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NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COLORADO STATE  
PENITENTIARY

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1913-1914

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COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY



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Nineteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

COLORADO STATE  
PENITENTIARY

CANON CITY, COLORADO

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FOR THE TERM ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1914

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DENVER, COLORADO  
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS  
1914

## OFFICERS

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THOMAS J. TYNAN.....	Warden
ALLEN JAMESON.....	Deputy Warden
F. E. CRAWFORD.....	Chief Clerk
CORA E. KIRKHAM.....	Matron
HART GOODLOE, M.D.....	Physician
FRANK J. HELLMAN.....	Mail Clerk
R. L. PETRIE.....	Bookkeeper
J. G. BLAKE.....	Chaplain
EDWARD M. TIPPIN.....	Parole Officer

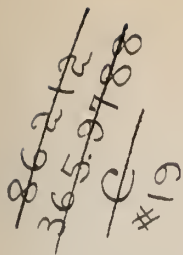
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## COMMISSIONERS

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JOSEPH H. MAUPIN, Canon City.....	President
E. W. McDANIEL, La Junta.....	Member
HELEN L. GRENFELL, Denver.....	Secretary





# Commissioners' Report

OF THE

# Colorado State Penitentiary

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Canon City, Colorado, December 1, 1914.

To His Excellency,  
ELIAS M. AMMONS,  
Governor of Colorado

Sir: The members of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners submit for your consideration the report of the State Penitentiary for the biennial period ending November 30, 1914.

During the biennial term the commissioners held seventeen meetings at the institution. They have actively co-operated with the warden in the establishment of new lines of activity, as well as extending and perfecting those already in effect, and have worked for improvement of conditions which contribute toward an increase in moral and material values.

The extraordinary success of the farm work is well reported by the warden, and deserves careful consideration. The extension of the road-building done by convicts has taken out a large part of the institution's population, or nearly 40 per cent of its sane and able-bodied men. This has given to the state in general a wonderful increase in its assets in the shape of fine highways, but has deprived the penitentiary of labor that could be made to contribute to its own support. It would seem but just that this fact should be taken into consideration in making the provision for maintenance for the coming biennial period.

The appropriation for the past two years was \$25,000 less than that for the period of 1909-1910, with a much smaller population and lower cost of living, making the deficit shown by the warden's report the inevitable consequence of the policy of reduction, as was pointed out at the time it was contemplated.

We recommend the granting of the appropriation asked by the warden, of \$250,000 for maintenance, \$8,000 for the salary and expense of the parole officer, \$10,000 for furniture and equipment for the new administration building, \$10,000 for improvements and repairs, and \$34,000 to meet the deficit specified. This institution cannot be maintained properly for a less amount with its present population. The law passed six years ago, requiring the furnishing of clothing, railroad fare, and five dollars in cash to paroled and discharged prisoners, is strictly carried out, but no appropriation has ever been made to meet the addi-

tional expense involved, and a heavy tax upon the maintenance fund is caused by this expenditure.

An adequate measure of the growth of the number of prisoners handled by the institution may be obtained by adding to the number at the beginning of each period the number received during the period, and this gives the following result:

1907-1908.....	1,243
1909-1910.....	1,402
1911-1912.....	1,462
1913-1914.....	1,603

The appropriations for these periods have been as follows:

1907-1908—

Maintenance .....	\$200,000.00	
General repairs .....	12,000.00	
Parole officer .....	4,000.00	
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$216,000.00

1909-1910—

Maintenance .....	\$225,000.00	
General repairs .....	10,000.00	
Parole officer .....	5,000.00	
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$240,000.00

1911-1912—

Maintenance .....	\$225,000.00	
General repairs .....	6,000.00	
Parole officer .....	6,000.00	
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$237,000.00

1913-1914—

Maintenance .....	\$200,000.00	
Parole officer .....	8,000.00	
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$208,000.00

Considering the increased expense, the deficit for the current period was unavoidable. To maintain the efficiency of this institution as a prison, and to continue the road work which is of such vast benefit to the state, we urge the increased appropriations and provision for the deficit.

Especial commendation is due to the officers and workers of the institution who, by their faithful and efficient performance of their duties, have contributed largely to the excellent conditions which everywhere prevail. The school and library, under the able care of Chaplain Blake, are an aid to the discipline and progress that cannot be overestimated, and have afforded a remarkable stimulus to individual development.

We extend our thanks and approval in the highest degree to Warden Tynan for his untiring efforts to establish the best possible conditions in the institution, and for the remarkable evidence of executive ability and humanitarian sympathies, as shown in the results of his work.

To your Excellency we express our great appreciation of the intelligent interest you have shown in the work of our Board, and for the constant co-operation you have extended in all that has been attempted for the betterment of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH H. MAUPIN,  
HELEN L. GRENFELL,  
E. W. McDANIEL,

Board of Penitentiary Commissioners.

## WARDEN'S REPORT

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To the Honorable Board of Penitentiary Commissioners:

In submitting to you my report for the biennial period ending November 30, 1914, a careful perusal of the following pages will show that the net results of our prison activities are as follows:

Value of work done on public roads.....	\$330,603.00
Value of new administration building.....	70,000.00
Value of cell-house improvements.....	20,000.00
Value of miscellaneous improvements and repairs at the penitentiary .....	9,887.47
Value of ranch and garden products, including hogs, sheep, cattle, and poultry products.....	55,412.57
Cash earnings .....	28,314.73
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$514,217.77

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR TWO YEARS

Maintenance .....	\$200,000.00
Cell-house improvement .....	7,000.00
Administration building (money earned from penitentiary lands and belonging to the prison).....	12,000.00
Deficit on account of short appropriation, about.....	34,000.00
Labor cost to counties for road work.....	58,237.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$311,237.00

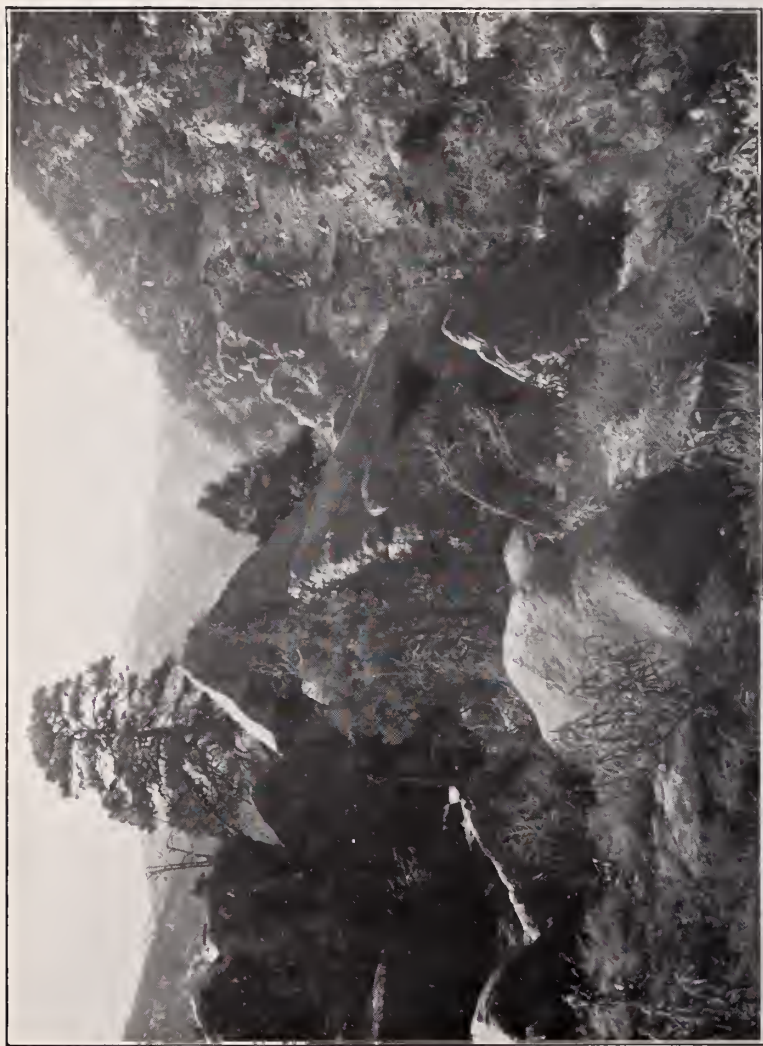
### SUMMARY

Value of activities for two years.....	\$514,217.77
Cost of production.....	311,237.00
<hr/>	
Net profit to taxpayers.....	\$202,980.77

### 149 MILES OF NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTED BY PRISONERS

An investigation will prove that not only has this institution been maintained on a per-capita basis, cheaper than any other institution in the state, but it has been maintained fully 50 per cent cheaper than all other institutions in the state, with two exceptions. And while these institutions pay back practically nothing to the taxpayers, had this institution been paid, on a basis of free labor, for its production in labor on roads, ranches,





Another Point on the Rainbow Route Showing Actual Conditions Before the Road Was Constructed.





Same Point After Completion of Road. Built by Convicts.





and improvements at the penitentiary, it would not only pay back to the taxpayers its full cost of maintenance, but it would show a profit of \$202,980.77.

While the food for prisoners is furnished by the various counties, the working of prisoners outside and away from the prison walls is still an added item of expense, for the reason that, in transporting men to road camps, etc., the institution has to go to the expense of returning every individual prisoner who does not make good in the camps. The institution is forced to furnish four times as much clothing, shoes, etc., as the prisoners would use in the prison, and we are put to the expense of recapturing every man who escapes from the road camps. While I firmly believe in the road-camp method of handling men, yet it has added to our cost, for the reason that all of these men could be maintained cheaper inside the penitentiary, on account of the extra expense we are put to in maintaining them in road camps.

This institution has shown the largest activity and by far the largest results ever obtained in any biennial period of its history. The following report will show a very large increase in both road-building and farming operations by the institution; and we could have shown even a larger increase in labor earnings for the taxpayers of the state, had not the last legislature crippled us by cutting our appropriation for the institution, until we are compelled to show a deficit to get through the period.

#### ROAD WORK

Our largest item of labor, as usual, has been the road work. The men have constructed 149 miles of finished roadway in the state. Over one hundred miles of this road were constructed in farming communities, and these new roads are of tremendous value to the farmers. The balance of the work has been done in the mountains and the canons of the state. This work has been accomplished by six large road camps under operation during the entire period, and has been prosecuted in the Counties of Weld, Larimer, Boulder, Pueblo, Fremont, and Garfield. The roads built are by far the most perfect roadways ever constructed in this western country. This is admitted by all who have seen them, and I doubt if anyone will question the truth of this statement. Thirty miles of these roads have been built in the most difficult points in the State of Colorado, and, in fact, the prisoners in the mountain work have been breaking out roads through the passes and up the rivers and over the divides in the most difficult and mountainous parts of the state. Thirty miles of this roadway could not be duplicated for \$5,000 per mile, and there are some individual miles which could not be duplicated for \$10,000 per mile by contractors.

Some of the most difficult pieces of roadway that have ever been constructed in this or any other state are those of the Rain-

bow Route on the upper Arkansas River, the Fall River Route at the upper end of Estes Park, the road near Glenwood Springs, and that of Poudre Canon west of Fort Collins.

On what is known as the Rainbow Route, or the Parkdale Cut-Off, 10,335 yards of solid rock and 23,855 yards of loose earth and rock had to be moved in the construction of a single mile of roadway. The net cost of moving these 34,190 yards of material was about 10½ cents per yard. During the nineteen months that this road has been under construction we have handled 41,316 yards of solid rock and 153,972 yards of loose earth and rock, at about the same cost. While the entire cost of solid rock, loose rock, and earth, along with the drainage, surfacing, and making the road, has been but 10½ cents per yard, the usual contractor's price for this sort of work would average 30 cents per yard for the loose rock and dirt, and 90 cents to \$1.25 on solid rock; so the economy of prison labor can be readily seen. The average grade on this road is only 4 per cent. The photographs embodied in this report will show some of the difficulties encountered in this piece of road work.

On the Rainbow Route a thorough audit of all expenses has shown that this road is being constructed at about 21 per cent of the contractor's price, based on 27 cents per yard for loose earth and rock, and 85 cents for solid rock.

Another difficult and tedious piece of road work was a very necessary road that is now being constructed west of Glenwood Springs. A great deal of the way the material for this road, which ran along the canon above the railroad tracks, had to be thrown from the roadway down to the railroad track below, and again from the tracks into the river. It is hard to estimate what this would have cost with free labor.

As it was impossible to secure from the counties the total cost of materials, such as steel, powder, cement, etc., that have gone into the construction of these roads, we can give, as usual, only the labor cost of our men to the counties. The labor cost for the two years has averaged for all camps 39 cents per day per man. Two hundred and twenty-six men have worked 508 days, at a total cost of \$44,775.12. Feed for twenty-six teams cost \$13,462.20, making a total labor and feed cost of \$392.33 per mile.

It is difficult to estimate the value of these roads; yet, from all we can gather from the county commissioners where roads have been constructed, and from all other sources where roads have been built with free labor, there is no question but that thirty miles of this road are worth \$5,000 per mile, and the balance of 119 miles is easily worth \$1,500 per mile.

Figuring 187 common laborers at \$2 per day, 7 blacksmiths at \$4 per day, 24 cement workers and masons at \$5 per day, 3 machinists at \$4 per day, 5 powder men at \$3.50 per day, and 26 teams at \$2.50 per day, for 508 days, you will find that the value of the work of these men and teams is \$313,123. This is





A Tremendous Granite Cliff Overhanging the Arkansas River, Through Which the Rainbow Route Was Constructed



Same Granite Cliff After the Road Was Completed. Built by Convicts.





a fair valuation, and does not include any contractor's profit or other profits that necessarily must go with contract labor on public roads. The difference between what free labor would have cost to construct these roads, and the actual cost by convict labor, shows a profit to the taxpayers of the state of \$254,855.66.

Besides the foregoing figures, the men have shown a labor profit in necessary repairs to old roads, such as masonry, bridge floors, concrete arch waterways, concrete drainage tile made by prisoners, iron drainage placed, rock culverts, piling and abutments under old bridges, trestle repaired, washouts repaired on old roads, board fencing, resurfacing old roads, concrete headings, telephone lines constructed, and numerous other items, to the value of \$17,480.

The total value of these roads, culverts, drainage, etc., is \$330,603. The labor of convicts in Colorado does not in any way compete or interfere with free labor, and, in fact, the activities of the prison in road construction have increased the demand for free labor on the public highways in the six years to a tremendous extent. For instance, six years ago, when we started in with prison labor on the public highways, there were very few roads being constructed in the state. The convict roads are being used as models; for they have shown the public what good roads should be like, and how they should be constructed, and they have increased the demand for good roads in the different counties, until today roads are being constructed, under the wise supervision of the Highway Commission, in nearly all of the sixty-three counties of the state, and there are perhaps fifty camps of free laborers doing road work in the state, where six years ago there were practically none.

All good-roads men in Colorado will agree that, on account of the difficult pieces of work being done in the state by convicts, they are doing work that cannot otherwise be afforded, for the reason that the construction of these arduous and difficult pieces of road which are now being done by prisoners would be so expensive to the counties and the state that they could not be afforded.

The institution has worked hand in hand with the Board of Highway Commissioners and the county commissioners in the various counties where the prisoners have been doing work, and has received complete co-operation from the Highway Commission in the way of designation of routes, correction of surveys, and general encouragement.

It would take too much time to go into details for all the camps; yet the pictures embodied in this report will show some of the difficulties encountered in the construction of at least one of the roads. These will give only an idea of a great many difficulties encountered in all our road camps in breaking highways through the canons. The accompanying table and pictures will also give details of the work done on the Rainbow Route:





## RAINBOW ROUTE

Cobble- stone Masonry (Perch)	7-Inch Concrete Bridge Floor (Sq. Ft.)	Concrete Arch Water- way (Cu. Yds.)	Bridge Lumber (Ft.)	12-Inch Concrete Tile (Ft.)	24-Inch Concrete Tile (Ft.)	18- Inch Iron Drain (Ft.)	24- Inch Iron Drain (Ft.)	36- Inch Iron Drain (Ft.)	Cost
									\$ 87.04
									78.18
									211.56
146.74			1,360		22				436.83
247.07	2,327	16.1							799.58
					22				431.90
					44				977.72
				22					1,016.24
				88	52				746.67
				92					612.88
				46	24				687.46
					42				781.65
					24				803.79
					48				663.89
				82	26				965.35
				70					781.45
									992.61
							20		1,020.76
				46					562.45
				64					1,003.25
				42				20	1,009.45
							20		700.94
32.5		14.78					40		578.47
				46					201.54
89.95		9.5	2,321	96	20	20	40		5,395.00
									297.83
516.26	2,327	40.38	3,681	.694	324	20	120	20	\$21,844.49
.38c	.10c	.50c	\$36.05M	.25c	.75c	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$3.00	

## PRISONERS HANDLED

During the biennial period we have had a daily average of 775 prisoners. The daily average for the former period was 768. We have worked a daily average of 336 men on trust and honor. Eliminating the female prisoners, the insane and mentally and physically defective men in the institution, this will average 54 per cent of our total available population. We have worked 1,094 individual prisoners during these two years on trust and honor, which is 108 more than the number of individual prisoners worked as trustees during the former period. While our daily average count was 775, the number of individual prisoners handled was 1,603. The total number of escapes and attempts to escape was 57. Of this number, 31 have been captured and returned, 1 was killed in resisting arrest, and 3 are located in other prisons, awaiting return to this institution; making our total per cent of loss from escape, considering the number of men handled, a little over 1-1/3 per cent.

