

State of Iowa
1924

REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF PAROLE

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

INCLUDING

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR EACH
COUNTY OF THE STATE**

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To Honorable N. E. Kendall, Governor:

We have the honor to transmit herewith in accordance with Section 1, Chapter 3, Laws of the Thirty-third General Assembly, the biennial report of the Board of Parole, together with the criminal statistics as reported by the Clerks of Court, for the period ending June 30, 1924.

J. O. WOODMANSEE,
L. A. JENSEN,
ERNEST C. HAMILTON,
Board of Parole.

Des Moines, Iowa,
November 25, 1924.

BOARD OF PAROLE AND DEPARTMENT

J. O. WOODMANSEE, *Chairman, Leon.*
L. A. JENSEN, *Member, Forest City.*
ERNEST C. HAMILTON, *Member, Winterset.*

* * *

Sam D. Woods, Secretary, Des Moines.
L. L. Hall, Parole Officer, Des Moines.
Al Stader, Parole Officer, Des Moines.
Bertha Boydston, File Clerk, Des Moines.
Leota Carpenter, Stenographer, Des Moines.
Bessie Seaman, Stenographer, Des Moines.
Lorraine Pollock, Stenographer, Des Moines.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

This report of the Board of Parole covers the biennial period ending June 30, 1924, and it contains tables and statistics regarding its work for the same period, and in general for the period since the organization of the Board in 1907. The report also contains compilations of criminal statistics as received from the clerks of court of each county of the State.

The most important thing, of course, in connection with this report is the fact that during the last biennial period, the Board salvaged two hundred and seventy-three (273) men from our state prisons and returned them to society as honest, industrious, and law-abiding citizens; and they did not regain this citizenship until, after they had been on trial for at least a year on some job within the State, under careful supervision and observation. Besides the number mentioned above, two hundred eighty-six (286) more who had been released from the prisons during this period were actively reporting to the Board and were in line for final discharge. Of the total of six hundred and eighty-three (683) paroled during the biennial period, only 17.71% violated the provisions of their parole leading to a revocation of their parole and the issuance of a warrant ordering their return to prison. Of this number of parole violators only one was convicted of a new crime.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE LAW

One of the things that should be kept in mind in connection with any report or discussion of the Board of Parole, is the fact that the indeterminate sentence law, which was passed in connection with the establishment of the Board fixed a maximum sentence for each crime, and this maximum was supposed to be long enough to adequately punish the most vicious criminal in each class as well as to allow enough time to require him to serve a year on parole during the last year of his sentence. This law made it mandatory for the judge before whom a man appeared for sentence, to pronounce the maximum sentence in each case, leaving the determination of the actual time each man should serve in the penal institution to the Board of Parole. The indeterminate sentence law, therefore, contemplated a parole in each case (except life and treason sentences), and this fact should sufficiently refute the claim of any

critic of the parole law that the law or justice is cheated when a parole is issued releasing a man from prison. The law intended that all men should be released from prison on probation and returned to society under close observation, and that he not be given a final release from his sentence until he had proven by an actual trial that he was willing and able to conduct himself properly.

GOOD TIME AND HONOR TIME

A reference to Table IV of this report will show that the Board paroled less than half of all of those released from our two prisons during the last biennial period, and the reason for this departure from the original intention of the law is the fact that subsequent to the passage of the commonly designated indeterminate sentence law, the legislature passed a law which allows prisoners to reduce their sentences by giving them credit for certain "honor time," and this credit, together with their "good time" allowance, so materially reduces the maximum sentence that in the judgment of the Board many of the prisoners are not entitled to a release by parole, and they are therefore released by expiration of sentence.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

In connection with the above law as it relates to this Department, the Board has the following observations and suggestions to make:

We believe that the indeterminate sentence law in this State should be amended to eliminate the maximum sentence and make it mandatory for all judges to commit all prisoners (except cases for a life sentence under the present law) to the Anamosa Reformatory and the Fort Madison Penitentiary for an indefinite term, thus leaving it to the Board of Parole to determine the length of time each should serve. The law should also provide the means for the Board to secure advice from trained physicians and psychopathists to determine the physical and mental condition of the prisoner, as well as provide the means for the treatment of cases where treatment is necessary. Such a law would, of course, eliminate the present system of allowing a man good time and honor time.

The reason for the proposal of the above amendment, is the fact that society is not sufficiently protected under the present law from mental and physical defectives who are allowed their freedom by expiration of sentence and who, as in cases of sexual perverts and epileptics, will commit the same crime again, to the embarrassment

of society, and be sent back to prison again and again, without any intelligent effort on the part of the State to either cure them of their malady, or to keep them indefinitely confined. Any law that contemplates any definite sentence in such cases is not based on reason, because the sentencing authority has neither the time nor the means to determine the mental and physical condition of the prisoner at the bar.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES

An analysis of the tables numbers I, II and III shows that during the past four years the Board has very materially decreased the percentage of paroles granted. For instance, in 1918, there were five hundred forty-seven (547) prisoners at Fort Madison, and during that year one hundred seventy-five (175) were released from that institution by parole, making a total of 32 per cent of the total number of prisoners released on parole for that year; while in 1922 there were six hundred forty-five (645) prisoners at the Fort Madison Penitentiary and only sixty-five (65) were released on parole, or a total of 10 per cent, making a reduction in the four years from 32 per cent to 10 per cent. The ratio reduction is practically the same for the Anamosa Reformatory. The reason for the above was an effort on the part of the Board to combat the crime wave following the World War, and although we realize that this crime wave was entirely natural and to be expected, because of the political unrest and disarrangement, and the economic depression which always has followed and probably always will follow a war of any magnitude, and although we realize that any increase in the measure of punishment on our part could have had little effect on the amount of crime committed because the natural, political and economic reason for the crimes existed and were entirely beyond our control before the punishment began; nevertheless the Board followed during this period what we believed to be the will of the majority of the people of the State in increasing the measure of punishment. It follows, of course, that as the ratio of those granted a parole decreased, the ratio of those denied a parole increased, as may be seen by table number III.

