

Prostitution and Illicit Sex in Baltimore: Commercialized Vice

Report of the Maryland Vice Commission, 1916



Bill LeFurgy, Editor

PROSTITUTION AND ILLICIT SEX IN BALTIMORE

COMMERCIALIZED VICE, REPORT OF THE MARYLAND
VICE COMMISSION, 1916



BILL LEFURGY

Editor



COPYRIGHT



*Prostitution and Illicit Sex in Baltimore:
Commercialized Vice, Report of the Maryland
Vice Commission, 1916* by Bill LeFurgy is
licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution

4.0 International License, except where otherwise noted.

Front cover image: “E. J. Bellocq, Storyville Portrait, New Orleans, 1912,” Source:
Wikimedia Commons, <https://bit.ly/3yUAS3l>

ISBN (PDF): 978-1-7345678-5-4

First edition: July 1, 2021

High Kicker Books

Takoma Park, MD

www.billlefurgy.com

ALSO BY BILL LEFURGY

Sarah Kennecott and Jack Harden Mystery Series

Into the Suffering City: A Novel of Baltimore

Murder in the Haunted Chamber

Non-Fiction

*Criminal Slang: Annotated Edition of the 1908 Dictionary of the Vernacular of
the Underworld*

CONTENTS

Preface.....	v
Section 1: Background.....	1
Houses of Prostitution and Geographic Segregation	
The Maryland Vice Commission	
Commission Reports	
Reaction to the Commission Reports	
Original Typescript for the First Commission Report	
Reproduction of the Original Document	
Section 2: Commercialized Vice, 1916.....	7
Section 3: Select Bibliography.....	450
Contemporary Vice Reports	
Contemporary Commentary	
Secondary Sources	
Notes.....	455
About the Author.....	456

PREFACE

I first came across the Maryland Vice Commission reports while researching my novel *Into the Suffering City*, set in 1909 Baltimore. The Maryland Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library held the only extant copies, which existed on typescript pages. Contemporary Baltimore City officials suppressed the reports and most of the findings were never published.

The reports, full of detailed information about all aspects of the sex trade, deeply embarrassed city leaders. Hundreds of sex workers are interviewed, and there is substantial information about the complicity of businesses, the police, and other elements of the municipal establishment. In looking at the reports, one can only conclude that prostitution was thriving, widespread, and deeply entrenched in Baltimore, as it was elsewhere.

This information is pure gold for anyone interested in what life was like in an early twentieth-century American city. Many women are quoted about their reasons for getting into “the life,” and a novelist is hard-pressed to match their words. “Hustled and entered a house because the streets were cold;” “I lived for some time with an actor, who induced me to go into the life;” “went wrong at 17, then left home and got a room, then entered the life;” “I was born crooked.”

PREFACE

Rich detail is also available about how and where sex workers plied their trade. Bordellos played an important role, but so did saloons, entertainment districts, and “houses of assignation” (short-term rental rooms).

The reports also reveal much about the contemporary professional elite’s attitudes regarding race, class, gender, and perceived levels of intelligence. Commission researchers were among the early ranks of social work and public health professionals, and they strived for an objective, scientific perspective. A modern reader, however, can detect bias.

During my research, I photographed hundreds of pages from the unpublished reports. In the interest of making this material more widely available, I offer the first report, “Commercialized Vice,” in its entirety, along with some background information.

Bill LeFurgy, June 24, 2021

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION



BACKGROUND

The Progressive Era in America (roughly 1896-1920) featured energetic social activism focused on political and social improvement. Conditions of urban life were of particular interest, including poverty, public health, labor practices, and consumption of alcohol and other drugs.

A significant category of reform centered on prostitution. From about 1910 to 1919, localities across North America studied the nature and extent of “vice”—commercialized sex—within their boundaries. Big cities such as Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Philadelphia formed vice commissions, as did smaller jurisdictions including Lexington, KY; Bridgeport, CT; and Nelson, British Columbia. Altogether, over thirty-five localities issued reports across the US and Canada.¹ The studies typically found a thriving sex trade, along with attendant issues like venereal disease, police corruption, and children conceived out of wedlock. Up to this point, many jurisdictions had a history of tolerating prostitution. The work of the vice commissions led to a public outcry and swift outlawing of the practice across North America.²

Jurisdictional vice reports relied upon practices developed in the new fields of sociology, social work, and public health. Trained researchers gathered data through interviews with various players in the sex trade, compiled case histories, collected statistics, and drew upon related studies. The intent was to examine the issue from a scientific perspective to provide a rational basis for improved civic governance.

