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QUARTERLY BULLETIN

ISSUED FROM

State Board of Charities and Corrections OF COLORADO

Containing information touching Institutions
under jurisdiction of the Board and matters
of interest connected with social welfare

Vol. 2

APRIL, 1913

No. 3

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BULLETIN No. 3

Issued by The State Board of Charities and
Corrections of Colorado

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We shall be glad to place upon our mailing list the names of those desiring the future issues of this bulletin.

National Conference of Charities and Correction

The Fortieth National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Seattle, July 5-11, next.

Ever since their inception, these conferences have influenced the trend of social work in the United States. They are a source of inspiration and encouragement to all concerned; it is there that an index to current thought pertaining to social service may be found. All concerned in public or private philanthropy should make an effort to attend.

Semi-Annual Conference of Charities and Corrections

The spring session of the semi-annual conference of the State Board of Charities and Corrections will be held in the Senate chamber, State Capitol, Denver, on Thursday, May 15, 1913.

An afternoon and evening session will be held; the former commencing at two o'clock, and the latter at eight o'clock.

The work of the institutional church has increased rapidly of late; nevertheless, there is need of extending it still further. That the general public may be informed as to the activities along this line, and to awaken a deeper interest, the subject for the afternoon program will be: "The Institutional Church and Its Bearing upon Social Welfare."

The question of "The Supervision of Children after School Hours in Relation to Delinquency" will be taken up at the evening session. As will be seen from the program, those presenting the topics are actively engaged in the work and thoroughly conversant with the subjects. Those attending will find the time profitably spent.

The increasing interest taken in these conferences has fully demonstrated their value, and it is to be hoped that all interested in sociological questions will attend and take an active part in the debates upon the subjects presented.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections takes this opportunity to extend to the readers of this bulletin and their friends throughout the state a cordial invitation to attend.

Please remember the date, May 15, 1913.

Program

AFTERNOON SESSION

2 P. M.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Presiding

SUBJECT: "THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH AND ITS BEARING UPON
SOCIAL WELFARE."

1. "The Penny Lunch and Its Attendant Work."
Rev. A. N. Chapman, Pastor Epworth League Mission.
2. "The Institutional Church and Some of Its Activities."
Rev. I. A. Humbert, former Pastor People's Tabernacle.
Mrs. Ray S. David, Superintendent Colfax Settlement.
3. "The Church and the Uncared-for Boy."
Rev. LeRoy Lyon, Pastor Olivette Congregational Mission.
4. "How Some Problems of the Moneyless Girl Are Met."
Miss Josephine Scherrer, President Queen's Daughters.
Miss Maria Peterson, Superintendent Scandinavian Young
Woman's Christian Association.
Mr. Jim Goodheart, Superintendent Sunshine Rescue Mission.

EVENING SESSION

8 P. M.

Rev. William O'Ryan, Presiding

SUBJECT: "THE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN AFTER SCHOOL HOURS
AND ITS RELATION TO DELINQUENCY."

1. "Why Do so Many Boys and Girls Come to Us?"
Miss Elizabeth Purcell, Superintendent State Industrial
School for Girls.
Mr. Fred L. Paddelford, Superintendent State Industrial
School for Boys.
2. "The Effect of Insufficient Supervision as Applied to the City
Schools."
Mrs. Margaret True, Truancy Officer.
3. "The Little Leaven—The Mothers' Congress."
Mrs. Joel W. Shackelford, Member of Mothers' Congress.
4. "Playgrounds—A Remedial Agency."
Miss Anna L. Johnson, Secretary Playgrounds Association.
5. "Commercial Recreations—Regulation and Supervision."
Miss Josephine Roche, Inspector of Amusements.
6. "A City Program for Recreation."
Miss Julia Schoenfeld, New York, Field Secretary Playground
Association of America.

FLIES

With the opening of the summer season, we desire to call attention to the fly pest.

As is well known, the fly is a common carrier of disease and pestilence, and a filthy thing of itself.

With the many known contrivances for the extinction of this plague, its presence is wholly inexcusable, and denotes culpable carelessness on the part of those in charge of the premises infested.

The State Board of Health makes the following appeal to the public, which places particular stress upon the importance of caring for garbage, of keeping the cans covered, and of removing all filth from the premises. These precautions, requiring little of a housewife's time, are effectual in the lessening of fly-breeding:

SWAT THE FLY!

*FLIES FOLLOW FILTH
FEVER FOLLOWS FLIES
SWATTING SAVES SICKNESS*

It is better to screen the cradle and wear a smile than scoff at the precaution and wear mourning.