A reference to table number V shows that during the biennial period a total of fifty (50) parolees absconded and have not been apprehended. It is well to state in this connection that a constant

search will be made for these prisoners, and there will be a large percentage of them apprehended and returned to prison in the years to come. It is a common thing for us to apprehend and return men who have been at large for five, seven and even ten years.

PROCEDURE OF BOARD

The parole law and the Board of Parole of Iowa have been in existence since 1907, and as the Board is charged with providing its own rules of procedure in conformity with the general provisions of the law, it is natural that there have been many changes in, and additions to, our rules since that time; and as a knowledge of our procedure is necessary to an understanding of our work and the parole law, a brief outline is given here.

In the first place, the Board is concerned only with men committed to the State Reformatory at Anamosa and the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison. When a man is received at either of these institutions, the proper records are made in our office and an investigation of his character and of his crime is commenced immediately. The trial judge and the county attorney and the peace officers of the locality from which he was sentenced are requested to furnish us with all available information, as well as to make whatever recommendations they desire. After a man has been confined for about six months, he comes before the Board for a personal interview, at which time we observe his general demeanor, question him regarding his past life, and get his version of the crime committed. He is asked to give names of people to whom we can write to find out about his past life. This interview is recorded by a reporter, and later the Board writes letters to the references given, as well as letters to check the truth of his statements.

After a man has been in the institution for a period of about eleven months, his case comes before the Board for its first determination, and if he is denied a parole at this time he is entitled to have his case reviewed and reconsidered every year until he is either paroled or is released from the prison by expiration of sentence or for any other reason. (The above procedure is followed in every case except life cases. It will be noted that all cases receive the same consideration, being acted upon automatically, and it is not necessary for a prisoner to make application for parole to have his case considered.)

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

One very surprising thing in connection with the rehabilitation of men convicted of felonies in this State, is the fact that only one legislature in the history of the State has enacted any laws of any extent along this line, and this was done by the Thirty-second General Assembly in 1907. Because of the importance of this subject, we believe the next legislature should give this matter serious consideration; and as this Board has had seventeen years experience in this line of work, we would like to make some suggestions for future legislation, which we hope you will consider as proper to submit to the next General Assembly for its consideration.

In the first place, we believe that the indeterminate law should be so amended as to eliminate the maximum sentence (except life sentences), and commit all men to prison for an indefinite period, leaving it to the Board of Parole to decide when a man should be released. The law should provide the services of trained psychopathists and physicians, as well as the means to treat cases of mental and physical disorders. As a safeguard to such a grant of power, the Board of Parole should be required to make a full report of all men confined in prison to each General Assembly, giving the reason for the man's detention, and the status of his case.

Secondly, the State should make more of an effort to prevent crime in the first instance, instead of waiting until a crime has been committed before dealing with the individual. One very effective way to do this is to keep men busy, and make it difficult to secure dangerous weapons. There is no question but what an idle man is a potential criminal, and if the state would pass a state vagrancy law and have it executed by a state department, and at the same time operate a state employment bureau, it would be very easy to make men either work or go to jail, and our pool hall loafers would be a thing of the past. This department could very easily administer such a law. At the present time we are operating the largest employment bureau in the state, and the board could handle this matter with very little additional expense.

Thirdly, we believe that more attention should be given a man while he is confined in the prison. A man should not be discharged from prison until he is strong and healthy in both mind and body. While he is in prison he should be given mental and industrial training, and physical treatment, until he is pronounced a normal

individual. In order to do this, it would be necessary to classify these men into about four classes, and they would be kept in their respective class until they are ready to be graduated into the next higher class. To accomplish this, it would be necessary to amend our present system of maximum production prevailing at our state prisons, but in the end we would be turning out a large number of normal men who would not return to prison in such large numbers as they do now, instead of turning out so many chairs, shirts, aprons, bushels of corn, etc., that we now do.

Fourthly, if the legislature is not yet ready to eliminate the maximum sentence law and provide for an indefinite sentence, then it should make some provision to take better care of the man who is released from prison by expiration of sentence. At the present time when a man is released he is given a suit of clothes, a ticket to the place from which he was sentenced, and five dollars in money. When we consider the fact that so many of the men in prison are floaters, men who have no home, friends, or means of support, we can easily see why so many of them return to crime, and return to prison. This condition could be almost entirely eliminated by requiring the Board of Parole to investigate each case before a man is released from prison, to determine if the man has any means of support, and if not, we could get him a job and put him to work in the same manner, and under the same supervision as our men released on parole. In order to require the man to agree to this system, his "good time" and "honor time" credits could be withheld until he showed that he was able to take care of himself, at which time he could be credited with his good time allowance and discharged from his sentence.

Fifthly, the parole law should be amended to allow the Board to parole men outside the state. This provision is especially necessary in the case of young men paroled from Anamosa, whose parents live in other states, and who desire to return to the protecting influences of the home.

Sixthly, the compensation of the members of the Board should be placed on a salary basis of not less than \$4,000.00 per annum each. The department should also be provided with an additional agent and an additional stenographer. A reference to table number I will show that the help allowance of this department has not been

increased in proportion to the increase in prison population, and we are in very serious need of the additional help requested.

In conclusion, we want to assure you that we appreciate the cooperation and assistance this department has received from the governor and the governor's office during the past biennial period.

TABLES AND STATISTICS GIVING IMPORTANT FACTS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE WORK OF THE
BOARD OF PAROLE

TABLE NO. I.—PRISON POPULATION AT THE MEN'S REFORMATORY, ANAMOSA, AND THE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON, AS OF JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR SINCE 1907.