While Progressive Era reformers pioneered modern survey and research methods, they also had views of morality and social worthiness that now appear biased. Many reformers regarded prostitution—the “social evil”—as inherently wrong, and the vice reports contain moral judgments about individuals involved in the sex trade. To modern eyes, the reports are also shockingly insensitive to matters associated with race, gender, and social class.

HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION AND GEOGRAPHIC SEGREGATION

As with many American cities, Baltimore authorities tolerated “bawdy houses” in a limited number of specified locations. This practice was known as segregation, and the locations were “segregated districts.” By the second decade of the twentieth century, segregation—and official toleration of the sex trade—fell out of favor. In 1914, before the Maryland Vice Commission reported to the governor, “all known brothels in Baltimore had been shut down by local authorities and their occupants driven into the streets or out of the city.”³

THE MARYLAND VICE COMMISSION

Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough established the Maryland Vice Commission in 1913 to “examine into the conditions of vice in this State and its relation and effect on the community at large.”⁴ The commission’s work focused mainly on Baltimore.

Dr. George Walker, an eminent Johns Hopkins Hospital surgeon and public health advocate, served as chairman. Among the fourteen other members were Dr. J.M.T. Finney, a prominent Johns Hopkins surgeon and public health proponent; Anne Herkner, of the Maryland Bureau

of Statistics; Louis H. Levin, of the Jewish Charities of Baltimore City; and Dr. Lillian Welsh, a physician and early promoter of public school health and hygiene education.

The commission's work reflected the era's professional standards for social research and fact-finding. Undercover operators documented hundreds of meetings with unsuspecting madams, clients, prostitutes, and others tied to the sex trade. Commission reports are replete with valuable quotes, details, and tabulated data. The accounts provide a rare glimpse into the lives and circumstances of people otherwise forgotten by history.

COMMISSION REPORTS

The Maryland Vice Commission officially submitted five reports to the governor during late 1915/early 1916:

1. Commercialized Vice (sex-for-money, involving madams, bordellos, and streetwalkers).
2. Clandestine Prostitution (adultery, predatory sex in the workplace, and women exchanging sex for gifts).
3. Places of Assignment (locations used for illicit sex, including hotels, saloons, dance halls, and moving pictures).
4. Immorality in Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, and the Cities of Hagerstown, Frederick, and Cumberland (prostitution and illicit sex specific to the named locations).
5. Traffic in Babies (sale and disposition of illegitimate babies; published as *Traffic in Babies: An Analysis of the Conditions Discovered During an Investigation Conducted in the Year 1914*).

Only the fifth report was ever published. The four unpublished reports exist in their original typescript form on the shelves of the Enoch Pratt Library's Maryland Department in Baltimore.

REACTION TO THE COMMISSION REPORTS

Preliminary release of the reports caused a sensation. Leading citizens struggled to accept the catalog of details involving commercialized

prostitution. Worse still were the reports on “Clandestine Prostitution” and “Places of Assignment,” which outlined the common practice of successful men keeping mistresses and seducing women who worked for them as stenographers, switchboard operators, and salesgirls, among other occupations.

Mayor James Harry Preston immediately denounced the findings, telling *The Baltimore Sun* the reports were “a scandalous libel on life in Baltimore.”⁵ A rival organization, The Society for the Suppression of Vice, declared Baltimore “is now one of the cleanest cities in the country and that moral conditions are better now than they have been for years.”⁶

There is no evidence, however, to suggest the reports were anything but authoritative and accurate.

Some authorities took the Vice Commission reports seriously and wished to use the research to punish offenders. A grand jury summoned the commission chairman, demanding names of those interviewed in the study with an intent to prosecute. The chairman refused to disclose the names, and the matter ended, despite the “several grand jurors . . . [who] wanted to have Dr. Walker committed for contempt in refusing to answer questions.”⁷

Opposition to the findings was so intense that the commission did not publish four of its five reports. This put Baltimore in rare company, as dozens of other localities dutifully published their findings.

