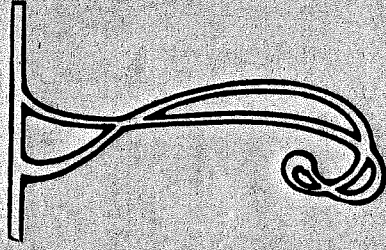


*Volume
2
1927*

The Seattle Juvenile
Court Report
for 1927



JANUARY 1, 1928
KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT BUILDING
200 BROADWAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

THE IVY PRESS, SEATTLE



JUDGE EVERETT SMITH

King County THE
SEATTLE JUVENILE COURT
REPORT *for the* YEAR
1927

COURT SESSIONS
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS
AT 1:30 P. M.
KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT BUILDING
200 BROADWAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

PERSONNEL OF STAFF

The Court

HONORABLE EVERETT SMITH, *Judge.*
HAROLD K. VANN, *Referee and Chief Probation Officer.*
MRS. FRANCETTE P. MARING, *Superintendent of Detention Home,*
and Assistant to Judge in Girl Cases.
KATE NYE, *Clerk of the Court.*
FLORENCE BALL, *Investigator.*
MRS. MARTHA CASTBERG, *Probation Officer.*
JANET DONALDSON, *Probation Officer.*
MRS. FLORENCE D. HELIKER, *Probation Officer.*
A. R. McCURDY, *Probation Officer.*
P. V. MILLER, *Probation Officer.*
EVELYN FOLLETTE, *Secretary to Chief Probation Officer.*
MILDRED B. TURNER, *Stenographer.*
DR. LILLIAN C. IRWIN, *Medical Examiner for Girls.*
DR. ADA COLLISON, *Medical Examiner for Girls.*
DR. STEVENSON SMITH, *Consulting Psychologist.*

Mothers' Pension Department

LENA E. HEMPHILL, *Supervisor.*
JOSEPHINE E. PORTER, *Investigator.*
VIOLET STOUT, *Secretary.*
MRS. EMILY CURRY, *Visitor.*
MRS. BESSIE MAYNARD, *Visitor.*
MRS. JENNY V. MOORE, *Visitor.*

Detention Home

MRS. CARRIE E. HOUGHTON, *Assistant to Superintendent.*
MISS RUBY FARLEY, *School Teacher.*
MRS. IRENE WAMSLEY, *Boys' Attendant.*
MRS. MELVY WOOD, *Girls' Attendant.*
MRS. LOUISE MCKEE, *Kitchen Attendant.*
MR. GEORGE S. HOUGHTON, *Building Attendant.*

REPORT FOR 1927

While the Juvenile Court is still sufficiently new to be a mystery to most people, the fundamental principles of the law have been known and used for centuries. At a very early date children were regarded as wards of the crown or the state, and the crown was given rights in certain types of cases even above the parent. In most instances the crown was interested primarily in matters of marriage or maintenance, and yet we read of children being taken from the parents' custody solely because of the parents' moral and even religious unfitness.

Many generations have come and gone between those days and the modern Juvenile Court, and yet the underlying motive, the need of the child, is the same. The Juvenile Court of today has enlarged, clarified and humanized the old practices and taken upon itself the duty of maintaining, correcting, supervising and rehabilitating the child in cases where the need is evident and the Court's beneficent oversight is necessary.

The idea of a different type of Court and probation for youthful offenders was in the minds of many people long before it became a fact. Various organizations and citizens, recognizing the injustice of a child being tried under adult methods and confined in adult institutions, had begun a system of volunteer probation as a protest against old methods and as a prevention of continued delinquency. Probation finally originated in concrete fashion in the adult criminal courts some thirty years

before there was segregated law for Juveniles. In 1869 the movement for adult probation was begun in Massachusetts, and in 1878 the first probation law was enacted by that state, but it was for adults.

As humanitarian ideals grew and social service agencies increased, it became evident that new laws and courts for children were an urgent necessity. In 1893, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, provided a separate Court in which children's cases were heard. Six years later, in July, 1899, Chicago gave to the world the first Juvenile Court and probation law.

This movement has grown until every state but Wyoming has made provision for Juvenile probation, and Congress has now passed a law providing for Juvenile and adult probation in the United States District Courts. There are still thirteen states without adult probation, one of which is Washington. In many states, however, the Juvenile Court active work is limited to the larger cities, and in most states there are many counties without paid workers. Nevertheless, in spite of some reactionary opposition and ignorant criticism, the movement is constantly gaining ground.

Since the work in each state is covered by the state law, we find the same differences which we do in state laws pertaining to marriage, divorce, education and punishment for crime. The maximum age for Court jurisdiction varies from 16 to 21 years, according to the state, and in the same way the Juvenile Court may be barred to second offenders or to those who commit certain types of offenses. The proceedings may be a trial with sworn witnesses, uniformed police officers, attorneys, state prosecutors and transcripts, held in a public room full

of curiosity seekers, or, as in Seattle, it may be a private hearing with only the child and the parents in conference with the Judge. The Courts may commit to institutions in most cases or leave the child in the community under the Court's supervision. In short, while the general substance of the law is the same, different states and different Courts in the same state vary greatly in its enforcement.

On June 8th, 1905, the Juvenile Law went into effect in this state, and on June 10th that year the King County Juvenile Court was organized by Judge A. W. Frater. In its early days, which were somewhat experimental, the Court was compelled to work with very inadequate facilities. The new law made no provision for paid Probation Officers, and the salaries of the first officers were raised by a few private citizens and organizations. In 1907 the law was amended to provide for salaried officers, and two were appointed.