June 30 of year of	Anamosa	Ft. Madison
1907	244	471
1908	380	439
1909	441	468
1910	501	506
1911	551	510
1912	634	502
1913	671	498
1914	679	561
1915	677	627
1916	753	655
1917	714	617
1918	603	547
1919	611	473
1920	656	460
1921	722	489
1922	855	645
1923	923	841
1924	1,006	928

TABLE NO. II.—TOTAL PAROLED EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, FROM EACH PRISON SINCE 1907

For year ending June 30	Anamosa	Ft. Madison
1908	18	21
1909	53	17
1910	76	36
1911	108	38
1912	147	47
1913	113	60
1914	138	49
1915	130	71
1916	199	104
1917	255	146
1918	255	175
1919	173	114
1920	196	97
1921	240	89
1922	176	65
1923	277	99
1924	229	78

TABLE NO. III.—TOTAL NUMBER FROM EACH PRISON COMING BEFORE THE BOARD DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD, WHO WERE DENIED A PAROLE

For year ending June 30	Number denied a parole	
	Anamosa	Ft. Madison
1923	465	403
1924	531	502

TABLE NO. IV.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED FROM PENITENTIARY, FT. MADISON, FOR ALL CAUSES, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1924

	For year ending	For year ending
	June 30, 1923	June 30, 1924
Paroled	99	78
Expiration of sentence	86	94
Escaped	6	7
Order of Court	28	25
Suspension of sentence	3	..
Transferred to Anamosa	22	6
Absconded	2	..
Death	9	5
Transferred to Hospital at Iowa City	1	..
Totals	256	215

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED FROM MEN'S REFORMATORY, ANAMOSA, FOR ALL CAUSES, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1920, TO JUNE 30, 1924

	For year ending	For year ending
	June 30, 1923	June 30, 1924
Paroled	277	229
Expiration of sentence	108	108
Transferred to Ft. Madison	40	4
Suspension of sentence	4	5
Death	4	4
Escaped	3	0
Order of Court	3	4
Commutation of sentence	4	0
Declared sane	0	2
Totals	443	356

TABLE NO. V.—GENERAL RECORD OF PAROLED PRISONERS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1924

Total paroled from Penitentiary and Men's Reformatory	683
Actively reporting June 30, 1924	286
Pardoned by Governor	1
Died	1
Parole revoked and returned to prison	71
Absconded and not apprehended	50
Discharged from parole	273
Insane	1
Percentage of defaulters among parolees	17.71
Percentage of paroled men discharged	39.98
Percentage actively reporting at end of period	41.88
Percentage pardoned, died, etc.	.43

Total number paroled from Penitentiary	177
Total number of parole violators from Penitentiary	38
Percentage of parole violators from Penitentiary	21.46
Total number paroled from Men's Reformatory	506
Total number parole violators from Men's Reformatory	83
Percentage of parole violators from Men's Reformatory	16.40
Number of first termers paroled	665
Total number of second termers paroled	18
Number of paroled prisoners convicted of new crimes	1

In addition to the 683 men paroled from the Penitentiary and Men's Reformatory, there were 89 men under the supervision of the Board of Parole during the biennial period who were either paroled by the Board of Parole or by Judges of the District Court after conviction and sentence, but before commitment, to either of the above named penal institutions. Of said 89, there have 36 served their paroles acceptably and been discharged therefrom, 11 have been committed to prison under original sentence, because of parole violations, 5 have absconded, and 37 are yet reporting.

TABLE NO. VI.—PAROLES PRIOR TO BIENNIAL PERIOD

Record as to Paroles and Final Dispositions of Those Paroled from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1922	
Total number paroled prior to biennial period	3,462
Discharged from parole	2,279
Pardoned by Governor, sentence commuted, etc.	32
Parole revoked and returned to prison	628
Absconded and not apprehended	483
Died, reversed by Supreme Court, etc.	35
Deported	2
Insane	2
Reporting	1
Percentage of defaulters to total paroled	32.09

TABLE NO. VII.—CONSOLIDATED PAROLE REPORT

Complete Record of Paroles and Dispositions of Same from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1924	
Total number paroled	4,145
Actively reporting June 30, 1924	287
Discharged from parole	2,554
Pardoned by Governor, sentence commuted, suspended, etc.	36
Paroles revoked and returned to prison	779
Absconded and not apprehended	453
Died, reversed by Supreme Court, etc.	33
Deported	1
Insane	2
Percentage of defaulters among the paroled	29.73
Percentage actively reporting at end of period	6.90
Percentage discharged from parole	61.63
Percentage died, etc.	1.74

TABLE VIII.—VIOLATION OF RECENT PAROLES

Prisoners Paroled During Biennial Period from June 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924, Who Have Violated Their Paroles

PAROLES REVOKED AND RETURNED TO PRISON

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
3031	Ayres, Will	4071	Meyers, Bert
4002	Asher, Floyd	3029	Miller, Norman E.
4155	Burrows, Bert	3634	Miller, Guy
4118	Barker, Frank	3649	McGovern, John
4117	Barker, Bert	3065	Morrill, Harold
3873	Batchelder, Raymond	3667	McFalls, Louis
3074	Brooks, Wm.	3073	McIntyre, J. J.
4070	Baites, Robert C.	3705	Mickle, Roy
3704	Bruce, Owen	3706	Martinez, Pablo
3088	Conn, Loyd	3728	Mitchell, John
3675	Carter, Frank	3815	Morgan, Chas. A.
3802	Cramer, John	3868	McCoy, Frank
3019	Collins, Richard	3880	Miller, Ben
3068	Carlson, Gottfried	3804	Moore, James E.
3089	Doe, John	4060	Nieves, Felix
3750	Deller, Leo	4156	Oxley, Wm. S.
3791	Duncan, Dudley	3885	Palmer, Albert
4185	Divers, Clifford	3043	Phipps, Jack
3744	Elliott, Henry	3650	Powers, Ed.
3780	French, Alfred T.	3715	Patrick, Valoris
3635	Getsinger, Lewis	3947	Pearis, Lee
3799	Gaddis, Glen	4157	Prior, John E.
3805	Guy, Ike	4150	Reid, A. E.
3762	Hilton, Hurst	3795	Ruhl, Theodore
3764	Hapney, Roy	4024	Randall, Clark
3779	Hillman, A. G.	4026	Simmons, G. R.
3822	Hale, Ernest	3963	Small, Vernon
3983	Hicks, Alonzo	4072	Smith, H.
4014	Humble, E.	3884	Stribling, Joe
4003	Johnson, Jim	4123	Thomas, Edw. M.
4025	Kiley, Joseph	4023	Wasson, Clarence
4124	Kling, Troy	3831	Vaughn, Earl
3637	Long, Andrew	3063	Wicks, Roy
3811	Lee, W. J.	3059	Young, Jay E.
3001	Limerick, Tom	4083	Zimmerman, F. F.
4172	McGrath, Jim		