Some reformers refused to let the issue fade from view. Dr. Howard A. Kelly, a prominent Johns Hopkins Hospital doctor and teetotaling moral crusader, led the charge. After the city blocked publication of the reports, Kelly printed a scathing condemnation entitled *The Double Shame of Baltimore: Her Unpublished Vice Report and Her Utter Indifference*. “Vice in low theatrical shows and sex immorality is literally eating the heart out of our city life,” he wrote. “For the first time in her life, Baltimore has gazed into a clear glass and beheld her natural face.”⁸

Double Shame further declared, “Apparently Baltimore did not know that she had a body of flesh and blood and weakness . . . the discovery has been too much for her.” Many “supposedly respectable” citizens,

including men “in high station,” were sexual predators. “Many girls— young, pretty, fresh—[were] subjected to undue pressure from employers and male employees.” Such men were supposedly upstanding “people whom nobody knew to be immoral.”⁹

Controversy over the reports receded quickly. After a flurry of articles in late 1915 and early 1916, a search of *The Baltimore Sun* newspaper index reveals next to no subsequent references to the Maryland Vice Commission. An exception is the 1937 obituary for Dr. George Walker, which credited his chairmanship.¹⁰

Prostitution continued to flourish in Baltimore. “The Block,” a downtown entertainment district near the central police station, grew into a world-famous collection of “strip bars and burlesque houses that offered men more than just a strip-tease.” The area’s heyday took place during the 1950s when entertainer Blaze Starr gained national attention from an article in *Esquire* entitled “B-Belles of Burlesque: You Get Strip Tease With Your Beer in Baltimore—No Cover Charge, of Course.”¹¹ Subsequent years witnessed a precipitous decline in The Block’s fortunes, but as late as 2003 Baltimore had a reputation for “its ready availability and affordability of its prostitutes.”¹²

ORIGINAL TYPESCRIPT FOR THE FIRST COMMISSION REPORT, COMMERCIALIZED VICE

Section two of this book reproduces the original Maryland Vice Commission’s first report, Commercialized Vice. The document is a treasure-trove of primary source material for many topics relating to social history, including accounts of and tabulated data for:

- Social conditions contributing to prostitution.
- Specific accounts of life in bordellos and other locations used for prostitution.
- Individual earnings for prostitutes as compared to earnings from previous employment.
- Procurement of prostitutes from neighborhoods, department stores, and amusement resorts.
- Prostitute use of drugs and alcohol.

- Accounts of prostitute sexual sensation.
- Details about the incidence of venereal disease (including percentages of women examined found to have syphilis and gonorrhea).
- Demographic details for prostitutes (age, family, religion, nationality, physical description).
- Descriptions of patrons (“johns”).
- Price gouging arrangements between madams and merchants to overcharge prostitutes for clothing and accessories.
- Separate details for “streetwalkers,” including analysis of 220 women.
- Specific accounts of how prostitutes seek and acquire customers.
- “Sexual perversion (Homo-Sexuality)” in schools, among women, among men.
- Review of prostitution-related issues in other American cities and foreign countries.

REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

The original document is legible, although the typescript is less than crisp. It might be a carbon copy, as the lettering is slightly blurry. Some pages in the original document were torn and wrinkled. Section 2 of this book provides copies of the actual pages, along with minor digital enhancements to make them as clear as possible. The original document includes penciled copyedits, presumably made by its authors in anticipation of publication. These corrections are retained, although they are smudged and can be difficult to make out, as they are in the original.

Note that the original document has two sequences of page numbers, one on the top left and another on the top right. Both are preserved, despite some inconsistencies. This book uses a separate numbering sequence, centered at the bottom of each page.

SECTION 2: COMMERCIALIZED VICE, 1916





REFERENCE BOOK

THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY
OF
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Md.
XHQ145
.M3A5
v.1

1190209

479-2-71-50M

	<u>Page</u>
<u>HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION</u>	1
1. Facts Concerning Physical Condition of Houses	2
Eastern Section	2
Western Section	6
King Street, etc.	8
2. Rents of Houses	9
<u>MADAMS</u>	9
1. General Character	9
2. Earnings	13
Typical Instances	14
Revenue from Sale of Alcohol	16
Revenue from Automatic Piano	17
<u>PROCURING</u>	17
1. Madams Procure from their Native Districts	18
2. " " " Department Stores	19
3. " " at Amusement Resorts	19
4. Keepers of Furnished Room Houses	20
5. Women as Professional Procurers (with instances)	20
6. Girl Procurers (Professional)	26
7. " " (Unprofessional)	27
8. Procurers in Hospitals	27
9. Men as Procurers	28
10. Waiters and Bellboys	30