Judge A. W. Frater was the moving spirit in getting the Juvenile work established, and, very properly, he was made the first Juvenile Court Judge. He continued in this work until April, 1914, and was largely instrumental in moulding the Court system and policies. In 1913 King County adopted the Presiding Judge plan, and Judge Frater, who was very active in bringing this about, was made the first Presiding Judge of King County, and, because of the increased work, he found it necessary to give up the Juvenile Court work, which he did in April, 1914, after nine years of pioneer service.

Judge King Dykeman was the second Judge of the Juvenile Court, and it was during his administration that the present splendid plant was erected. In the ear-

lier years, the Court was badly hampered because of improper equipment. In 1911, however, a building was leased at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Jefferson Street and used for Court purposes. Here the Court held sessions, the officers had their headquarters, and the Detention Home was maintained. This place soon became too small, and was considered very unsafe, so in 1914 the County Commissioners took steps to acquire a permanent and satisfactory Juvenile Court building. The first plan was to purchase a tract on Yesler Way between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, but this was given up when it was found possible to buy the site at Spruce and Broadway. In 1915 the building was completed, and here at 200 Broadway is housed in a modern and convenient plant, the Court room, the offices of the Probation Department, the Mother's Pension Department, and the Detention Home. It is one of the finest plants found anywhere, and the only change will be for an addition in the near future. Only those who have gone through it can realize how it met a real need and placed Seattle in the forefront of cities with satisfactory Juvenile Court Buildings.

In June, 1925, Judge Dykeman, after eleven years of service, resigned to become publisher of the Post-Intelligencer. Judge A. W. Frater then returned to the work which he had founded and continued as Juvenile Judge until his death in December, 1925. Judge Everett Smith then came to the Juvenile Court and is now in his third year as the children's Judge.

The Court has been helped in many ways by semi-official assistants.

Dr. Stevenson Smith, of the University of Washington, has tendered his services since 1911 as Consulting

Psychologist. Since 1915 Dr. Lillian C. Irwin and, later, Dr. Ada Collison became attached to the Court as voluntary consultants, and have given faithful and valuable service. Dr. D. W. Stone, at various times since 1915, has been house physician and consultant. The Child Study Department of the Seattle Public Schools, under Miss Nellie A. Goodhue, Supervisor, has also been of wonderful assistance to the Court in giving the mental examinations in all cases desired.

It is of interest to note that in the twenty-two years of its history the King County Juvenile Court has had only three Judges, A. W. Frater, King Dykeman, and Everett Smith.

It is also interesting to note that only three Chief Probation Officers have been regularly appointed as such: Dr. Lilburn Merrill, Miss Marion Southard, and Harold K. Vann; and only three Commissioners of Mothers' Pensions, J. A. Sigurdsson, Mrs. Josephine Stuff, and Miss Lena Hemphill; and only two Superintendents of the Detention Home, Mrs. Jennie Levery and Mrs. Francette P. Maring. Mrs. Maring, for some years, has also assisted the Judge in girls' cases.

The following have had extensive service in the Court: A. R. McCurdy, Probation Officer three years; Miss Florence Ball, Juvenile Investigator; Miss Janet Donaldson and Mr. Percy V. Miller, Probation Officers, and Miss Violet Stout, Mothers' Pension Secretary, all over six years; Mrs. Emily Curry, Visitor, and Miss Josephine Porter, Investigator in the Mothers' Pension, over seven years. Mrs. Martha Castberg, Probation Officer, and Mrs. Louise McKee, of the Detention Home, nine years; Mrs. Bessie Maynard, Visitor in the Mothers' Pension Department, and Miss Kate Nye, Clerk of the Court, over ten years.

Miss Lena Hemphill, the Supervisor of Mothers' Pensions, has been in that department for nine years. Mrs. Francette P. Maring has been Superintendent of the Detention Home ten years; and Harold K. Vann has had eleven years experience in Probation work, including five and a half years as Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile and Adult Courts of Los Angeles, and over four years Chief Probation Officer and Referee of the Seattle Juvenile Court.

The Court assistants are well qualified through preparation and long experience as experts in Juvenile diagnosis and supervision.

Flexner says, "The qualifications of the Judge who hears Juvenile cases have more to do with the success or failure of the work than any other single element. It is desirable that he be a lawyer, with a lawyer's realization of the rights of the individual; he should be in deep sympathy with the principles underlying Juvenile Court laws, should have the ability to put himself in the child's place, and, most important of all, his personality should be such as to win the confidence of the child."

Seattle is fortunate in having such a man in Judge Everett Smith. A pioneer of Seattle, with more years of service on the Bench than most of the Judges, he has a long background of social service. Formerly active in Y. M. C. A. work, of late years he has presided over the Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts, and assisted the young people of Plymouth Congregational Church. With years of child contact and observation, he brings to the Juvenile Court an up-to-date knowledge of successful child methods, coupled with a keen insight, wonderful tolerance, deep sympathy and consecrated devotion to youth.

The reader may be interested in knowing something of the Court procedure. In Washington the Juvenile Court may have jurisdiction over all dependent and delinquent children who are filed on before they are 18. Where a child becomes a Court ward before 18 the Court can retain jurisdiction until 21.

A glance at the tables in this report shows that cases are brought to the Court on petition from the police, school attendance supervisors, parents, citizens, and various agencies interested in the child's welfare. There are also many parents and children in the office daily for advice or admonishment. Some days the number is small, and some days it means fifty or sixty interviews. Whenever possible, the matter is settled informally, but all serious matters are brought into the Court for a regular hearing. The informal matters are heard by the Chief Probation Officer, acting as a Referee in Chancery, and the child is released after all parties concerned, including parents, have gotten together in conference and certain understandings arrived at as to reimbursement, future conduct and parental responsibility. Because of the many somewhat trivial matters coming to the Court, the above method is used to expedite matters, save expense to taxpayers, and assist the Court.

