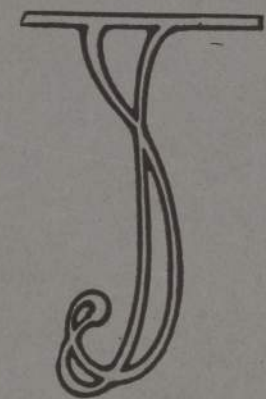


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The Seattle Juvenile
Court Report
for 1929



KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT BUILDING
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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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THE
SEATTLE JUVENILE COURT
REPORT *for the* YEAR
1929

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



A TYPICAL COURT SCENE

PERSONNEL OF STAFF

The Court

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

Mothers' Pension Department

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

Detention Home

MRS. CARRIE E. HOUGHTON, *Assistant to Superintendent.*
MISS LUELLE COE, *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 1929

One of the interesting phases of history is the changing treatment of the child by the community. It is a long step from the crippled boy abandoned on the hills of Sparta and dying of starvation, to the modern child clinic equipped with every life saving and physical building device. It is a long way from the girl babies thrown to the street dogs in certain cities of Asia, to girls so assisted that they reach the highest of honored success. It is a long distance from the hanging of boys for petty theft, to the careful examination of delinquent boys to find out causes of misbehavior, and the intensive supervision given in order that they may regain their proper places in society.

As civilization advanced, thinking people socially minded realized that the policy of placing all law violators in prison was not always best, either for the state or the individual. It often meant that a young man and first offender, around whose law violation there were strong extenuating circumstances, would come out of prison not cured, but so embittered and with such a knowledge of advanced crime that he was lost forever as a useful citizen and would become a menace to the society which could not understand.

In all events it meant that the taxpayer was burdened with the support of a man who should have been self-supporting and assisting in the expense of government. In many cases it meant supporting the family of the prisoner, now objects of charity through the imprisonment of the wage earner.

It seemed logical that a suspension of the commitment under certain conditions might do away with some of the above evils. The experiment was tried and proved

so successful that it was tried on a larger scale with a system of supervision to aid both the individual and the community. As early as 1869 in Massachusetts adult probation was being tried out. Although, since there was no law covering the same, it was more in the nature of a suspended commitment.

In 1878 the first law in the United States establishing probation was passed in Boston, and that year saw the first probation officer and real court supervision. While this first officer was a man we find a woman officer appointed as early as 1892.

All the probation plans thus far were for adults, although the reader would feel that it was not the adult but the child that needed to be taken away from adult court machinery and be given the special attention which the age of the child warranted. In 1893 Toronto, Canada, did make a provision for a separate court room for hearing children's cases under adult laws. In July, 1899, this child appeal was heard by the State of Illinois and in Chicago was established by state law the first Juvenile Court and probation system. This movement spread to other states, some of the earlier ones being Rhode Island, Minnesota and Colorado. The law in Washington went into effect in 1905. Every state in the Union, excepting Wyoming, now has provisions for a Juvenile Court and probation; and all but thirteen states have adult probation. The movement has spread across the oceans and is found throughout Europe and also in China and Japan. The United States government has now provided for probation in the Federal District Courts.

The Juvenile Court is founded and built upon the ancient common law which recognized children as wards of chancery. This meant that the Crown was "*Parens Patriae*" and could exercise its rights to assist unfor-

tunate children. Today the State acts in place of the Crown. Two examples come down to us which we claim and use. One was that certain people could appeal as a refuge from prosecution to the "Benefit of Clergy" and carrying out this right of special class privileges we make it cover the children's refuge, the Juvenile Court. The other is that under the common law children under seven were incapable of committing a crime, and today the State has stretched this age to cover such cases as the State Law may designate proper for the Juvenile Court.