ABSCONDED AND NOT APPREHENDED

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
3816	Anderson, David	3645	Jackson, Willie
3070	Bailey, Jno.	3608	Johnson, Alfred
4181	Bailey, John B.	3818	Kaufman, F. C.
4246	Beggs, Ronald R.	3718	Lantrip, Claud
3888	Bennett, Jno.	3073	Lutz, Robert
4009	Bowers, J. C.	4049	Leary, Peter
3830	Bradley, Harry B.	4056	McCracken, Arthur
4200	Brooks, Paul W.	3774	Maloy, Harry
3839	Brown, Frank	3835	Mick, Vern
4004	Burgess, Harry	3010	Nazarooke, Andrew
4034	Burton, E. W.	3708	Nielsen, Andrew
4063	Campbell, B. I.	3731	O'Brien, Jas.
4108	Castelline, Raymond	3807	Owens, Jack
3702	Cook, Sherman	3747	Perry, Carl
4075	Cude, Fred	4028	Prentice, Earl
4285	Davis, Ivan	4047	Ray, Geo.
3731	DeBord, Wm.	3686	Reed, James
4302	Doe, John	4020	Shannon, Harry
4007	Forrest, G. C.	4254	Smith, Emery
3757	Harmon, Chas.	3921	Smith, Fred
3781	Harris, H. V.	4003	Spores, Louis
4162	Herrick, Milton	3759	Sutherland, A. E.
3708	Hill, Thos.	3977	Snyder, Chas.
3913	Hunt, Wesley	4099	Wagner, Clifford N.
3999	Howard, Jesse	4247	Wilson, Harry

TABLE IX.—VIOLATION OF FORMER PAROLES

Prisoners Paroled During Biennial Period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922, Who Violated Paroles Since Last Report

PAROLES REVOKED AND RETURNED TO PRISON

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
3577	Alexander, Geo.	3003	Murphy, P. L.
3513	Conner, Harry	3583	Roderick, Leslie W.
3471	Emmerson, Chas. M.	3407	Ross, Edw.
3502	Farrell, C. E.	3021	Scherner, Ed.
3574	Hart, Orville C.	3006	Stice, Roy
3374	Horton, Glen	3552	Thomas, Fred

ABSCONDED AND NOT APPREHENDED

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
3500	Benton, Elmer	3027	Moore, Lester
3509	Cooper, Frank	3617	Ryan, Jack
3245	Davis, Guy	3554	Wilson, Chas.
3506	Leming, J. E.		

TABLE IX.—ADULTS IN PRISON

Persons in Prison, by Sex, Race, and Color, and by Age, 1922

Year	Male	Female	Total
1922	1,234	567	1,801
1921	1,189	542	1,731
1920	1,145	518	1,663
1919	1,102	495	1,597
1918	1,060	472	1,532
1917	1,018	449	1,467
1916	976	426	1,402
1915	934	403	1,337
1914	892	380	1,272
1913	850	357	1,207
1912	808	334	1,142
1911	766	311	1,077
1910	724	288	1,012
1909	682	265	947
1908	640	242	882
1907	598	219	817
1906	556	196	752
1905	514	173	689
1904	472	150	627
1903	430	127	567
1902	388	104	502
1901	346	81	437
1900	304	58	372

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STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
For the Period July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1924

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Criminal Statistics

For the Period July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1924

GENERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Tabulation of Criminal Statistics as Reported by the Clerks of Court for the Period July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923

Table with 10 columns: COUNTIES, No. sentenced to Ref. or Pen., Parole before commitment, Sentence suspended, No. sentenced to jail, fined, etc., No. of acquittals, No. of dismissals, Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court, Salary of county attorney, Compensation of assistant county attorney, Expenses of county attorney's office other than salary, Expenses of criminal prosecutions other than Co. Atty's salary and expenses.

GENERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued

Table with 10 columns: COUNTIES, No. sentenced to Ref. or Pen., Parole before commitment, Sentence suspended, No. sentenced to jail, fined, etc., No. of acquittals, No. of dismissals, Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court, Salary of county attorney, Compensation of assistant county attorney, Expenses of county attorney's office other than salary, Expenses of criminal prosecutions other than Co. Atty's salary and expenses.

GENERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

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GENERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued

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OFFENSES AND NUMBER SENTENCED

Total Number of Persons in Iowa Receiving Prison or Jail Sentences or Fines Classified as to Offense for the Period July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924

RECEIVING SENTENCES TO REFORMATORY OR PENITENTIARY

Offense	Number from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	Number from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924
Adultery	7	8
Arson	4	5
Assault to commit a felony	0	1
Assault to commit manslaughter	4	5
Assault to do great bodily injury	5	14
Assault with intent to murder	10	11
Assault with intent to commit rape	8	3
Assault with intent to rob	6	2
Assisting prisoners to escape	2	0
Attempt to break and enter	2	7
Attempt to produce miscarriage	1	1
Bigamy	6	2
Bootlegging	0	5
Breaking and entering	87	113
Breaking and entering a railroad car	12	4
Breaking and entering in the night time	8	6
Burglary	13	12
Carrying concealed weapons	10	11
Circulating obscene literature	0	1
Compelling a woman to be defiled	0	2
Concealing mortgaged property	1	0
Concealing stolen property	0	3
Contempt of court	0	1
Conspiracy	11	7
Desertion	21	32
Defacing or changing auto number	1	0
Disposing of mortgaged property	3	0
Dispensing narcotic drugs	0	3
Embezzlement	5	9
Enticing a child	2	0
Escape	16	25
Failing to report an auto accident	2	0
Failing to stop and give aid in case of injury	1	0
False issuance of check	0	1
False pretenses	21	25
Forgery	33	26
Fraudulent banking	0	5
Grand larceny	0	25
Habitual criminal	1	1
Impersonating	0	1
Indecent exposure	1	1
Incest	7	8
Keeping house of ill fame	4	2
Killing domestic animals	1	0
Larceny	128	129
Larceny from a person	4	1
Larceny in night time	13	11
Larceny by embezzlement	7	1
Larceny of poultry	9	19
Lewd acts with a child	3	11
Lewdness	1	1
Manufacturing intoxicating liquors	3	0
Malicious trespass	0	0
Malicious threats to extort	1	0
Malicious mischief	2	3
Manslaughter	4	4
Murder in the first degree	5	10
Murder in the second degree	13	5
Nuisance	2	4
Operating automobile without consent of owner	1	5

RECEIVING SENTENCES TO REFORMATORY OR PENITENTIARY--Continued

Offense	Number from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	Number from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924
Operating auto while intoxicated	0	28
Operating auto with numbers changed	0	0
Passing weapons to prisoners	0	1
Perjury	6	1
Prostitution	1	0
Possession of burglary tools	0	3
Rape	20	14
Receiving stolen property	10	17
Resorting to house of ill fame	0	2
Robbery	13	13
Robbery with aggravation	14	23
Seduction	5	8
Selling mortgaged property	0	1
Soliciting for prostitution	3	0
Sodomy	4	3
Uttering a forged instrument	0	10
Uttering counterfeit securities	0	1
Unlawful detention	1	0
Using explosives	1	0
Vagrancy	2	1
Violation of parole	0	6

RECEIVING FINES AND JAIL SENTENCES

Offense	Number from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	Number from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924
Adultery	10	5
Aiding prisoners to escape	0	1
Allowing carcasses to lie in fields	0	1
Allowing minors in pool room	0	1
Assault	0	1
Assault and battery	14	20
Assault to do great bodily injury	22	25
Assault to commit a felony	1	2
Assault to commit manslaughter	8	1
Assault to commit murder	9	4
Assault with intent	6	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	1
Arson	3	0
Attachment for contempt	1	0
Attempt to break and enter	3	2
Attempt to rob	0	1
Being common thief	0	2
Betting	3	0
Breaking and entering	39	19
Breaking and entering a railroad car	3	5
Breaking jail	4	5
Breaking quarantine	0	2
Bigamy	2	8
Bootlegging	302	318
Burglary	2	8
Carrying concealed weapons	71	54
Citation for contempt	0	2
Concealing stolen property	1	2
Cock fighting	0	1
Conspiracy	4	0
Contempt of court	7	9
Contempt of liquor injunction	0	1
Counselling non voter	1	0
Defacing auto number	0	4
Desertion	16	19
Disorderly conduct	1	3
Disturbing the peace	2	3
Driving a car while intoxicated	128	280
Driving a car without a license	3	0
Embezzlement	2	1
Failing to affix revenue stamp	2	0
Failing to give aid in accident	0	3
Failing to mark cattle showing T. B. reaction	0	1
Failing to report accident	1	2
False pretenses	23	21
Forgery	8	8
Gambling	54	131
Giving intoxicating liquors to minors	5	0
Giving away obscene writing	1	0
Grand larceny	3	8
Gross fraud	0	0
Illegal sale of cigarettes	23	14
Illegal possession of materials	0	7
Illegal possession of intoxicating liquor	28	25
Illegal possession of narcotics	0	17
Illegal sales	2	0
Illegal trapping	0	1
Illegal transportation of liquor	17	12
Impersonating an officer	1	0
Injunction	1	0
Indecent exposure	7	4
Intoxication	8	15
Keeping a gambling house	28	37
Keeping house of ill fame	4	1
Keeping liquor with intent to sell	18	88
Larceny	68	153
Larceny by bailee	1	0
Larceny in night time	0	6

RECEIVING FINES AND JAIL SENTENCES—Continued

Offense	Number from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	Number from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924
Larceny of poultry	8	21
Lewdness	25	30
Libel	0	1
Manslaughter	0	2
Manufacturing intoxicating liquors	95	64
Maintaining a nuisance	465	648
Maintaining a statutory nuisance	3	0
Malicious injury	3	0
Malicious injury to property	7	2
Malicious mischief	2	11
Malicious threats to extort	0	1
Misdemeanor	2	0
Misuse of public funds	0	1
Murder second degree	1	0
Obscene language	1	0
Obscene pictures	0	2
Obstructing justice	1	0
Operating auto without consent of owner	4	6
Peddling without license	1	0
Petit larceny	8	4
Practicing without license	0	1
Prostitution	2	1
Rape	2	0
Receiving deposits while insolvent	1	0
Receiving stolen property	20	21
Resisting an officer	13	8
Robbery	2	6
Selling fish	0	1
Selling intoxicating liquors to minors	0	10
Selling immoral article	0	1
Selling mortgaged property	0	2
Simple assault	1	0
Soliciting for prostitution	3	3
Tapping gas pipe	0	2
Tramp	1	0
Transmitting a disease	0	2
Threat to commit public offense	1	0
Unlawful interference with electric plant	0	1
Uttering a forged instrument	3	4
Vagrancy	2	0
Violation of health laws	1	1
Violation of injunction	1	4
Violation of motor laws	5	1
Wreckless driving	6	12
Writing checks without funds	2	0

EXPENSES TO COUNTIES FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

Table Showing Total Expense to Counties of Criminal Prosecutions and
County Attorneys' Salaries and Expenses Each Year
Since July 1, 1910

Year ending June 30	Amount
1911	\$819,371.57
1912	774,013.58
1913	648,248.60
1914	602,964.37
1915	621,488.67
1916	619,571.48
1917	570,900.98
1918	577,051.80
1919	531,717.65
1920	638,154.85
1921	690,294.04
1922	861,569.90
1923	875,015.11
1924	869,489.05

State of Iowa
1924

REPORT OF THE

STATE PRINTING BOARD

FOR THE

Period Ending June 30, 1924

MEMBERS OF BOARD

Ex-Officio:

W. C. RAMSAY, Secretary of State, Chairman
GLENN C. HAYNES, Auditor of State
BEN J. GIBSON, Attorney General

Appointive:

J. C. GILLESPIE, LeMars
W. R. ORCHARD, Council Bluffs

ROBERT HENDERSON, Superintendent of Printing

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

STATE PRINTING BOARD

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HON. N. E. KENDALL, *Governor*

Sir: In compliance with Sec. 7, Ch. 286, 39th G. A., I have the honor to transmit to you the second biennial report of the State Printing Board.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT HENDERSON,

Superintendent of Printing and Ex-Officio Secretary of the State Printing Board.

Des Moines
July 1, 1924

REPORT OF STATE PRINTING BOARD

It is required of the State Printing Board by paragraph 7 of section 7 of chapter 286, Acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, that it "make biennial reports to the governor as to the cost of the public printing for each department during the preceding fiscal term, with recommendations of any retrenchments that can be made therein." The following matters are accordingly submitted.

In our report two years ago we set forth at some length and in some detail the manner of handling the printing and the results obtained, pointing out marked savings as compared with prices paid prior to the establishment of this board by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly. Leaks in public printing are of two kinds, (1) unjustifiable expenditures, arising from printing not worth while in itself, or from printing of too many copies, or on too expensive a scale, of publications in themselves meritorious, and (2) excessive prices.

The protection of the public funds against the first of these difficulties is a task that engages much of the attention of the board, with results that we submit with confidence. There is a growing tendency everywhere to enlarge and multiply the functions of government. Iowa is no exception to this rule. New and additional activities are authorized every time the General Assembly meets. This statement is true of the net result in Iowa notwithstanding noteworthy consolidations of agencies. A prerequisite for almost any governmental activity is printing. An agency left without printing is left without facilities to function. That is so nearly universally true that the exceptions are negligible. It is presumed that the legislature in adding new functions to government anywhere does so in response to the wishes of the people. So far as printing matters go, the net result is an increased volume of printing from year to year as governmental activities multiply. The printing board can hardly deny printing and thereby veto an activity authorized by the law-making body, but the printing board can accomplish much in seeing carefully to it that there is no needless expenditure and that for printing bought no more money be paid than should be.

Leaks from excessive prices arise in many states, and also in cities and counties, under blanket contracts and blanket schedules

of prices that are made to cover too wide a range and variety of items to work out otherwise than to the advantage of the contractor. It is an outstanding feature of this board's policy to see to it that the state of Iowa is not thus hamstrung and mulcted. It is a simple matter to restrict the scope of contracts and reserve for separate individual undertakings items that should be so treated. There results more expense for administration, but the savings in the aggregate paid for printing offsets by many times the amount any such additional cost for clerical work and the like. The state, or city, or county, gets stung when, as the lingo goes, you "throw 'er all in and let 'er ride." That is the line of least resistance so far as administration goes, and it is the way whereby the state formerly paid, in outstanding instances, as much as \$2,000 for an item now bought for \$200 with an additional cost of administration negligible in amount as applied in due proportion to the one item. These are matters of detail arising nearly every day. Their proper handling to the end that the state gets its money's worth calls for constant attention.

During the biennium work has been handled by many concerns in many cities and towns of Iowa. Perhaps more than one-half of the aggregate has been done outside of Des Moines. In a general way, work done in Des Moines is of two classes, (1) work that must be so done, such as for the legislature when in session, it being impracticable to get such work at a distance and get service and delivery, and (2) work for which Des Moines concerns are so peculiarly well equipped that concerns elsewhere in the state cannot compete with them in the matter of price. This, as indicated, leaves perhaps half of the work, or a little more than half, that is done at points outside of Des Moines on a price basis.

Whether all printing for the state should be done within the state, so far as facilities permit, is an old question. The statutes are silent on the matter at this time. Formerly there was provision for seeking bids from outside of the state on large jobs, such as the code. This board, in the case of the printing of the Code of 1924, followed such precedent and bids were received from outside of the state. E. W. Stephens Publishing Company of Columbia, Mo., submitted the lowest bid. The board knew them to be in every way competent and reliable, and awarded them the contract, such award taking place at a meeting of the board on April 25, 1924. At the date of this report the work is under way.

By Chapter 275, Section 18, Acts of the Fortieth General Assembly, in response to recommendation set forth in this board's

report for the period ending June 30, 1922, the time limit on contracts which the board might let, was extended from one year to three years. During the biennium but two contracts have been made on a three-year basis, both covering library binding, and both to very good advantage to the state, not only as to price, but also as to quantity, service and preservation of uniformity. Uniformity is important. The board may find it advantageous in the future to apply the three-year term to still additional contracts, but thus far the policy has been to limit nearly all contracts to a term of one year.

Another recommendation submitted to the Fortieth General Assembly which was favorably acted upon, was that the limit fixed for so-called emergency contracts, entered into with less formality than in the case of larger matters less pressing in point of time, was raised from \$200 to \$500. This change has been the source of increased efficiency and economy.

Under the provisions of Chapter 3, Acts of the Extra Session of the Fortieth General Assembly, effective April 12, 1924, the custody and the duty of selling, distributing and accounting for codes, session laws, supreme court reports and all other legal publications issued by the state was transferred from the secretary of state to the superintendent of printing. This additional work necessitated the addition of two new employes in this department. In making the change the legislature appeared to have in mind that since this department has to do with the production of the books, it would be logical to lodge here also the business of handling, caring for and distributing them.

When the legislature placed with this office the custody and distribution of codes, etc., a further change was made, whereby the practice of stocking codes, session laws, etc., with county auditors to be sold by them over the counter, was discontinued. Instead it is now the practice to make all sales and distribution direct to individuals from Des Moines. This means a vast increase in the amount of work to be done in this office compared with that required in the office of the Secretary of State under the former practice. For example, 100 copies of a given book formerly might be shipped at one shipment, whereas 100 individual shipments now are necessary with corresponding increase in clerical work. This additional work, as well as the incidental additional expense, is offset many times the amount involved by the saving in printing and binding expense. Obviously, to keep a stock of books in ninety-nine county court houses and in the State House

required a much larger aggregate supply than to keep a stock in the State House only. It is too early to make definite comparison, but it is estimated that the forthcoming Code of 1924 will not require an edition of more than one-half of that of 1897, for example.