When a matter is to come before the Court for a regular hearing, the case is set on the calendar, notice and summons served upon the parents, and the investigator proceeds to inquire into the situation. The Field Investigator covers everything concerning the child, home, school, relatives, previous history, companions, recreation, community, mental and physical condition, and presents the data to the Judge at the hearing. This report is based solely upon facts showing the real child and its need.

The Court hearing is very informal. A small private room shelters child and parents, and the hearing is after the fashion of a family conference, the Judge talking the matter over with child, parents and his assistants, in an endeavor to find out how best to help the child's future welfare. The case may be continued subject to further order, the child may be released to the parents, or other suitable home with or without supervision, or sent to an institution. Although children are not committed to or held longer than necessary in the Detention Home, when necessary to detain the child, the Court room is so arranged that the child can go to or from the Detention Home without anyone outside the room seeing the child. In the Detention Home the children are segregated and attend school half a day and are kept busy at work or play the other half. The play grounds are in lawn and flowers, and every effort is made to promote the child's health, and prepare him to return to the community with new ideals.

The Probation system is an ideal one as contemplated by the law, but when the staff is small it is impossible to check closely all who should be under supervision. The Probation Officer becomes a parent to the child, and endeavors to so guide the child that the youngster may recover from and refrain from wrong-doing. The personal relationship between child and supervisor is the vital thing. This does not mean spying, nagging, or coercion, but an offering to the child of a real helpful friendship based on mutual trust and understanding.

This child instruction and oversight is not administered with the thought of punitive discipline or retributive justice, but with the endeavor that inbred faults may be eradicated, new habits and thoughts formulated, and good citizenship established.

There are always critics and fault-finders who like to talk about mushy sentiment, expenses, and increased crime, but these critics always modify their statements when confronted with the real facts. The Judge is condemned if he does not commit, and yet the critic is the first to plead for mercy if, perchance, the child is his own. At this time it is a fad to talk about the terrible increase in Juvenile delinquency, and yet every expert who has really investigated will testify that there is no such increase.

The misconception has arisen, probably, because the youth of today is blamed for sins committed and non-committed. Misunderstood by the large majority of people, it is easier to criticise than to formulate constructive solutions for his problems. Too much attention is given to Juvenile misbehavior by the press throughout the country. It is possible that people prefer to read of Juveniles rather than adults, and, if so, that explains why so many so-called Juveniles are not only beyond the Juvenile Court age, but are men of 37 and even 43 years of age, as was disclosed when recent accounts of "school-boy" crimes were investigated. Because a person over 18, even 19 or 20, is in trouble, the Juvenile Court should not be held accountable; it probably never had a chance to help. The Bureau of the Court of General Sessions, New York, in an investigation from January 1st, 1925, to September 1st, 1926, of 2,976 persons, found that 44.5 per cent of the men had never been arrested before, and only 8.2 per cent had even been in a Juvenile Court. Of the women, none had ever been before a Juvenile Court. Crime records throughout the United States will not show an increase in Juvenile delinquency when compared on a basis of laws and population. Most people forget that 1,000 cases in a very large city are even less in proportion than the single case in a small community.

It is also true that we have had a multitude of new laws making delinquents out of children who are disobedient, disorderly, truant, runaways and traffic violators—not because they are delinquent in heart or in motive—but because, encompassed by a network of laws, they are taken before the Court for things which in earlier years would have been settled in a conference between parents or in the family private woodshed.

The records of the Juvenile Court of Seattle and King County reveal the fact that the number of delinquents in comparison to the county school population which includes children between 5 and 21 was:

1911—77 children of every 1,000;
 1922—76 children of every 1,000;
 1925—75 children of every 1,000;
 1927—66 children of every 1,000.

The Court is sometimes criticised by those who do not understand its purpose and function and do not know the full circumstances surrounding a case; and, not knowing, cannot comprehend the Juvenile Court aim and vision. The Court must suffer in silence, as it cannot lay bare to the general public the terrible secrets of the injured soul without betraying a child's trust and honor and possibly doing untold and permanent harm to a life which, though crushed temporarily through a sad mistake, can nevertheless surmount the trouble and achieve happiness through the Court's understanding and supervision.

The Court is rewarded in seeing homes found for the homeless, the broken wing healed and useful, the crushed, embittered life saved and reconstructed, and the mistaken youth awakened and turned to higher ideals.

While the Court believes that the home comes first and the institution last, yet there are times when commitments must be and are made, as this table shows:

<i>Institution—</i>	<i>Average for 5 years</i>	<i>Committed in 1927</i>
Boys' State School.....	31	36
Girls' Parental School.....	37	34
Ruth School	27	30

	<i>Average for 11 years</i>	<i>Committed in 1927</i>
House of the Good Shepherd.....	23	22
Girls' State School.....	12	9
Boys' Parental School.....	92	89

There are two points which should interest every parent and taxpayer in connection with commitments. Institutions cost money; and if this Court had committed, say, 1,000 children who were returned home it would mean an expense of approximately \$480,000 a year. The probation system, in saving that amount to the taxpayer, pays its way and saves over \$400,000 each year besides.

If a Probation Officer can hold and so reconstruct five children in a year so as to keep them out of institutions, he will have covered his cost to the taxpayer.

A child can always be committed, and we have great faith in the institutions used by the Court; yet it is at best an experiment, and in some cases is unwise, as the child involved may respond better and have a greater confidence and self-respect if the adjustment is made otherwise.

A conservative statement is that 85 per cent do respond under probation, and a large proportion of the failures are below par mentally.

If a child will respond at home under supervision, the Court prefers this plan. It is a distinct gain to the child and to the community when the lesson of social well-being has been learned by the child without his passing through the chagrin and shock of social displeasure.

This means a Judge and staff inspired with the possibilities of proper supervision and with a sublime faith in youth.