Flies in the dining-room usually precede nurses in the sick-room.

Screens in the windows prevent crepe on the door.

Flies, as well as bad water, spread typhoid.

A fly in the milk may mean a member of a family in the grave.

A fly has natural enemies; the most persistent and most effective should be man.

It costs less to buy a screen door than to get sick and lay off for a month.

It's a short haul from the garbage can to the dining table via the fly route.

If at first you don't succeed, swat, swat, swat again.

REQUESTS FOR REPORTS

Under the provisions of the Mothers' Compensation Act, clerks of juvenile and county courts are required to make reports of all cases receiving relief under this law, together with an estimate of the sum necessary to be placed at the disposal of the several juvenile and county courts in order that the provisions of the act be complied with; such reports to be made on July 1 of each year, and a copy to be filed in the office of this board.

Judges and clerks are earnestly requested to arrange for the prompt filing of this report, as the Board of Charities and Corrections is anxious to present to the public authentic information in relation to the workings of this law.

The attention of county judges is called to section 1, chapter 106, of the Session Laws, 1911, which requires that judges shall appoint suitable persons to fill the vacancies occurring in the boards of visitors in the several counties of the state.

A great deal of efficient work has been done in many counties by these boards, which should be continued without interruption.

Local charitable and correctional institutions, public and private, have been greatly assisted in their work by county visitors. Judges are urged to make the required appointments promptly.

Officers of state, county, and municipal charitable and correctional institutions will be requested to give an estimate of the physical value of their respective institutions when making out their reports for the twelve months ending with June 30, 1913.

The board will thank the officers in question for a thorough and conservative estimate, in order that the public may be informed as to the amount involved in plants for the care of public, dependent, and delinquent charges.

All private eleemosynary associations, societies, and corporations operating within the State of Colorado are required to file with the State Board of Charities and Corrections an annual report covering the general working and financial status of their respective organizations.

Forms for the period covered during the twelve months ending June 30, 1913, will soon be sent out, and it is hoped that those making out the reports will carefully read the same and return them complete in all details.

It is upon the filing of complete reports that licenses to operate are issued by the board.

All those who may be required to make the returns mentioned are urged to do so at as early a date as possible after June 30, next.

NEW LEGISLATION

Some excellent work was done by the Nineteenth General Assembly in the enactment of laws for the betterment of the individual and social service.

Two minimum-wage bills were passed—one providing for a minimum wage for women and children; the other fixing the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) as the minimum salary to be paid school-teachers, under certain conditions. Acts were passed regulating the sale of cocaine; limiting the rate of interest ("loan-shark law"); extending the powers of the State Board of Health; for the better protection of employees on buildings; eight-hour law for miners; to relieve employes and workmen from assuming the risk of injury; defining the powers and duties of local health officers in the matter of protection of the people from the disease known as tuberculosis; providing for sanitary inspection; amending the Mothers' Compensation Act by giving the board of trustees of the State Home sole control over children committed; an act concerning probation of persons proceeded against for crime, and providing for the appointment of probation officers; providing for the pensioning of firemen; an act for the protection of children by forbidding publicity in cases where they are involved; and changing the name of the State Insane Asylum to State Hospital.

As may be readily seen, the field covered is wide, and it is to be hoped that the effect of this legislation will be felt to the advantage of all concerned.

PREVENTION AND AFTER-SUPERVISION

It is a matter for congratulation that in Colorado the public and private agencies directed to the prevention of dependency, defectiveness, and delinquency are many and increasing.

Especial attention is given to the welfare of the young, and much is done for the adult. Every encouragement, financial or otherwise, should be given agencies, public or private, doing preventive work. No funds are more beneficially used than those devoted to the conservation of the mental, moral, and physical well-being of mankind.

A public or private charge is an item of expense. While the fact that a small per-capita charge for maintenance may be pointed to, yet the total expense to the public, incident to placing in institutions, is large; often, in the case of delinquents, running into five figures.

It would appear that some means could be devised to check the continued increase of the size of state institutions, and to provide for a system of extension which will not entail the occupation of land or the erection of expensive buildings.

Closely related to preventive work is the matter of after-supervision of those liberated from our public and private institutions. Too much stress has been laid upon the present need of those who drift into institutions, and too little upon former conditions, or what is to become of them after being discharged from institutional care.