While the percentage of loss by escape was a little higher than during the last biennial period, when the average was only 1-1/5 per cent, this can be accounted for from the fact that we have extended our activities in so many different locations throughout the state, and the demand for men from the counties has been so great, that the management of the institution has put forth every effort to furnish the counties with the requisite number of men. This, to a great extent, we have been unable to do, as the demand for men is five times as great as we can possibly supply.

I wish it to be understood that we have on hand always in this institution a large number of men who are dangerous to society and who cannot be worked outside the prison walls under any circumstances. It is our effort to segregate the prisoners who are trustworthy, and who will keep their word of honor with us, from those who are a menace and from whom society must protect itself.

## SELECTING TRUSTY PRISONERS

The selection of trusty prisoners necessarily takes more of the warden's time than any other duty, as it requires close and constant study. During the past six years every man who has been placed on trust and honor has been selected by me personally, as none of these selections are left to any other officers of the institution. The work is done through correspondence, and references secured from friends and relatives of prisoners, as well as the man's record in the institution.

## RANCHES AND GARDENS

The institution now has under lease a large ranch of 800 acres in Pueblo County, all under cultivation, which we have worked for two seasons; another large ranch in El Paso County, between

Canon City and Colorado Springs, of about 8,000 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation, the balance being fenced pasture land; and a small ranch in Fremont County of about 65 acres, four miles from the institution, all on the crop-rental basis. On this basis we have produced on these ranches and in our gardens the following vegetables and products:

Product	Weight		Value	Total Valuation
	Pounds	Tons		
Hay (alfalfa).....		1,065	\$ 8.00 per ton	\$ 8,520.00
Oats.....	319,350		1.25 per cwt.	3,991.88
Sugar beets.....		623 ½	3.53 per ton	2,189.48
Barley.....	29,800		1.00 per cwt.	298.00
Wheat.....	95,090		1.60 per cwt.	1,521.44
Oat straw.....		300	3.25 per ton	975.00
Bean straw.....		225	3.25 per ton	731.25
Artichokes.....		10	5.00 per ton	50.00
Stock beets.....		610	5.00 per ton	3,050.00
Corn, cane, and sorghum.....				
Ensilage.....		220	10.00 per ton	2,200.00
Onions.....	194,121		.01 per lb.	1,941.21
Parsnips.....	42,975		.01 per lb.	429.75
Radishes.....	6,653		.01 per lb.	66.53
Carrots.....	38,000		.01 per lb.	380.00
Rhubarb.....	1,040		.03 per lb.	31.20
Turnips.....	42,425		.01 per lb.	424.25
Spinach.....	17,895		.02 per lb.	357.90
Lettuce.....	13,372		.01 per lb.	133.72
Peas.....	7,187		.03 per lb.	215.61
String beans.....	17,155		.05 per lb.	857.75
Squash.....	10,495		.01 per lb.	104.95
Egg plant.....	900		.01 per lb.	9.00
Cucumbers.....	37,974		.01 per lb.	379.74
Cabbage.....	139,678		.01 per lb.	1,396.78
Celery.....	29,630		.02 per lb.	592.60
Celeriac.....	174		.01 per lb.	1.74
Tomatoes.....	19,691		.03 per lb.	590.73
Field corn on cob.....		5,700 bu.	.62 per bu.	3,534.00
Fodder.....		200	2.00 per ton	400.00
Green corn.....	41,588		.01 per lb.	415.88
Dill.....	250		.05 per lb.	12.50

Product	Weight		Value	Total Valuation
	Pounds	Tons		
Parsley.....	238	.....	\$ .05 per lb.	\$ 11.52
Red peppers.....	6,819	.....	.03 per lb.	204.57
Cauliflower.....	5,221	.....	.01 per lb.	52.21
Pumpkins.....	26,970	.....	.01 per lb.	269.70
Red table beets.....	19,483	.....	.01 per lb.	194.83
Apples.....	63,682	.....	.60 per cwt.	382.09
Strawberries.....	.....	45 crates	2.75 per crate	123.75
Ice from ice pond.....	.....	750	3.00 per ton	2,250.00
Bran.....	9,370	.....	1.25 per cwt.	103.07
Mexican beans.....	106,034	.....	.03 per lb.	3,181.02
Pickles.....	.....	30 bbls.	20.00 per bbl.	600.00
Sauerkraut.....	.....	5 bbls.	10.00 per bbl.	50.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 43,225.65

In addition to our ranch and garden products, we have produced the following:

	Valued at
4,900 chickens .....	\$1,758.69
200 turkeys .....	600.00
52 lambs .....	239.78
Dairy cows, calves, and butter.....	2,500.00
Hogs .....	5,180.20
6,033 dozen eggs .....	1,508.25
6 colts .....	400.00
Total valuation .....	\$12,186.84

We have on hand at this time, of the list of products shown on pages 13 and 14, enough vegetables in the way of onions, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, celery, etc., to run the institution through the winter, and we have still on hand sufficient hay, oats, fodder, ensilage in silos, and grain to feed the stock of the institution, and all the stock the commissioners may see fit to purchase for meat, during the coming year. The total of our farm, gardens, poultry, and animal husbandry departments is \$55,412.57.

Regarding the ambition of the institution to own its land for farming purposes, instead of paying a crop rental, I wish to say that there is an excellent opportunity for the state to own the

section of land which we are now leasing in Pueblo County. Six hundred and forty acres of this land are a school section owned by the state, and should the state legislature see fit to buy the water for this section, the institution would be in possession of one of the finest and most productive sections of land in this state. According to your instructions, I am now negotiating through your Board with the State Land Board, with a view to securing this section of land, to be owned and farmed by the institution.

The large ranch of 8,000 acres which we have under lease in El Paso County is a splendid ranch for the feeding and producing of beef cattle for the institution, as there is sufficient pasture there, with good water, to pasture all the cattle that the institution could carry for either dairy or beef purposes. With the 500 acres under cultivation, the ranch will produce, on a half-crop-rental basis, all the pasture and all the hay and forage necessary to feed and fatten both beef cattle for the institution and dairy cows to be raised for the penitentiary herd.

We have the most liberal terms on the lease of this ranch that we have ever received in the state, as the owner not only gives us all the pasture for what cattle we wish to put on it, and half the crops produced by the prisoners, but furthermore furnishes all equipment in the way of teams, wagons, tools, and other farm utensils necessary for the successful operation of a farm. On the other ranches which we have leased not only has it been necessary to give the usual crop rental, but we have been put to the expense of furnishing all equipment ourselves.

As this is a splendid location for the furtherance of our plans to fatten and slaughter our own beef, I consider it the most advantageous lease that we now hold on ranch property, and, by placing 200 young breeding cows on this ranch I believe that, with the calves produced, at the end of three years the institution could not only fatten its own beef, but could produce it *all*; and I would suggest that your Board take this matter under consideration and work toward this end.

During the last four years our experiments in producing mutton and beef for the institution have been very successful, and I would recommend that your Board continue this policy; for it would save the institution in future years fully 50 per cent of the cost of meat consumed. This can be done by purchasing cattle and sheep on the range to be fattened and prepared for slaughter, or by breeding beef cattle on the ranches. During the last year, for instance, your Board authorized me to purchase about 1,300 head of sheep to be fattened and slaughtered for meat. These animals cost us \$2 laid down at the ranch, and, with the forage and food produced on the farm, we were enabled to put this mutton on the table at the penitentiary at about 5 cents per pound. While the sheep cost us but \$2, we received from 85 cents to 90 cents each for the pelts alone. Our experience last year in purchasing fifty



head of cattle, which were fattened at the ranch, also showed a big saving under the market price for beef.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

During the first period of your administration of this institution, 1909-1910, with a daily average population of 724, this institution received for maintenance \$225,000, with \$12,000 for general repairs and improvements. During the period of 1911-1912 the institution, with a daily average count of 768, received for maintenance \$225,000, with only \$6,000 for general improvements and repairs. For the last biennial period, 1913-1914, with a daily average count of 775, the legislature appropriated only \$200,000 for maintenance, and nothing for general improvements and repairs. So, with an increased number of inmates each period, the legislature reduced our appropriation \$32,000 below the period of 1911-1912 and \$37,000 below that of 1909-1910.

I informed the legislative committee, the committee in the state Senate, and the Governor that the institution could not be carried through the period on that amount of money, for the reason that a great many products, such as clothing, cloth, leather, and many articles of food, have advanced in price, while the number of inmates increased, and, on account of the closing-down of the smelters, our cash earnings on lime sales decreased. In the last biennial report your Board recommended an appropriation of \$245,000 for general maintenance, with \$10,000 for improvements and repairs. The legislature appropriated \$55,000 less than was asked for or was necessary to conduct the institution properly. Therefore, I regret to say that the institution has run behind on account of this fact, while the expenses have necessarily increased; and I want it to be thoroughly understood that the management of this institution has striven in every way possible, saved every nickel, and cut down expenses generally, in order to get through the period as cheaply as possible. But there is no man living who can run this institution without a deficit on anything like the amount of money the legislature appropriated for this period. An investigation will prove this to be true. Even after cutting down the employes to the lowest possible number, considering safety, the salaries alone have taken practically 57 per cent of the total maintenance appropriation. Had it not been for our activities in producing so much toward our own maintenance, the deficit would have been close to \$75,000. The institution for this period shows a deficit of about \$34,000, and it will be necessary for the legislature either to make a special appropriation to cover this deficit, or to add sufficient to the short appropriation for the coming two years to enable us to pay it.

I have taken this matter up both with the Governor and your Board, and we have all agreed that it was absolutely impossible to run the institution, and safeguard the prison and the





New State Pheasantries, Located on Penitentiary Grounds Where Convicts  
Raised Over 700 Young Pheasants the First Year Toward Stocking  
Colorado With This Beautiful Game Bird.



public, on the amount of money that was appropriated for the last period. It is the first time in the history of the institution that some appropriation has not been made for improvements and repairs. While we received not a cent for improvements and repairs, this report will show that a great many necessary improvements and repairs have had to be made, and this money has had to be taken from the maintenance fund.

During the last six years of your administration the legislature has passed at least one law, and that, along with the increase of population and cost of necessities, has increased the expense of running this institution, without making any appropriation to cover the same. The law to which I refer is the requirement that the institution furnish clothing, transportation, and money to men going on parole. This is a good and proper law, but the legislature should have made an additional appropriation to carry it out. This law alone cost us in the last period \$10,980.30.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS

While no appropriation was made to cover this expense, it was necessary to make, during the last biennial period, improvements and repairs as follows:

	Cost	Value
Painting cell-houses inside.....	\$ 516.47	\$1,500.00
Green-houses.....	1,297.00	2,500.00
New wall between Tower No. 8 and Cell-House No. 1, 175 feet long, cost practically nothing.....		1,500.00
Repairs to prison reservoir.....	40.00	125.00
Two new silos.....	130.48	1,200.00
Painting roofs of entire prison.....	156.20	375.00
Slaughter-house for slaughtering beef and mutton.....	33.71	500.00
Repairing sidewalks and recementing wall all around prison.....	32.50	125.00
Large galvanized iron hood to cover entire number of kettles in peni- tentiary kitchen.....	32.50	57.14
New smoke-house made from brick on hand from old penitentiary stables.....	1.10	75.00
Boiler repairs.....	89.72	179.44
Four new beet beds for hauling beets from ranches.....	108.84	200.00
Repairs to warden's residence, turning two rooms into one, construct- ing fireplace, new floors.....	340.87	800.00
Building a large wagon-shed near penitentiary stables.....	54.56	110.00
Various other improvements—putting new floors in stable stalls, building new dump-boards for wagons, adding to and repairs in penitentiary poultry yards, flumes at the garden, screening Cell- House No. 3, building of sheep pens, repairs on scales, repairs on Midway House, numerous other improvements and repairs.....	129.03	430.89
Repainting chapel, dining-room, and kitchen from paint left from cell-houses.....		210.00
	\$2,962.98	\$9,887.47

## APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED

I would recommend an appropriation of not less than \$250,000 for maintenance to run the institution during the coming period; an appropriation of \$34,000 to cover the deficit existing for this period; an appropriation of \$10,000 for general improvements and repairs, which will be necessary to keep the institution up to its present high standard of efficiency; an appropriation of \$8,000 for the state parole officer to look after prisoners from this institution and the State Reformatory; and \$10,000 for furniture and fixtures for the new administration building.

These appropriations the state can well afford; for this is the only state institution, penal, charitable, or educational, that is paying back to the taxpayers of this state in labor by far more than the cost of operation and maintenance. You will note that





New Administration Building Nearing Completion at Penitentiary; 100 Feet Long, 50 Feet Wide, 3 Stories High. Built of Cut Stone, Steel and Concrete by Prisoners.

I am not asking for an appropriation for new buildings; for, with the buildings erected during your administration, and as long as the institution is operated on its present plan, it will properly care for and house all the inmates for some years to come.

#### ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The last legislature appropriated from moneys belonging to the institution, then in the state treasury, and which have been earned from land owned by the institution throughout the state—which funds are known as the Penitentiary Land Permanent Fund, the Penitentiary Land Improvement, and the Penitentiary Land Saline Income Fund—\$12,000 for the erection of an administration building for the institution, which is badly needed. Out of this \$12,000 appropriated by the legislature, \$10,935.33 has thus far become available. We have, with this money, erected a magnificent administration building, 100 feet long, fifty feet wide, and three stories high, made of solid cut stone, concrete, and steel. The stone for this building was cut from the penitentiary quarries, each piece cut to fit in place. The lime which was used in the mortar for the construction of this building was burned in the penitentiary lime-kilns, the sand was hauled by the penitentiary teams, and the work was done by the convicts. Even the architect is a prisoner, who has learned architecture since coming to this institution. This, I am glad to say, is the finest building ever constructed at this institution, and one of the finest and most efficient buildings ever constructed in the State of Colorado.

The foundations are fully five feet thick, and in some places extend fourteen feet below the surface of the ground. The walls of the buildings are thirty inches thick up to the second story, and twenty-four inches thick to the top of the third story. The building is wired throughout, and equipped with radiators for steam heat and pipes for hot and cold water. The floors are of reinforced concrete, and it has steel art ceilings and is fireproof throughout.

The ground floor, with an entrance from the street, will be used for officers' club-rooms. This, I assure you, is badly needed by the institution, as the officers have no place to spend their time while changing shift and awaiting their calls to duty, except the deputy warden's office and one small room, which does not contain the space which is necessary for the officers and guards. This will enable the officers to have an organization among themselves for their social betterment and for the good of the institution, and they are eagerly looking forward to the time when they can use the first floor for themselves. This floor also contains two large vaults for the storage of the penitentiary records.

The second floor will contain the entire office force of the institution. It will contain the chief clerk's office, with a large vault for the safe-keeping of cash, books, and other records in daily use at the institution. There will be a large room for the mail clerk and his assistants. A large hallway passes through



the center of the building, at the end of which are the turnkeys' quarters, with the armory in connection. There will be a large waiting-room for visitors and relatives of prisoners, stenographer's room, the warden's room, and a room for the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners.

The third floor of the building contains two large rooms for the chaplain's quarters, and ten large bedrooms, with three bathrooms, for guards who desire quarters at the penitentiary.

This building will open onto the main street, and on the front of the building there will be a large two-story porch, made of cut stone, steel, and concrete. This will give the institution a beautiful and artistic entrance, which would be a credit to any institution in the state.

It will also enable us to tear down and dispose of the present ramshackle and unsightly building, which faces the street and is the only building of the institution which can be seen from the street, and which has stood as a disgrace to the State of Colorado for the last twenty-five years.

I stated in my last report to you that the present administration building of the institution, which was built over thirty-five years ago, was inadequate for its present needs. It is an old, ramshackle affair, with insufficient vault room to contain the records of the institution; and I believe you will agree with me that these records should be carefully conserved for future reference for the institution. It is insecure from fire and is not suitable for the business of a great state institution such as the penitentiary.

This new building can be completed, but not furnished, on the \$12,000 appropriated, when it is all available, and I am asking for \$10,000 to furnish this magnificent building throughout. This improvement to the institution, while it cost but \$12,000 complete, not furnished, is worth, at a conservative valuation, \$70,000. This building to date has cost the taxpayers not one cent; for the money which became available through an act of legislation, amounting to \$12,000, was earned from penitentiary lands and was not raised by taxation. This report contains a photograph of this building.

