received from the officers of the institution, who at all times have been willing and ready to grant whatever requests I was obliged to make.

It is my desire to conform, as far as possible, to the wishes of your honorable Board, and I will gratefully receive any suggestions you may deem useful to offer.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD C. GRIFFIN.

Parole Agent's Report.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31st, 1914.

To Hon. Thomas B. Madden, Principal Keeper:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Parole Agent for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1914:

On parole October 31st, 1913	Males		269
	Females		21
			290
Paroled by one-third of Board	Males	62	
	Females	3	
			65
Paroled by Court of Pardons	Males	399	
	Females	19	
			418
Paroled by Board of Inspectors	Males	62	
	Females	4	
			66
			839
Released from further reports		79	
" by expiration		8	
" by death		1	
Returned for other crimes		11	
			99
Total on parole			740

Paroled prisoners investigated	66
" " taken to Mrs. Booth	24
" " delinquent in reports	155

Expenses incurred for the year, $393.80.

In conjunction with the foregoing, I would respectfully call attention to the increasing number of paroled prisoners.

From 290 to 740, within a period of twelve months, and the prospect of a greater increase as long as the Indeterminate Sentence Law is in effect. In a year or so the number of paroled prisoners will be so large it will be impossible to give them proper attention. At present a prisoner with a sentence of one to thirty years, paroled on his minimum, remains on parole twenty-nine years.

At present there are 150 who are delinquent in reporting, the majority of which reported for a few months and then stopped. Even now it is im-

possible to give the time necessary to locate these delinquents and ascertain if they are fulfilling the other requirements of their parole. Of the 66 cases that were investigated, all were found to be employed and doing well, except 19 who were in custody of the police for various misdemeanors.

The seriousness of this situation demands attention, and for its betterment it would seem advisable to recommend to the Legislature the passing of an act to provide for this part of the parole system. I venture to suggest that in such act, there be incorporated a clause giving the warden, or other proper officials, discretionary powers to release a prisoner after being on parole two years, and such release to carry automatically restoration of citizenship. An act embodying these or similar features would have a tendency to obtain regular reports and be a great incentive to right living after imprisonment and relieve a congested condition in this department which must inevitably occur under the present law.

In the main, the year's work has been satisfactory. The large majority of prisoners have observed the conditions imposed upon them.

I desire to express my appreciation of your hearty co-operation with me in the conduct of this office.

Respectfully submitted by

W. J. McLAUGHLIN,

Parole Agent.

Report of State Prison School Board.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1914.

Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN: The sixth annual report of the State Prison School Board is herewith submitted:

Thirty per cent. of the inmates were enrolled as pupils during the past year, the youngest being but fourteen and the oldest sixty-two years of age. Excellent attendance marked the evening classes, and the application to their studies of both those who compose the classes and pupils engaged in cell study was admirable. These conditions we consider ample tests of the popularity of the school among those for whose benefit it exists. If any further proof is needed, the fact that a slight reprimand or a temporary suspension from one or two sessions of the night school is all that an inmate requires to be cured of some small infraction of the rules, such as talking in class, inattention, etc., would seem to indicate that none cares to lose the privileges afforded by the school. Operating under the rules adopted by the board, the work in class has been marked by admirable conduct upon the part of the pupils and no one has been deprived of the privilege of school attendance.

During the year stereopticon lectures and moving pictures of an educational nature have aided materially in extending the influence of the school. The subjects presented in this manner have been historical, civic and industrial in nature. The effect of this branch of the instruction has been shown in the applications to the school supplementary library by pupils and others not enrolled, for books on history, geography, civics, arithmetic, hygiene and other subjects. A number of inmates have purchased reference books, trade handbooks, etc., from their private money deposited with the principal keeper, as the result of the desire for study created in them by the prison's educational system.

The total enrollment on November 1st, 1913, was 431 males and 22 females, and on November 1st, 1914, was 434 males and 23 females. Due to the limited amount of room afforded, the number enrolled in the Evening School, 387, they cannot all be assembled for instruction every evening, and therefore are divided into three sections, known as standards one, two and three. Standard one has class two evenings; standard two, two nights and the other division known as standard three has one evening, thus completing the five school nights in each week.

The Night School imparts knowledge in the rudiments, while for those who are engaged in studying the higher branches, the cell study course is in operation. Those availing themselves of these latter advantages during the past fiscal year numbered 47. The number of females taking the cell study courses was 23, and they were gathered together one morning of each week for supplementary instruction.

It will therefore be seen that at the close of the fiscal year there were 457 inmates taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered them by this Prison School Board. In other words, 38.5 per cent. of the entire prison population was enrolled for study.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES.

The Legislature appropriated the sum of $1,600 for maintenance of the school during the past year. The expenditures authorized and approved by the board at different meetings during the year were $287.49; salary of teacher, $1,200; total, $1,487.49.

The progress made and the management of the affairs of the school during the past year were to the entire satisfaction of the board.

JNO. F. CLARK,
President.
WALTER M. DEAR,
THOS. B. MADDEN,
THOS. R. TAYLOR,
EDWARD C. GRIFFIN.

E. C. LANNING,
Secretary.