This discontinuance of the sale of the Code, etc., by the county auditors has left the auditors stocked with a miscellaneous lot of books that they are not authorized to sell or make other disposition of. This results from an apparent oversight on the part of the legislature in failing to direct what should be done with the books on hand. Perhaps this oversight should be corrected by the coming legislature.

By Chapter 3, Section 20, Acts of the Extra Session of the Fortieth General Assembly, the Printing Board was empowered to fix the sale price of the 1924 Code and of other legal publications put out by the state. Accordingly, at a meeting of the board on June 5, 1924, the price of the 1924 Code was fixed at \$10.00 per copy delivered within the state and \$12.50 per copy delivered outside of the state, and the price of the forthcoming Book of Annotations to accompany the code was fixed at \$15 delivered anywhere. Before these prices were fixed an exhaustive investigation was made, extending, by correspondence, to all parts of the United States, with a view to learning what similar volumes are sold for by other states and by private publishers. Also, consideration was given to the cost of production and to the probable number that would be sold. The action taken represented the board's best judgment in an effort to give the books to the public at their approximate worth and their approximate cost. Subsequently, however, after hearing a protest from the Code Supervising Committee, the Printing Board reconsidered and made the price of the Code \$7.50 in Iowa and \$10 outside of Iowa.

Because of the heavy work in the office of the Code Editor in compiling the Code of 1924, the duty of compiling the emergency acts of the Extra Session of the Fortieth General Assembly, was, by act of that body, transferred to this office from the office of the Code Editor. Only a portion of the standing appropriation of \$1200 per session was necessary for the work, the volume being small. In this connection it may be remarked that already many inquiries are being received from lawyers and others as to the bulk of the acts of the Extra Session. These go into the Code in codified form. No provision exists for the publication of these acts in the form in which they were enacted. Many lawyers and

others appear to want them in such form. Whether anything is to be done along this line is for the General Assembly to consider. This board is content to call attention to the matter and has no recommendation to make on the subject.

Another duty imposed on this office since our last report is the compilation and editing of the Official Register. Heretofore this work has been handled in the office of the Secretary of State. The change was authorized by the Fortieth General Assembly in extra session and becomes effective with the edition of the Official Register for 1925-26. To compile, edit and proof read such a work requires the time of one person qualified for such work for a period of from ten to twelve months. Accordingly, additional help will be needed in this office.

Following is a statement of the cost of printing for the various departments and institutions during the two-year period covered by this report:

Academy of Science.....	\$ 6,544.25
Attorney General	8,186.37
Auditor of State.....	6,874.58
Bacteriological Laboratory	640.83
Banking Department	4,616.88
Board of Agriculture (Consolidated)	39,281.55
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	172.26
Board of Conservation	378.66
Board of Control	1,158.78
Board of Dental Examiners	223.92
Board of Education	3,016.17
Board of Engineering Examiners	372.61
Board of Health	\$6,079.73
Antitoxin	92.68
Embalmers	148.62
Housing	175.19
Nurses	377.80
Vital Statistics	2,079.99
	<hr/>
	8,954.01
Board of Medical Examiners.....	204.46
Board of Optometry Examiners	25.03
Board of Parole	1,055.11
Beef Cattle Producers Association.....	361.00
Bonus Board	10,075.06
Bureau of Labor	2,151.22
Bureau V. D. Control.....	1,040.32
Clerk Supreme Court.....	3,586.05
Dairy Association	66.33
Director of the Budget.....	87.89
Educational Board of Examiners.....	3,858.83
Entomologist	89.33
Executive Council (G. A. R. included).....	8,481.54
Fire Marshal	2,404.69
Fish and Game.....	4,206.55
General Assembly (40th and 40th Extra).....	69,421.08
Geological Survey	4,903.99
Governor	2,321.18

Highway Commission	23,796.65
Historical Department	6,093.09
Historical Society	40.14
Horticultural Society	4,507.34
Industrial Commission	2,317.64
Insurance Department	13,733.83
Library Commission	5,393.56
Mine Inspectors	867.44
Motor Vehicle Department.....	16,760.04
National Guard (Adjutant General).....	3,987.30
Pharmacy Commission	801.05
Printing Board	6,610.38
Psychopathic Hospital	919.50
Railroad Commission	7,664.63
Reporter Supreme Court.....	27,368.54
Secretary of State.....	23,309.98
State Library	5,615.92
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	13,591.57
Supreme Court	1,099.05
Treasurer of State.....	9,228.19
Vocational Education	1,274.94
Vocational Rehabilitation	275.89
War Roster Commission.....	10.75
College for the Blind.....	662.90
Iowa State College.....	117,942.50
State University	90,918.36
Iowa State Teachers College.....	17,333.92

State of Iowa
1924

REPORT ON

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1924

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF IOWA

Custodian

By R. E. JOHNSON

Secretary

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

REPORT OF THE
CUSTODIAN OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH LAST YEAR'S

REPORT OF THE
CUSTODIAN OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH LAST YEAR'S

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, the Hon. N. E. Kendall, Governor of Iowa.

My dear Governor: I have the honor to submit my biennial report as acting custodian of public buildings, grounds and property for the biennial period ending June 30, 1924, as is required by law.

