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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. 3

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The State Board of Charities and Corrections

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Issued by the State Board of Charities and
Corrections of Colorado

NOTICE

It is the aim of this bulletin to publish notices relative to the progress of social service. Owing to the fact that it is impossible to keep in touch with every movement existing or being initiated throughout the State of Colorado, the State Board of Charities and Corrections will be greatly obliged for notices and items along any line pertaining to social welfare.

A REQUEST FOR ANNUAL REPORTS

The Board of Charities and Corrections wishes to thank all officers and others who have sent in their reports; and appeals to those who have not done so to forward their reports at as early a date as possible, in order that complete data from throughout the state may be collected and published in our October bulletin.

In filling out the blanks, great care should be taken to reply to every question. The report that this Board submits to the public is made up from these separate reports, and cannot be accurate and of value unless we have the required information from *all* institutions. The failure to reply to even one question necessitates the return of the blank to the institution for correction, and causes delay.

The data obtained will be of great assistance to all who are interested in future legislation concerning human uplift and the welfare of the citizens of the state. In order that causes leading to dependency, defectiveness, delinquency, and crime may be analyzed, and constructive legislation be accomplished, facts and figures concerning these causes must be at hand in ample time to be gone over, tabulated, and analyzed; and it is for this reason that we urge that the blanks be carefully and fully filled in, and returned at an early date.

COLORADO CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

The Colorado Conference for Social Welfare completed the details of organization during the sociological conference held in Boulder, under the auspices of the University Extension

Department of the University of Colorado. The first annual meeting will be held November 29, 1914, in Denver. District conferences are provided for in conjunction with the University Extension Department, and the summer conferences at the university are, for the purpose of co-operation, regarded as meetings of the state organization. The academic relation, it is believed, will be a great help in the organization's work of the state.

FORWARD MOVEMENTS IN SOCIAL SERVICE

There can be no more significant indication of the forward movement of social service in Colorado than the holding of two splendid summer schools.

The first was held in Denver under the auspices of the City Board of Charities and Corrections, and covered a lecture course of three weeks, beginning on Monday, June 8, and closing with Friday, June 26.

This school is a radical departure from the former ideals of social service by public officers, and is the logical outcome of the constructive policies followed by the present administration.

The other was the week of sociology, held under the auspices of the Extension Division of the University of Colorado, at Boulder, June 28 to July 4, 1914.

This was the second conference held at the university and was a pronounced success. The attendance was large, and the subject-matter interesting and well presented.

The influence of these conferences will be of lasting benefit, and the people of Colorado are to be congratulated upon this decided step toward increasing the efficiency of the administration of public and private philanthropic agencies.

COLORADO SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, SOCIAL WELFARE EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, JUNE 28 TO JULY 4, 1914

The Colorado Sociological Conference opened its second annual meeting with an enthusiastic and appreciative attendance of men and women from all parts of the country. Live social subjects were elucidated by experts in educational, social, and industrial lines, while the general audience participated in the discussions. Among the prominent speakers from outside the state were Professor Charles R. Henderson, University of Chicago; Professor Edward C. Hayes, University of Illinois; and Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, director of the Division of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation. In addition, specialists of the state, including President Livingston Farrand, President Emeritus James H. Baker, Dr. Richard Corwin, Rev. William O'Ryan, Hon. I. N. Stevens, and Dr. J. M. Perkins, contributed addresses.

The first day was given to the discussion of industrial problems, under the topics of "Unemployment," "Labor Legislation," "Wage Standards and Minimum Wage," "The Dispossessed

Classes," "Social Insurance," "The Settlement of Industrial Disputes," and "Compulsory Arbitration." A combination of the general conference, the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and the Conference of Public Health Officers met on June 30 and July 1. Topics connected with administrative problems concerning social betterment, and such subjects as dependents, defectives, delinquents, epidemics, rural hygiene, pure food, training of public health officers, and mental hygiene, were treated comprehensively in addresses and discussions, with demonstrations of apparatus and technique of public health, the keeping of public health records, demonstrations of the relation of insects to disease and transmitting disease, examining samples of water, and interpretation of results. Many noted physicians and educators were interested in the public health situation. President Livingston Farrand, who has been connected with public health movements throughout the country in his official capacity, gave many important suggestions as to ways and means of bettering conditions and prevention of disease. He urged the women's clubs to take up the matter of prevention of disease with much vigor and energy, because he was sure their work would result in a revolution in health conditions such as we have never known. Dr. Farrand said the essential figure in the entire health situation is the health officer, and the new department of the university for the training of health officers will meet the demand for competent officials. State Chemist John B. Ekeley said he intended to ask the state or the university for an appropriation for a survey of the drinking-water sources of this state. He thinks this is the most important factor in regard to public health. Dr. Oliver Lyons, of Denver, insisted that the crusades against alcoholism and tuberculosis should be supplemented by a vigorous crusade against the greatest of all plagues—venereal diseases, and that the health department should be given a free hand to apply well-known medical measures.

Miss Gertrude Vaile, supervisor of relief in Denver, emphasized strongly the new forms of relief in aiding applicants for charity in the thorough and constructive dealing with case by case, and that an effort should be made to change the social and industrial conditions which contribute to the need. Dr. Edward Delehanty, of Denver, in speaking of the custodial care of mental defectives, said that the alienists of today are becoming more interested in humanity and not so much in the diseases themselves, and their efforts are now concentrated upon the prevention rather than the cure of disease.

William Thomas, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, contended that many abuses exist in Colorado because of the fee system, and the workings of the system, and the distinction between extortion and fair recompense, have been a prolific source of contention between the public and its official servants. He advocated the abolishment of the fee system. Dr. Leonard P. Ayres recommended the teaching of health in the

public schools. Physical examination is now being made of children in about two hundred American cities. Dr. Ayres said that in our present course of study we find many things taught which have no reference to the work which the child will do afterward, and that knowledge is not a sufficient guide to insure wise action. We must not only understand the things we teach concerning health, but we must practice them consistently and continually.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson said that enforced unemployment was the beginning of the downward course, and that, while civilization spends a thousand years producing a stalwart man, it takes but a few short months to demoralize him.

Professor Edward C. Hayes recommended that our present method of handling criminal cases be gone over thoroughly. He suggested that the practice of the juvenile court should be extended; the county jail should be abolished and supplanted by the state district labor colony; that we should have certainty, celerity, and severity in the treatment of crime; that the jury should be done away with, and trial should be held before three judges; that we should introduce simplicity; that we should treat cases as cases, not as acts; and that we should adopt the indeterminate sentence, have conditional release, and re-establish the prisoner in society.

Woman's Day, July 2, was attended by notable women of the state. Mrs. W. V. Hodges, of Denver, said, concerning the social condition as found by visiting nurses, that there was a startling lack of knowledge about the ordinary things which menace the health of babies, children, and adults. She recommended that the study courses be supplemented by physiology and anatomy, and methods of prevention of disease.

Mr. Claude W. Blake, of the Juvenile Court, Denver, explained the inner workings of the court. He said that the State of Colorado was the first to put the blame of delinquency upon the parents instead of upon the children. He claimed that, though probation is not a cure-all, it is far superior to the criminal court method whereby the offenders were committed to jails, only to be returned time and again. Mrs. Fred. Dick pointed out the necessity for boys' clubs and girls' clubs in every community, especially for those who are not in schools. Warden Thomas J. Tynan said that the average prisoner is not bettered by penal servitude, but is worse when he leaves. He advocates physical punishment only as a means of discipline. He suggested that moral and religious training would mean much toward the reclamation of the criminal.

The present industrial strife in Colorado elicited many remarks at the conference. Professor F. A. Bushee, of the University of Colorado, suggested that, to reach a fair understanding of the industrial situation, it would be necessary for each side to get up an argument for the other side instead of for the side to which his sympathies leaned. Dr. Duren J. Ward, of Denver,

advocated the formulating of social science on the same basis as the sciences of geology, chemistry, or astronomy have been evolved. Dr. J. E. LeBosquet brought out the pertinent facts in some of H. G. Wells' novels relating to the muddle of civilization. The speaker expressed the opinion that the average reader did not understand Wells' object in writing his novels, being totally ignorant of the fundamental questions of modern society. Professor F. E. Thompson, University of Colorado, said that too much is expected of the teachers of the present day. Much criticism and blame are laid upon them for the inadequate training, when the boys and girls are under the teachers' supervision only about four hours each day for a certain number of years.

Dr. James H. Baker said that the old Greek virtues of moderation, courage, and justice, and the corresponding cardinal virtues, cannot be improved upon. He thinks that the easy methods in school and home fail to develop character in the individual. We must develop something equivalent to a conscience.

THE DENVER SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY

The first term of the Denver School of Civics and Philanthropy was carried out as planned, June 8 to 26. Forty-eight students enrolled, and the average attendance at the lectures was twenty-five. The tuition collected paid the necessary expenses of the school, and all in all it was a great success. The people attending were deeply interested in the subjects treated, and the seven lecturers were at their best, so that the sessions were greatly enjoyed by both speakers and hearers. The whole course of lectures dovetailed into each other, so that the six lines were simply six approaches to the same general subject. The subjects covered were: twenty lectures on "Family Problems," by Mr. F. J. Bruno, of New York City; three lectures on "Case Work," by Miss Gertrude Vaile, of Denver; four lectures on "Social Institutions," by Dr. H. F. Rall, of the Iliff School of Theology; six lectures on "City Functions," by Dr. D. Shaw Duncan, of the University of Denver; nine lectures on "Labor Problems," by Professor George A. Warfield, of the University of Denver; ten lectures on the "Biological Principles of Social Welfare Work," by Dr. Francis Ramaley, of the University of Colorado; and five lectures on "Sociological Problems," by Dr. Loran D. Osborn, of the University of Denver.

Rev. I. A. Humberd, executive secretary of the City Charities and Corrections of Denver, organized the school, and was its administrative head. Besides the lectures, visits were made to the Municipal Clinic; the public charity offices; the Municipal Lodging-House and Free Employment Bureau; the city wood and coal yards; the Detention School; the County Poor Farm; the County Hospital; the State Home for Dependent Children; the Neighborhood House; the offices of the Federated Charities of Denver; and all of the Jewish philanthropies of the city—the

National Hospital for Consumptives, the Sheltering Home for Children, the office of their Federated Charities, and the Consumptives' Relief Society.

The school has taken a high place from the beginning. It is being planned for the City Federation to take over its interests, and make it a permanent feature of the community welfare work of Denver.

The second term will be opened in November, and about four lines of studies will be carried. The civics part will be a special series of lectures on "City Functions" for the employes of the City Hall, and for the general public who is interested in scientific public administration.

THE GEORGE W. CLAYTON COLLEGE, DENVER, COLO.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The George W. Clayton College was founded under the provisions of the will of the late George W. Clayton, who left the larger part of his estate to be devoted to the founding and maintaining of a permanent college within the city of Denver, for the education and maintenance of poor, white, male, orphan children.

The college was opened October 7, 1911, at which date seven pupils were received. At the present time there are fifty-six pupils in attendance, whose ages range from seven to ten years.

The funds and property constituting the endowment of the college are held in trust by the City and County of Denver, and are managed by the "George W. Clayton Trust Commission," consisting of the mayor, the commissioner of finance, and the commissioner of property.

The management and supervision of the college itself are vested in the board of trustees, consisting of the judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado, the senior judge of the District Court of Denver, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado (or such persons as they shall appoint), and two persons appointed by the mayor of Denver.

LOCATION AND EQUIPMENT

The college is located in the northeastern portion of the city, and is reached by the Thirty-fourth Avenue car line. The college buildings are fifteen in number. They include an administration building, four dormitory buildings, a school building, a power-house, a laundry, a hospital, a superintendent's house, a farmhouse, and barns. The main group of ten buildings is situated upon a tract of twenty acres, at Thirty-second Avenue and Colorado Boulevard. All of the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction, the architecture being characterized by dignity and beauty. The chief buildings are constructed of stone, and are roofed with red tiles. The buildings of the main group are heated, lighted, and supplied with hot and cold water, from the central power-house, all pipes and wires being conveyed

through concrete tunnels. An important part of the equipment of the college consists of two tracts of farm land, adjacent to the buildings, of fifty-five and two hundred and forty acres, respectively. Water for the irrigation of this land is obtained through a pipe line reaching the Sand Creek underflow, some six miles distant.

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS

To be eligible for admission, a boy must fulfill the following conditions:

1. He must be over six, and not over ten, years old.
2. He must be of white blood and of reputable parentage.
3. He must be very poor.
4. He must be the child of a father who is not living.
5. He must be sound in mind and body.
6. In giving admission, preference is given, first, to children born in and belonging to the Counties of Denver, Adams, and Arapahoe; second, to children born in and belonging to other counties of the State of Colorado.

The will of the founder enjoins that care shall be taken to receive no more boys than can be adequately cared for from the available income.

SCOPE OF THE WORK

Boys received into the college are maintained there, without charge or cost to their mothers or guardians, until discharged by the board of trustees, at between fourteen and eighteen years of age, with the exception that a boy may be discharged at any time for malconduct or incompetency.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The general educational course is practical in its nature, including a thorough grounding in the elementary branches, together with such advanced work as needs to be given in order to train the boy in some vocation, so far as possible in the time available.

In addition to his general education, it is the purpose of the college to give each boy a specific training in some trade or means of livelihood. It is the aim so to train each boy that when he leaves the institution he will be equipped, so far as possible, to make his way in the world. The trade training will be given during the latter years of the boy's residence in the college, beginning at about the age of fifteen.

INDENTURE

The college requires that the legal custody and control of the child shall be vested in the board of trustees during the time that he is a pupil in the college, as authorized by a statute of the State of Colorado. The purpose of this requirement is to give to the college power over the child commensurate with the

responsibility it assumes for his welfare, thus insuring that the process of his education will not be hindered or interrupted.

PRIVILEGES OF VISITING

Such privileges of visiting the boy at the college by relatives and friends, and such leaves of absence for the boy to visit his relatives in their home, as are deemed consistent with the work of the college, are allowed. By rules at present in force, a boy may receive visits twice a month, and in case of serious illness as often as the physician will permit; he may visit relatives on his birthday, at Christmas from two to six days, and in summer from one to two weeks; such privileges being subject to the approval of the superintendent and depending on the suitability of the place to visit, the boy's conduct, etc.

THE MYRON STRATTON HOME, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

The first unit of the Myron Stratton Home consists of ten three- and four-room cottages for aged couples, a building for girls, one for boys, and an administration building.

Since the opening of the Home there have been admitted twenty-two aged people. Of this number, three are husbands accompanied by their wives, two mothers with their daughters, and one brother with his sister; each of these couples occupying a cottage. The remaining four cottages furnish homes for the single people. This group of elderly people is in charge of a competent nurse, who attends to all ailments and sees that conditions are sanitary.

The ten cottages are furnished harmoniously and completely with a good quality of furniture. The residents have been permitted to bring their small personal and household effects, and arrange them as they chose.

The desire of the management is to create and preserve a quiet, peaceful home atmosphere. There are no rules, but the residents are expected to be clean in person and in housekeeping, and to avoid any damage to property. Once a week they make written requisitions for all food and other supplies necessary for the coming week. All reasonable demands are met and the articles furnished promptly.

In addition to the supplies on hand, the following is a true copy of a requisition made May 29 for a family of two people: 1 package of macaroni, 5 pounds of potatoes, 1 pound of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bananas, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen oranges, 2 pounds of pie plant, 2 pounds of asparagus, 1 loaf of bread, 2 dozen eggs, 3 heads of lettuce, 1 pound of fresh halibut, 3 pounds of boiling beef (neck), 1 small sack of corn meal, 5 pounds of sugar, 1 dozen rubber jars for fruit jars.

Another, for a family of four, dated May 29, consisted of: 2 pounds of sliced ham, 3 pounds of beef pot roast, 2 pounds of round steak, 10 cents' worth of soup bone, 10 pounds of sugar, 1 dozen oranges, 2 pounds of spinach, 3 pounds of butter, 10

cents' worth of beets, 10 cents' worth of rhubarb, 1 pound of cheese, 1 package of jello (strawberry), 1 package of puffed wheat, 10 cents' worth of vinegar, 20 pounds of spuds, 2 spools of black thread No. 40, 1 spool of white thread No. 50, 1 black underskirt 37 inches in length, 3 yards of cheese-cloth, 2 pounds of rice, 3 loaves of bread, 1 box of shoe-blackening, 1 package of Dutch Cleanser, 2 packages of smoking tobacco, 40 pounds of flour, 1 pail of lard, 1 pair of shoes 4½ E, common-sense heel. Upon the delivery of these articles, the requisition was receipted and is on file in the office, and from which an account is kept of all provisions and other supplies.

The two large fireproof buildings, known as the Washington and Independence, so called from Mr. Stratton's first mines, are the homes of the children ranging in age from four to fifteen years. The former is occupied by the twenty-one girls, who, with a loving "Mother" and her competent assistant "Aunt," form a happy family. Tasks in housekeeping are assigned; lessons in physical culture, sewing, domestic science, music, and regular school work, with recreation, make up the days. Little thin cheeks are filling out; pale, pinched faces are turning brown and freckled; weak arms are showing the bulge of coming muscles. And a brighter, manlier bunch of boys than the twenty-one housed in the Independence building, making ready for independence, would be hard to find.

In charge of these children is a sympathetic "Mother"—a real mother, with lads of her own grown up and gone; a mother with a God-given understanding. Her "Come, son!" would move a mountain of stubbornness, if such existed. Tasks over, a "hike" up Cheyenne Mountain is taken with "Aunt" Eleanor, who knows a columbine from a wild onion and an oriole from a magpie, and tells all about them, and has not forgotten the lunch that boys love, nor the matches to make a fire to roast the "weinies."

This is vacation time. After having helped to put the house in order, the tasks are: gardening, watering new trees and shrubs, and clearing up around the buildings. Next fall the regular school will be resumed, and classes in manual training will be arranged as soon as the number of pupils will warrant them.

In construction the two buildings for the children are the same. The large, sunny living-room is furnished with couches, rugs, books, and games. The large dining-room is equipped with four round tables, sixty inches in diameter, with a seating capacity of eight each; buffet, plant stands, serving-tables, etc. The silver ware and dishes are marked with the monogram M. S. H.; on the latter the letters are surrounded by a wreath of scrub-oak design—the native tree on the estate.

A large playroom, fitted with lockers, is located in the basement. The sleeping quarters are on the second floor. They consist of one large dormitory in which the small children sleep,

and a room equally as large, but divided into cubicles, each with bed, chair, rug, and chifforobe; the whole secluded by a curtain at the entrance, which may be drawn or left open. These cubicles are occupied by the older girls and boys. Two dressing-rooms fitted with lockers, a commodious bathroom with every convenience, two bedrooms and private bathroom for "Mother" and "Aunt," and one spare room in case of sickness, complete this floor. Wide, beautiful porches are a feature of all the buildings.

Thus far there has been a greater demand for quarters for single people than for couples; therefore the second unit, now in the course of construction and to be completed by January 1, 1915, consists of fifteen cottages and a service building, the former each containing four bedrooms, one living-room, and one bathroom. The living-room is designed for general use of the residents of the cottage, and each bedroom is to be occupied by one person only. These cottages contain no kitchen. This need is supplied by a perfectly equipped service building. The dining-room is to be conducted on a free cafeteria plan, and is to have cafe tables with a seating capacity of four persons each. The food is to be supplied from a kitchen on the same floor, and kept hot on the steam tables in the dining-room. Two bedrooms for employes are located on this floor. The basement space is given to laundry, bakery, and three large steam boilers, which latter will supply the heat for the cottages of both units. An assembly-room on the second floor provides a place for meetings, entertainments, and social gatherings.

An intimate friend of Mr. Stratton's recently visited the Home for the first time. After seeing the buildings, the china dishes, the silver ware, and the furniture, he made the following remark: "I have many times talked with Mr. Stratton regarding his future plans for this Home, and I will say to you that you are fulfilling his ideas perfectly. I know whereof I speak."

Across the valley to the east, on a pine-clad slope, gleams the white monument marking the last resting-place of Mr. Stratton. By a happy chance, this grave overlooks the Home site. On the morning of May 30, stooping forms crept along the flower-clad slopes and through the shady ravines on the Home grounds, gathering with trembling fingers the wild flowers he loved, pausing now and then to gaze with dim eyes at the spot of shining white among the trees in God's acre. At the grave they advanced with faltering steps and placed their flowers beside those gathered by the children, and silently gave thanks to the God who had put it into the heart of this man to secure to the young the opportunity of useful, independent citizenship, and to the old, comfort and security.

MONTHLY CENSUS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

BULLETIN NO. 26

Institution—	Month	Male	Female	Total	Paroled
					During
State Home (for Children) Denver	April	130	93	223	15
	May.....	127	95	222	8
	June	128	88	216	25
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte					
Vista.....	April	170	...	170	56*
	May.....	138	...	138	65
	June	141	...	141	90
Industrial Workshop for the Blind,					
Denver.....	April	13	3	16	..
	May.....	14	3	17	..
	June	14	2	16	..
State Hospital, Pueblo.....	April	711	473	1,184	..
	May.....	713	473	1,186	..
	June	711	475	1,186	..
State Home and Training School for					
Mental Defectives.....	April	43	33	76	..
	May.....	43	34	77	..
	June	44	35	79	..
State Penitentiary, Canon City.....	April	784	19	803	27
	May.....	764	21	785	42
	June	768	20	788	29
State Reformatory, Buena Vista.....	April	119	...	119	12
	May.....	121	...	121	13
	June	129	...	129	12
State Industrial School for Girls,					
Morrison.....	April .....	...	119	119	5
	May.....	...	119	119	6
	June .....	...	112	112	6
State Industrial School for Boys,					
Golden.....	April	251	...	251	6
	May.....	263	...	263	5
	June	264	...	264	2
Total in state institutions.....	April .....	...	...	2,963	..
	May.....	...	...	2,925	..
	June .....	...	...	2,923	..

April increase..... 15

May decrease... 38

June decrease..... 5

*On furlough.