The Juvenile Court worker must be all things in one individual. Few comprehend how diversified is his work. He must be sufficiently well educated to act intelligently concerning every phase of Juvenile work. He must have fine business and executive ability, the very highest morals and character, the keenest and finest judgment, a high vision and a world-wide imagination. He must be courteous, well-mannered, clean, neat, tactful, prepossessing, and able to meet any person or situation. He must be a seer, a prophet and a priest. He must have a fine sense of justice, coupled with kindness, a soft heart and a hard head. He must possess wisdom and patience, be a sincere referee, an arbitrator, an investigator and a peacemaker. He is a teacher and adviser, a judge, a companion, a friend and a parent. He is dealing with potential possibilities and performing modern miracles. He is painting on the canvas of life a masterpiece—reconstructed youth. He is weighing priceless pearls, and the balance is his thought, his word, his action. He is contacting with a child, a human life, a soul immortal, and the impression he makes may continue throughout all eternity.

HAROLD K. VANN,

Chief Probation Officer.

STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING EIGHT YEARS AND COUNTY SCHOOL POPULATION RATIO

Year	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Delinquent								
Boys	841	765	913	957	838	979	1,146	1,256
Girls	145	232	225	232	246	331	326	322
Neglected								
Boys	221	179	188	193	247	381	289	240
Girls	224	169	319	227	263	364	313	289
Totals	1,431	1,345	1,645	1,609	1,594	2,054	2,074	2,107
County School Census	86,515	86,269	86,622	89,438	94,698	99,392	102,811	105,266

OFFENSES AND CONDITIONS WHICH BROUGHT CHILDREN TO COURT DURING 1927

Offense	Boys	Girls	Totals
DELINQUENT	504	28	532
Dishonesty	74	59	133
Insubordinate	224	4	228
Traffic violation	198	4	202
Disorderliness	129	61	190
Vagrancy and runaways	18	139	157
Sex delinquency	109	27	136
Truancy			
Totals	1,256	322	1,578
Condition	Boys	Girls	Totals
DEPENDENT			
Inadequate moral guardianship	160	229	389
Feeble-mindedness	21	18	39
Abandonment	48	27	75
Poverty	11	15	26
Totals	240	289	529

**SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS LEADING TO COURT HEARING
DURING YEAR 1927**

Source	Boys	Girls	Totals
Police Department	1,014	260	1,274
School Attendance Officers.....	163	90	253
Probation Officers	104	128	232
Parents	82	42	124
Citizens	107	76	183
Child (in own behalf).....	6	5	11
Washington Children's Home Society.....	7	5	12
Social Welfare League.....	11	2	13
Public Welfare Department.....	2	3	5
Totals.....	1,496	611	2,107

**DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT
DURING YEAR 1927**

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Parents and children advised.....	1,037	157	1,194
Probationary supervision	118	129	247
Committed to individuals.....	33	35	68
Parental Schools	89	34	123
Washington Children's Home Society.....	41	25	66
Financial Aid	32	47	79
Dismissed	27	46	73
Continued indefinitely	49	42	91
Washington State Training School.....	36	—	36
State School for Girls.....	—	9	9
State Custodial School.....	22	16	38
Ruth School for Girls.....	—	30	30
House of Good Shepherd.....	—	22	22
Sacred Heart Orphanage.....	—	8	8
Seattle Children's Home.....	8	2	10
Sent to Other Jurisdictions.....	1	1	2
Referred for Criminal Prosecution.....	2	—	2
Everett Smith Cottage.....	—	2	2
Firland Sanatorium	1	3	4
Florence Crittenden Home.....	—	2	2
Lebanon Home	—	1	1
Totals.....	1,496	611	2,107

**COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF DETENTION HOME
DURING EIGHT YEARS**

Year	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Boys	980	755	828	900	818	909	967	958
Girls	502	509	623	576	519	499	504	573
Totals	1,482	*1,264	1,451	1,476	1,337	1,408	1,471	1,531
Average period of detention (days)	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5

* No children received for six weeks in 1921 because of smallpox quarantine.

AGES OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING 1927

Age	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1 year and under	—	—	19	20	39
2 years	—	—	22	19	41
3 years	—	—	20	16	36
4 years	—	—	13	14	27
5 years	—	—	18	14	32
6 years	—	—	15	12	27
7 years	—	—	20	25	53
8 years	8	—	24	14	49
9 years	11	—	17	13	50
10 years	17	3	17	15	72
11 years	39	4	14	12	80
12 years	45	9	14	12	80
13 years	82	12	15	28	137
14 years	125	20	4	17	166
15 years	184	43	10	19	256
16 years	213	58	9	16	296
17 years	266	78	4	16	364
18 years	264	89	2	19	374
Totals.....	1,256	322	240	289	2,107

NUMBER OF APPEARANCES DURING CURRENT AND
PRECEDING YEARS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT
INTO COURT DURING 1927

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
First time	843	215	179	209	1,446
Second time	209	53	43	46	351
Third time	96	33	11	14	154
Fourth time	50	13	2	9	74
Fifth time	28	5	5	7	45
Sixth time	20	3	-----	4	27
Seventh time	10	-----	-----	-----	10
Totals.....	1,256	322	240	289	2,107

PARENTAL RELATION

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Parents living together.....	740	121	68	72	1,001
Parents not living together due to death, divorce, separation or desertion	516	201	172	217	1,106
Totals.....	1,256	322	240	289	2,107

WASHINGTON JUVENILE COURT LAW

SECTION 1. DEFINITION OF DEPENDENT CHILD. This act shall be known as the "Juvenile Court Law" and shall apply to all minor children under the age of eighteen years who are delinquent or dependent; and to any person or persons who are responsible for or contribute to the delinquency or dependency of such children.