It is believed that much can be done through paroling, under a system of after-supervision, by competent officers. This subject of the future welfare of the liberated or discharged inmates of institutions should be of great concern to the public. The mission of public and charitable institutions should not end with their discharge.

The causes of bringing persons into the care of institutions should be thoroughly analyzed. When release is made, "every safeguard should be thrown around the subject, in order that he may be able to successfully cope with future difficulties, and aid him to stand for himself." He should not be allowed again to drift into a condition which will render it necessary to return him to the institution.

We hope that all who are concerned in social welfare will interest themselves and others in the matter of preventive work and after-supervision. Their influences are far-reaching and of particular interest to the taxpayer, as with the success of this work will come a reduction of the amount expended for the maintenance of officers and institutions.

The adult probation law recently passed is a step in this direction.

DUPLICATION IN RELIEF WORK IN DENVER

As may be seen in the following article by Dr. Humbert, an efficient agency has been organized to prevent the duplication or overlapping of the work done by the public and private philanthropies of the city of Denver.

In the opinion of many, the methods of organized charities rob the service of relief of much of the element of personal touch and human interest:

While it is eminently necessary that with the giving of relief there should go a service of the heart, there should be no irregularity in affording aid. Nothing accentuates poverty more than the uncertainty of relief. Spasmodic giving is as unsatisfactory to the recipient as it is to those who are continually called upon to help individual cases.

With an organized system of charity, appeals for sufficient funds to carry on the work can be made upon a basis reached after investigation, experience, and accurate bookkeeping. With organization come certainty and regularity of relief work, and a closer touch with many conditions, deserving of generous considerations, otherwise often neglected, causing much misery and unhappiness; and, on the other hand, the unworthy are not permitted to consume the portion of those who by physical or other disability are unable to attract the attention of the charitably disposed.

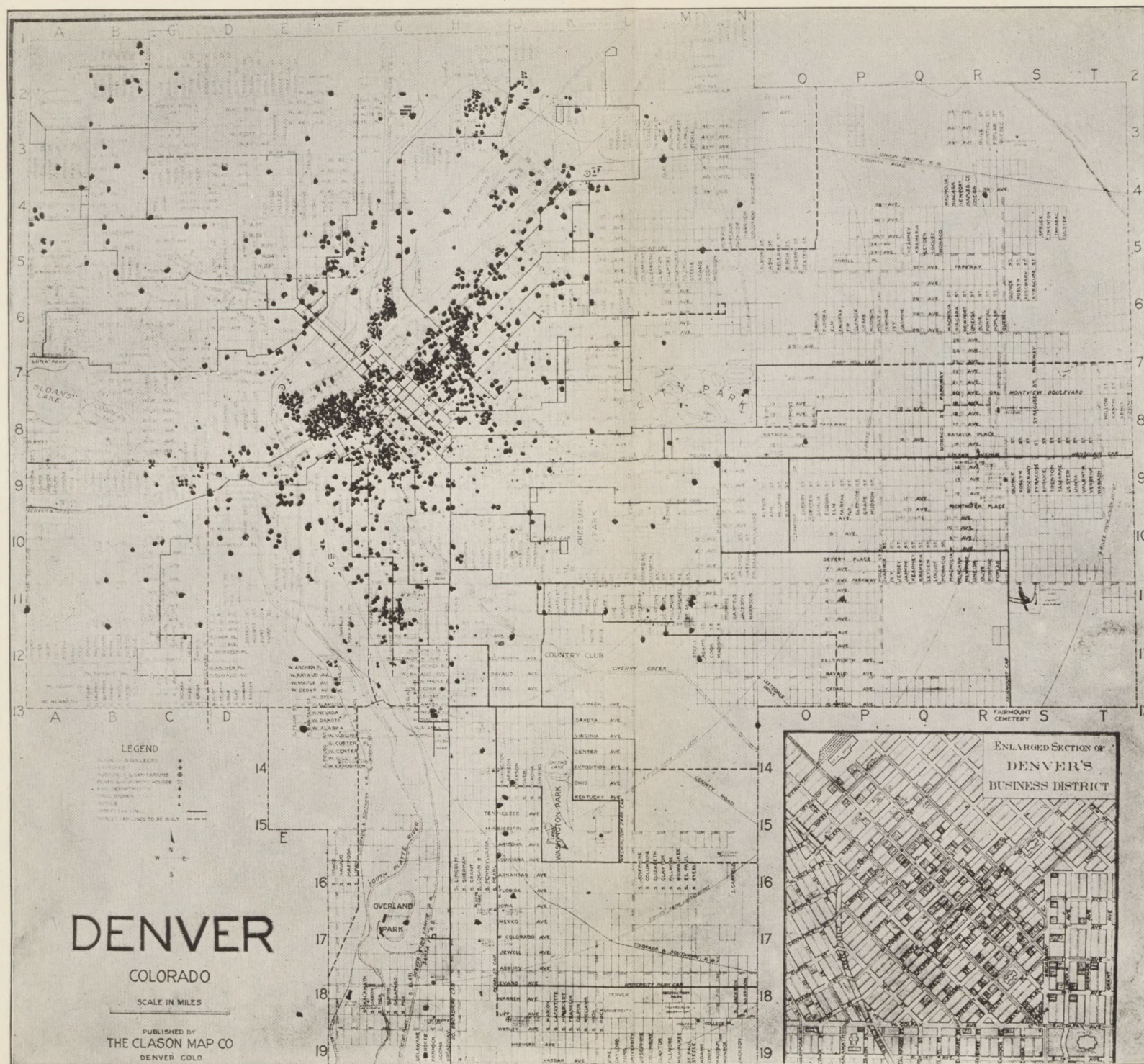
CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE OF DENVER'S CHARITIES

BY REV. I. A. HUMBERD

Chairman of the Confidential Exchange

In September, 1912, there was formed a Confidential Exchange of Denver's Charities among the following relief-dispensing agencies:

City Board of Charities and Corrections.
Colorado Prison Association.
Deaconess Settlement.
Epworth Institutional Church.
Frances Willard Settlement.
Globeville Social Service Club.
Italian Evangelical Institutional Church.
Jewish Ladies' Aid Society.
Neighborhood House Association.
People's Mission Church.
People's Tabernacle.
Sacred Heart Aid Society.
Salvation Army.
Social Center and Day Nursery.
Sunshine Rescue Mission.



Each dot represents a family dealt with by the Relief Agencies of the Confidential Exchange of Denver's Charities in 1912.
The map was prepared by Dr. I. A. Humberd.

Visiting Nurse Association.

Visiting Society for Aged.

Volunteers of America.

United Charities' Department of Relief.

We have adopted the Chicago blank for reporting cases. The plan is to fill in a blank for each family case, whether new or old, if not previously reported by the agency. These blanks are mailed to the registrar, and records made in the central office. If a slip has been received from any other agency concerning this same family, the fact is noted across the face of the latest slip; or if this is the first slip received, a record is made, the fact noted across the face, and returned to the sender.

Within twenty-four hours after a slip is mailed out, it will be returned with the notation, if this particular family is receiving aid from another agency in the Exchange. If it is receiving such duplication of help, it is for the two or more agencies concerned to consult together as to the best ways of supplementing their supplies to accomplish the desired end in rehabilitating the family. The Exchange holds meetings monthly to consider the mutual problems.

Prior to the special seasons of Thanksgiving and Christmas, we constituted ourselves into a Santa Claus Club, and a committee was appointed to classify all applications for "Good Cheer" baskets, and in many cases to distribute families among the agencies best equipped to supply them. In this, the duplications were surprisingly few, and the most of such had been reported by friends and neighbors, rather than by members of the families themselves.

The Exchange has proven a good clearing-house among the agencies affiliated; and it promises to be a very effective method of co-ordinating the public and private charities of the city.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CARE FOR THE DEPENDENT

BY W. E. COLLETT

Executive Secretary of the United Charities

Logically, the support of the dependent should be maintained by public taxation; for then, theoretically at least, every taxpayer contributes his just share. Unfortunately, that which is so apparent from the logical standpoint is not always practicable.

In recent years there has been so much discussion of the pro's and con's of public and private relief of the poor that little remains to say, except to put the outline of arguments before the general public.

Private agencies have a decided advantage over public agencies for the care of the unfortunate, in the matter of organization. The board of control of a private agency is non-partisan and non-sectarian; is usually selected from those who have previously given evidence of interest in matters of public welfare; the board is therefore, ordinarily, composed of honorable, successful, and representative citizens of the community.

And so it naturally follows that the executive officers in charge of the voluntary society or institution are selected by the board of control with particular reference to character and reputation; to previous interest in such work; and with regard to special fitness for the work, and the probable earnestness with which they will apply themselves to the performance of their duties. No system yet evolved for the selection of boards of control or executive officers of public commissions or institutions has been able to maintain as high an average for efficiency as is secured by voluntary agencies.

