

APPENDIX D

A FEW FIGURES SHOWING SOME OF THE WORK OF THE DARKEST ENGLAND SCHEME

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1909	DURING	TOTAL TO
	1910	SEPT. 30, 1910	
Number of Meals supplied at			
Cheap Food Dépôts	69,784,480	6,869,897	76,654,377
Number of Cheap Lodgings for			
the Homeless	27,850,674	2,445,300	30,295,974
Number of Meetings held in			
Shelters	140,747	8,660	149,407
Number of Applications from			
Unemployed registered at			
Labour Bureaux	302,538	13,009	315,547
Number received into Factories	63,694	6,754	70,448
Number for whom Employment			
(temporary or permanent) has			
been found	249,453	20,210	269,663
Number of Ex-Criminals received			
into Homes	8,840	416	9,256
Number of Ex-Criminals assisted,			
restored to Friends,			

sent to situations, etc.	7,886	1,166	9,052
Number of Applications for Lost			
Persons	44,001	2,120	46,121
Number of Lost Persons found	13,710	398	14,108
Number of Women and Girls			
received into Rescue Homes	44,417	3,679	48,096
Number of Women and Girls			
received into Rescue Homes			
who were sent to Situations,			
restored to Friends, etc.	37,168	3,346	40,514
Number of Families visited in			
Slums	998,079	109,750	1,107,829
Number of Families prayed with	577,550	64,141	641,691
Number of Public-houses visited	630,021	33,188	663,209
Number of Lodging-houses			
visited	17,330	3,457	20,787
Number of Lodging-house Meetings			
held	7,319	1,792	9,111
Number of Sick People visited			
and nursed	93,233	21,912	115,145

NOTES:

[1: See Appendix C]

[2: The following extract from the recently issued 'Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons,' for the year ended March 31, 1910, Part I [Cd. 5360], published since the above was written, sets out the present views of the Authorities on this important matter:--

'Out of the present inmates of convict prisons over 40 per cent have been previously in penal servitude, viz. out of 3,046 male convicts in convict prisons, 1,253 had been previously sentenced to penal servitude, 672 once, 271 twice, 196 three times, and 114 four times or more. Mr. Secretary Churchill has referred to us the question whether, and in what way, it would be possible to make any impression on this roll of recidivism--this unyielding corpus of habitual crime. The problem is never absent from the minds of those responsible for the administration of prisons and the treatment of crime, and during recent years great efforts have been made to improve the machinery of assistance on discharge, fully impressed as we are with the truth of the old French saying, "Le difficile ce n'est pas emprisonner un homme, c'est de le relâcher." We have tried to avail ourselves fully of the resources offered by such powerful agencies as the Church Army, Salvation Army, as

well as other societies who have for years operated in this particular field of charitable effort. We recognize the ready help given by all these agencies. No doubt by their efforts many difficult and unpromising cases have been rehabilitated; but after full consideration we have come to the opinion that the task of rehabilitation in the case of men returning to freedom after a sentence of penal servitude is too difficult and too costly to be left entirely to voluntary societies, unaided by any grant of public funds, and working independently of each other at a problem where unity of method and direction is above all things required. Mr. Secretary Churchill, to whom these views have been represented, at once agreed that the difficulty lay in this question of discharge, and that the official authority, acting in close and friendly co-operation with the voluntary societies must take a more active part than hitherto in controlling the passage into free life of a man emerging from penal servitude. ... A plan is now under consideration for establishing a Central Agency of Control for Discharged Convicts, on which both the official and unofficial element will be represented, with a subsidy from public funds, the purpose of which will be to take in hand the guidance and direction of every convict on the day of discharge' (pp. 15, 16).]

[3: See Parliamentary Blue Book [Cd. 2562].]

[4: The scale of pay in the Salvation Army for Officers in charge of Corps (or Stations) is as follows:--For Single Men: Lieutenants, 16s. weekly; Captains, 18s. weekly. For Single Women: Lieutenants, 12s. weekly; Captains, 15s. weekly. For Married Men, 27s. per week and 1s. per week for each child under 7 years of age, and 2s. per week for each child between the ages of 7 and 14. Furnished lodgings are provided in addition.]

[5: But the day before this proof came into my hands it was my duty to help to try a case illustrative of these remarks. In that case a girl when only just over the age of sixteen had been seduced by a young man and borne a son. First the father admitted parentage and promised marriage. Then he denied parentage, and, apparently without a shadow of evidence, alleged that the child was the result of an incestuous intercourse between its mother and a relative. At the trial, having, it seemed, come to the conclusion that this wicked slander would not enable him to escape an affiliation order, he again frankly admitted his parentage. In the country districts, at any rate, such examples are common.--H. R. H.]

[6: The loss is being reduced annually, that for the financial year which has just closed being the lowest on record.]

[7: See Appendix A]

[8: On this and other points see the Salvation Army's 'Articles of War,' Appendix B.]