For the purpose of this act the words "dependent child" shall mean any child under the age of eighteen years:

(1) Who is found begging, receiving or gathering alms, whether actually begging or under the pretext of selling or offering anything for sale; or

(2) Who is found in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering or receiving alms; or

(3) Who is a vagrant; or

(4) Who is found wandering and not having any home or any settled place of abode, or any proper guardianship, or any visible means of subsistence; or

(5) Who has no parent or guardian; or who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise, or capable of exercising, proper parental control; or

(6) Who is destitute; or

(7) Whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity of its parents or either of them, or on the part of its guardian, or on the part of the person in whose custody or care it may be, or for any other reason, is an unfit place for such child; or

(8) Who frequents the company of reputed criminals, vagrants or prostitutes; or

(9) Who is found living or being in any house of prostitution or assignation; or

(10) Who habitually visits any billiard room or pool room, or any saloon, or place where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold, bartered or given away; or

(11) Who persistently refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of its parents or guardian; or

(12) Who is incorrigible; that is, who is beyond the control and power of its parents, guardian or custodian by reason of the vicious conduct or nature of said child; or

(13) Whose father, mother, guardian or custodian is an habitual drunkard, or do not properly provide for such child, and it appears that such child is destitute of a suitable home or of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle, dissolute, or immoral life; or where such child is without proper means of support; or

(14) Who is an habitual truant, as defined in the School Laws of the State of Washington; or

(15) Who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who uses tobacco in any form, or who uses opium, cocaine, morphine or other similar drug, without the direction of a competent physician; or

(16) Who from any cause is in danger of growing up to lead an idle, dissolute or immoral life; or

(17) Who wanders about in the night time without being on any lawful business or occupation; or

(18) Any child under the age of twelve years found peddling or selling any article, or singing or playing on any musical instrument for gain upon the public street, or giving any public entertainment, or who accompanies, or is used in aid of, any person so doing: Provided, That this act shall not prohibit the giving of entertainments by regularly organized schools or societies where twelve or more musical instruments are used.

DEFINITION OF DELINQUENT CHILD. The words "delinquent child" shall include any child under the age of eighteen years who violates any law of this state, or any ordinance of any town, city, county, or city and county of this state defining crime; or who habitually uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane or indecent language, or is guilty of immoral conduct; or who is found in or about railroad yards or tracks; or who jumps on or off trains or cars; or who enters a car or engine without lawful authority.

For the purpose of this act only, all delinquent and dependent children within the state shall be considered wards of this state, and their persons shall be subject to the custody, care, guardianship and control of the court as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERIOR COURT. The superior courts in the several counties of this state shall have original jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act. In all trials under this act, any person interested therein may demand a jury trial, or the judge of his own motion may order a jury to try the case. In counties containing thirty thousand or more inhabitants the judges of the superior court shall, at such times as they may determine, designate one or more of their number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases arising under this act. A special session to be designated as the "Juvenile Court Session" shall be provided for the hearing of such cases and the findings of the court shall be entered in a book or books kept for the purpose and known as the "Juvenile Record," and the court may, for convenience, be called the "Juvenile Court."

SEC. 3. APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF PROBATION OFFICERS. The court or judge designated as provided in section two of this act, shall appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court, said probation officers to receive no compensation from the public treasury. In case a probation officer shall be appointed by any court, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, if practicable, to notify the said probation officer in advance when the child is to be brought before said court; it shall be the duty of said probation officers to make such investigation as may be required by the court. The probation officer or officers shall inquire into the antecedents, character, family history, environments and cause of dependency or delinquency of every alleged dependent or delinquent child brought before the juvenile court, and shall make his report in writing to the judge thereof; shall be present in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; shall furnish the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and shall take such charge of the child before and after the trial as may be directed by the court. In counties containing thirty

thousand or more inhabitants, when it shall appear that there is a necessity for such county officer, the court may appoint one or more persons to act as probation officers, and one or more persons who shall have charge of detention rooms or house of detention, all of whom shall be paid as compensation for their services, such sums as may be fixed by the board of county commissioners, and who shall be paid as other county officers are paid; all probation officers shall possess all the powers conferred upon sheriffs and police officers to serve process and make arrests for the violation of any state law or city ordinances relative to the care, custody and control of delinquent and dependent children.

SEC. 4. EXPENSES OF PROBATION OFFICERS. The probation officers, and assistant probation officers, and deputy probation officers in all counties of the state shall be allowed such necessary incidental expenses as may be authorized by the judge of the juvenile court, and the same shall be a charge upon the county in which the court appointing them has jurisdiction, and the expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a written order of the judge of the juvenile court of said county directing the county auditor to draw his warrant upon the county treasurer for the specified amount of such expenses.

SEC. 5. HOW PETITIONS MAY BE FILED. Any person may file with the clerk of the superior court a petition showing that there is within the county, or residing within the county, a dependent or delinquent child, and praying that the superior court deal with such child as provided in this act: Provided, That in counties having paid probation officers, such officers shall, as far as possible, first determine if such petition is reasonably justifiable. Such petition shall be verified and shall contain a statement of facts constituting such dependency or delinquency, as defined in section one of this act, and the names and residence, if known to the petitioner, of the parents, guardian or custodian of such dependent or delinquent child. There shall be no fee for filing such petitions.

SEC. 6. SUMMONS TO PARENTS OR GUARDIAN. Upon the filing of information, or the petition, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons requiring the person having custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the summons, which time shall not be less than twenty-four hours after service. The parents of the child, if living, and their residence is known, or its legal guardian, if there be one, or if there is neither parent nor guardian, or if his or her residence is not known, then some relative, if there be one, and his residence is known, shall be notified of the proceedings; and in any case the judge shall appoint some suitable person or association to act in behalf of the child. If the person summoned as herein provided, shall fail without reasonable cause to appear and abide the order of the court, or bring the child, he shall be proceeded against as for contempt of court. In case the summons cannot be served or the parties served fail to obey the same, and in any case when it shall be made to appear to the court that said summons will be ineffectual, a warrant may issue on the order of the court, either against the parent or guardian or the person having custody of the child, or with whom the child may be, or against the child itself. On return of the summons or other process, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case in a summary manner. Pending the final disposition of the case, the child may

be retained in the possession of the person having charge of same, or may be kept in some suitable place provided by the city or county authorities, or by any association having for one of its objects the care of delinquent and dependent children.