The Juvenile Court laws are not Federal, but State, and therefore differ in scope and operation. It is impossible to give the laws of all of the states but this booklet contains the laws of Washington. The jurisdiction as to age varies from a maximum law of sixteen in some states to seventeen, eighteen and even twenty-one in others. In Washington the age limit for receiving a new petition is eighteen but if a child has been made a ward previous to his eighteenth birthday, the Court can hold supervision until twenty-one, even though the child is married.

The nature of the offense against the law which generally constitutes delinquency is again a perplexing problem. Cases coming before the Juvenile Court are cases of dependency and delinquency. The fine differences of opinion as to just what constitutes one or the other depends upon the state interpretation. In some states the Juvenile Courts receive all law violators of proper age, others receive only first offenders, or those who have committed certain offenses.

As in the States, so in the Counties. The law is so elastic that the Court has a wide scope in interpreting what is best for a child's welfare. For instance, in this State one Judge may send to an institution anyone who without permission takes an automobile. Another Judge

may consider different records, circumstances, attitudes and the possibility of probationary success. No one plan or policy can be given as that of the nation or that of a state.

Again, when Court methods are considered we find everything from the private hearing in a closed courtroom, to public trials in Court-rooms filled with uniformed officers, sworn witnesses and a curious, morbid crowd.

A questionnaire sent out a few years ago by the National Children's Bureau brought answers from some Courts which showed that certain Judges failed to grasp the real principle of the Juvenile Law. The following answers show a deplorable failure to carry out the law spirit:

One Judge wrote, "Children are tried before the same Court as adults, but when they are of tender years they are sent to the state reformatory."

Another wrote, "A child under sixteen is never placed in prison unless he commits a very grave offense or is a hardened criminal."

A third wrote, "Prosecutions of criminal children for commitments to institutions must go through the criminal division under the criminal code."

Another Judge sent in a report covering his work with children and among the various dispositions of the children he stated that "sixty-five were sent to jail; twelve were sent to a reformatory, and forty were placed on the chain gang."

Even though the Juvenile Court has passed its thirtieth birthday the work is still in its infancy in many parts of the country. The Seattle plan and procedure was outlined in the 1927 report as follows:

"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, but most 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 retribution justice, but with the endeavor that inbred faults may be eradicated, new habits and thoughts formulated, and good citizenship established."

Some Courts have officers taken from a civil service list after careful examination; other Courts select with a real view of obtaining those seemingly best fitted; and still others use the office to pay political debts.

More Courts are seeking the aid of clinics, and yet most of them are still doing without this skilled assistance.

The question of necessary detention pending hearings is one now of interest and runs all the way from private homes to a common jail. In spite of all this, however, the real purpose of the law is generally kept in mind and as the Courts are able to survey a few years of work, a new vision is before them of the value of careful scientific investigation and trained, well mapped out supervision.

A work which deals directly with child development, and has at the cross roads: either a useless human life confined for many long years in institutions at the expense of the taxpayers; or a valuable producing life, a part of the community and a decided asset to that community, is too big and too important to care for in a slipshod manner. Such a work demands the very best in personal and financial assistance.

An investigator with a limited number of cases can bring to the Court such an illuminating picture of the

child's problems that a remedy is easily discernible. The same investigator with so many cases that only a few facts can be given to the Court compels the Judge to make a snap judgment which at best is but an experiment.

A supervising officer with but fifty children under his care has time to get acquainted with and diagnose each child. He can follow up needs of body and mind, adjust troubles in home and school, solve economic situations and recreation problems, and be successful in returning his charges to society as permanent, useful units.

The probation officer with two hundred or more wards must run hither and yon, like one policeman in a large city, or one fireman at a major fire. So much territory to cover means emergency work partially done but no time for a well formulated program that considers all needs and carries through to a complete transformation and rehabilitation.

The fully equipped court has a staff sufficiently large to really do constructive work, has a salary arrangement equal to the teachers in the high schools, has access to clinics and psychiatrists for difficult problems, and the whole staff is so trained and protected in their work that their full powers are centered upon one thing, to so help the child as to best promote his highest future welfare and to so guide him that he may never have to leave community life.