#### CELL-HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

I suggested in my two previous biennial reports the imperative need of absolute sanitation throughout the entire institution, and for six years I have been working with the end in view of having this the most sanitary prison in the United States. The institution in all the years past has had in use the vicious bucket system, instead of having sanitary toilets in each cell. What is known as the bucket system is an expensive system to any institution, for the reason that a sanitary night bucket for use in the prison cell costs about \$1.85, and the average prisoner will wear out or break up one each year. Besides this bucket, it is neces-





Two Stone Silos, 26 Feet Wide and 31 Feet High, Built by Prisoners at the Penitentiary. They Contain About 300 Tons of Ensilage for Prison Dairy.



sary for each prisoner to have in his cell a water bucket for drinking-water. These two buckets in each cell cost the institution about \$2.25 per year per cell, and under this system it is necessary to have what is known as bucket duty each day. The time consumed in bucket duty consists of the time the prisoner needs to go to his cell and get his bucket, get into line, go to the sewer, empty his bucket, and return to his cell with same, and also refill his water bucket with drinking-water, etc. The time consumed each day to arrange for this work throughout the prison was about forty minutes.

I recommended to your Board in my last biennial report that, from the experience we had in putting steel toilets in our hospital cell-house, the same thing should be done throughout the entire institution, and asked for an appropriation of \$7,000. The legislature granted the appropriation, and I am glad to say that this improvement, which is one of the greatest ever made at this institution, is well along toward completion. Steel toilets are being installed in every cell in the institution, with a pipe for running water. This improvement will not only pay for itself in three or four years, but will save forty minutes of time for every prisoner in the institution every day. This will allow each man to work forty minutes more each day, and this in itself, in years to come, will amount to no small item. But the greatest good will come from the absolute sanitation and decency we shall have in this institution from this time forward.

While this improvement only cost \$7,000, it is easily worth \$20,000. There was enough money in this appropriation not only to install the water closets, etc., but to repair all damage done to cell-houses in making this improvement, and to repaint the cell-houses throughout, and also enough to have broken through skylights in the roofs of two of our cell-houses which were too dark; and this, with the water closets and running water in each cell, makes a tremendous and lasting improvement in the morale and sanitation of the institution for all time to come.

#### NEW SILOS

On account of maintaining a large dairy at the institution, and on account of the fact that corn and other silo products are so easily raised in this locality, I conceived the idea last year of erecting two large silos for the use of our dairy, swine, and cattle departments. We constructed two silos, sixteen feet in diameter inside and thirty feet high, of stone. They are about three feet thick, cemented on the inside, and are altogether, perhaps, the most substantial silos that were ever built in Colorado. The cost of this improvement was \$130.48. While no ordinary citizen could afford to construct a silo of stone, yet it was the most economical for us on account of materials at hand. Placing a conservative value on these, the same as though built of cement, they would

be worth \$1,200. These are now filled and contain about 250 tons of corn ensilage. This report also shows a picture of these silos.

#### NEW GREENHOUSES

On account of the extensive gardening which the institution has been doing in producing green vegetables for the prison on the penitentiary reservation during the last period of your administration, we found it necessary, in order to propagate plants early enough to get the full benefit of our gardens, to construct two large greenhouses. These have been constructed within the penitentiary walls, where they can be looked after by men who cannot be worked outside. They are each seventy-five feet in length and twenty-five feet wide. We figure that, with the increased facilities that it will give us for producing early plants, these greenhouses will pay for themselves in two years. Last spring we propagated nearly 200,000 garden plants in one house, and were able to propagate plants and flowers of all kinds for transferring to our penitentiary grounds and parks. We were enabled to build these greenhouses a great deal cheaper than a private citizen could have done, for the reason that our architect drew the plans, and we purchased the material wholesale, and the prisoners themselves built them. People who are informed on such matters pronounce them the most perfect houses ever constructed in the state. The cost was \$1,297, and yet their value is easily \$2,500. This report also shows a picture of these houses. This improvement was made without an appropriation.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

It became necessary, on account of the slaughtering of hogs, cattle, and sheep for use in the institution, to build a sanitary slaughter-house—one that would be free from flies, and that could be fumigated and kept in a sanitary condition at all times. The prisoners constructed a very fine one out of stone and concrete, at a cost of \$33.71 for lumber and cement. This building is worth \$500. This improvement also had to be made without an appropriation.

#### PHEASANTRIES

In talking with Governor Ammons, a plan for the stocking of the state with Mongolian pheasants was evolved, and he promised me the assistance of the State Game and Fish Commission in planning for a large pheasantry to be operated by this institution under the direction of the State Game Warden, with the idea of producing pheasants enough to stock the state. For this purpose, we constructed in the penitentiary park, across from the prison, the most perfect pheasantries in the country. The yards contain six large runways with shelters, etc. During the first year the prisoners have succeeded in producing, from a few birds sent us



New Green-houses Erected Inside the Penitentiary Grounds for the Propagation of Vegetables and Flower Plants for Our Gardens and Parks.



by the Game Commission, about 700 young birds. These have been shipped out to the various valleys of the state and liberated, and they are thriving splendidly. There is no question but that a few years' work, as productive as the last year's has been, will stock the State of Colorado with this beautiful game bird. The money for this improvement was furnished us by the State Game and Fish Commission, and the cost was between \$300 and \$400; yet this improvement to the penitentiary grounds is worth fully \$1,000.

#### MUNING COAL FOR THE INSTITUTION

During last winter, when nearly all the mines in Fremont County and in the state were affected by the coal strike, it became necessary, on account of the exorbitant price asked for coal, and because it was almost impossible for us during the coldest weather to secure coal at any price, to lease a mine about a mile from the penitentiary. About twenty-three of our trusty prisoners dug coal in this mine for the institution. During the time we were operating this mine the prisoners dug 2,854 tons of first-class coal, at a cost of about \$1.12 per ton. Since that time, on account of the mines opening up, we have been enabled to purchase coal at a nominal price.

#### DECREASE IN CASH EARNINGS

I regret to report a decrease in the cash earnings. While the earnings from all other sources have been largely increased, the shutting-down of the smelters has cut off almost entirely the institution's sale of lime. While we have been selling some commercial lime, yet, since the coal strike commenced over a year ago, we have sold no lime for commercial purposes; for coal has been so high-priced and hard to get that during all last winter we were not able to operate our lime-kilns at a profit. Owing to the demoralization of the lime industry, we have had to turn our energies to farming and animal husbandry, and many of these products have been consumed by the prison, which cannot be shown as cash on the books of the institution. I think it remarkable that under these adverse conditions the institution was enabled to earn as much in cash as it did, during the biennial period.

#### DAIRY DEPARTMENT

The dairy department has shown a splendid increase during the two years. A great many cows in the herd, that were too old for dairy purposes, have been fattened for beef and slaughtered for the institution. They have been replaced by young cows which we have raised from calves. During the period six splendid young heifers have been added to our prison dairy herd from the ranches where our calves are grown.

## HORSES AND COLTS

The production of colts is a new departure in our animal husbandry department. My idea has been to eliminate in future years the great expense of purchasing draft animals for use at the prison and on the ranches. We have taken six old mares that had about outgrown their usefulness, and placed them on one of the ranches. The first year's result was six splendid colts, and in all probability we shall have as good a result next spring. In a few years we figure that we can produce all the animals which the institution will need, thus saving the great expense of buying horses.

## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

This department has shown perhaps the most remarkable increase of any department of the institution during the last biennial period. At the beginning of this period we had on hand 868 chickens. We have produced 4,900 chickens, sold 2,944, consumed 1,450, and lost from disease and other causes 500, and we now have on hand 892. During this period this department has produced 6,033 dozen eggs. The institution has consumed 3,708 dozen, and we have sold 2,325 dozen. Our sales from this department during the two years amounted to \$2,045.95 over and above what was consumed. The value of the chickens and eggs consumed at the institution was \$2,014.50. The food for this poultry has been largely raised and produced by the prisoners on the prison ranches.

We have produced on our ranch in Pueblo County, during the period, 200 turkeys, which are worth about \$600; so it will be readily seen that this department, which I created and developed since coming here, produces as much as the warden's salary amounts to.

## BETTER LIGHT FOR PRISON

I found that the old system of using arc lights for lighting the penitentiary grounds was not only expensive, but was a poor system, in view of the later improvements in lighting which can now be obtained. The old lighting system has been entirely done away with, and by the introduction of tungsten lamps, both in the yards and the buildings, in place of the old lights, we have been able to furnish, at a greatly reduced cost, over five times as much light as the prison formerly had; and yet we consume less than half of the electricity formerly used. The maintenance of an arc light costs for repairs, carbons, etc., about \$20 per year, outside of the electricity used; while one large tungsten light will burn for one year and cost only about \$1. Where we found that our dynamos were formerly worked to their capacity, we now find, with the improved lighting system throughout the institution, that by far greater results can be obtained with only half the strain on the dynamos.



## PROPOSED NEW BALL PARK AND RECREATION GROUNDS

This institution is in need of space in which prisoners could be exercised, and a place where men working in the cell-houses, boiler-house, shops, and other inside departments could get out-of-door exercise. I find that, lying beside the female prison and hospital yard, on the back or north of the prison, there are about four acres of land available. This land is already walled on three sides. I have conceived the idea of running an end wall across this place, which would give the institution at least four acres of splendid ground to be utilized for this purpose at present, or other purposes when necessary. We have already made excavations for this wall and expect in the spring to haul stone from our quarries, with the idea of completing this splendid improvement.

For this purpose, I purchased from the Fremont County Fair Association last winter all of its paraphernalia in the way of grandstand, fences, stables, etc., and I bought this very cheaply, paying, all told, \$780. Out of this we have sold about \$260 worth of lumber, and a great deal of this lumber has also been used in necessary repairs at the institution. We still have on hand all the lumber necessary to fit this park with grandstand and all other structures necessary for a baseball and athletic park.

By cutting a door through the wall near No. 8 Tower, the park can be easily controlled and observed at all hours of the day from the towers now in use, without any additional expense to the institution for guards. The East Gate of the prison, which opens into this space, can be used for an entrance for citizen spectators at any time that the management might see fit to admit the public.

The Fruitland Ditch, which passes through the penitentiary grounds, also passes through the above plot, and it will be necessary, in putting this idea into execution, to put a concrete cover over the ditch, and in order to level the plot it will have to be covered to a depth of from four to six feet. This will necessarily mean an outlay of about \$400; yet I would suggest that this improvement be not neglected, but that it be the next advanced improvement in our prison progress.

## FEMALE PRISON

Splendid progress has been made in all departments in the female prison. The present matrons have shown splendid efficiency in the work assigned to them. The day matron conducts a school during the winter months for those in need of education. The female prisoners are doing the mending of socks, etc., for the entire institution. They do all of their own prison work, and maintain large and spacious grounds, and also work a splendid garden tract during the summer months. Our progress, during the last period, in the female department has been very marked. In this report will be found the matron's report in full.



## HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

I also beg to report splendid advances made in the hospital department. As you know, we had the misfortune to lose Dr. T. D. Palmer, our former penitentiary physician, whom we loved and respected for his splendid work and great interest in the institution.

But I am glad to report that the physician who succeeded him is doing a most excellent work in this institution. He has performed a great many splendidly successful operations upon men who, though unfortunately sent to the penitentiary, have had advantages in this way that they could not have obtained on the outside on account of the necessary cost. In making physical examinations of men, and in looking over men who were unable to work, we have found that a great many were suffering from such diseases as hernia and others, which affected them both mentally and physically. By the performance of the necessary operations, a great many of these men have been restored to robust health and are now able to do their portion of the work of the institution. The physician's report, which is contained in another part of this book, will give all these matters in detail.

## PRISON SCHOOL

I am glad to report that splendid progress has been made in the prison school, under the superintendency of Chaplain Blake. His report, which is contained in another part of this book, will show the splendid results obtained in this department.

## ADDED INDUSTRIES TO BENEFIT PRISONERS

A great many long and lifetime prisoners, some of whom have families, are now being enabled to do work for themselves, when prison work is slack and by working extra hours. They are now manufacturing a great many trinkets of value—steel spurs inlaid with silver, canes, tables, baskets, etc.—which are not only artistic, but which find a ready sale to tourists during the summer months. The most notable advance in this work has been made in the manufacture of cedar chests, made from Colorado cedar, beautifully paneled and polished. This does not compete with any industry in Colorado, and yet several prisoners have been able to help their families by making these chests for sale to visitors.

During last spring I secured the services of a teacher in basketry. A class of about a dozen men was taught the weaving of baskets. This is work that the men can do in their cells during the evening hours, and they have become very proficient in this art. There are now over thirty inmates making baskets on their own time, which sell readily to tourists, with good profit to the prisoners.

The female prisoners also are being taught and allowed to make on their own time, and place in our sales-rooms, many articles of fancy work, which also find a ready sale.

In this way the prisoners have been enabled to earn for themselves and their families, during the two years, approximately \$6,500.

#### MERIT SYSTEM FOR EMPLOYEES

The Civil Service Law, which was passed by the Sixteenth General Assembly, under Governor Buchtel, which law was later amended and perfected, blazed the way at this institution for the absolute elimination of partisan politics and political employes. While the institution had not been put under civil service until after I took charge, having taken a civil-service examination myself, I found that the men employed at the institution, while they had all received their appointments under the old political regime during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908, were, a great many of them, good and efficient men, and fully half of the officers who were then at this institution still remain here under the Civil Service Law. No employe has ever been discharged from this institution on account of his political affiliations, so long as he was not offensively partisan, and no incoming employe has ever been questioned regarding what his politics or religious beliefs might be. The elimination of politics here has added 100 per cent to the efficiency of the work of this prison, and the personnel of the officers and guards will prove to any unbiassed observer that the institution is run on the merit system alone, and absolutely without regard to politics. I would invite the fullest investigation by either the legislature or any other citizen as to the truth of the above statements.

#### SUGGESTED LAWS

As stated to your Board on several occasions, I wish again to call your attention, and the attention of the state legislature, to the fact that there is no law on the statute-books of Colorado protecting the institution from citizens on the outside who often try to give prisoners whiskey, morphine, and firearms, or to assist them in making their escapes from road camps or ranches. There is no punishment in the Colorado statute-books for offences of this kind, although this institution is badly in need of protection along this line; and I would suggest that a stringent law be passed by the legislature making these offenses a felony.

Furthermore, in observing the crimes of violence that are constantly being committed in the State of Colorado, I wish to say that punishment will never stop these crimes—nothing will do so but preventive laws. Our great trouble is that we are not doing enough toward preventing men from committing crimes. I suggested to a former legislature, and used my influence to have passed, an anti-gun-toting law, to prevent men from carrying

concealed weapons in this state, and suggested to the legislature that such an act should be made a felony. This law met with violent opposition from certain hardware dealers and pawnbrokers in this state, who thought more of a few filthy dollars they might get from the public for firearms than they did of human lives and the welfare of society. I would suggest to the state legislature that a stringent anti-gun-toting law be immediately passed in this state, making the carrying of concealed weapons a felony, punishable by a penitentiary sentence; and I believe that, when such a law is passed, crimes of violence will decrease in this state. I believe that every peace officer will agree with this statement. Instead of severely punishing men for committing crimes, it is our duty to pass effective laws that will do away with the temptation to commit an overt act. In the future no man in Colorado should be allowed to own or carry firearms without a license either from the Game and Fish Commission or from other constituted authorities. Anyone carrying such weapons in the future should have with him his authority, duly recorded with the proper officers, for carrying such weapons.

Fully 60 per cent of the men who come to this institution are men who are non-residents of Colorado, but are what is known as "floaters." A great many of these men, when the police authorities see that they are suspicious characters, should be searched for firearms, and the finding of firearms on such persons should be *prima facie* evidence of a felony, punishable by a sentence to the penitentiary. I suggest this simply because of the evidences that have come to my attention of the need of such a law.

I would also suggest to the legislature that a stringent law be passed making the sale of drugs, such as morphine, cocaine, heroin, codein, and other narcotics, to private individuals, without the prescription of a reputable physician, a felony, punishable by a sentence to the state penitentiary.

With these two above laws put on our statute-books, there will be a decrease in crime in the State of Colorado. The drug habit is unquestionably on the increase, and I find from the statements of prisoners that there is a traffic in drugs, not only in railroad, grading, and other construction camps, but even in county jails. I wish to warn the legislature and the public that, unless some stringent steps are taken to stop this traffic in Colorado, there will be an enormous increase in the use of drugs.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Governor Ammons for his splendid and intelligent co-operation in furthering the plans and the work of this institution during the past two years.

To your Board, consisting of Hon. Helen L. Grenfell, Hon. Joseph H. Maupin, and Hon. Judge E. W. McDaniel, I extend my heartfelt thanks for your splendid interest, hard work, and fine co-operation in the work that has been carried on, and for

the trips you have made to the institution during the past period, without any compensation whatsoever. I wish to say that your work has been profitable and encouraging to both the prisoners and the officers of this institution, as well as profitable to the taxpayers of Colorado.

To the members of the State Board of Pardons I desire also to give thanks for their intelligent handling of the problems that have come before them. I consider this board by far the most intelligent pardon board that I have ever known of in any state.

To the officers and guards of the institution, as well as the overseers on the various ranches and road camps, I would say that, with few exceptions, a more faithful lot of men never worked for any corporation or institution. They have worked long, weary hours for the benefit of the prisoners, and the taxpayers as well, day in and day out, year in and year out; and to them I wish to express a feeling of deep obligation. They have contributed in no small way to the splendid success of the institution.