Another advantage which obtains with the private organization is continuity of plan and mode of operation. Private charities are not affected by the rise and fall of political parties; neither can they be controlled by partisan influences.

It was for this latter reason that the authorities of Columbus, Ohio, in recent years have adopted the plan of distributing public relief on the recommendation of the Charity Organization Society of that city. The plans and methods of private charity in a given community are modified only by the general progress of all philanthropy.

A third advantage of private charities is found in the nationwide co-operation and exchanges of courtesies which the public philanthropies have not found it practicable to make so frequent and constant as in private charities.

Probably one of the greatest contributions which private philanthropies have made to public welfare has been in the influence which has been wielded by their active workers. Usually those who are active in private charities have been the pioneers in the work of human betterment.

Ordinarily, deterrent influences are brought to bear upon the public official who undertakes to criticise present-day methods in the conduct of institutions for unfortunate people. Such public officials as take an intelligent, humane, and conscientious interest in the improvement of the commission or organization which has been committed to their trust should receive the earnest support and co-operation of all who are interested in social betterment.

The officer of a private institution is under pressure from his board of control and the public at large to give his chief consideration to the welfare of the people who are intrusted to his care. The officer in charge of a public institution is under constant pressure from his board of control to give consideration to business affairs. This usual difference is not due to inherent superiority of character on the part of those who chance to be connected with a private organization, but to the business atmosphere which of necessity is peculiar to the work of the state.

Illustration: When the first laws were enacted for the construction of state highways in Colorado, good roads were of first consideration and the future welfare of convicts was secondary. Because public-spirited men and women have sustained the warden of the penitentiary, this order has been reversed; and now the

future of the prisoner is the matter of first consideration and good roads are a second consideration.

The greatest reason for private philanthropy is found in the poor themselves, for whose sake all charity and philanthropy exist. It has been well put by a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction, who was also one of the founders of Denver's Charity Organization Society: "There must be a place to which our delicately minded and sensitive poor can go when they need help; a place where the story of suffering, as well as the record filed, is forever a sacredly private trust. Such persons would starve rather than be recorded and branded as public paupers."

The immediate relief of the emergent need is always accompanied by the practical solution of the particular problem in the individual case, when the appeal is made to a private charity.

And private charities never demoralize the poor by the vision of a pension without a plan. The most successful directors of private philanthropy in this country are in hearty accord with Thomas Mackay's classic argument that "To the imagination of the poor the public treasury is inexhaustible and their right; and that they drop upon it without thrift as they dare not do on private charity."

But the most experienced workers, as well as practical students of dependency, are convinced that there are needs enough to exhaust the resources, of service and of finance, of both our public and private agencies. Usually it is agreed that "benevolent societies should care for the curable cases and leave the hopeless paupers to the county authorities." And it goes without saying that there should be frequent conferences and constant co-operation between public and private agencies in behalf of the poor.

MONTHLY CENSUS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

BULLETIN NO. 22

Institutions—	Month	Male	Female	Total	Paroled During Month
State Home (for Children) Denver.....	January.....	163	101	264	..
	February.....	170	100	270	..
	March.....	178	98	276	..
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista.....	January.....	190	...	190	..
	February.....	189	...	189	..
	March.....	173	...	173	..
Industrial Workshop for Blind, Denver.....	January.....	11	5	16	..
	February.....	11	5	16	..
	March.....	11	5	16	..
State Insane Asylum, Pueblo.....	January.....	700	479	1179	..
	February.....	708	479	1187	..
	March.....	715	477	1192	..
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, Ridge.....	January.....	33	25	58	..
	February.....	35	26	61	..
	March.....	37	27	64	..
State Penitentiary, Canon City.....	January.....	762	11	773	29
	February.....	764	11	775	29
	March.....	754	10	764	35
State Reformatory, Buena Vista.....	January.....	102	...	102	12
	February.....	101	...	101	17
	March.....	99	...	99	17
State Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.....	January.....	...	119	119	4
	February.....	...	116	116	3
	March.....	...	120	120	1
State Industrial School for Boys, Golden.....	January.....	342	...	342	26
	February.....	340	...	340	8
	March.....	348	...	348	11
Total in state institutions.....					
	January.....	3043	..
	February.....	3055	..
	March.....	3052	..
January increase.....	42	February increase.....	12	March decrease.....	3

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,

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(Signed) WILLIAM THOMAS,

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of March, 1913.

JAMES PERCHARD,

(SEAL)

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court of Colorado.

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