Yours very truly,

R. E. JOHNSON,

Secretary of the Executive Council of Iowa.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

REPORT OF

1924

Mr. Johnson

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1924

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF IOWA

R. E. JOHNSON

THE STATE OF IOWA

ROSTER OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH LAST PAY ROLL

Name	Position	Monthly Salary
Scott Goodrell	Engineer	\$200.00
Albert Shaffer	1st Assistant Engineer	143.75
C. T. Merrill	2nd Assistant Engineer	134.16
Fred Willis	Machinist and Electrician	193.75
Frank Smith	Assistant Machinist	134.16
W. B. Winder	Carpenter	143.75
Finley Cox	Capitol Police	125.00
P. A. Hines	Capitol Police	125.00
E. N. Turner	Capitol Police	125.00
R. V. Hiatt	Capitol Police	125.00
Clarence Bogan	Extra Fireman	134.16
Luther Hines	Chief Fireman	134.16
George McMahon	Florist	134.16
Floyd Baker	Fireman	125.00
W. G. Miller	Fireman	125.00
U. L. Hooker	Fireman	125.00
Wm. A. Graves	Fireman	125.00
Charles Button	Fireman	125.00
Joe Czizek	Painter	158.33
Willard Knott	Yardman	100.00
D. Davis	Yardman	100.00
J. S. Wilkinson	Guard	50.00
Truman Stone	Guard	50.00
O. H. P. Springer	Guard	50.00
Elmer Sylvester	Janitor Foreman	100.00
Mrs. C. W. Boutin	Matron	100.00
E. G. Porter	Fireman at Bryant School Bldg.	125.00
Frank Jones	Caretaker	100.00
Roy Chastain	Caretaker	100.00
Elizabeth Allen	Caretaker	100.00
Carroll Remington	Caretaker	100.00
Ed. Bowsby	Caretaker	100.00
George Stirts	Caretaker	100.00
Chas. Vennerstrom	Caretaker	100.00
George Logan	Caretaker	100.00
Voclav Sykora	Caretaker	100.00
George Bosley	Caretaker	100.00
J. W. Lytton	Caretaker	100.00
Ed. F. Butler	Caretaker	100.00

REPORT OF CUSTODIAN

RECOMMENDATIONS

Under the provisions of law, it is the duty of the custodian to recommend such improvements and repairs as will better the conditions of the state property, which comes under the jurisdiction of that department, and in compliance therewith, the following suggestions are made to the General Assembly:

1. The condition of the equipment in the power plant is such that the same should be replaced. The boilers now being used are old and do not give adequate steam pressure for an economical operation of the dynamos. The capacity of the dynamos is not sufficient to take care of the electrical load now demanded for the lighting of the building and grounds and the operation of the elevators in the capitol building during the legislative session. From a survey by the Des Moines Electric Company of the consumption of electrical energy for a period of twenty-four hours, made on November 29, 1924, it would appear that electric current can be purchased cheaper than it can be generated at the power plant with the present equipment. From this survey it was estimated that a saving could be made of \$10,000.00 or more per annum by purchasing the electrical energy. The boilers now in use in the power plant could be used for heating purposes for some years to come as they would not need to be operated at a greater pressure than fifty pounds. The legislature should avail itself of the services of a competent engineer to make a thorough survey of the conditions of the present equipment and submit recommendations as to the most economical method of operation.

2. When proper consideration is given to the value of the property involved and to the mass of detail in connection with the proper supervision of the various and numerous departments and activities connected with the office of custodian, it must be considered that the duties connected therewith should be placed in the hands of one wholly responsible and who could devote his entire time thereto. Under the present arrangement the responsible officer is unable to effectively function, as his paramount duties as secretary of the executive council require all his time, and he cannot personally supervise. Under the provisions of law, the executive council is authorized to appoint a custodian of buildings and grounds, but the appoint-

ment has not been made for the reason that no salary was provided for the office of custodian, and it is recommended that a sufficient salary be provided by the legislature so that a man could be employed who is familiar with all of the details entering into the administration of so responsible a position. A custodian with the proper qualifications can save the state a very material sum in the administration of his office.

3. Installation of chain box in all window sash on north and west sides of building.
4. Repairs to all sash in the capitol building.
5. Replacement of skylight on east wing of historical building.
6. New roof on north wing of historical building.
7. New set of wash bowls in senate, house and gentlemen's toilet; marble slab in ladies' toilet on gallery floor.
8. New elevator doors in capitol building.
9. Installation of new lavatories in house and senate cloak rooms.
10. New carpets for house and senate chambers.
11. New drapes for house and senate chambers.
12. New electric fixtures for governor's office.
13. General overhauling of all plumbing in capitol building.
14. General repairs to all the stone work in and around the capitol building.
15. Painting or sandblasting of stone work on exterior of capitol building.
16. Redecorating of all committee rooms and the corridors back of house and senate chambers, the hall back of house on third floor, gallery hall and all woodwork outside of capitol building.

CONDITION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The condition of all real and personal property is good with the exception of the items covered by the above recommendations.

LOSS OF PROPERTY

On April 11, 1924, a fire occurred in the storage room on the basement floor, used by the executive council as a storage room for supplies. The fire was caused by a "short" in electric fan and the property destroyed was the window casing between the storage room and the motor vehicle department, and two electric fans. The value of the property destroyed was approximately \$75.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

Remodeled room in basement for bureau of investigation.
 Built dark room on balcony for bureau of investigation.
 Built partition in mine inspectors' room.
 Installed gravel roof on skylight at Historical Building.
 Installed new flashing on roof of flats on Des Moines street.
 Installed new skylight over senate chamber.
 Installed new roof on Bryant school building.
 Removed doors and built in wall at Bryant school building.
 Renewed plumbing and fixtures on first floor of Bryant school building.
 Built double hand railing on north steps of Capitol building.
 Reset all light wells on basement floor.
 Renewed switch boards and controllers on elevators in Capitol building.
 Built new partition in west corridor of basement floor for bureau of investigation.
 Painted toilet in basement of board of health; decorated banking department, finger print rooms, room for board of control, partition in mine inspectors' department; elevator shaft and cage at Historical building; toilets at historical building; attorney general's private office; railroad commission office; rooms for director of the budget, men's toilet in basement; room in adjutant general's department, rooms for fair board; the entire interior of Bryant school building; glazed and painted new skylight on historical building; painted room for printing board; painted and varnished balcony in treasurer's office.

EXPENDITURES FOR DEPARTMENT

Salaries	\$119,215.40
Extra help	3,907.27
Fuel	48,268.87
Furniture and stores	49,349.91
Telegraph and telephone	210.70
Express, freight and cartage	403.43
Supplies drawn	298.81
Washing towels	787.63
Total.....	\$222,442.02