	<u>Page</u>
11. Bartenders	33
12. Miscellaneous	34
13. Employment Agencies	34
Interviews with Employment Agency Managers	35
<u>EXPLOITATION</u>	44
1. Arrangements between Merchants and Madams	44
Interviews with Merchants	47
Department Stores	47
Ladies' Tailors	53
Milliners	57
Shoe Dealers	59
Jewelers "	60
Druggists	63
2. Splitting Medical Fees	65
3. Madams themselves Exploited	65
<u>PATRONS OF THE HOUSES</u>	66
1. Western Section	67
Number and Frequency	67
Drunkenness	69
Afternoon Patrons	69
General Character of Patrons	69
Reception of a Patron	70
How the "Trading" is carried on	70
2. Eastern Section	72
3. St. James Street	73
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ General Considerations	73
4. Soliciting of Patrons	73

	<u>Page</u>
5. Part played by Cab-drivers	74
THE PROSTITUTE	74
1. Number	76
2. Daily Program	77
3. Earnings	77
Saving of Money	79
4. Clothing	80
5. Amusements	81
6. Habits	82
Drugs	83
7. Mentality	83
8. Education	84
9. Religion	86
10. Nationality	86
11. Birthplace	87
12. Age	90
Very Young Girls as Inmates (With Instances)	93
13. Physical Appearance	95
14. Bodily Cleanliness	99
Douches	99
15. Sexual Sensation	100
16. Pregnancies	101
17. Why they rarely become Pregnant	101
18. Perversion	102
19. Venereal Diseases found by Examination	104

	<u>Page</u>
Result of Blood Examinations	105
Statistics for Syphilis according to Streets	106
Statistics for Syphilis according to Age...	107
The incidence of Syphilis in relation to the years in the Life	107
Examination showing Gonorrhea	108
Clinical Gonorrhea	108
Presence of Gonococci	109
Total Gonorrhea	109
Gonorrhea taken according to Streets	109
Evidence of Gonorrhea among the Women in re- lation to Age	110
Evidence of Gonorrhea in relation to number of years in the Life	111,
Gonorrhea and Syphilis in the same patient.	111
Total of Gonorrhea and Syphilis	111
Considerations of the danger of Infection..	112
20. Medical care of Inmates	113
Discussion of Question of Medical Super- vision	114
Wassermann reactions in 1,000 patients of a Baltimore Dispensary	117
Wassermann reactions of inmates of the Penitentiary	117
Wassermann reactions of inmates of Balti- more City Jail	117
Wassermann reactions of the inmates of Rosewood State Training School	117
Wassermann reactions of inmates of Spring Grove State Hospital	118

	<u>PAGE</u>
Wassermann reactions of the inmates of Mt. Hope Retreat	118
Wassermann reactions of the students of Maryland Schools	118
Hospital Facilities for the treatment of Venereal Diseases	119
Night Dispensaries	119
Should Venereal Diseases be made Re- portable ?	120
 21. Life Previous	 121
Typical Cases	121
Statements made by Inmates	124
A. Previous Occupation	128
Wages Previously Earned	128
Part Time Prostitute Wages	129
B. Grade of Society	129
C. Parents and Home Conditions	130
a. Typical Cases	131
b. Guardians other than parents	137
c. Cases of mother and daughter being prostitutes in same house	137
d. Connection with family retained	140
D. Reasons for entering Life of Prostitution	140
 22. Marriages	 144
A. Age at First Marriage (with instances)	145
B. Married after being in Life (with instances)	151

	<u>Page</u>
C. Marriages of Immoral (but not strictly professional) Girls	160
23. Children	165
What becomes of the Prostitute's Child ? (with instances)	165
Children in the Vice District	170
24. Chance of Reformation	172
Contented or Not	174
Cost of the Life to the Prostitute Herself	175
25. Ultimate Fate of the Prostitute	178
Analysis of Statements Made by Madams	179
Investigation of Subsequent Histories of women who had abandoned prostitution.. ..	181
<u>STREET WALKING AND SOLICITATION</u>	190
1. Professional Types	191
2. "Charity Girls"	193
Typical Histories	195
3. Disease among Street Walkers	203
4. Details of Investigation	204
5. Women otherwise employed who belong to this Class	206
Typical Histories	207
Entertainers	207
Dressmakers	219
Laundry Workers	221
Telephone Operators	223