To the Colorado Prison Association, Mr. and Mrs. Collett of Denver, and Mr. Wagner, their representative in Pueblo, I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid co-operation they have given the institution in helping paroled men to secure positions and in keeping them out of further trouble. I wish the Colorado Prison Association continued success and prosperity in the splendid work it is doing.

My thanks are due also to the Board of Charities and Corrections for its splendid co-operation and sympathy, and especially to its secretary, Hon. William Thomas, for his visits and for the encouragement he has given me.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. TYNAN,

Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary.

November 30, 1914.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK

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Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,

Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,  
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to present herewith, for your consideration and approval, the biennial report of the chief clerk's office of the Colorado State Penitentiary, together with tabulated statements and other data, for the two years ending November 30, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. CRAWFORD,  
Chief Clerk.

TABLE NO. 1

## MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Appropriations for two years ending November 30, 1914...		\$200 000.00
Vouchers issued February 18, 1913.....	\$ 26,918.64	
Vouchers issued March 22, 1913.....	8,049.11	
Vouchers issued May 6, 1913.....	19,271.62	
Vouchers issued June 17, 1913.....	13,376.43	
Vouchers issued August 6, 1913.....	23,991.20	
Vouchers issued September 6, 1913.....	5,485.50	
Vouchers issued November 10, 1913.....	3,755.03	
Vouchers issued December 15, 1913.....	22,498.18	
Vouchers issued February 6, 1914.....	24,530.10	
Vouchers issued April 21, 1914.....	16,875.46	
Vouchers issued June 6, 1914.....	16,365.76	
Vouchers issued July 13, 1914.....	12,475.90	
Vouchers issued August 10, 1914.....	5,166.42	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	1,224.56	
Vouchers issued December 11, 1914.....	16.09	
Total.....	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00

TABLE NO. 2

## PAROLE OFFICER'S APPROPRIATION

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Appropriation for two years ending November 30, 1914.....		\$8,000.00
Vouchers issued February 18, 1913.....	\$ 464.20	
Vouchers issued March 22, 1913.....	306.35	
Vouchers issued May 6, 1913.....	481.45	
Vouchers issued June 17, 1913.....	282.00	
Vouchers issued August 6, 1913.....	462.85	
Vouchers issued September 6, 1913.....	196.80	
Vouchers issued November 10, 1913.....	313.88	
Vouchers issued December 15, 1913.....	281.89	
Vouchers issued February 6, 1914.....	559.22	
Vouchers issued April 21, 1914.....	598.52	
Vouchers issued June 5, 1914.....	519.38	
Vouchers issued July 13, 1914.....	231.10	
Vouchers issued August 10, 1914.....	100.00	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	500.57	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	100.00	
Vouchers issued December 11, 1914.....	683.76	
Balance in fund.....	1,918.03	
Total.....	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00



TABLE NO. 3

## CELL-HOUSE IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATION

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Appropriation.....		\$7,000.00
Vouchers issued August 10, 1914.....	\$1,745.50	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	2,820.32	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	264.00	
Vouchers issued November 11, 1914.....	2,170.18	
Totals.....	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00

TABLE NO. 4

## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING APPROPRIATION

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Appropriation Land Improvement Fund, August 9, 1913.....		\$ 5,994.53
Appropriation, Land Permanent Fund, August 9, 1913.....		2,349.15
Appropriation, Saline Income, August 9, 1913.....		1,800.00
Appropriation, Land Permanent Fund, October 21, 1914.....		229.14
Appropriation, Land Improvement Fund, October 21, 1914..		562.51
Vouchers issued August 6, 1913.....	\$ 306.25	
Vouchers issued September 6, 1913.....	317.74	
Vouchers issued November 10, 1913.....	488.92	
Vouchers issued December 15, 1913.....	2,322.19	
Vouchers issued February 6, 1914.....	709.97	
Vouchers issued April 21, 1914.....	1,274.13	
Vouchers issued June 5, 1914.....	1,168.56	
Vouchers issued July 13, 1914.....	696.27	
Vouchers issued August 10, 1914.....	2,105.55	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	1,459.67	
Vouchers issued December 11, 1914.....	78.99	
Balance in fund November 30, 1914.....	7.09	
Total.....	\$10,935.33	\$10,935.33

TABLE NO. 5

## CASH EARNINGS

CONSTITUTING THE "CONVICT LABOR" FUND  
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Balance in fund December 1, 1912.....		\$ 4,776.50
Cash collected from sales.....		28,314.73
Vouchers issued January 14, 1913.....	\$ 5,912.08	
Vouchers issued February 18, 1913.....	6.75	
Vouchers issued March 22, 1913.....	75.00	
Vouchers issued May 6, 1913.....	12.70	
Vouchers issued August 9, 1913.....	959.56	
Vouchers issued September 6, 1913.....	6,065.47	
Vouchers issued November 10, 1913.....	7,210.89	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	5,717.64	
Vouchers issued October 2, 1914.....	4,280.63	
Vouchers issued December 11, 1914.....	1,850.41	
Balance in fund November 30, 1914.....	1,000.10	
Totals.....	\$33,091.23	\$33,091.23

TABLE NO. 6

## CASH EARNINGS AND RECEIPTS

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

STATE FUNDS:		
Balance in fund December 1, 1912	\$ 4,776.50	
Guards' salaries (for service of guards)	69.00	
Stationery and office expense (stamps sold)	799.45	
Provisions	4,809.45	
Clothing and shoes	204.11	
Tobacco	14.25	
Ranches and gardens	5,819.75	
Forage and team expense	32.70	
Hogs and cows	6,532.36	
General expense account	1,000.94	
Lime-kiln and quarry	4,205.14	
Stone yard and quarry	2,881.15	
Poultry account	1,309.46	
Fuel and light account	603.47	
Beds and bedding	33.50	
Total state cash	\$33,091.23	\$33,091.23
LIBRARY FUND:		
Balance in fund December 1, 1912	\$ 314.11	
Receipts (sale of visitors' tickets)	2,097.20	
Commission account		\$ 2,411.31
Balance on hand December 1, 1912	\$ 219.21	
Receipts	629.66	
Prisoners' cash		\$ 848.87
Balance on hand December 1, 1912	\$ 5,089.95	
Receipts	23,187.24	
Disbursements		\$28,277.19
Convict labor fund (earnings)	\$32,091.13	
Library fund	2,015.06	
Commission account	654.95	
Prisoners' cash	22,777.38	
Totals	\$57,538.52	\$57,538.52

TABLE NO. 6—Continued

## CASH EARNINGS AND RECEIPTS

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

RECAPITULATION:		
Balance on hand December 1, 1912 (all funds) .....	\$10,399.77	
Total receipts (all funds) .....	54,228.83	
Total .....		\$64,628.60
Total disbursements .....		57,538.52
CASH BALANCES:		
Convict labor fund (earnings) .....	\$ 1,000.10	
Library fund .....	396.25	
Commission account .....	193.92	
Prisoners' cash .....	5,499.81	
Total cash balance (all funds) .....	\$ 7,090.08	\$ 7,090.08

TABLE NO. 7

## PRISONERS' CASH

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Balance December 1, 1912 .....		\$ 5,089.95
Received during the two years ending November 30, 1914 .....		23,187.24
Disbursed during the two years ending November 30, 1914 .....	\$22,777.38	
Balance on hand November 30, 1914 .....	5,499.81	
Totals .....	\$28,277.19	\$28,277.19

TABLE NO. 8

## LIBRARY CASH

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Balance December 1, 1912 .....		\$ 314.11
Received during the two years ending November 30, 1914 .....		2,097.20
Disbursed during the two years ending November 30, 1914 .....	\$ 2,015.06	
Balance on hand November 30, 1914 .....	396.25	
Totals .....	\$ 2,411.31	\$ 2,411.31

TABLE NO. 9

## COMMISSION ACCOUNT

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Balance December 1, 1912 .....		\$ 219.21
Received during the two years ending November 30, 1914 .....		629.66
Disbursed during the two years ending November 30, 1914 .....	\$ 654.95	
Balance on hand November 30, 1914.....	193.92	
Totals.....	\$ 848.87	\$ 848.87

TABLE NO. 10

## COST OF MAINTAINING PRISON PROPER

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Officers' salaries.....	\$25,515.29	
Guards' salaries.....	77,742.62	
Provisions.....	48,925.70	
Clothing and shoes.....	17,662.70	
Beds, bedding, and towels.....	932.17	
Stationery and office expense.....	2,546.76	
Drugs and medicines.....	1,365.63	
Tobacco.....	1,147.99	
General expense.....	15,031.21	
Fuel and lights.....	9,590.64	
Total.....		\$200,460.71

TABLE NO. 11

## TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE PENITENTIARY

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Maintaining the prison proper (see Table No. 10).....	\$200,460.71	
Ranches and gardens.....	4,298.14	
Ammunition.....	51.54	
Forage and team expense.....	3,938.33	
Discharged convicts.....	405.35	
Escaped convicts.....	3,937.07	
Paroled convicts.....	6,598.90	
Miscellaneous repairs.....	3,623.33	
Hogs and cows.....	3,149.12	
Commissioners' salary and expenses.....	342.10	
Physician's salary.....	2,073.33	
Chaplain's salary.....	1,750.00	
Lime-kilns and quarries.....	508.47	
Stone yard and quarries.....	218.25	
Poultry account.....	736.49	
Total.....		\$232,091.13
Less amount expended from Convict Labor Fund (see Table No. 5)		32,091.13
Total cost to the state for all expenditures on account of main- taining the penitentiary.....		\$200,000.00

TABLE NO. 12

## PER-CAPITA EXPENSE FOR ORDINARY SUPPORT

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

	Expenditure for Two Yrs.	Expenditure Per Diem	Per Capita Per Diem
Officers' salaries.....	\$ 25,515.29	\$ 34.95	\$ .0451
Guards' salaries.....	77,742.62	106.49	.1374
Provisions..... \$48,925.70			
On hand December 1, 1912..... 2,992.60			
Total..... \$51,918.30			
Less amount on hand Nov. 30, 1914.... 1,754.46			
	50,163.84	68.72	.0887
Clothing and shoes ..... \$17,662.70			
On hand December 1, 1912... 2,122.68			
Total..... \$19,785.38			
Less amount on hand Nov. 30, 1914... 1,834.36			
	17,951.02	24.59	.0317
Miscellaneous items, including beds and bedding, stationery and office expense, drugs and medicines, tobacco, general expense, and fuel and lights.....	34,453.82	47.20	.0609
Totals.....	\$205,826.59	\$ 281.95	\$0.3638



TABLE NO. 13

### GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES ORDINARY SUPPORT

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Daily average number of prisoners.....		775
Total expenditure for ordinary support.....	\$ 209,414.41	
Less clothing and provisions on hand.....	3,588.82	
		\$205,826.59
Annual expenditure for ordinary support.....		102,913.29
Monthly expenditure for ordinary support.....		8,576.11
Daily expenditure for ordinary support.....		281.95
Per-capita annual expenditure for ordinary support.....		132.79
Per-capita monthly expenditure for ordinary support.....		11.07
Per-capita daily expenditure for ordinary support.....		.282

TABLE NO. 14

### PRODUCTS OF RANCHES AND GARDENS FOR USE AT THE PRISON

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Products	Weight		Valuation
	Tons	Pounds	
Hay (alfalfa).....	675		\$ 5,400.00
Oats.....		319,350	3,991.88
Barley.....		29,800	298.00
Wheat.....		95,090	1,521.44
Artichokes.....	10		50.00
Stock beets.....	610		3,050.00
Corn, cane, and sorghum ensilage.....	220		2,200.00
Onions.....		194,121	1,941.21
Parsnips.....		42,975	429.75
Radishes.....		6,653	66.53
Carrots.....		38,000	380.00
Rhubarb.....		1,040	31.20

TABLE NO. 14—Continued

PRODUCTS OF RANCHES AND GARDENS FOR USE AT  
THE PRISON

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Products	Weight		Valuation
	Tons	Pounds	
Turnips.....		42,425	424 25
Spinach.....		17,895	357 90
Lettuce.....		13,372	133. 72
Peas.....		7,187	215. 61
String beans.....		17,155	857. 75
Squash.....		10,495	104. 95
Egg plant.....		900	9. 00
Cucumbers.....		37,974	379 74
Cabbage.....		139,678	1,396. 78
Celery.....		29,630	592. 60
Celeriac.....		174	1. 74
Tomatoes.....		19,691	590. 73
Field corn on cob.....		5,700 bu.	3,534. 00
Fodder.....	200		400. 00
Green corn.....		41,588	415. 88
Dill.....		250	12 50
Parsley.....		238	11. 52
Red peppers.....		6,819	204. 57
Cauliflower.....		5,221	52. 21
Pumpkins.....		26,970	269. 70
Red table beets.....		19,483	194 83
Apples.....		63,682	382 09
Strawberries.....		15 crates	41 25
Ice from ice pond.....	750		2,250. 00
Bran.....		9,370	103. 07
Mexican beans.....		63,689	1,910. 67
Pickles.....		30 bbls.	600. 00
Sauerkraut.....		5 bbls.	50. 00
Total.....			\$34,857. 07

TABLE NO. 15

## PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

INCOMING		Number
Received from sentence of court.....		766
Escaped prisoners returned.....		32
Paroled prisoners returned.....		58
Total.....		856
Less No. 8836, Decker, escaped, returned on new sentence.....		1
Total.....		855
OUTGOING		
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....		57
Released by order of court.....		3
Transferred to State Insane Asylum.....		2
Transferred to State Reformatory.....		1
Paroled.....		715
Escaped.....		57
Died.....		16
No. 8354, Baldwin, killed while resisting arrest.....		1
Total.....		852
SUMMARY		
Population December 1, 1912.....		748
Incoming.....		855
Total.....		1,603
Outgoing.....		852
Prison population November 30, 1914.....		751

TABLE NO. 16

## COUNTY REPRESENTATION OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

COUNTY	No.	Per Cent	COUNTY	No.	Per Cent
Adams.....	19	.024	Lincoln.....	3	.004
Alamosa.....	1	.001	Logan.....	1	.001
Arapahoe.....	10	.013	Mesa.....	17	.021
Archuleta.....	1	.001	Montrose.....	2	.003
Baca.....	1	.001	Morgan.....	14	.017
Boulder.....	13	.017	Montezuma.....	3	.004
Bent.....	3	.004	Moffat.....	3	.004
Chaffee.....	11	.014	Otero.....	15	.019
Cheyenne.....	3	.004	Ouray.....	3	.004
Conchos.....	2	.003	Park.....	2	.003
Crowley.....	14	.017	Pitkin.....	3	.004
Denver.....	229	.290	Prowers.....	9	.011
Delta.....	4	.005	Pueblo.....	103	.146
Douglas.....	8	.011	Phillips.....	1	.001
Eagle.....	5	.006	Rio Blanco.....	3	.004
Elbert.....	1	.001	Rio Grande.....	5	.006
El Paso.....	49	.063	Routt.....	11	.014
Fremont.....	13	.017	Saguache.....	1	.001
Garfield.....	11	.014	Sedgwick.....	4	.005
Gilpin.....	1	.001	San Juan.....	4	.005
Grand.....	3	.004	San Miguel.....	6	.008
Gunnison.....	2	.003	Summit.....	1	.001
Huerfano.....	16	.021	Teller.....	9	.011
Jefferson.....	8	.011	Washington.....	5	.006
Jackson.....	1	.001	Weld.....	27	.033
Kiowa.....	2	.003	Yuma.....	2	.003
Kit Carson.....	2	.003	State of Wyoming.....	4	.005
Lake.....	11	.014			
La Plata.....	3	.004			
Larimer.....	18	.023			
Las Animas.....	40	.053	Total.....	766	1.000

TABLE NO. 17

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

## NATIVE-BORN

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
Arizona.....	4	Nebraska.....	10
Alabama.....	3	New Hampshire.....	2
Arkansas.....	9	New Jersey.....	4
California.....	9	New Mexico.....	14
Colorado.....	64	New York.....	30
Connecticut.....	4	North Carolina.....	6
Delaware.....	1	Ohio.....	30
District of Columbia.....	2	Oregon.....	2
Florida.....	1	Oklahoma.....	3
Georgia.....	8	Pennsylvania.....	39
Illinois.....	34	Rhode Island.....	3
Indiana.....	18	South Carolina.....	1
Iowa.....	29	South Dakota.....	2
Kansas.....	41	Tennessee.....	15
Kentucky.....	20	Texas.....	35
Louisiana.....	7	Utah.....	3
Maine.....	1	Vermont.....	3
Maryland.....	6	Virginia.....	9
Massachusetts.....	12	Washington.....	5
Michigan.....	16	West Virginia.....	4
Minnesota.....	7	Wisconsin.....	10
Mississippi.....	3	Wyoming.....	7
Missouri.....	50		
Montana.....	1		
Nevada.....	1		
		Total.....	588