SEC. 7. PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS. In any case where it shall appear by the petition or verified statement, that the person standing in the position of natural or legal guardian of the person of any child, is a non-resident of this state, or that the name or place of residence or whereabouts of such person is unknown, as well as in all cases where, after due diligence, the officer has been unable to make service of the summons or notice provided for in section six of this act, the court may, by order, direct the clerk of the court to publish a notice four consecutive weeks in some newspaper printed in the county and having a general circulation therein. Such notice shall be directed to the parent, parents or other person claiming the right to the custody of the child, if their names are known, and if unknown, the phrase "To Whom It May Concern" shall be used to apply to, and be binding upon any such persons whose names are unknown. The name of the court, the name of the child (or children if of one family), the date of the filing of the petition and the date of hearing, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the last publication, and the object of the proceeding in general terms, shall be set forth and the whole shall be subscribed by the clerk. There shall be filed with the clerk an affidavit showing the publication of the notice and the cost of publication shall be paid by the county at not to exceed the rate paid by the county for other legal notices. The publication of notice shall be deemed equivalent to personal service upon all persons, known or unknown, who have been designated as provided in this section.

SEC. 8. AUTHORITY OF COURT TO CHANGE CUSTODY AND PROVIDE SUPPORT. When any child under the age of eighteen years shall be found to be delinquent or dependent, within the meaning of this act, the court may, at any time, make an order committing the child to some suitable institution, or to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school or industrial school as provided by law, or to the care of some association willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent, neglected or delinquent children: Provided, Such order may be temporary or permanent in the discretion of the court, and may be revoked or modified as the circumstances of the case may hereafter require. In any case in which the court shall find the child dependent or delinquent, it may in the same or subsequent proceeding upon the parent or parents, guardian or other person having custody of said child, being duly summoned or voluntarily appearing, proceed to inquire into the ability of such persons or person to support the child or contribute to its support, and if the court shall find such person or persons able to support the child or contribute thereto, the court may enter such order or decree as shall be according to equity in the premises, and may enforce the same by execution, or in any way in which a court of equity may enforce its decrees. If it be found, however, that the parent or parents or guardian of a dependent or delinquent child is unable to pay the whole expense of maintaining such child, and in cases where the child is committed to one of the institutions or associations above mentioned, the court may, in the order providing for the custody of such child, direct such additional amount as may be necessary to support such child to be paid

from the county treasury of the county for the support of such person, the amount so ordered to be paid from the treasury of said county shall not exceed in the case of any one person, the sum of twelve dollars per month: Provided, further, That no order for the payment of all or part of the expense of support and maintenance of a dependent or delinquent child from the county treasury shall be effective for more than six months, unless a new order is secured at the expiration of that period.

SEC. 9. AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. In any case where the court shall award a child to the care of any association or individual, the child shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward and be subject to the guardianship of the association or individual to whose care it is committed; such association shall have authority, with the assent of the court, to place such child in a family home, either temporarily or for adoption. With the written consent of the parents, or other person having the right, under the laws of the state, to dispose of a dependent or delinquent child, the court may make an order or decree of adoption transferring to any suitable person or persons, willing to receive such child, all the rights of the parent or other guardian. The order of the court made upon such consent will be binding upon the child and its parents or guardian, or other person, the same as if such person were in court and consented thereto, whether made a party to the proceedings or not. The estate or property rights of any child shall not be affected nor subject to guardianship by the provisions of this act. The jurisdiction of the court shall continue over every child brought before the court, or committed pursuant to this act, and the court shall have power to order a change in the care or custody of such child, if at any time it is made to appear to the court that it would be for the best interests of the child to make such change.

SEC. 10. PROVISION FOR PRIVATE HEARING; SOCIAL RECORDS TO BE WITHHELD FROM PUBLIC; JURISDICTION OVER WARDS UNTIL TWENTY-ONE YEARS. The hearings may be concluded in any room provided for the purpose in the court house, or building where sessions of the court are held, and, as far as practicable, such cases shall not be heard in conjunction with other business of the court. At the hearing of any case involving a child, the court shall have power to exclude the general public from the room where the hearing is had, admitting thereto only such persons as may have a direct interest in the case. Any child may have a private hearing upon the question of its dependency or delinquency, and upon the request of said child, or either of its parents, or guardians, or custodian, such hearing may be had privately. An order of court adjudging a child dependent or delinquent under the provisions of this act shall in no case be deemed a conviction of crime. The probation officer's investigation record and report in each case shall be withheld from public instruction, but such records shall be kept open to the inspection of such child, its parents, or guardian, or its attorney, and to such other persons as may secure a special order of the court therefor. Such records shall be kept as unofficial records of the court and shall be destroyed at any time in the discretion of any judge presiding in said court on or before the child shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. After acquiring jurisdiction over any child, the court shall have power to make an order with respect to the custody, care or control of such child, or any order which, in the judgment of the court, would promote the child's health and welfare. In any case of a delinquent or dependent child, the

court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care or guardianship of a probation officer, duly appointed by the court, and may allow such child to remain at its home subject to the visitation of the probation officer, such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required and subject to being returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear to be necessary, or the court may commit the child to the care and guardianship of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of the child until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment, or the court may commit the child to a suitable institution for the care of delinquent or dependent children. In no case shall a child be committed beyond the age of twenty-one years. A child committed to such institution shall be subject to the control thereof, and the said institution shall have the power to parole such child, on such conditions as may be prescribed, and the court shall have the power to discharge such child from custody whenever, in the judgment of the court, his or her reformation shall be complete; or the court may commit the child to the care and custody of some association that will receive such child, embracing in its objects the care of neglected, delinquent and dependent children.

SEC. 11. CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE MAY NOT BE CONFINED IN JAIL. No court or magistrate shall commit a child under sixteen years of age to a jail, common lock-up or police station; but if such child is unable to give bail, it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place or house or school of detention provided by the city or county, outside the enclosure of any jail or police station, or in the care of any association willing to receive it and having as one of its objects the care of delinquent, dependent or neglected children. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts are sentenced, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same building with such adult convicts, or to bring such child into any yard or building in which such adult convicts may be present.

SEC. 12. TRANSFER OF JUVENILES BETWEEN JUSTICE COURT, AND JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL DEPARTMENTS OF SUPERIOR COURT. When, in any county where a court is held as provided in section two of this act, a child under the age of eighteen years is arrested with or without warrant, such child may, instead of being taken before a justice of the peace or police magistrate, be taken directly before such court; or if the child is taken before a justice of the peace or police magistrate, it shall be the duty of such justice of the peace or police magistrate to transfer the case to such court, and the officer having the child in charge shall take the child before that court, and in any such case, the court may proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if the child had been brought before the court upon petition as hereinbefore provided. In any such case the court shall require notice to be given any investigation to be made as in other cases under this act, and may adjourn the hearing from time to time for such purpose. If, upon investigation, it shall appear that a child has been arrested upon the charge of having committed a crime, the court, in its discretion, may order such child to be turned over to the proper officers for trial under the provisions of the criminal code.

SEC. 13. AUTHORITY TO MAINTAIN DETENTION HOME. Counties containing more than fifty thousand inhabitants shall, and counties containing a lesser number of inhabitants may, provide and maintain at public expense, a detention room or house of detention, separated or removed from any jail, or police station, to be in charge of a matron, or other person of good character, wherein all children within the provisions of this act shall, when necessary, be sheltered.

SEC. 14. LAW TO BE LIBERALLY CONSTRUED. This act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to-wit: that the care, custody and discipline of a dependent or delinquent child as defined in this act shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can be properly done, the dependent or delinquent child as defined in this act shall be placed in an approved family and may become a member of the family, by adoption or otherwise. No dependent or delinquent child as defined in this act shall be taken from the custody of its parent, parents or legal guardian, without the consent of such parent, parents or guardian, unless the court shall find such parent, parents or guardian is incapable or has failed or neglected to provide proper maintenance, training and education for said child; or unless said child has been tried on probation in said custody, and has failed to reform; or unless the court shall find that the welfare of said child requires that his custody shall be taken from said parent or guardian. In this act, the words used in any gender shall include all other genders, and the words "county" shall include "city and county," the plural shall include the singular and singular shall include the plural.

SEC. 15. AUTHORITY OF COURT TO MODIFY ORDER. Any order made by the court in the case of a dependent or delinquent child may at any time be changed, modified or set aside, as to the judge may seem meet and proper.

SEC. 16. NO FEES FOR JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS. No fees shall be charged or collected by any officer or other person for filing petition, serving summons, or other process under this act.

SEC. 17. LIABILITY FOR CONTRIBUTING TO DEPENDENCY OR DELINQUENCY OF CHILD. In all cases where any child shall be dependent or delinquent under the terms of this act, the parent or parents, legal guardian or person having custody of such child, or any other person who shall by any act or omission, encourage, cause or contribute to the dependency or delinquency of such child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction of all such misdemeanors: Provided, however, That the court may suspend sentence for a violation of the provisions of this section and impose conditions as to conduct in the premises of any person so convicted, and make such suspension depend upon the fulfillment by such person of such conditions, and, in case of the breach of such conditions, or any thereof, the court may impose sentence as though there had been no such suspension. The court may also, as a condition of such suspension, require a bond in such sum as the court may designate, to be approved by the judge requiring same, to secure the performance by such persons on the conditions imposed by the court on such suspension. Such bond shall, by its terms, be made payable to the State of Washington, and any moneys received for a breach thereof shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 18. AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF BOARD OF VISITORS. In each county the judge presiding over the juvenile court sessions, as defined in this act, may appoint a board of four reputable citizens, who shall serve without compensation, to constitute a board of visitation, whose duty it shall be to visit as often as twice a year all institutions, societies and associations within the county receiving children under this act, as well as all homes for children or other places where individuals are holding themselves out as caretakers of children; also to visit other institutions, societies and associations within the state receiving and caring for children, whenever requested to do so by the judge of the juvenile court: Provided, The actual expenses of such board may be paid by the county commissioners when members thereof are requested to visit institutions outside of the county seat, and no member of the board shall be required to visit any institutions outside the county unless his actual traveling expenses shall be paid as aforesaid. Such visits shall be made by not less than two members of the board, who shall go together or make a joint report. The board of visitors shall report to the court from time to time the condition of children received by or in charge of such institutions, societies, associations or individuals. It shall be the duty of every institution, society or association, or individual receiving and caring for children, to permit any member or members of the board of visitation to visit and inspect such institution, society, association or home where such child is kept, in all its departments, so that a full report may be made to the court. (Chap. 160, Laws 1913.)

WASHINGTON MOTHERS' PENSION LAW

SECTION 1. In every county it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to provide out of the moneys of the county treasury an amount sufficient to meet the purposes of this law for the support of mothers who, by reason of destitution, insufficient property or income, or lack of earning capacity, are unable to support their children under the age of fifteen years.

SECTION 2. The allowance to such mother shall not exceed fifteen (\$15) dollars per month when she has but one child the age of fifteen years, and if she has more than one child under the age of fifteen years, it shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per month for the first child, and five dollars per month for each of the other children under the age of fifteen years.

SECTION 3. Such allowance shall be made by the juvenile court in the counties where such court is held and elsewhere by the superior court, and only upon the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) When by means of such allowance the mother will be able to maintain a home for her child or children; (3) The mother must, in the judgment of the court, be a proper person, morally, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of her children; (4) No person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the state for three (3) years and of the county in which such application is made for at least one year next before the making of such application for such allowance.

SECTION 4. Whenever any child shall reach the age of fifteen years any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The court may in its discretion at any time before such child reaches the age of fifteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child.

SECTION 5. Any person procuring fraudulently any allowance for a person, not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SECTION 6. In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, an order to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the court making such allowance. Proceedings to obtain the benefit of this act shall be instituted and maintained in the same manner as proceedings are instituted and maintained in the juvenile court, and the prosecuting attorney shall render all necessary assistance to applicants under this act and shall appear in every such proceedings through the pro-

bation officer, the charity commissioner or any person having knowledge of the facts, shall carefully investigate the merits of every application to the end that this act may be fairly administered and no persons granted relief hereunder except those justly entitled thereto, and no officer of the court or county officer shall receive any fees for any service rendered in carrying out the provisions of this act. A certified copy of said order shall be filed with the county auditor of the county in which such child's mother is resident, and thereupon and thereafter and so long as such order remains in force and unmodified it shall be the duty of the county auditor each month to draw his warrant on the current expense fund of the county in favor of the mother for the amount specified in such order, which warrant shall be by the auditor delivered to the mother upon her executing duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained by the auditor and the other to be filed by the clerk with the other records in the proceedings relating to such child or children. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay such warrants out of funds in the current expense fund of the county.

SECTION 7. That sections 8385-1, 8385-2, 8385-3, 8385-4, 8385-5 and 8385-6 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

MOTHERS' PENSION DEPARTMENT

STATISTICS PREPARED BY LENA E. HEMPHILL, SUPERVISOR

Population of King County estimated at.....600,000

REASONS FOR GRANTING RELIEF

	1927
Fathers deceased	272
Divorced	98
Deserted	97
Fathers incapacitated at home.....	21
Fathers incapacitated at hospitals.....	30
Fathers in penal institutions.....	14
Unmarried mothers	2
Total.....	534

ALLOWANCES

	1927
\$ 10.00	14
15.00	174
20.00	205
25.00	90
30.00	38
35.00	9
40.00	3
45.00	1
Total.....	534

REASONS FOR REVOCATION

	1927
Children reached the age of 15 years.....	27
Children living away from home.....	2
Disregarded requirements of the Court.....	9
Fathers contributing to support.....	6
Left jurisdiction of the Court.....	23
Mothers re-married	27
Self-supporting	29
Mothers died	2
Received insurance	7
Fathers released from penitentiary.....	5
Mothers in hospital	2
Total.....	139

NATIONALITY OF MOTHERS

	1927
American	325
American Indian	1
American Negress	4
Austrian	7
Belgian	1
Canadian	23
Danish	5
English	20
Finnish	10
French	3
German	9
Holland Dutch	3
Hungarian	1
Irish	12
Italian	7
Manx	1
Norwegian	36
Polish	2
Roumanian	1
Russian Jew	12

Scotch	13
Sephardic Jew	6
Slavonian	1
Swedish	25
Swiss	1
Syrian	1
Welsh	4

Total..... 534

RELIGION OF MOTHERS

Adventist	3
African Baptist	2
African Methodist	1
Baptist	29
Catholic	92
Christian	19
Christian Science	35
Congregational	14
Church of God	1
Church of Nazarene	1
Church of Truth	1
Christian Missionary Alliance	1
Episcopal	25
Evangelical	1
Friends' Church	3
Free Methodist	7
Jewish	17
Latter Day Saints	2
Lutheran	82
Methodist	68
New Thought	1
Pentacostal Faith	7
Presbyterian	62
Protestant	52
Russian Catholic	1
Swedish Mission	4
Salvation Army	1
Unity	1
Welsh Union	1

Total..... 534

SOURCES OF MOTHERS' VOCATIONAL INCOME

Bakery	3
Boarders and roomers	25
Beauty parlor	3
Chambermaid	13
Clerks	38

Cannery	3
Canvassing and demonstrating	5
Day work	88
Elevator operator	3
Factory	45
Garden, chickens and dairy	23
Housekeepers	8
Janitress	27
Laundry	24
Mothers at home	120
Teachers	2
Nurses	7
Office work and stenography	20
Printer	1
Restaurant	44
Rental agent	1
Sewing and needle work	15
Telephone operator	8
Tailoring and cleaning	5
Ushering	1
Welfare work	2

Total..... 534

HOMES OF MOTHERS

Buying on contract or mortgage	146
Boarding	5
Free rent	32
Homes owned free of debt	58
Homes with relatives or friends	42
Renting	251

Total..... 534

RENTALS BEING PAID BY 251 MOTHERS

\$ 4.00	1
5.00	4
7.00	3
8.00	2
10.00	25
12.00	18
13.00	9
15.00	41
16.00	11
17.00	5
18.00	6
20.00	52
22.00	6
25.00	47
30.00	15
35.00	6

Total..... 251

KING COUNTY APPROPRIATION FOR MOTHERS'
PENSION DEPARTMENT FOR 1927

Salaries	\$ 10,200.00
Postage	75.00
Sundry office expenses	375.00
Capital outlay	650.00
Emergency fund	2,000.00
Motor vehicle operation and maintenance.....	400.00
Transportation	900.00
Relief fund	112,000.00
Total.....	\$126,600.00