A Court that is ideal and saves money to present and future taxpayers needs money for organization and working purposes and this money for a county department must come from those who grant budgets and that assistance will only come when the public at large so appreciates a child's future that they will approve of, and even demand such expenditures. When society under-

stands that it is better to spend money in preventing crime than in building institutions for criminals; when society believes that a child is as valuable as a piece of paved road; when society comprehends that we cannot expect better citizens until we have really tried to develop them, why, then the Juvenile Court will be in a position to do the great work which it now dreams of.

The following table shows how small a staff Seattle has as compared to some other cities:

Town	Cases	Officers
Fresno, California	300	4
San Diego, California	400	5
Minneapolis, Minnesota	1,120	7
Oakland, California	1,708	6
St. Louis, Missouri	1,700	17
Newark, New Jersey	2,000	18
Columbus, Ohio	3,000	29
San Francisco, California.....	3,000	32
Cleveland, Ohio	3,400	20
Los Angeles, California	6,000	60
Seattle, Washington	3,000	6 (Including Investigator)

Although three other months exceeded March in the number of cases, yet for that month the officers' reports showed the following work:

OFFICE WORK:	
a. Cases in Court.....	133
b. Reports by probationers.....	164
c. Office interviews	1,690
d. Telephone interviews	2,760
e. Dictation, letters, reports, etc.....	500
OUTSIDE WORK:	
a. Calls on probationers.....	412
b. Calls on investigation.....	280
c. Positions secured	25
d. Homes found	19
e. Papers served	96
f. Children escorted to and from home.....	119
OUTSIDE PREVENTIVE WORK:	
a. Calls of investigation.....	38
b. Cases adjudicated without filing.....	27

MISCELLANEOUS:

a. Hearing in other Courts.....	12
b. Names of wards in touch with during month by visitation, reporting, telephone, or through parents....	435

In addition to this 147 cases were handled informally through the Chief Probation Officer.

The tables contained in this report give some idea of the work performed and special attention is called to these comparisons taken from the tables. The peakage in delinquency has changed as follows:

	Age	1926	1927	1928	1929
Boys	13	105	125	114	128
Girls	13	12	20	19	20
Boys	14	176	184	179	240
Girls	14	47	43	37	55
Boys	15	200	213	255	278
Girls	15	67	58	69	78
Boys	16	244	266	283	329
Girls	16	85	78	100	83
Boys	17	203	264	303	350
Girls	17	80	89	126	95

In 1926 sixteen was the high age and fifteen was almost as high as seventeen. 1927 shows sixteen still high for boys but fifteen has dropped behind and seventeen is almost equal to sixteen for boys and is highest for girls. 1928 continues this, and 1929 gives the age seventeen a decided lead.

The commitments to the Parental Schools have varied very little in the last four years, the boys being 85, 89, 98 and 93; and the girls 39, 34, 28 and 41.

The commitments to the State School for Girls have not varied, but the boys sent to Chehalis have increased in steps, 28, 36, 50 and 53.

To both the Ruth School and the House of the Good Shepherd, 27 girls were sent respectively. In four years the Ruth School has received 98 girls and the House of the Good Shepherd 95.

The Custodial School is again full. We sent 37 there in 1929, and the three previous years sent 50, 38, and 40. We have several more committed but there is no room.

In the matter of petitions the vast majority come from the Police, and their petitions have increased in four years by over 600. On the other hand in spite of the part time school law the school petitions have increased by only 43 in four years.

Petitions by Probation Officers have dropped from 400 to 103, and the petitions by parents have increased from 173 to 310.

In 1926 the Social Welfare League filed four petitions; in 1929, thirty-one.

In 1926 the Washington Children's Home Society filed one petition and in 1929, seventy-one.

Petitions filed by young people in their own behalf in the four years increased from seventeen in 1926, to twenty-four in 1929.

Boys who came in for dishonesty show an increase in 1929 of 198; 1927 shows an increase of 43; 1928 shows a decrease of 15, but last year the number increased again.

The runaways show an increase of 17 among the boys and a decrease of 27 among the girls. The increase among the boys has been shown year by year.

The cases of sex delinquency show a decrease in 1929 of eight boys and 31 girls, although the number is still greater than 1927 or 1926.

The truancy cases in the four years numbered starting with 1926, 119; 136; 216 and 204. In 1929 truancy cases show an increase of 27 among the girls and a decrease of 39 for the boys; the total showing a decrease of 12.

Cases of disorderly conduct increased by 62 and cases of insubordination decreased by seven.

Traffic cases show a steady increase. In 1926 we had 185 cases; in 1927, 228; in 1928, 263; and in 1929, 288.

Cases of immoral guardianship dropped steadily for the four years from 521 to 348; whereas abandonment jumped in the same time from 35 to 220. More than 50% of all cases, 65% of the delinquent girls and almost 80% of the dependent cases came from broken homes.

There is another side to the Court which the public cannot understand as it does not come in close contact. The purposes of the Court is not to determine whether a child is guilty but to ascertain why the child is in his trouble and how can his welfare be best assisted. The Court then is not punitive but protective. Probation is not merely giving another chance or suspending a commitment or even a check upon further delinquency, but rather an opportunity in a constructive manner to so study and treat the child that delinquency causes may be removed and the child helped to see life through new eyes and live life with a new heart. So this report cannot show the thousands who come for help and advice. It does not count in the study and planning and worry and after hours contact of the supervisors. It does not

portray the Judge, who must determine what care the child should have and how best it might be obtained. It does not picture the infinite patience and kind tolerance of Judge Everett Smith as of an afternoon he listens to twenty or more cases of dependency and delinquency, living with these children, their struggles, their temptations, their economic distress, their bleak lives; their mistakes and helping them to see new hopes and visions. The skilled deftness of a soul surgeon gets at the root of the trouble, and while sometimes with kind firmness necessary detention is made which a child cannot appreciate, yet in most cases the session means tears giving way to joy and gloom fleeing before hope. It means the gaining by the child of new friends who are so interested personally that they will assist over the rough places, bear the heavy end of the burden and will hold and protect while pointing out a new and better pathway.

HAROLD VANN,

Chief Probation Officer.

STATISTICS

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

YEAR	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Delinquent—						
Boys	838	979	1,146	1,256	1,355	1,612
Girls	246	331	326	322	388	385
Dependent—						
Boys	247	381	289	240	399	396
Girls	263	364	313	289	327	421
Totals	1,584	2,054	2,074	2,107	2,469	2,814
County School						
Census	94,698	99,392	102,811	105,266	108,308	110,267

OFFENSES AND CONDITIONS WHICH BROUGHT CHILDREN TO COURT DURING 1929

Offense	Boys	Girls	Totals
DELINQUENT—			
Dishonesty	687	21	708
Runaways	179	69	248
Sex delinquency	35	134	169
Insubordination	36	42	78
Truancy	128	76	204
Disorderliness	238	32	270
Traffic violation	282	6	288
Curfew violation	9	3	12
Vagrancy	18	2	20
Totals	1,612	385	1,997

Condition	Boys	Girls	Totals
DEPENDENT—			
Inadequate moral guardianship	122	216	338
Abandonment	119	101	220
Poverty	47	33	80
Neglect	21	13	34
Feeble-mindedness	18	21	39
Epilepsy	3	3	6
Cruelty	5	5	10
Shelter	55	27	82
Lost	6	2	8
Totals	396	421	817

**AGES OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT
DURING 1929**

Age	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1 year and under.....	.....	.....	45	39	84
2 years .....	.....	.....	31	24	55
3 years .....	.....	.....	25	25	50
4 years .....	.....	.....	32	27	59
5 years .....	.....	.....	16	22	38
6 years	2	2	29	36	69
7 years	9	1	24	24	58
8 years	12	2	23	18	55
9 years	30	3	24	22	79
10 years	52	6	20	15	93
11 years	71	6	34	24	135
12 years	102	15	23	22	162
13 years	128	20	18	13	179
14 years	240	55	17	26	338
15 years	278	78	11	28	395
16 years	329	83	12	37	461
17 years	350	95	12	8	465
18 years	9	19	.....	11	39
Totals	1,612	385	396	421	2,814

**NUMBER OF APPEARANCES DURING CURRENT AND
PRECEDING YEARS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT
INTO COURT DURING 1929**

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
First time	1,102	265	222	268	1,857
Second time	225	54	67	68	414
Third time	116	24	46	33	219
Fourth time	71	18	26	10	125
Fifth time	31	13	19	23	86
Sixth time	19	6	5	7	37
Seventh time	48	5	11	12	76
Totals	1,612	385	396	421	2,814

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

YEAR	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Boys	818	909	964	958	1,038	1,240
Girls	519	499	504	573	544	554
Totals	1,337	1,408	1,471	1,531	1,582	1,794
Average period of detention (days)	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.2

**DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT
DURING 1929**

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Parents and children advised	1,234	217	1,451
Returned to institutions	49	7	56
Remanded to Superior Court	7	1	8
Sent to other jurisdictions	77	38	115
Probationary supervision	167	136	303
Committed to individuals	83	90	173
Parental Schools	93	41	134
Washington State Training School	53	.....	53
State School for Girls .....	.....	13	13
State Custodial School	20	17	37
House of the Good Shepherd .....	.....	27	27
Washington Children's Home Society	102	57	159
Seattle Children's Home	8	12	20
Lebanon Home .....	.....	3	3
Firland Sanatorium .....	.....	2	2
Briscoe School	2	.....	2
Ryther Home	1	.....	1
Ruth School for Girls .....	.....	27	27
Everett Smith Cottage .....	.....	2	2
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart	3	12	15
Mary Knoll Mission	2	.....	2
Theodora Home	2	.....	2
Intern Hospital .....	.....	7	7
Dismissed	26	39	65
Continued indefinitely	79	58	137
Totals	2,008	806	2,814

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Financial aid	62	111	173
Warrants	7	4	11
Dismissals (over age)	21	12	33
Totals	90	127	217

PARENTAL RELATION

	DELINQUENT		DEPENDENT		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Parents living together	954	136	93	91	1,274
Parents not living together due to death, divorce, separation or de- sertion	658	249	303	330	1,540
Totals	1,612	385	396	421	2,814

SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS LEADING TO COURT HEARING
DURING YEAR 1929

Source	Boys	Girls	Totals
Police Department	1,379	283	1,662
School Attendance Officers	162	118	280
Probation Officers	50	53	103
Parents	171	139	310
Citizens	128	92	220
Child (in own behalf)	10	14	24
Remanded from Institutions	23	52	75
Washington Children's Home Society.....	45	26	71
Social Welfare League	13	18	31
Public Welfare Department	3	1	4
Remanded from Justice Court	4	2	6
Remanded from Superior Court	3	.....	3
Hebrew Benevolent Society	2	3	5
Fire Marshal	9	.....	9
Pacific Coast Rescue Society	1	.....	1
Seattle Council of Catholic Women .....	.....	1	1
Travelers' Aid	5	4	9
Totals	2,008	806	2,814

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 under 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 last past 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 probation 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, 1930 census.....453,213

REASONS FOR GRANTING RELIEF

	1929
Fathers deceased	280
Fathers divorced	105
Fathers deserted	118
Fathers incapacitated at home.....	18
Fathers incapacitated in hospitals.....	17
Fathers in penal institutions.....	6
Fathers in insane institutions.....	10
Unmarried mothers	2
Total.....	556

REASONS FOR REVOCATIONS

	1929
Children reached the age of 15 years.....	36
Children living away from home.....	8
Disregarded requirements of the Court.....	13
Fathers contributing to support.....	1
Fathers returned to the home.....	5
Left jurisdiction of the Court.....	9
Mothers remarried	29
Self-supporting	37
Mothers died	3
Relatives contributing	1
Fathers in Stockade	2
Total.....	144

NATIONALITY OF MOTHERS

	1929
American	342
American Indian	1
American Negress	6
Austrian	6
Bohemian	2
Canadian	23
Chinese	1
Danish	4
English	21
Finnish	8
French	3
German	8
Holland Dutch	1
Irish	13
Italian	6
Japanese	2
Latvian	1
Manx	1
Norwegian	37
Polish	3
Roumanian	1
Russian Jew	10
Spanish	1
Serbian	2
Scotch	13
Sephardic Jew	8
Slavonian	1
Swedish	28
Swiss	1
Syrian	1
Welsh	1
Total.....	556

ALLOWANCES

	1929
\$10.00	6
15.00	197
20.00	221
25.00	84
30.00	28
35.00	13
40.00	5
50.00	2
Total.....	556

RENTALS BEING PAID BY 285 MOTHERS

	1929
\$ 1.00	2
3.00	1
5.00	3
8.00	8
9.00	4
10.00	27
11.00	2
12.00	10
13.00	5
14.00	2
15.00	36
16.00	10.00
17.00	7
20.00	62
22.00	4
25.00	48
28.00	4
30.00	13
35.00	8
38.00	1
40.00	3
45.00	3
50.00	2
Total.....	285

HOMES OF MOTHERS

	1929
Buying on contract or mortgage.....	117
Boarding	8
Free rent	18
Homes owned free of debt.....	82
Homes with relatives or friends.....	46
Renting	285
Total.....	556

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SOURCES OF MOTHERS' VOCATIONAL INCOMES

	1929
Bakery	5
Boarders and roomers	16
Beauty Parlor	4
Chambermaid	15
Clerks	33
Cannery	3
Canvassing and demonstrating.....	3
Catering	3
Cook	3
Day work	110
Elevator operator	3
Factory	62
Garden, chickens and dairy.....	18
Housekeepers	11
Janitress	25
Laundry	35
Mothers at home.....	99
Music teachers	2
Nurses	3
Office work and stenography.....	28
Pharmacist	1
Printer	1
Restaurant work	39
Sewing and needle work.....	21
Telephone operator	5
Tailoring and cleaning	7
Usher	1
Total.....	556

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR OPERATION OF MOTHERS'

PENSION DEPARTMENT FOR 1929

Salaries	\$ 10,200.00
Office Expenses:	
Postage	50.00
Equipment	116.03
Sundry	382.10
Transportation	716.65
Mothers' Pensions	132,040.00
Food and clothing	666.07
Medicine	97.00
Rentals	355.50
Fuel	605.20
Motor vehicles, operation and maintenance.....	392.37
Total.....	\$145,620.92

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RELIGIONS OF MOTHERS

	1929
African Baptist	1
African Methodist	2
Baptist	28
Bible Students	3
Buddhists	1
Catholic	86
Christian	25
Christian Science	32
Christian Missionary Alliance.....	2
Congregational	13
Church of Truth.....	1
Church of God in Christ.....	2
Church of Nazarene.....	1
Chinese Baptist	1
Episcopal	22
Evangelical	2
Friends Church	1
Free Methodist	4
Jewish	19
Japanese Baptist	1
Latvian Church	1
Lutheran	80
Methodist	71
Mormon	1
New Thought	1
Pentecostal Faith	7
Presbyterian	67
Protestant	59
Quaker	1
Russian Church	3
Salvation Army	2
Seventh Day Adventist	7
Spiritualist	1
Swedish Mission	4
Theosophy	2
Unity	1
Welsh Union	1
Total.....	556