TABLE NO. 17—Continued

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

## FOREIGN-BORN

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
Austria.....	11	Japan.....	3
Australia.....	3	Mexico.....	62
Bohemia.....	1	New Zealand.....	1
Canada.....	7	Norway.....	1
Crete.....	1	Russia.....	3
England.....	12	Scotland.....	4
France.....	4	Sweden.....	4
Germany.....	19	Switzerland.....	1
Greece.....	1	Wales.....	3
Hawaii.....	1	At sea.....	1
Hungary.....	1		
India.....	1		
Ireland.....	8		
Italy.....	25		
		Total.....	178
Native-Born.....			588
Foreign-Born.....			178
Total.....			766

TABLE NO. 18

## OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

OCCUPATION	No.	OCCUPATION	No.
Air-brakeman.....	1	Draftsman.....	1
Accountants.....	3	Dressmaker.....	1
Automobile mechanic.....	1	Elevator pilot.....	1
Architect.....	1	Electricians.....	6
Actors.....	3	Engineers.....	11
Bakers.....	8	Firemen.....	29
Baker's helper.....	1	Farmers.....	59
Barbers.....	11	Gas-fitters.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	9	Grocery clerks.....	1
Blacksmith's helper.....	1	Gardeners.....	2
Boiler-makers.....	1	Glass-blowers.....	1
Bridge-builders.....	2	Horsemen.....	5
Bookkeepers.....	10	Hotel-keepers.....	1
Butlers.....	2	Hotel worker.....	1
Bricklayers.....	3	Hotel clerk.....	1
Butchers.....	5	Hotel steward.....	1
Brakemen.....	2	Housewives.....	15
Business men.....	1	Hospital work.....	2
Bill-poster.....	1	Iron-molder.....	2
Buggy-top builder.....	1	Iron-worker.....	1
Contractors.....	2	Insurance agents.....	1
Civil engineers.....	2	Instrument-maker.....	1
Check clerks.....	1	Janitors.....	3
Chemists.....	1	Jewelers.....	2
Cowboys.....	2	Kitchen workers.....	2
Carpenters.....	12	Laborers.....	169
Chauffeurs.....	8	Lathers.....	1
Clerks.....	12	Lawyers.....	2
Cement-worker.....	1	Laundrymen.....	3
Clerical work.....	3	Laundress.....	1
Cooks.....	50	Lead burners.....	1
Cabinet-maker.....	1	Linotyper.....	1
Canvassers.....	1	Locomotive engineers.....	2
Dairymen.....	3	Machinists.....	13
Druggists.....	1	Mail-carriers.....	1



TABLE NO. 18—Continued

## OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

OCCUPATION	No.	OCCUPATION	No.
Medical student.....	1	Rigger.....	1
Motormen.....	2	Real-estate agents.....	1
Motor-builders.....	2	School-teachers.....	3
Miners.....	39	Sailors.....	4
Mill-worker.....	1	Salesmen.....	21
Musicians.....	1	Saloon-keepers.....	2
Marble-workers.....	1	Stone masons.....	4
Mechanics.....	2	Shoemakers.....	2
Mechanical engineer.....	1	Steeplejack.....	1
Merchants.....	1	Steamfitters.....	3
Music teacher.....	1	Steam-driller.....	1
Masseur.....	1	Stonecutter.....	1
Nurses.....	4	Section foremen.....	2
Newspapermen.....	2	Stamp millman.....	1
No occupation.....	1	Switchmen.....	1
Oil-well driller.....	1	Shipping clerk.....	1
Office work.....	1	Saw mill-man.....	1
Painters.....	9	Seamstress.....	1
Photographers.....	1	Traveling salesmen.....	2
Physicians.....	1	Tailors.....	12
Piano-tuner.....	1	Teamsters.....	43
Peddler.....	1	Telegraph operators.....	2
Plumbers.....	2	Tinners.....	2
Porters.....	8	Veterinary surgeons.....	2
Printers.....	2	Waiters.....	11
Prostitute.....	1	Waitresses.....	2
Paper-cleaner.....	1	Window-trimmer.....	1
Pipe-fitters.....	3		
Railroad men.....	5		
Ranchmen.....	29		
		Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 19

## CRIMES CLASSIFIED

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Altering check.....	1	Forgery.....	47
Attempting to commit murder.....	1	Forgery and uttering.....	39
Attempt to commit rape.....	2	Forgery, uttering forged checks, and	
Attempt confidence game.....	1	confidence game.....	1
Assault to kill.....	8	Forgery and grand larceny.....	1
Arson.....	2	Forgery and false pretenses.....	4
Assault to murder.....	17	Forgery and burglary.....	1
Assault to rape.....	2	False impersonation.....	1
Assault to rape and rob.....	1	False pretenses, larceny as bailee, and	
Assault to rob.....	9	grand larceny.....	1
Abortion.....	1	Felonious and forcibly to rape.....	1
Bigamy.....	4	Fictitious check in possession.....	2
Bribery.....	1	Grand larceny, confidence game, and	
Buggery.....	1	false pretense.....	1
Burglary.....	101	Grand larceny.....	80
Burglary and larceny.....	90	Grand larceny and receiving stolen	
Burglary, larceny and forgery and		goods.....	6
uttering.....	1	Horse-stealing.....	3
Burglary with explosives.....	1	Indecent liberties.....	8
Burglary without force.....	2	In building with intent to steal.....	1
Burglary, larceny and receiving stolen		Infamous crime against nature.....	3
goods.....	8	Indecent and unlawful assault on child	3
Burglary and grand larceny.....	6	Indecent liberties with children.....	1
Confidence game.....	13	Larceny.....	33
Conspiracy.....	5	Larceny as bailee.....	12
Conspiracy to rob.....	1	Larceny from the person.....	22
Crime against nature.....	2	Larceny of livestock.....	21
Embezzlement.....	7	Larceny and larceny as bailee.....	1
Embezzlement and larceny as bailee.	1	Larceny as bailee, grand larceny and	
Embezzlement as warehouse-man.....	1	confidence game.....	2
Embezzlement, larceny as bailee, and		Living on earnings of prostitute.....	3
grand larceny.....	1	Murder.....	50
False pretenses.....	16	Mayhem.....	1
Felonious assault.....	1	Manslaughter.....	2
Fictitious check.....	2	Non-support.....	13

TABLE NO. 19—Continued

## CRIMES CLASSIFIED

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Obstructing a railroad.....	1	Robbery.....	28
Obtaining goods by false pretenses....	1	Robbery, forgery, and uttering.....	1
Perjury.....	1	Robbery and larceny from person....	2
Prostitution.....	1	Rape and indecent liberties.....	2
Pimp.....	1	Releasing a prisoner and grand	
Passing bogus checks.....	1	larceny.....	1
Procuring female child for sexual		Selling mortgaged property.....	1
intercourse.....	2	Seduction.....	2
Pimping and solicitating for prostitute	1	Uttering forged checks.....	3
Rape.....	22	Voluntary manslaughter.....	8
Rape and incest.....	1	White slavery.....	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	4		
Robbery and larceny.....	3		
Robbery and grand larceny.....	2		
		Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 20

## SHOWING CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Attempting to commit murder.....	1	Manslaughter.....	2
Attempting to commit rape.....	2	Non-support.....	13
Assault to kill.....	8	Prostitution.....	1
Assault to murder.....	17	Pimp.....	1
Assault to rape.....	2	Procuring female child for sexual intercourse.....	2
Abortion.....	1	Pimping and soliciting for prostitute.	1
Bigamy.....	4	Rape.....	22
Buggery.....	1	Rape and incest.....	1
Crime against nature.....	2	Rape and indecent liberties.....	2
Felonious assault.....	1	Seduction.....	2
False impersonation.....	1	Uttering forged checks.....	3
Felonious and forcibly to rape.....	1	Voluntary manslaughter.....	8
Indecent liberties.....	8	White slavery.....	2
Infamous crime against nature.....	3		
Indecent and unlawful assault on child	3		
Indecent liberties with children.....	1	Total.....	170
Living on earnings of prostitute.....	3		
Murder.....	50		
Mayhem.....	1		

TABLE NO. 21

## SHOWING CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Altering check.....	1	Forgery and burglary.....	1
Attempt confidence game.....	1	False pretense, larceny as bailee, and	
Burglary.....	101	grand larceny.....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	90	Fictitious check in possession.....	2
Burglary, larceny, forgery and uttering	1	Grand larceny, confidence game, and	
Burglary with explosives.....	1	false pretenses.....	1
Burglary without force.....	2	Grand larceny.....	80
Burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen		Grand larceny and receiving stolen	
goods.....	8	goods.....	6
Burglary and grand larceny.....	6	Horse-stealing.....	3
Confidence game.....	13	In building with intent to steal.....	1
Embezzlement.....	7	Larceny.....	33
Embezzlement and larceny as bailee..	1	Larceny as bailee.....	12
Embezzlement as warehouseman.....	1	Larceny of livestock.....	21
Embezzlement, larceny as bailee, and		Larceny and larceny as bailee.....	1
grand larceny.....	1	Larceny as bailee, grand larceny and	
False pretense.....	16	confidence game.....	2
Fictitious checks.....	2	Obstructing a railroad.....	1
Forgery.....	47	Obtaining goods by false pretenses..	1
Forgery and uttering.....	39	Passing bogus check.....	1
Forgery, uttering forged checks, and		Receiving stolen goods.....	4
confidence game.....	1	Releasing prisoner and grand larceny	1
Forgery and grand larceny.....	1	Selling mortgaged property.....	1
Forgery and false pretense.....	4		
		Total.....	518

TABLE NO. 22

## SHOWING CRIMES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Arson.....	2	Perjury.....	1
Assault to rape and rob.....	1	Robbery and larceny.....	3
Assault to rob.....	9	Robbery and grand larceny.....	2
Bribery.....	1	Robbery.....	28
Conspiracy.....	5	Robbery, forgery, and uttering.....	1
Conspiracy to rob.....	1	Robbery, larceny from the person ...	2
Larceny from the person.....	22	Total.....	78

## SUMMARY

Crimes against the person.....	170
Crimes against property.....	518
Crimes against person and property.....	78
Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 23

## AGES OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

AGE	No.	AGE	No.
17.....	2	44.....	10
18.....	5	45.....	11
19.....	19	46.....	10
20.....	14	47.....	7
21.....	36	48.....	7
22.....	43	49.....	3
23.....	44	50.....	5
24.....	46	51.....	8
25.....	30	52.....	6
26.....	23	53.....	5
27.....	36	54.....	7
28.....	36	55.....	2
29.....	32	56.....	5
30.....	29	57.....	1
31.....	17	58.....	1
32.....	28	59.....	6
33.....	25	60.....	3
34.....	25	61.....	3
35.....	22	62.....	2
36.....	22	63.....	2
37.....	18	65.....	2
38.....	21	66.....	1
39.....	22	67.....	1
40.....	24	68.....	2
41.....	10	69.....	1
42.....	15	70.....	1
43.....	9	78.....	1
		Total.....	766



TABLE NO. 24

## SENTENCE OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

SENTENCE	Number
Three months to six months.....	1
Six months to one year.....	1
Eight months to one year.....	1
Nine months to one year.....	4
Eleven months to one year.....	3
One year.....	4
One year to one year and one month.....	5
One year to one year and two months.....	11
One year to one year and three months.....	15
One year to one year and six months.....	79
One year to two years.....	95
One year to three years.....	41
One year to four years.....	5
One year to five years.....	4
One year to six years.....	5
One year to seven years.....	1
One year and two months to two years.....	3
One year and three months to one year and six months.....	1
One year and three months to two years.....	4
One year and three months to three years.....	2
One year and four months to two years.....	2
One year and six months to one year and eight months.....	2
One year and six months to two years.....	28
One year and six months to two years and six months.....	3
One year and six months to three years.....	26
One year and six months to four years.....	4
One year and six months to fourteen years.....	1
One year and eight months to three years.....	3
Two years to three years.....	54
Two years to four years.....	45
Two years to five years.....	34
Two years to six years.....	4
Two years to seven years.....	1
Two years and six months to four years.....	3
Two years and six months to five years.....	1

TABLE NO. 24—Continued

## SENTENCE OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

SENTENCE	Number
Three years.....	1
Three years to three years and six months.....	3
Three years to four years.....	17
Three years to five years.....	58
Three years to six years.....	20
Three years to seven years.....	1
Three years to eight years.....	4
Three years to ten years.....	1
Three years and six months to ten years.....	1
Four years to five years.....	6
Four years to six years.....	6
Four years to seven years.....	12
Four years to eight years.....	2
Four years to ten years.....	1
Four years and six months to eight years.....	1
Five years to six years.....	1
Five years to seven years.....	16
Five years to eight years.....	14
Five years to ten years.....	9
Six years to eight years.....	3
Six years to nine years.....	7
Six years to ten years.....	7
Six years to thirteen years.....	1
Seven years to eight years.....	2
Seven years and six months to eight years.....	1
Seven years to nine years.....	2
Seven years to ten years.....	4
Seven years to eleven years.....	2
Seven years to fifteen years.....	1
Eight years to ten years.....	2
Eight years to eleven years.....	1
Eight years to twelve years.....	1
Eight years to fourteen years.....	1
Nine years to twelve years.....	1
Nine years to thirteen years.....	1

TABLE NO. 24—Continued

## SENTENCE OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

SENTENCE	Number
Nine years to fourteen years.....	1
Ten years to eleven years.....	1
Ten years to twelve years.....	3
Ten years to fourteen years.....	3
Ten years to fifteen years.....	2
Ten years to twenty years.....	1
Twelve years to fourteen years.....	4
Twelve years to fifteen years.....	1
Thirteen years to fourteen years.....	1
Thirteen years and six months to fourteen years.....	1
Fifteen years to twenty years.....	3
Fifteen years to twenty-five years.....	1
Eighteen years to twenty years.....	1
Nineteen years to twenty years.....	1
Nineteen years to thirty years.....	1
Twenty years to twenty-five years.....	1
Twenty years to twenty-one years.....	1
Twenty years to thirty years.....	2
Twenty-five years to thirty years.....	1
Twenty-five years to forty years.....	1
Ninety to one hundred years.....	1
Life.....	23
Death.....	3
Indeterminate.....	1
Total.....	766

## SUMMARY

Definite sentences.....	5	Death sentences.....	3
Life sentences.....	23	Indeterminate sentences.....	735
			Total.....
			766

## AVERAGE OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Average minimum sentence, two years, nine months, twenty-six days.

Average maximum sentence, three years, three months, twenty-four days.

TABLE NO. 25

## SHOWING NUMBER OF TIMES INCARCERATED

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Serving first term.....	599
Serving second term.....	117
Serving third term.....	36
Serving fourth term.....	9
Serving fifth term.....	3
Serving sixth term.....	2
Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 26

## SHOWING DOMESTIC RELATIONS

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Single.....	422
Married.....	231
Widowers.....	54
Widows.....	2
Divorced.....	52
Separated.....	5
Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 27

## SHOWING HABITS OF LIFE

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Use tobacco.....	693
Do not use tobacco.....	73
Total.....	766
Temperate.....	223
Intemperate.....	543
Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 28

## SHOWING DEGREE OF EDUCATION

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Read and write.....	702
Read but not write.....	9
Neither read nor write.....	55
Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 29

## SHOWING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Protestant.....	374
Catholic.....	319
Jewish.....	1
Greek Church.....	1
Buddhist.....	1
Japanese.....	2
Mormonism.....	2
None.....	66
Total.....	766

TABLE NO. 30

## ESCAPES

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

No.	Name	Received	Escaped	Where Employed
8066	Post, John L.....	Apr. 30, '11	Dec. 22, '12	Prison Stables
8623	Burns, Harry.....	Dec. 20, '12	Mar. 19, '13	Pueblo Road Camp
8155	Mazoral, Isadore.....	July 16, '11	Apr. 8, '13	Glenwood Springs Road Camp
8270	Renteria, Antonio.....	Nov. 29, '11	Apr. 8, '13	Glenwood Springs Road Camp
8267	Kristeoff, Jim.....	Nov. 29, '11	Apr. 13, '11	Larimer County Road Camp
8331	Ross, Dan.....	Feb. 4, '12	May 27, '13	Pueblo Road Camp
8252	Murphy, J. B.....	Nov. 19, '11	June 8, '13	Avondale Ranch
8751	Clark, J. L.....	Apr. 14, '13	June 29, '13	Avondale Ranch
8632	Rose, James E.....	Jan. 6, '13	July 4, '13	Fremont County Road Camp
8178	Lindsay, James.....	Aug. 19, '11	Aug. 24, '13	Larimer County Road Camp
8612	Lundgren, Fred.....	Dec. 8, '12	Aug. 24, '13	Larimer County Road Camp
7981	Young, Henry.....	Jan. 24, '11	Sept. 8, '13	Avondale Ranch
8292	Gulick, Ed.....	Dec. 21, '11	Oct. 6, '13	Avondale Ranch
8714	Haigh, George.....	Mar. 1, '13	Oct. 13, '13	Dep. Warden's Residence
8836	Decker, Harry.....	June 28, '13	Oct. 20, '13	Fremont County Road Camp
8824	Holton, W. C.....	June 21, '13	Oct. 23, '13	Fremont County Road Camp
8572	Hauser, Arthur.....	Oct. 12, '12	Nov. 13, '13	Fremont County Road Camp
8974	Bryant, Jeff.....	Oct. 26, '13	Nov. 13, '13	Fremont County Road Camp
8402	Morey, Chas.....	Mar. 31, '12	Nov. 30, '13	Fremont County Road Camp
8667	Schewe, Paul.....	Jan. 26, '13	Dec. 12, '13	Ice Pond
6570	Long, Albert M.....	May 7, '06	Dec. 17, '13	Fremont County Road Camp
7101	Medina, Juan De Dios..	Apr. 9, '08	Jan. 19, '14	Fremont County Road Camp
8916	Harper, Will.....	Sept. 20, '13	Feb. 27, '14	Pueblo Road Camp
8072	Gahan, Joseph.....	May 6, '11	Mar. 15, '14	Garfield County Road Camp
8284	Fish, Ralph.....	Dec. 12, '11	Mar. 25, '14	Coal Mine
8781	Campbell, Charles.....	May 20, '13	Apr. 6, '14	Garfield County Road Camp
7283	Copeland, J.....	Nov. 19, '08	Apr. 13, '14	Fremont County Road Camp
8870	Rodriguez, Eugenio.....	Aug. 4, '13	Apr. 16, '14	Pueblo Road Camp
9058	Johnson, William.....	Jan. 20, '14	Apr. 20, '14	Weld County Road Camp
8543	Morgan, William.....	Aug. 19, '12	May 9, '14	Prison Garden
9008	Lee, Luther W.....	Nov. 23, '13	May 13, '14	Boulder County Road Camp
8702	Albeyta, Cimunira.....	Feb. 20, '13	May 24, '14	Garfield County Road Camp
8941	Jones, Charles.....	Sept. 30, '13	May 24, '14	Garfield County Road Camp
8990	Clark, Charles A.....	Nov. 15, '13	June 3, '14	Weld County Road Camp

TABLE NO. 30—Continued

### ESCAPES

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

No.	Name	Received	Escaped	Where Employed
9167	Torrez, Jose.....	Apr. 17, '14	June 6, '14	Boulder County Road Camp
7826	Lopez, Felipe.....	July 28, '14	June 7, '14	Larimer County Road Camp
8829	Collison, John.....	June 25, '13	June 7, '14	Larimer County Road Camp
8814	Vianega, H.....	June 10, '13	June 8, '14	Avondale Ranch
8958	Hernandez, Joe.....	Oct. 16, '13	June 8, '14	Avondale Ranch
8438	Adams, William T.....	May 2, '12	June 9, '14	Pueblo County Road Camp
8684	Butler, James.....	Feb. 3, '13	June 18, '14	Weld County Road Camp
8787	Gleasman, C. V.....	May 23, '13	June 18, '14	Weld County Road Camp
8730	Appleby, Clyde.....	Mar. 26, '13	July 6, '14	Garfield County Road Camp
9183	Anderson, Edward.....	May 16, '14	July 16, '14	Larimer County Road Camp
8832	Boyle, Louis.....	June 26, '13	July 17, '14	Pueblo County Road Camp
8995	Oliveno, Arturo.....	Nov. 20, '13	July 19, '14	Fremont County Road Camp
9004	Vaigas, Cruz.....	Nov. 22, '13	July 19, '14	Fremont County Road Camp
8518	McFarland, Wardell....	July 12, '12	July 26, '14	Pueblo County Road Camp
7269	Herrera, N. De.....	Nov. 12, '08	July 27, '14	Penitentiary Park
9222	O'Neill, George.....	June 17, '14	Aug. 6, '14	Larimer County Road Camp
7761	Sheehan, George.....	May 19, '10	Sept. 2, '14	Warden's House
8969	Thomas, Roy.....	Oct. 24, '13	Sept. 11, '14	Weld County Road Camp
8539	Miller, John Talbot....	Aug. 13, '12	Oct. 10, '14	Vicinity of Prison
9000	West, Richard.....	Nov. 21, '13	Oct. 10, '14	Vicinity of Prison
8633	Smith, Tom.....	Jan. 8, '13	Nov. 6, '14	Vicinity of Prison
5603	McDonald, J. F.....	Dec. 11, '02	Nov. 7, '14	Cow Barn
8815	Murphy, John.....	June 11, '13	Nov. 7, '14	Cow Barn

TABLE NO. 31

### ESCAPES RECAPTURED

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

No.	Name	Escaped	Recaptured	Where Captured
4089	Reynolds, James.....	Nov. 10, '97	Dec. 4, '13	Joliet, Ill.
6723	Dunn, Frank.....	Jan. 5, '07	Dec. 14, '13	Lansing, Kan.
6725	Thurlow, Oscar.....	June 22, '08	Sept. 10, '13	Returned voluntarily to prison
6957	Smith, Dan.....	Jan. 10, '09	Apr. 12, '13	Stillwater, Minn.



TABLE NO. 31—Continued

## ESCAPES RECAPTURED

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

No.	Name	Escaped	Recaptured	Where Captured
7112	Kelly, William.....	Jan. 10, '09	Jan. 4, '13	Missoula, Mont.
7781	Blair, John H.....	Sept. 24, '11	July 21, '13	Butte, Mont.
7872	French, Clinton.....	Nov. 16, '11	Mar. 6, '13	Arizona State Penitentiary
7745	McAdams, Marion.....	June 5, '12	Oct. 6, '13	Denver, Colo.
8107	Mackley, Joseph L.....	Oct. 31, '12	May 4, '14	Trinidad, Colo.
8354	Baldwin, Conley.....	Nov. 5, '12	June 12, '13	Killed at La Veta, Colo., resisting arrest
8066	Post, John L.....	Dec. 22, '12	Dec. 30, '12	Denver, Colo.
8252	Murphy, J. B.....	June 8, '13	May 12, '14	Little Rock, Ark.
8751	Clark, J. L.....	June 29, '13	July 2, '13	Rocky Ford, Colo.
7981	Young, Henry.....	Sept. 18, '13	Sept. 23, '13	Near Custer County Line
8714	Haigh, George.....	Oct. 13, '13	Oct. 14, '13	Portland, Colo.
8836	Decker, Harry.....	Oct. 20, '13	Mar. 12, '14	Returned as No. 9126
8974	Bryant, Jeff.....	Nov. 13, '13	Nov. 18, '13	Littleton, Colo.
8402	Morey, Chas.....	Nov. 30, '13	Feb. 6, '14	Price, Utah
8667	Schewe, Paul.....	Dec. 12, '13	Dec. 12, '13	Florence, Colo.
6570	Long, Albert M.....	Dec. 17, '13	Jan. 21, '14	Las Vegas, Nevada
7101	Medina, Juan de Dios..	Jan. 19, '14	Feb. 2, '14	Costilla, N. M.
8284	Fish, Ralph.....	Mar. 25, '14	Aug. 8, '14	Clearfield, Penna.
8781	Campbell, Charles .....	Apr. 6, '14	May 31, '14	Salt Lake City, Utah
7283	Copeland, J.....	Apr. 13, '14	May 10, '14	Cripple Creek, Colo.
9008	Lee, Luther W.....	May 13, '14	May 17, '14	Gilpin County
8702	Albeyta, Cemunira.....	May 24, '14	June 1, '14	Somerset, Colo.
8941	Jones, Charles.....	May 24, '14	June 1, '14	Somerset, Colo.
9183	Anderson, Edward.....	July 16, '14	Aug. 21, '14	Colorado Springs, Colo.
7269	Herrera, N. de.....	July 27, '14	Aug. 15, '14	Saguache, Colo.
6926	Berry, R. D.....	Aug. 22, '09	Sept. 30, '14	Dallas, Tex.
8539	Miller, John Talbot.....	Oct. 10, '14	Oct. 12, '14	Syracuse, Kan.
9000	West, Richard.....	Oct. 10, '14	Oct. 12, '14	Syracuse, Kan.

## ESCAPES LOCATED IN OTHER PRISONS

No.	Name	Escaped	Where Imprisoned
6698	Knoblauch, Charles.....	May 3, '07	Minnesota State Penitentiary
7020	Holstander, Frank.....	Oct. 8, '08	Kansas State Penitentiary
6641	Merriil, Harry C.....	Nov. 12, '08	Joplin, Mo., Jail

TABLE NO. 32

SUMMARY OF ESCAPES SINCE PENITENTIARY WAS  
ESTABLISHED

Total number of escapes to December 1, 1912.....	260
Total number recaptured to December 1, 1912.....	139
Total number at large December 1, 1912.....	121
Total escapes during two years ending November 30, 1914.....	57
Total.....	178
Recaptured during the two years ending November 30, 1914.....	32
Located in other prisons.....	3 35
Total number at large December 1, 1914.....	143
Total loss for two years ending November 30, 1914.....	22

TABLE NO. 33

SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED,  
1870 TO 1914

Received two years ending November 30, 1872.....	48
Received two years ending November 30, 1874.....	53
Received two years ending November 30, 1876.....	107
Received two years ending November 30, 1878.....	141
Received two years ending November 30, 1880.....	199
Received two years ending November 30, 1882.....	287
Received two years ending November 30, 1884.....	290
Received two years ending November 30, 1886.....	307
Received two years ending November 30, 1888.....	404
Received two years ending November 30, 1890.....	565
Received two years ending November 30, 1892.....	709
Received two years ending November 30, 1894.....	514
Received two years ending November 30, 1896.....	537
Received two years ending November 30, 1898.....	490
Received two years ending November 30, 1900.....	390
Received two years ending November 30, 1902.....	549
Received two years ending November 30, 1904.....	590
Received two years ending November 30, 1906.....	497
Received two years ending November 30, 1908.....	614
Received two years ending November 30, 1910.....	643
Received two years ending November 30, 1912.....	667
Received two years ending November 30, 1914.....	766
Total number prisoners received in forty-four years.....	9,367

TABLE NO. 34

## ARTICLES ISSUED FROM THE TAILOR SHOP

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

ARTICLES	No.	ARTICLES	No.
Top shirts, ticking..	2,331	Overcoats.....	2
Top shirts, drilling.....	6	Overshoes.....	6 pair
Undershirts, canton flannel....	1,583	Blankets.....	340
Undershirts, Bal.....	20	Mattresses.....	57
Undershirts, drilling.....	88	Mattress ticks.....	2
Drawers, canton flannel.....	1,914	Hats, ticking.....	298
Drawers, drilling.....	103	Hats, discharge.....	796
Drawers, sheeting.....	77	Shoe laces.....	119 doz.
Drawers, citizens.....	15	Towels, roller.....	55
Pants, blue.....	827	Towels, hand.....	2,230
Pants, olive duck, plain ..	611	Gloves, canton flannel.....	159 pair
Pants, olive duck, striped.....	563	Gloves, leather.....	49 pair
Pants, ticking.....	204	Mitts.....	212 pair
Pants, stripe.....	3	Suspenders.....	885 pair
Shoes, brogans.....	1,454 pair	Soeks.....	6,053 pair
Shoes, discharge.....	704 pair	Sheets.....	356
Shoes, cloth.....	12 pair	Sheets, hospital.....	109
Sneaks.....	36 pair	Thread, cotton.....	614 doz.
Half-soles.....	5,109 pair	Discharge suits.....	557
Heels.....	6,977 pair	Discharge shirts.....	425
In-soles.....	1,678 pair	Aprons, sheet.....	17
Out-soles.....	1,705 pair	Aprons, ticking.....	188
Counters.....	1,186 pair	Aprons, drilling.....	16
Harness leather.....	246 lbs.	Pillow ticks.....	89
Coats, blue.....	305	Pillow slips.....	118
Coats, stripe.....	6	Night gowns, hospital.....	18
Coats, olive duck.....	1	Leaf tobacco.....	12,917 lbs.
Coats, storm.....	37	Sugar.....	2,080 lbs.
Cardigan jackets.....	90	Lieorice.....	1,704 lbs.
Overalls.....	403	Undershirts, sheeting.....	62
Gauze, hospital.....	246 yds.		

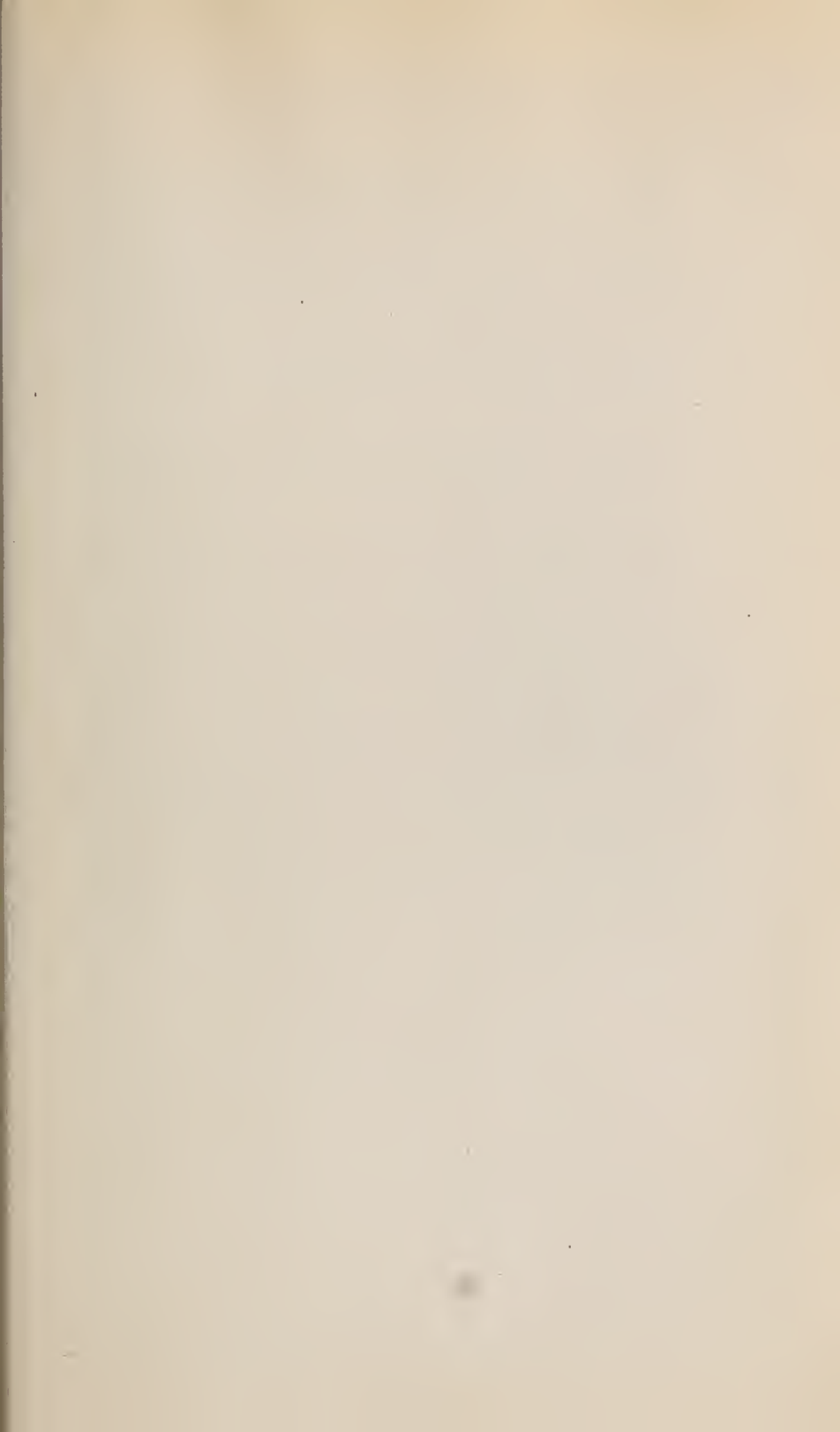


TABLE NO. 35

## DAILY COUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1913

DAYS	Dec. 1912	Jan. 1913	Feb. 1913	Mar. 1913	Apr. 1913	May 1913	June 1913	July 1913	Aug. 1913	Sept. 1913	Oct. 1913	Nov. 1913
1.....	747	753	776	780	764	768	769	762	767	767	791	796
2.....	745	753	779	781	766	766	765	761	768	766	790	794
3.....	745	749	780	779	765	766	765	761	768	766	792	792
4.....	746	749	782	777	761	767	763	761	772	767	788	792
5.....	746	751	784	778	761	766	763	759	772	767	788	791
6.....	749	751	783	778	761	767	764	758	770	767	789	792
7.....	750	749	783	775	761	769	765	758	770	771	790	793
8.....	753	749	781	775	762	768	766	758	771	770	790	794
9.....	753	750	784	775	760	770	762	757	771	769	790	794
10.....	753	751	783	774	761	771	761	756	772	770	788	793
11.....	753	751	782	774	763	771	760	759	773	774	787	793
12.....	754	755	783	774	764	769	758	758	772	773	791	791
13.....	753	756	780	776	764	766	761	758	772	773	792	789
14.....	755	756	779	775	764	763	759	757	772	776	789	788
15.....	755	757	778	771	764	763	760	757	772	775	788	789
16.....	755	757	778	773	764	762	763	759	769	774	788	791
17.....	754	757	778	773	766	762	763	758	769	774	787	789

18.....	754	758	777	770	768	765	761	758	768	775	788	792
19.....	754	758	777	771	770	764	760	757	765	774	794	791
20.....	755	757	776	769	772	763	757	760	764	778	790	790
21.....	755	758	775	767	771	763	755	762	764	783	789	796
22.....	754	758	775	766	771	761	754	764	767	782	788	800
23.....	754	759	778	765	771	762	755	764	771	781	787	806
24.....	754	762	777	763	771	763	753	765	773	784	787	807
25.....	754	762	778	763	773	769	754	765	769	782	786	807
26.....	753	772	776	762	773	770	755	765	769	783	794	803
27.....	753	772	775	763	773	768	754	763	771	786	794	805
28.....	754	774	775	761	772	766	757	762	770	790	792	805
29.....	754	774	.....	762	771	768	760	765	767	790	792	804
30.....	754	773	.....	764	770	767	759	767	767	791	793	805
31.....	755	773	.....	764	.....	770	.....	767	767	.....	793	.....
Average.....	752	759	778	770	766	766	760	760	769	776	791	795



TABLE NO. 35—Continued

## DAILY COUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

DAYS	Dec. 1913	Jan. 1914	Feb. 1914	Mar. 1914	Apr. 1914	May 1914	June 1914	July 1914	Aug. 1914	Sept. 1914	Oct. 1914	Nov. 1914
1.....	803	794	800	809	807	803	786	787	757	744	740	762
2.....	801	793	799	807	807	803	786	787	756	740	740	761
3.....	798	792	799	807	810	803	787	786	755	739	742	760
4.....	798	792	800	808	809	798	790	784	755	739	744	759
5.....	801	794	798	808	814	798	789	784	755	741	744	758
6.....	801	794	796	807	812	795	789	782	752	741	750	757
7.....	801	793	795	806	813	793	789	778	755	741	750	756
8.....	801	794	803	808	812	793	786	778	755	739	749	757
9.....	805	794	802	806	810	791	785	779	755	738	748	755
10.....	805	794	804	805	810	791	785	778	755	737	752	757
11.....	807	795	802	806	810	789	787	776	753	737	751	754
12.....	804	794	800	808	809	784	787	782	751	735	754	756
13.....	805	796	799	807	809	787	787	782	750	737	750	758
14.....	811	795	798	806	809	786	792	779	750	736	755	756
15.....	811	791	808	807	808	784	791	777	750	736	755	758
16.....	810	790	809	806	808	784	791	777	749	736	754	757
17.....	809	790	812	806	806	784	793	776	750	736	750	756

18.....	807	792	810	803	809	785	792	773	749	736	752	754
19.....	806	891	809	802	809	782	789	773	748	731	754	754
20.....	805	791	811	803	810	779	793	769	746	737	753	751
21.....	808	794	808	804	810	781	794	767	745	736	754	750
22.....	808	792	809	808	806	781	792	766	744	734	754	752
23.....	808	792	808	807	806	782	792	765	747	734	754	751
24.....	807	792	806	812	805	782	790	763	747	733	754	750
25.....	805	798	804	812	803	780	790	762	746	737	763	751
26.....	704	794	803	812	802	780	792	763	745	736	763	753
27.....	804	794	804	809	801	778	788	762	745	739	763	753
28.....	801	794	805	811	800	778	790	762	745	739	763	749
29.....	800	794	.....	810	800	783	790	760	745	739	759	754
30.....	798	791	.....	809	803	783	788	760	745	740	757	751
31.....	798	794	.....	809	.....	785	.....	760	744	.....	761	.....
Average.....	804	793	804	807	807	787	789	773	750	737	750	755

Average Daily Count for the Period, 775

TABLE NO. 36

## DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

WHERE EMPLOYED	Days Worked	Number of Men Employed	Daily Average
Sandstone quarry.....	512	24,517	47
Limestone quarry.....	237	5,424	22
Lime-kilns.....	482	21,052	43
Stone-shed.....	563	4,037	7
Blacksmith shop.....	584	7,393	12
Carpenter shop.....	615	21,613	35
Paint shop.....	615	615	1
Tailor shop.....	615	10,256	16
Shoe shop.....	615	6,309	10
Tobacco shop.....	615	1,229	2
Stables.....	730	8,856	12
Wash-house.....	615	9,596	15
Engineer's department.....	730	18,440	25
Commissary department.....	730	41,453	56
Garden.....	521	6,919	13
Ranch No. 1.....	538	11,627	21
Ranch No. 2.....	231	1,889	8
Ranch No. 3.....	565	1,990	3
Ranch No. 4.....	73	562	7
Fremont County road camp.....	473	25,160	53
Weld County road camp.....	615	15,007	24
Pueblo County road camp.....	615	14,032	23
Larimer County road camp.....	615	20,931	34
Garfield County road camp.....	539	20,172	37
Boulder County road camp.....	195	4,780	24
Loveland road camp.....	142	3,480	31
Coal Mine No. 5.....	76	1,917	25
Extra gangs.....	615	19,932	32
Prison duty.....	730	71,786	98
		400,974	736

TABLE NO. 36—Continued

## DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

WHERE EMPLOYED	Number of Men Employed	Daily Average
Sick.....	8,914	12
Insane.....	7,300	10
Feeble-minded.....	10,857	14
Cripples.....	8,899	12
Female department.....	10,395	14
Reported and lying-in men.....	38,193	52
	84,560	114

Percentage of convicts employed..... 82

Percentage of convicts unemployed..... 18

## TABLE NO. 37

SHOWING OFFENSES FOR WHICH PRISONERS HAVE  
BEEN REPORTED AND THE NUMBER THEREOF

DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Returned for violation of parole.....	54
Returned from escape.....	31
Agitating at road camps.....	5
Attacking another prisoner with weapon.....	1
Attempt to escape.....	9
Destroying state property.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	4
Disrespectful talk about an officer.....	1
Females fighting.....	5
Females receiving notes from or sending notes to male prisoners.....	1
Females using indecent and abusive language.....	3
Fighting with another prisoner.....	44
Having knife in possession.....	1
Impudence and insolence to officers.....	26
Indecent conduct.....	2
Infraction of rules at road camps.....	11
Laziness and neglect of duty.....	19
Leaving place of work without permission.....	3
Looking up into the gallery of the chapel.....	7
Lying.....	2
Making noise in cell-house.....	2
Passing articles to another prisoner.....	4
Passing notes to female prisoners.....	1
Refusing to fold arms.....	2
Refusing to obey an officer.....	18
Refusing to work.....	17
Smoking in forbidden places.....	1
Stealing from another prisoner.....	3
Stealing state provisions, supplies, etc.....	10
Talking and laughing in chapel.....	6
Talking and laughing at the dining-room table.....	15
Talking in cell-house.....	2
Talking to one another from cell to cell.....	7
Threatening an officer.....	2
Threatening another prisoner.....	1
Wasting food at dining-room table.....	4
Total.....	326

TABLE NO. 38

SHOWING PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED, AND NATURE  
AND DURATION THEREOF

DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Duration	NATURE OF PUNISHMENT	Number Punished
1 day	In the cooler.....	1
2 days	In the cooler.....	2
3 days	In the cooler.....	30
4 days	In the cooler.....	30
5 days	In the cooler.....	34
7 days	In the cooler.....	1
10 days	In the cooler.....	7
Further notice	In the cooler.....	2
20 days	Loss of all privileges.....	1
30 days	Loss of all privileges.....	26
40 days	Loss of all privileges.....	123
50 days	Loss of all privileges.....	20
60 days	Loss of all privileges.....	33
90 days	Loss of all privileges.....	53
1 year	Loss of all privileges.....	1
	Permanent loss of all privileges.....	2
90 days	Wearing ball and chain.....	36
90 days	Half of head shaved.....	36
10 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	2
30 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	3
	Locked in cell permanently.....	2
2 months	Loss of chapel privileges.....	2
3 months	Loss of chapel privileges.....	284
	Taken off trusty list on report.....	115

TABLE NO. 39

## SHOWING PRISONERS HANDLED

		Prisoners Received	Added to Trusty List	Paroled and Discharged	Died	Escaped	Escapes Returned	Escapes Located
In prison	12-1-12	748	298					
December	1912	32	10	23	1	1	1	
January	1913	52	16	33	1		1	
February	1913	33	22	31				
March	1913	28	56	38		1	1	
April	1913	32	43	22		3	1	
May	1913	41	37	40		1		
June	1913	37	29	42	3	2	Killed 1	
July	1913	32	34	18	2	1	2	
August	1913	25	70	22		2	2	
September	1913	52	16	27		1		
October	1913	44	36	38		4	2	
November	1913	45	19	29	1	3	1	
December	1913	32	10	38		2	3	
January	1914	36	47	33	3	1	1	
February	1914	44	52	32		1	2	
March	1914	38	40	34		2	1	
April	1914	27	54	28	1	4		
May	1914	33	49	45	2	4	5	
June	1914	41	51	32		9	2	
July	1914	20	6	41		7		
August	1914	20	30	33	1	1	3	
September	1914	26	15	28		2	1	
October	1914	44	26	24		2	2	
November	1914	38	28	47	1	3		
		1,603	1,094	778	16	57	32	3

Total prisoners handled ..... 1,603

Total escapes..... 57

Escapes returned and located..... 35

Net loss from escapes..... 22

Percentage of loss from escapes..... 1.373



## STEWARD'S REPORT

---

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,

Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,  
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I herewith submit for your approval the report of the steward's department for the biennial period ending November 30, 1914:

## STEWARD'S REPORT

---

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Provisions issued from store-room.....	\$25,327.23	
Meat issued from butcher shop.....	20,579.91	
Potatoes issued from root-house.....	3,819.33	
Sundry vegetables.....	2,004.47	
Total.....		\$51,730.94
*Average daily count.....	609	
Average daiiy cost of food.....	70.864	
Average daily cost per capita.....	.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	

\*This does not include prisoners employed at road camps.

Although the cost of food-stuffs has increased greatly, we have been able to keep our per-capita cost very low, owing to the abundant supply of fresh vegetables, meat, butter, milk, and eggs furnished by the prison gardens, ranches, dairy, and poultry yards. During the growing seasons we have successfully stored and preserved large quantities of vegetables, apples, pickles, etc., for use during the winter months.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. AFFLECK,  
Steward.

MAIL CLERK'S REPORT

---

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,  
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,  
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the mail department of the Colorado State Penitentiary for the two years ending November 30, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK HELLMAN,  
Mail Clerk.

## REPORT OF THE MAIL CLERK'S OFFICE

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

MONTH		Stamps Received	Letters Forwarded	Letters Received	Papers Received	Money Received
December	1912.....	3,252	2,991	3,310	4,490	\$ 778.38
January	1913.....	2,700	2,127	3,190	3,620	550.45
February	1913.....	1,450	2,025	2,985	3,675	540.70
March	1913.....	2,550	2,170	3,420	4,520	702.48
April	1913.....	1,275	1,873	3,125	4,005	718.13
May	1913.....	2,100	1,761	3,115	4,275	469.42
June	1913.....	1,750	1,850	2,630	3,605	615.68
July	1913.....	1,500	1,765	2,895	3,670	505.88
August	1913.....	2,100	1,794	2,855	2,940	531.29
September	1913.....	1,500	1,922	2,690	2,610	917.80
October	1913.....	2,125	1,932	2,644	2,175	546.89
November	1913.....	1,600	1,811	2,680	2,175	532.06
December	1913.....	3,155	2,899	3,500	2,705	607.92
January	1914.....	2,175	2,210	3,560	2,790	481.30
February	1914.....	1,600	1,783	4,110	2,325	665.69
March	1914.....	2,150	2,090	4,990	2,675	486.98
April	1914.....	1,800	1,732	4,130	2,570	362.90
May	1914.....	1,500	1,391	4,545	3,495	370.50
June	1914.....	1,250	1,462	4,095	3,715	461.03
July	1914.....	1,546	1,609	4,465	4,470	316.81
August	1914.....	1,525	1,456	4,910	4,650	559.16
September	1914.....	1,450	1,402	4,490	4,905	354.19
October	1914.....	1,200	1,295	4,490	5,060	224.69
November	1914.....	1,700	1,558	4,220	4,555	349.46
Totals.....		44,953	44,908	87,044	85,675	\$ 12,649.79

164 two-cent stamps on hand December 1, 1914.

## MATRON'S REPORT

---

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,  
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,  
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the female department for the biennial period ending November 30, 1914:

The women prisoners are employed in all branches of domestic science. They are taught all kinds of housework: cooking, laundry, mending, darning, plain sewing; and many who have never done such work before do beautiful crocheting and embroidery.

Some of them have to be taught the first principles of neatness in the care of their cells and persons.

We had a nice garden last summer, from which we had all the vegetables we needed, as well as selling three hundred pounds of early cabbage. The care of the garden, lawns, and flowers gives them necessary out-of-door exercise. Recreation grounds, croquet, and other amusements are at their disposal as a reward for good behavior.

Classes in the elementary branches are conducted for those who have never learned to read and write. Everything is being done to return them to the outside world in a better moral, physical, and mental condition than when they were received.

Respectfully submitted,

CORA E. KIRKHAM,  
Matron.

# Statistics of the Female Department for the Two Years ending November 30, 1914

In prison December 1, 1912.....	9	
Received from sentence of court.....	24	
Paroled prisoners returned.....	1	
Received from State of Wyoming.....	4	
		38
Discharged.....	2	
Paroled.....	16	18
In prison November 30, 1914.....		20

## COUNTY REPRESENTATION

COUNTY	No.	Per Cent	COUNTY	No.	Per Cent.
Denver.....	11	.38	Huerfano.....	1	.04
Las Animas.....	3	.10	Teller.....	1	.04
Pueblo.....	2	.07	Routt.....	1	.04
Mesa.....	1	.04	Adams.....	1	.04
Lake.....	1	.04	State of Wyoming.....	4	.13
Chaffee.....	1	.04	San Juan.....	1	.04
			Totals.....	28	100

## NATIVITY

### NATIVE-BORN

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
Georgia.....	1	Illinois.....	1
Missouri.....	5	Virginia.....	1
Michigan.....	1	Minnesota.....	1
Colorado.....	5	Louisiana.....	1
South Dakota.....	1	Kentucky.....	2
New Jersey.....	1	North Carolina.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	Wyoming.....	1
Kansas.....	2		
Texas.....	1	Total.....	26

## NATIVITY—Continued

## FOREIGN-BORN

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
Canada.....	1	France.....	1
		Total.....	2

## SUMMARY

Native-born.....	26
Foreign-born.....	2
Total.....	28

## OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATIONS	No.	OCCUPATIONS	No.
Housewives.....	14	Waitresses.....	3
Cooks.....	2	Seamstresses.....	2
Nurse.....	1	Hotel keepers.....	1
Music teacher.....	1	No occupation.....	2
Laundresses.....	2	Total.....	28

## CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Murder.....	4	Abortion.....	1
Larceny.....	4	Forgery.....	2
Bigamy.....	1	False pretenses.....	1
Grand larceny.....	4	Larceny as bailee.....	1
Burglary.....	2	White slavery.....	1
Procuring.....	1	Manslaughter.....	2
Larceny from the person.....	4	Total.....	28

## CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES—Continued

## CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Murder.....	4	Abortion.....	1
Manslaughter.....	2	White slavery.....	1
Bigamy.....	1	Procuring.....	1
		Total.....	10

## CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Larceny.....	4	Grand larceny.....	4
Burglary.....	2	Forgery.....	2
False pretenses.....	1	Larceny as bailee.....	1
		Total.....	14

## CRIMES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY

Larceny from the person.....	4
------------------------------	---

## RECAPITULATION

Crimes against the person.....	10
Crimes against property.....	14
Crimes against person and property.....	4
Total.....	28

## AGES

AGE	No.	AGE	No.
18.....	1	32.....	1
19.....	1	34.....	1
20.....	2	36.....	2
23.....	2	38.....	1
24.....	2	39.....	3
25.....	1	44.....	1
27.....	2	45.....	2
29.....	1	51.....	2
31.....	2	53.....	1
		Total.....	28

## SENTENCES

SENTENCE	No.	SENTENCE	No.
1 year to 1 year and 2 months.....	1	3 years to 4 years.....	1
1 year to 1 year and 4 months.....	1	4 years to 5 years.....	1
1 year to 1 year and 6 months.....	7	5 years to 8 years.....	1
1 year to 2 years.....	6	20 years to 21 years.....	1
1 year to 3 years.....	2	20 years to 25 years.....	1
1 year and 8 months to 3 years.....	1	Life.....	1
2 years to 3 years.....	1		
2 years to 4 years.....	3	Total.....	28

## SUMMARY

Definite sentences.....	1
Indeterminate sentences.....	27
Total.....	28

## AVERAGE OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Average minimum sentence, 2 years 9 months and 27 days.

Average maximum sentence, 4 years 1 month and 27 days.

## NUMBER OF TIMES INCARCERATED

Serving first term.....	26
Serving second term.....	2
Total.....	28

## DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Single.....	9
Married.....	13
Divorced.....	6
Total.....	28

## HABITS OF LIFE

Temperate.....	9
Intemperate.....	19
Total.....	28



## DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Read and write.....	26
Neither read nor write.....	2
Total.....	28

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS

Protestant.....	16
Catholics.....	12
Total.....	28

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

---

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,  
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,  
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report, with tabulated data, for the biennial period ending November 30, 1914.

The health of the inmates of the institution has been very good, and will no doubt be greatly improved in the future because each individual cell is being equipped with drinking-water faucets as well as modern water closets, eliminating the unsanitary, unhygienic, and disagreeable features of the vicious old bucket system. In addition to this improvement, increased sunlight and better ventilation have been added, as well as renovating and painting the cell-houses. All this will improve the general hygienic conditions.

I call your attention to the hospital proper. Its arrangement is excellent, and its size is ample under ordinary conditions; but, to have this department approach the modern requirements, I recommend the three following improvements:

First, and most important, is a high-pressure steam sterilizer, as the little instrument now in use is inadequate and a relic of bygone days. It is a known fact that this type of sterilizer only partially sterilizes, and for that reason is really more dangerous than none at all. In all major operations of late the dressings necessary have been sterilized outside the prison and brought in, which I believe accounts, in no small way, for the excellent results in our operative cases.

Secondly, I would recommend that the hot-water supply for the hospital be connected with the range in the dietary kitchen, and that the latter be equipped with adequate hot-water coils to heat the eighty-gallon tank there. This would be sufficient for all purposes, in my opinion.

Thirdly, I would recommend that the hospital proper be enamel-painted throughout, that we may keep it in a most perfect hygienic condition.

I call your attention to the insane, and suggest that steps be taken, in conformity with the law, to remove these patients to the state insane institution, as that is better equipped to care for this class of cases.

Respectfully submitted,

HART GOODLOE, M.D.

# SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

## SPECIAL CASES

Rheumatism.....	28	Cystitis .....	6
Eczema.....	6	Gastric ulcer.....	4
Erysipelas.....	5	Appendicular colic.....	1
Cramp colic.....	2	Fractive fibula.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	14	Gastritis.....	4
Skin grafted on eye.....	1	Otitis media.....	2
La grippe.....	24	Trachoma.....	1
Fractured toe.....	1	Cancer of stomach.....	1
Nephritis.....	6	Typhoid fever.....	10
Pneumonia.....	2	Intestinal fermentation.....	2
Syphilis.....	14	Appendicitis.....	4
Malaria.....	3	Synovitis.....	1
Sprained knee.....	1	Myalgia.....	1
Locomotor ataxia .....	9	Emphysema.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	9	Hysteria.....	4
Abscess of groin.....	1	Insomnia.....	1
Bilious attack .....	10	Apoplexy.....	2
Epilepsy.....	4	Keloid.....	1
Valvular heart trouble.....	1	Paralysis.....	1
Spinal irritation.....	1	Acute indigestion .....	5
Acne.....	5	Concussion of brain.....	1
Haematuria .....	1	Contused back.....	1
Coxalgia.....	2	Conjunctivitis.....	1
Asthma.....	3	Bronchitis.....	1
Morphi-mania.....	7	Lumbago.....	2
Fracture of middle third right thigh...	1	Shattered left arm caused by gun shot	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1		

## MINOR SURGERY

Contused hands and feet.....	743
Teeth extracted.....	194
Eyes treated.....	151
Ears treated.....	163
Ingrowing toe-nails cut out.....	16
Boils lanced.....	88
Urethral stricture.....	40
Patients cupped.....	74
Varicose veins.....	7

## SURGICAL OPERATIONS

The following special surgical operations have been performed during the two years ending November 30, 1914:

Appendicitis.....	4	Varicocele.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	4	Fistula anus.....	1
Trephining skull.....	1	Sebaceous tumor.....	1
Skin grafted on eye.....	1	Epithelial cancer.....	1
Abscess on right leg.....	1	Castration.....	1
Cataract removed.....	1	Putting in Lane plate to unite an un-	
Tonsils removed.....	4	united fracture of femur bone.....	1
Hernia.....	1	Curettment of cranial bone.....	1
Removal of sebaceous cyst (form)....	1	Pterygion.....	1
Blood poison abscess (form).....	1	Intravenous injections of neo-salvar-	
Removal of section of tibia.....	1	san.....	2
Mastoid abscess.....	1		

### TABLE SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL AND CELLS

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Month	Year	Hospital	Cell	Month	Year	Hospital	Cell
December.....	1912	206	389	December.....	1913	465	696
January.....	1913	212	350	January.....	1914	516	720
February.....	1913	213	375	February.....	1914	412	672
March.....	1913	208	374	March.....	1914	351	610
April.....	1913	218	357	April.....	1914	290	730
May.....	1913	216	362	May.....	1914	341	525
June.....	1913	450	430	June.....	1914	360	620
July.....	1913	465	312	July.....	1914	355	735
August.....	1913	434	299	August.....	1914	374	610
September.....	1913	420	402	September.....	1914	552	730
October.....	1913	506	300	October.....	1914	450	610
November.....	1913	460	286	November.....	1914	274	525

Daily average treated in hospital..... 12

Daily average treated in cells..... 16½

General daily average, patients attended..... 27½

## RECORD OF DEATHS

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

No.	NAME	DATE OF DEATH	LENGTH OF TIME IN PRISON	CAUSE OF DEATH
6196	Hodges.....	Dec. 16, 1912	8 yrs., 4 days	Double pneumonia
5961	Perdue.....	Dec. 31, 1912	8 yrs., 11 mos., 6 days	Erysipelas
8226	Rasso.....	June 5, 1913	1 yr., 7 mos., 26 days	Gastric ulcer
7336	Nunn.....	June 4, 1913	4 yrs., 4 mos., 18 days	Chronic nephritis
8351	Baldwin.....	July 16, 1913	1 yr., 4 mos., 25 days	Apoplexy
8704	Luevan.....	July 28, 1913	5 mos., 6 days	Chronic nephritis
8078	Pribble.....	Nov. 3, 1913	2 yrs., 5 mos., 18 days	Pneumonia
8828	Edwards.....	Jan. 11, 1914	6 mos., 17 days	Nephritis
8810	Fetterman.....	Jan. 14, 1914	7 mos., 8 days	Valvular heart disease
8570	Soudenburg....	Jan. 15, 1914	1 yr., 3 mos., 12 days	Pulmonarytuberculosis
5974	Peters.....	Apr. 24, 1914	10 yrs., 2 mos., 14 days	Tertiary syphilis
8686	Gray.....	May 13, 1914	1 yr., 3 mos., 9 days	Uraemic poisoning
8883	Fields.....	May 27, 1914	9 mos., 4 days	Acute hemorrhagia gastritis
7599	Rubio.....	Nov. 16, 1914	5 yrs., 3 days	Pulmonarytuberculosis

NOTE.—All of the above deaths occurred during my predecessor's administration, with the exception of Rubio, No. 7599.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

---

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,

Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,  
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I herewith submit my biennial report for the period ending November 30, 1914, as chaplain, custodian of the library, and superintendent of the prison school.

The religious features of my work exhibit very little change from one biennial period to another. I conduct the usual Protestant services each Sabbath morning, except the first Sunday in each month, when Father Lochschmidt, the local Catholic priest, holds his church services in the morning, and the members of the Christian Science congregation of this city conduct their services in the afternoon of the same day.

I find from my personal experience that the most successful work of a chaplain consists of personal touch with the inmates, listening to their various troubles and difficulties, and striving both by sympathy and advice to comfort, aid, and encourage them, ever reminding them of human weakness and divine strength, and that the promise of the Master, that "His grace will ever be sufficient in every time of need," will certainly be verified if sought for in earnest and sincere faith.

The motion-picture machine, installed some years ago, has been a source of much pleasure and helpfulness. Our motion-picture entertainments are given twice each month, and are greatly enjoyed by all. Several of the choirs from our local churches have rendered most acceptably their Christmas and Easter music, while a number of ladies and gentlemen during these two years have with instruments and songs brought rare pleasure and joy to the shut-in ones of our institution; and I am sure that all those who have thus come to brighten all our lives cannot but be convinced of our heartiest appreciation and sincere gratitude for their coming.

## LIBRARY

As I have stated in former reports, the fund for sustaining the library, repairs on books, and the purchase of new books proceeds from the admission fees charged visitors. We have purchased during the biennial period twenty-four new sectional book-cases, and expect to replace the old wall shelves with this new and much-improved receptacle for our books. You will note that great care has been exercised in the selection of our books, as to variety and quality, so that they cover all the range of reading and research that any of our inmates may wish to follow.

I have distributed in the last biennial period nearly one hundred thousand magazines, etc., which have been received

gratis from residents of Canon City and elsewhere throughout the state. These magazines have been a source of much pleasure and profit to the inmates.

The following is a list of religious periodicals which are sent to the prison regularly by persons interested in prison work:

NAME	No. of Copies
Christian Science Monitor.....	8,717
Christian Science Sentinel.....	974
Christian Science Journal.....	100
Signs of the Times.....	186
Gospel Trumpet.....	1,056
The New Way.....	881
Volunteer Gazette.....	7,150
German papers.....	1,282
Life Boat.....	103
Revivalist.....	196
Burning Bush.....	127
Miscellaneous papers.....	5,166
Total.....	25,938

## BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS TO THE PRISONERS

FOR THE PERIOD OF TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

KIND	No. of Volumes
Fiction.....	30,316
Humorous.....	654
Historical.....	2,030
Biographical.....	859
Travels.....	1,278
Educational.....	1,990
Literature.....	1,242
Poetry.....	369
Juvenile.....	234
Miscellaneous.....	246
Magazines (bound).....	550
Religious.....	948
Encyclopaedias.....	263
Books in foreign languages.....	1,821
Technical.....	806
Total.....	43,606

The foregoing table shows an increase in the circulation of 6.8 per cent, or 2,996 books. This table also shows that the men are not confining their reading to fiction, but have enthusiastically taken up the higher grades of standard literature, such as history, travels, educational and technical books.

We have also purchased, during the same period, 1,038 new books, of which the following is a list:

KIND	No. of Volumes
Fiction.....	467
Humorous.....	8
Historical.....	47
Biographical.....	7
Travels.....	5
Educational.....	99
Literature.....	238
Poetry.....	13
Miscellaneous.....	19
Juvenile.....	3
Magazines (bound).....	22
Religious.....	44
Encyclopaedias.....	8
Foreign languages.....	21
Technical.....	37

I am glad to note a decided improvement in the selection of books by the inmates. Many who before confined themselves entirely to fiction are now selecting educational, technical, and historical books.

The following books are now in the library, as shown by the catalogue, and consist of the following classes and numbers of volumes:



KIND	No. of Volumes
Fiction.....	2,010
Humorous.....	70
Historical.....	387
Biographical.....	328
Travels.....	181
Educational.....	371
Literature.....	470
Poetry.....	112
Miscellaneous.....	73
Juvenile.....	94
Magazines (bound).....	203
Religious.....	400
Encyclopaedias.....	129
Foreign languages.....	55
Technical.....	77
Total.....	4,960

## BOOKBINDERY REPORT

The following table exhibits the work accomplished by the bookbindery department:

Library books repaired.....	3,465
Library books rebound.....	757
Library books recovered.....	821
Total.....	5,043
Band books repaired.....	48
School books repaired.....	86
Office books repaired.....	36
Power magazines bound.....	18
Pictorial Views bound.....	2
War magazines bound.....	2
Grand total.....	5,235
Books condemned.....	263

The bookbindery continues to exemplify the wisdom of its installation as a permanent department. It would be impossible to maintain the library's excellent standard, were it not for the

fact that any injury to a book can be quickly repaired and made serviceable.

#### PRISON SCHOOL

We point with pride to this hopeful and helpful department of our institution. Our school presents some very unique features, among which are the fact that the pupils are all grown men, some of whom have never enjoyed school privileges to any extent, while many others in earlier years have failed to improve opportunities for study, and now find themselves in later years sadly in need of an education. Both the former and the latter classes are evincing most commendable faithfulness and effort, and the progress that many of them have made is quite phenomenal.

During the first session of six months there was an average enrollment of 122, consisting of fourteen teachers, 107 scholars, and one secretary. The school was divided into the following classes: four arithmetic, four reading English, one grammar, and one penmanship.

The average monthly attendance is seen in the following table:

MONTH	Enrollment	School Days	Total Days Present	Total Days Absent	Per Cent of Attendance
December 1912.....	130	15	1,865	29	98.0
January 1913. ....	129	17	1,996	17	99.2
February 1913.....	123	20	2,190	9	99.8
March 1913.....	106	20	2,106	14	99.1

School closed on March 28, 1913, to be reopened on October 10, 1913, with an enrollment of 118, and divided as follows:

BRANCHES TAUGHT	No. Teachers	No. Classes
Primary arithmetic.....	1	1
Elementary arithmetic.....	1	1
Higher arithmetic and algebra.....	1	1
Reading, spelling, etc. (Spanish, Mexican, Italian).....	4	2
Primary reading, spelling.....	1	1
Elementary reading, spelling.....	1	1
Advanced reading, spelling.....	1	1
Grammar.....	1	1
Penmanship.....	1	1

This session of six months closed on March 30, 1914. The following is a table of days taught, enrollment, and attendance by months:

MONTH		Enrollment	School Days	Total Days Present	Total Days Absent	Per Cent of Attendance
October	1913.....	118	16	1,776	22	98.7
November	1913.....	123	17	1,674	17	99.0
December	1913.....	119	15	1,711	23	98.6
January	1914.....	130	13	1,458	14	99.0
February	1914.....	96	20	2,069	13	99.0
March	1914.....	81	21	1,765	11	99.0

School was opened the following fall term, beginning October 5, 1914, with an enrollment of eighty-three. I attribute the falling-off in the attendance this year to the fact that a larger number of the prisoners are working at the various road camps than ever before. An algebra class was added to the branches taught, and the school was divided as follows:

BRANCHES TAUGHT	No. Teachers	No. Classes
Elementary arithmetic.....	1	1
Intermediate arithmetic.....	1	1
Higher arithmetic.....	1	1
Algebra.....	1	1
Reading (English), First, Third and Fourth Readers.....	3	3
Reading (Spanish-English).....	3	1
Reading (Italian).....	1	1
Grammar.....	1	1
Penmanship.....	1	1

The enrollment and attendance for October and November was as follows:

MONTH		Enrollment	School Days	Total Days Present	Total Days Absent	Per Cent of Attendance
October	1914.....	83	20	1,726	13	99.2
November	1914.....	89	15	1,279	13	98.9

We have inaugurated a new system of examinations by which we now obtain the individual as well as the class and school percentages. This has caused a friendly rivalry among the more energetic and faithful, and the reading of the percentages before the school each month has proven to be an incentive to greater effort, and has stimulated the less studiously inclined scholars.

The table below shows the class percentages at our last examinations:

Reading class (Spanish-English).....	88.4
First Reader.....	98.8
Second Reader.....	91.7
Fourth Reader.....	97.0
Reading class (Italian).....	99.2
Penmanship class.....	92.0
Algebra class.....	100.00
Higher arithmetic class.....	99.3
Elementary arithmetic class.....	94.6
Primary arithmetic class.....	99.6

An incident that illustrates the pupils' interest in the school occurred at a road camp a short time ago. One of the men at the camp, who had attended school last year, requested to be brought back to the prison and forego his good time to again gain that advantage. Fortunately, this was made unnecessary by our sending books and instructions out to him.

In closing, I desire to acknowledge your helpful interest and sympathy in all my work, and to thank not only you, but your entire official corps, for their uniform kindness and assistance to make the work in these various departments more successful.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BLAKE,  
Chaplain.

## STATE PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,  
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,  
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit to you my biennial report for the two years ending November 30, 1914. The following table shows the movements of the men and the conduct of the office for the entire term:

Prisoners on parole December 1, 1912.....	1,084
Prisoners paroled during the term ending November 30, 1914.....	713
Prisoners discharged from parole during term.....	356
Deaths before expiration of parole.....	17
Returned for violation of parole.....	58
Convicted and committed for other crimes while on parole.....	41
Violations by not reporting according to rules.....	220

I am pleased to say that I have been successful in procuring employment for most of the men who have gone on parole, who had not been previously provided for. I am continuing my policy, so far as possible, in placing these men in positions where they will not come in contact with the evils of city life. The most successful ones are those who have been placed on ranches, which induces a better mental and physical condition, and takes them away from the surroundings with which they would be liable to come in contact, were they permitted to stay around the large cities. I am glad to note that there seems to be an improvement in the mode of living and their habits after they have left the institution. In the majority of cases, I believe their reformation has been effected, and they are becoming useful citizens to the state.

All outgoing men have been provided with a new suit of clothes, transportation to the point sent from or its equivalent, and five dollars in money, which gives them a more respectable appearance, thereby increasing their self-respect and their chances for earning a livelihood.

Since the demise of my predecessor, Mr. James K. Dye, in September, 1913, I have traveled approximately 12,000 miles outside of the state, returning parole violators and escaped prisoners to the institution. Of course, this mileage includes the trips I have made in returning escaped prisoners and parole violators connected with the State Reformatory at Buena Vista, which is also under my supervision. This constant traveling assures the prisoners that there is a strict vigilance being kept on their

actions, and this is also having a good effect on prisoners about to be paroled from the institution, who thus come to know that they will be under close surveillance after leaving here.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. TIPPIN,  
Parole Officer.



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