	<u>Page</u>
Stenographers	224
Salesgirls	227
Factory Workers	232
Domestics (Employed)	236
" (Not employed)	237
Married Women	240
No Occupation	253
6. Analysis of histories of 220 girls belonging to the Street-walking Class	258
<u>HOUSES OF ASSIGNATION</u>	289
<u>WHITE SLAVERY</u>	292
Individual cases	295
<u>MEN DIRECTLY SUPPORTED BY THE PROSTITUTE</u>	299
1. Pimps	299
Individual Cases	303
2. Men who keep Houses of Prostitution	312
3. Husbands supported by Prostitute Wives	315
<u>CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTORY TO PROSTITUTION</u>	316
1. Summary of Conditions already Mentioned	318
2. Instances of Typical Conditions	323
In Moving Picture Theatres	323
In Parks	326
In Cafes	333
On the Street	336

	<u>Page</u>
3. Reformatory Institutions	342
Individual Cases	342
 <u>THE ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE TOWARD QUESTIONABLE HOUSES</u>	 346
1. Interviews with Officers	346
2. Statements from Persons Concerned in the Traffic	 359
 <u>DISCUSSION OF PROSTITUTION BY REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF BALTIMORE</u>	 362
1. How should Houses of Prostitution be Dealt with	 362
2.. Comparative Responsibility for Disease of Houses of Prostitution and Clandes- tine Prostitution	 369
3. Has closing the Houses Scattered the Inmates through the Residential Section ?	372
4. Has there been an Increase in Street Walking?	375
 <u>DISCUSSION OF PROSTITUTION BY MAYORS OF AMERICAN CITIES</u>	 376
Toleration of "Open Houses" in U.S. and Canada	 376
Questions answered by Mayors Discuss:	
1. Best Means of Combatting Prostitution	378
2. Vice Crusades	383
3. Clandestine Prostitution in Hotels, etc.	385
4. Streetwalking and Soliciting	385
5. Medical Examinations	386

6. Disposition made of Infected Prostitutes ...	386
7. Hospital Facilities	387
8. Reporting Venereal Disease	388
9. Rescue Homes	389
10. Their Efficacy	389
11. Special Records	390
12. Punishment of Pimps, Procurers, etc	390
13. Class of Society Producing most Prostitutes	391
14. Influences favorable to Prostitution	391
15. Saloons	394
16. Occupations productive of Immorality	394
17. Low Wages	395

PROSTITUTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES 396

1. Germany	396
2. France	399
3. Italy and the Balkan States	399
4. Norway, Sweden and Denmark	400
5. Holland	404
6. Belgium	405
7. Switzerland	407
8. Russia	407
9. Hungary	410
10. Croatia and Slavonia	411

	<u>Page</u>
11. Servia	411
12. Roumania	412
13. Egypt	413
14. Turkey	414
15. Algeria	415
16. Japan	416
17. China	419
18. South America	420
19. Mexico	421
20. American Indians	421

APPENDIX.

<u>SEXUAL PERVERSION (Homo-Sexuality)</u>	423
In Schools	425
Among Women	428
Among Men and Women	428
<u>A FEW OF THE COMMISSION'S REASONS FOR RECOMMENDING THAT THE HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION BE CLOSED....</u>	430
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS NOT SUFFICIENTLY EMPHASIZED IN THE FOREGOING PAGES</u>	436
The Number of Prostitutes in the District ... compared to the Number Outside.	436
The Decline of Houses of Prostitution	437
Former Baltimore Prostitutes now living in Highlandtown	438

	<u>Page</u>
The so-called "Charity" Girl	438
Where Found	439
Factors influencing their conduct	440
Municipality's Duty	442
An important single influence causing girls	
to become Prostitutes	444
Houses of Correction and Reformatories in	
General	444
Institutions for Feeble-minded	445
Scope of Law bearing on Prostitution	445
Permanent Morals Welfare Commission	446
Tables showing Street Conditions	447

Introduction.

LIBRARY
B41

In January, 1918, The Honorable Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Governor of the State of Maryland, appointed a State-wide Vice Commission, consisting of the following members:

Dr. George Walker, Chairman ; Robert Biggs, