

State of Iowa
1926

REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF PAROLE

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

INCLUDING
CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR EACH
COUNTY OF THE STATE

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

Board of Parole
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To HONORABLE JOHN HAMMILL, 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, 1926.

L. A. JENSEN,
E. C. HAMILTON,
GEO. M. SIMPSON,
Board of Parole

Des Moines, Iowa.

BOARD OF PAROLE AND DEPARTMENT

L. A. JENSEN, *Chairman, Forest City.*

E. C. HAMILTON, *Member, Winterset.*

GEO. M. SIMPSON, *Member, West Union.*

* * *

Sam D. Woods, *Secretary, Des Moines.*

Al Stader, *Parole Officer, Des Moines.*

L. L. Hall, *Parole Officer, Des Moines.*

Edith L. Rock, *Parole Officer, Des Moines.*

Bessie Seaman, *File Clerk, Des Moines.*

Bernice M. Lewiston, *Stenographer, Des Moines.*

Ruth J. Wright, *Stenographer, Des Moines.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

This report of the Board of Parole covers the biennial period ending June 30, 1926, 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 Board of Parole is a department of the state government which became necessary as an adjunct of the indeterminate sentence law of Iowa. After the war and during the adjustment period, our state has witnessed a saturnalia of crime and disrespect for the lives and property of its individuals such as had never before been recorded. Our penal institutions have doubled in population since the close of the war, and crime has been increasing at a tremendous ratio. This has greatly increased the burden of this board, just as it has increased the burden of all agencies dealing with the problem of crime and the criminal.

Principal among causes of crime are those operative before the birth of the individual. People are permitted to marry in this state upon the filing of an affidavit that they are of legal age and free from any other legal impediment, and upon payment of a fee of \$1.50. No restrictions have been set up by our laws as to the physical or mental condition of those who would marry; no questions are asked as to whether they are afflicted with incurable disease, or addicted to drugs, or have other loathsome habits. They enter the connubial state without the preparation to guarantee a successful and law-abiding life. Many have been reared under lax and low standards and inferior environments, and, starting out after marriage without means and permanent employment, in their desperation, they forge checks or confiscate the property of others. In a short time the head of the family will be in prison and other members of the family on charity. Through inferiority of mental makeup, these people have not the strength to withstand temptation, and they fall. Home environment and the members of the community are largely responsible for the conditions that make criminals. No higher obligations exist than to be responsible for the future members of society, and a country can never be any greater than its citizenry.

Of the 638 men who have been released on parole during the biennium, 55 have violated their paroles, either by leaving their places of employment, by shirking duty, or by taking undue liberties. But of this number, only five have lapsed back into new crimes for which they are now facing additional imprisonment. We point with pride to a record of achievement in rehabilitating a percentage so great. It is to be kept in mind that we are dealing with mistakes. These men we deal with have been selected out of society as a whole as its incorrigibles and law breakers. What other department of state government can show such a percentage of efficiency? And these other departments are not dealing with defectives and delinquents. Under a recent survey of all the states, Iowa was accorded the top of the list for efficiency.

What does the parole system contribute to the state from an economic standpoint? This board, in the successful handling of the men on parole, conserved to the state in saving of expense, as follows:

Subtracting the 55 violators from the 638, we have 583 men who were taken from non-productiveness and devoted to employment in relieving the strain of the taxpayers in supporting their families, beside saving the state \$30 per month each for maintenance, a total of \$419,760. To this you can add the elimination of guards, one for every ten inmates, which is \$139,200 more. The net result is a saving to the state of practically a half million dollars after deducting the \$65,000 expense of the board for the biennium.

Every man who enters prison, outside of lifers, will sometime return to society. It is, then, a question of whether he shall be trained and developed on parole for a period of twelve or eighteen months to again take his proper place in society, or whether it is better to have him pay the debt in full and go out with vengeance in his heart to again prey upon society, and thus travel from one prison to another. What chance has the man who is turned back to the community where he was convicted? There is where his transportation is given him. Few want to employ a known convict. Without employment, he would rather steal than starve, so he goes back where he gets three full meals a day and a clean bed, rather than to travel around with an empty purse and a hungry stomach. The man on parole by act of this board has a written contract for wages, and the friendly welcome awaiting him, whether he goes to the farm or the factory. After a year, he is adjusted to society and can find his own job, reclaimed and re-established.

Is there any greater satisfaction than to be able to contribute to the reclamation of the lost and to the saving of the driftwood of society? Crime will always be with us, likewise the delinquent and the defective. No richer returns can be had than to develop those who are a burden and a danger to society; and while you can deter others by example of punishment, yet to rebuild and reclaim the individual you have got to inspire him with your confidence and kindness, and assure him of your brotherly love. In this way you can bring out the finer virtues, and subdue the savage instincts that can be found dormant in every individual.

Our work is dealing with human beings who have erred, either through environment or through heredity. Would the extinction of the present prison population guarantee us in the future freedom from crime by the next generation? If you want to reduce crime, you have to start from the source.

This department is for the enforcement of the law, but once the law has been enforced and the man or woman convicted, then it is the duty of all to try to rehabilitate the fallen individual to test him, and to determine whether he is ready to assume his proper place in society. In fact, the parole system is only an experiment station. When we order the release of a prisoner, he is still a prisoner and can be returned at any time and for any reason that to the board may seem just. If you expect to redeem the lost and the delinquent, you will have to employ the same remedy as the Master of old when He stood alone with the accused woman and challenged the mob by saying, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone."

You hear the statement that a person was given a five, ten, or twenty-five year sentence. There is no such sentence in Iowa. The legislature in its wisdom placed a limitation on all prison terms, just as much for the protection of the prisoner as for the protection of society, saying to this board, "You cannot hold him longer." The law contemplated a body of men to adjust the term of imprisonment to fit the individual, not the crime.

Our percentage of success could have been still greater, but when we find that a man on parole either shirks in his employment, or indulges in intoxicants, or is in any way slipping, we immediately turn him back to prison and give some one else a chance who has not had an opportunity. The public has a mistaken notion that a man who is on parole is free. The law itself declares that he is still in the legal custody of the warden, and the walls of the institution

are only removed to the boundaries of his or her restricted territory.

The Forty-first General Assembly increased the jurisdiction of this board to include the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City. Our report as to this institution embraces the period from June 30, 1925, to June 30, 1926. The paroling powers for that institution were formerly exercised by the Board of Control. When this board took charge, there were 95 inmates and 40 of them were on parole. During our administration we have paroled 16 and have had one parole violation. The others on parole are reporting regularly and are employed in splendid homes. During this period, we have recommended several cases to the Governor for suspension of sentences, those thus released to go to other states to be re-established with their families. They are not included in the list paroled.

It is urged by opponents to the parole system that judges are in the best position to know the case by observation at the trial. This is fully answered by the fact that according to our reformatory records 85 per cent plead guilty, and those who do stand trial are protected by their attorneys from having their prior history revealed. This board, according to one of our tables appearing further on in this report, has supervised 76 men who have been turned over by judges of our state. (These are not included in our own 638.) Most of these have been taken to the institutions as parole violators, but are not included in our own list of parole violators. During the last six years we have prosecuted all of our absconders and given them an additional five year term.

We have, during the last five years, added to our rules that it is a violation to own, operate or ride in a motor car other than with an employer; also, that a single man must save at least 20 per cent of his wages, and one who has dependents 10 per cent. In this way we have inculcated thrift, and we have men who have saved as high as \$1,100. If a man fails to show the minimum, he is not released until such showing is made.

We desire respectfully to ask that a careful study be made of the tables accompanying this report. We believe that a careful comparison and a personal inspection of the work in our office will entirely vindicate the judgment of the men who have been working with the husks that have been accumulated at the prisons, and that instead of being a menace and a breeder of crime, the parole system can truly be labeled the great repair shop of the state's scrap heap.

The atmosphere of the state sometimes appears to be surcharged with a selfish spirit, that says, "You can hang all the rest of the

boys, just so you do not hang mine." We hail the day when our public schools will be equipped with mental clinics to detect the children who are subnormal and retarded, so that measures may be demanded that they be segregated and kept under stringent observation. When that stage is reached the atrocious crimes and slaying of the innocent without a motive will be fully curbed and prevented.

This country has been challenged as never before for the moral leadership of the world, and in order to completely fulfill the obligations of that challenge, its officers from the highest to the lowest in rank must be united in their efforts to re-establish the home and re-enthroned the head of the family. When the American home functions properly, and co-operates with our schools and the church, our liberties are secure.

Under the tables of Convictions, Acquittals, Dismissals, and Parole Before Commitment, from the several counties, we urge an inspection of the columns, especially as to the four big counties, Woodbury, Polk, Linn and Pottawattamie, which furnish this board the most business. It is interesting to see that subtracting those who plead guilty, as shown by *our* records, the percentage is not very strong that are convicted by a jury; and under the head of Parole Before Commitment and Sentence Suspended, it will be noticed that a large number convicted of crime have never seen the prison doors.

It is gratifying to know that the public and the press respect the decisions of our judges in the granting of paroles. When the time comes that disrespect is shown for the judiciary, there is not much left of our government.

TABLE NO. I—GENERAL RECORD OF PAROLED PRISONERS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1924, TO JUNE 30, 1926

Total paroled from Penitentiary and Men's Reformatory.....	638
Actively reporting June 30, 1926.....	282
Pardoned by Governor.....	1
Died.....	6
Parole revoked and returned to prison.....	68
Absconded and not apprehended.....	53
Committed to other prisons on new crimes.....	4
Discharged from parole.....	224
Percentage of defaulters among parolees.....	19.59
Percentage of paroled men discharged.....	35.12
Percentage actively reporting at end of period.....	44.20
Percentage pardoned, died, etc.....	1.09

In addition to the 638 men paroled from the Penitentiary and Men's Reformatory, there were 88 men under the supervision of the Board of Parole during the biennial period who were paroled by the judges of the district court after conviction and sentence, but before commitment

to either of the above named penal institutions. Of these 88, there have been 38 who served their paroles acceptably and been discharged therefrom, 6 who have been committed to prison under the original sentences imposed because of parole violation, 1 who has absconded, 1 who has committed suicide, and 42 who are still reporting.

TABLE NO. II—CONSOLIDATED PAROLE REPORT—COMPLETE RECORD OF PAROLES AND DISPOSITION OF SAME FROM JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1926

Total number paroled.....	4,783
Actively reporting June 30, 1926.....	284
Discharged from parole.....	3,034
Pardoned by Governor, sentence commuted, etc.....	37
Paroles revoked and returned to prison.....	907
Absconded and not apprehended.....	479
Died, reversed by Supreme Court, etc.....	39
Deported.....	2
Insane.....	1
Percentage of defaulters among the paroled.....	23.99
Percentage actively reporting at end of period.....	5.93
Percentage discharged from parole.....	63.43
Percentage died, etc.....	1.65

TABLE NO. III—PAROLES PRIOR TO BIENNIAL PERIOD

Record as to Paroles and Final Disposition of Those Paroled from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1924

Total number paroled prior to biennial period (1924-1926).....	4,145
Actively reporting June 30, 1926.....	2
Discharged from parole.....	2,809
Pardoned by Governor, sentence commuted, etc.....	37
Paroles revoked and returned to prison.....	800
Absconded and not apprehended.....	461
Died, reversed by Supreme Court, etc.....	33
Deported.....	1
Insane.....	2
Percentage of defaulters to total paroled.....	30.42

Note: The above table shows the results of the paroles granted during a period of 17 years. The basis for the showing of percentage of defaulters (being 30.42) is the number of men returned to the prison during the period (800) and those who have absconded and as yet have not been apprehended (461). Of the 800 who were returned during the 17 years, the per cent who committed crime while on parole was very small, not to exceed 3 per cent of that number, but their paroles were revoked because of their not showing a disposition to abide by the conditions of their parole; and in order to prevent any possible commission of crime, they were returned to prison. Of the 4,145 paroled during the 17 years, there are 461 still at large who absconded, being an average of 26 a year who disappeared. These 461 are 11.10 per cent of the total number paroled, and therefore this 11.10 per cent represents the real loss extending over a period of 17 years. All of the balance of the number paroled during that time have either served their paroles acceptably and been discharged therefrom or have been returned or in a few cases their sentences have been suspended or they have died, etc.

TABLE IV—VIOLATION OF RECENT PAROLES

Prisoners Paroled During Biennial Period from June 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926, Who Have Violated Their Paroles

PAROLES REVOKED AND RETURNED TO PRISON

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
4476	Allen, Roy	4734	Mercer, G. A.
4622	Anderson, Oliver	4571	Miner, Oscar
4838	Arne, Lorenzo H.	4468	McFarland, Henry
4849	Allen, Harvey	4463	Murray, William
5041	Ashecraft, Arthur	4506	McCray, James
4414	Bawden, James	4542	McGuire, Francis
4625	Brady, M. S.	4632	Masters, Dave
4608	Brown, Marvin D.	4692	Mickle, Lloyd
4884	Bonnell, John	4822	Neale, Virgil
5005	Burgess, Beanie	4555	Pardoe, Paul
4813	Cade, Walter	4895	Powers, Harry
4700	Coleman, Russell	4559	Rathbone, Si
4928	Crane, Thomas	4809	Rapp, William
4864	Donnhoo, Robert	4905	Risk, Harold C.
4574	Eckman, William	4413	Schwartz, Theo.
4441	Fargo, Charles H.	4635	Smith, Teddy
4502	Fehan, P. J.	4823	Shannon, Edward
4591	Finery, William	5022	Shannon, George
4630	Fulker, Russell	4856	Shores, Joe
4632	Frink, Harry	4878	Satterlee, Harry
4547	Fullerton, Edward V.	4905	Stanley, Charlie
4509	Graves, Victor	4900	Steffy, Marion
4451	Herbert, Archie	4711	Stewart, Ross
4506	Hamilton, Earl	4468	Travis, Willard
4713	Henderson, Lee	4772	Utt, H. E.
4754	Howard, Charles	4755	Vandivier, Otis C.
4783	Henry, Harold	4670	Vaughn, Sam
4443	Jorgenson, Olaf	5060	Voigt, Theodore
4629	Jones, Sam	4672	Van Megroot, Triphon
4863	Jennings, P. A.	4416	Welch, J. E.
4537	Kineaid, Dally	4481	Woltersdorff, Henry
4645	Leasure, Russell	4587	Woods, Paul
4402	Lewis, George	4716	Watkins, William
4516	Long, Wilkie C.	4687	Zimmer, Leo

ABSCONDED AND NOT APPREHENDED

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
4435	Almond, Fred	4602	Lewis, Robert
5032	Barker, George	4648	McHugh, John
4436	Boots, Ned Owen	4511	Mack, Alex
4717	Bodgoff, Sam	4721	Marsh, Jesse
4602	Burke, John	4655	Marshall, Wm. J.
4803	Burns, Charles	4500	Martin, Emanuel
4830	Burton, Raymond	4694	Moore, Carl B.
5108	Dean, Charles	4755	Mourning, Theodore
4444	Dubude, Andrew	5066	Myers, Wm. L.
4540	Fisher, Ira E.	4708	Parker, George
4639	Ford, William E.	4782	Payne, Frank D.
4906	Feriberg, Ed.	4834	Rhodes, Arthur
4431	Goldschmidt, Fred D.	4643	Robbins, Forrest
4675	Goss, Gordon	4013	Rohr, Lawrence
4671	Grant, Mike J.	4914	Rohr, Raymond
4836	Groat, D. A.	4514	Russell, Joe
4532	Hasley, George	4606	Saville, Charles
4325	Hayes, Sidney D.	4771	Scheller, Ray
4890	Henderson, Walter	4600	Shultz, Miron
4565	Hopkins, Oliver	5126	Sexton, T. F.
4649	Ives, William	4579	Sherman, Lloyd
4808	Jacobs, Walter	5102	Simmons, Curtis C.
4637	Johnson, Lynn F.	4738	Tippey, Chester
4801	Kelly, Roy	4867	Walling, F. R.
4593	Kuntz, Everett	5045	Willard, Clarence E.
4831	Ladle, J. W.	4594	Wilson, G. W.
		4585	Young, Charles

TABLE V—VIOLATION OF FORMER PAROLES

Prisoners Paroled During Biennial Period July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924,
Who Violated Paroles Since Last Report

PAROLES REVOKED AND RETURNED TO PRISON

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
4009	Allen, L. R.	4190	Margulies, George
4338	Athey, Frank	4354	Martin, Frank
4409	Brown, Arthur	4322	Matsen, Fred
4382	Burgess, Archie	4163	Moore, Thomas
4339	Calhoun, Roland	4004	Snyder, Arthur
4229	Epperson, Harry	4397	Spears, Nathan
4027	Fobes, Scott	4370	Todd, Alfred
4136	Green, Horace	4222	Vandever, George
4307	Keller, William	4173	Wilson, Floyd
4377	Knepper, John	4519	Wilson, John
4349	Lynch, Hosea		

ABSCONDED AND NOT APPREHENDED

Parole No.	Name	Parole No.	Name
4271	Beecher, Robert W.	4302	Friend, Harry
4322	Bradberry, Harry	4272	Webster, George N.
4351	Douglas, Charles	4247	Wilson, Harry
3892	Edinger, Charles	4258	Young, Clyde L.

Criminal Statistics

For the Period July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926

GENERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Tabulation of Criminal Statistics as Reported by the Clerks of Court for the Period of July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925

Table of Criminal Statistics for Iowa counties, including columns for No. sentenced to W. Pen., Paroled 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, and Expense of criminal prosecutions other than county attorney's salary and expenses.

GENERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued

Table of Criminal Statistics for Iowa counties (continued), including columns for No. sentenced to W. Pen., Paroled 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, and Expense of criminal prosecutions other than county attorney's salary and expenses.

Note: The counties of Marshall and O'Brien are omitted from the above abstract because they were unable to submit their reports in time to include them in these statistics.

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, 1924, to June 30, 1926

RECEIVING SENTENCES TO PENITENTIARY, MEN'S REFORMATORY OR WOMEN'S REFORMATORY

Offense	Number from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Number from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926
Adultery	8	10
Arson	3	7
Assault	2	0
Assault to commit a felony	3	3
Assault to commit manslaughter	6	5
Assault to do great bodily injury	10	7
Assault with intent to murder	7	7
Assault with intent to commit rape	11	6
Assault with intent to rob	9	6
Assisting prisoners to escape	4	1
Assisting escape from officer	9	1
Attempt to break and enter	5	7
Attempt to produce miscarriage	0	1
Bank robbery	5	0
Bigamy	10	6
Bootlegging	1	5
Breaking and entering	160	104
Breaking and entering a railroad car	4	3
Breaking and entering in night time	8	6
Burglary	6	5
Burglary with gas	0	2
Carrying concealed weapons	7	6
Child stealing	1	1
Compelling a woman to be defiled	1	0
Concealing stolen property	1	1
Conspiracy	9	3
Desertion	36	36
Disposing of mortgaged property	1	0
Embezzlement	12	9
Embezzlement by bailee	0	1
Entering bank with intent to rob	0	6
Escape	17	14
Failing to stop and give aid in case of injury	0	1
Failure to support	2	1
False pretenses	35	45
Forcible defilement	1	0
Forgery	42	33
Fraudulent banking	4	4
Fraudulent conveyance	1	0
Grand larceny	23	25
Habitual criminal	1	0
Illegal sale of narcotics	1	0
Injury to property by explosives	1	0
Injury to vehicle	0	2
Incest	4	7
Keeping a gambling house	0	1
Keeping house of ill fame	5	5
Larceny	115	86
Larceny by embezzlement	7	3
Larceny from a building	8	6
Larceny from a person	5	5
Larceny in night time	6	11
Larceny of motor vehicle	50	42
Larceny of poultry	44	32
Lewd acts with a child	13	2
Lascivious conduct	0	7
Lewdness	11	3
Liquor nuisance	2	11
Maintaining liquor nuisance	4	5
Malicious threats to extort	2	0
Malicious mischief	4	5
Manslaughter	6	5
Manufacturing intoxicating liquors	0	1
Marrying the husband of another (knowingly)	0	1
Murder in the first degree	12	8

RECEIVING SENTENCES TO PENITENTIARY, MEN'S REFORMATORY OR WOMEN'S REFORMATORY—Continued

Offense	Number from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Number from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926
Murder in second degree	4	9
Nuisance	0	7
Operating automobile without consent of owner	8	7
Operating auto while intoxicated	33	44
Operating auto with numbers changed	0	3
Passing weapons to prisoners	0	1
Perjury	1	4
Persistent violator of liquor law	1	0
Possession of counterfeit papers	0	1
Prostitution	8	4
Rape	14	26
Receiving deposits while insolvent	1	9
Receiving stolen property	10	6
Resorting to house of ill fame	0	4
Robbery	10	13
Robbery with aggravation	11	12
Robbery with deadly weapon	8	9
Seduction	6	5
Selling mortgaged property	3	2
Soliciting for prostitution	3	3
Sodomy	7	5
Statutory rape	0	1
Subornation of perjury	0	1
Uttering a forged instrument	45	40
Vagrancy	1	2
Violation liquor laws	1	0
Violation of parole	3	0
Willful neglect of family	1	0

RECEIVING FINES AND JAIL SENTENCES

Offense	Number from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Number from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926
Adultery	7	6
Aiding prisoners to escape	3	2
Assault	8	11
Assault and battery	30	17
Assault to do great bodily injury	28	25
Assault to commit a felony	2	1
Assault with intent to maim	1	1
Assault to commit manslaughter	0	1
Assault to commit murder	0	1
Assault with intent	1	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	0
Arson	1	1
Attempt to break and enter	0	1
Attempt to suborn perjury	0	1
Attempt to rob	1	0
Bastardy	2	3
Being common thief	0	1
Breaking and entering	34	46
Breaking and entering in night time	3	0
Breach of Sabbath	1	2
Breaking and entering a railroad car	2	2
Breaking jail	6	7
Breaking quarantine	1	0
Bribing juror	0	1
Bigamy	2	2
Bootlegging	315	283
Burglary	1	1
Bribing	1	0
Carrying concealed weapons	65	46
Carrying liquor on train	3	0
Cheating	4	0
Concealing stolen property	2	0
Concealing mortgaged property	1	0
Contempt of court	14	7
Contempt of liquor injunction	0	1
Cruelty to animals	1	1
Defacing auto number	0	3
Delinquency	1	1
Desertion	1	0
Detaching number plates	75	31
Disorderly conduct	0	4
Disturbing the peace	0	2
Displaying false license plates	5	0
Driving a car while intoxicated	379	376
Driving a car without a license	0	2
Drunk	0	5
Embezzlement	9	4
Embezzlement by bailee	2	0
Entering school building	0	4
Escape	3	9
Escape from juvenile home	0	2
Exercising office without authority	0	1
Failing to affix revenue stamp	0	9
Failing to give aid in accident	1	2
Failing to report accident	3	9
Failure to support	0	5
Falsely procuring license	3	0
False pretenses	28	31
Forfeiture of bail in justice court	2	0
Forgery	22	22
Fraudulent banking	3	1
Fraudulent banking	3	1
Gambling	51	44
Giving liquor to habitual drunkard	2	0
Giving intoxicating liquor to minors	5	1
Giving away obscene writing	1	0
Grand larceny	1	0
Gross fraud	7	9
Illegal fishing	1	0
Illegal sale of cigarettes	32	21
Illegal possession	20	17
Illegal possession of materials	11	7
Illegal possession of intoxicating liquor	17	130
Illegal possession of narcotics	4	2

RECEIVING FINES AND JAIL SENTENCES—Continued

Offense	Number from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Number from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926
Illegal sales	38	16
Illegal hunting	0	2
Illegal use of license plates	0	13
Illegal voting	0	1
Illegal transportation of liquor	81	257
Injunction	1	0
Indecent exposure	10	1
Injuring and terrorizing	0	1
Injury to automobile	0	1
Injury to public utility	0	1
Inmate of disorderly house	1	0
Intoxication	12	16
Keeping a gambling house	35	30
Keeping house of ill fame	4	0
Keeping liquor with intent to sell	51	34
Keeping obscene literature	2	0
Larceny	100	58
Larceny by embezzlement	1	8
Larceny from building	20	27
Larceny from a person	0	1
Larceny of an automobile	13	6
Larceny of poultry	39	52
Larceny in night time	10	20
Lewdness	39	40
Liquor nuisance	261	255
Maintaining a nuisance	370	312
Maintaining a statutory nuisance	5	2
Malignous injury	0	1
Malignous injury to property	5	7
Malignous mischief	8	2
Manufacturing intoxicating liquors	46	29
Misdemeanor	4	0
Nuisance	100	101
Obscene language	0	1
Obstructing justice	1	0
Operating auto without consent of owner	8	16
Operating a punch board	1	1
Petit larceny	1	6
Practicing without a license	1	3
Prostitution	1	1
Raising check	0	2
Rape	1	1
Receiving stolen property	14	7
Reckless driving	5	4
Resisting an officer	8	10
Riotous conduct	3	0
Robbery	0	2
Selling immoral article	1	0
Shooting ducks out of season	0	0
Simple assault	1	0
Soliciting for prostitution	2	0
Taking fish illegally	0	2
Theft	2	3
Unlawful assembly	0	8
Unlawful disposal of dead animals	1	0
Unlawful interference with electric plant	1	0
Uttering a forged instrument	1	10
Vagrancy	2	1
Violation of health rules	3	1
Violation of injunction	0	0
Violation of motor laws	13	19
Violation of parole	1	0
Writing checks without funds	1	1

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
1925	938,472.60
1926	975,620.03

STATE OF IOWA
1926

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report
of the

TAXABLE VALUATION

Telegraph and Telephone Property

IN THE
STATE OF IOWA

AS PASSED BY THE

Executive Council of the State, July 21, 1926

COMPILED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
AND
GENERAL INVESTIGATION
AND STATISTICS

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DES MOINES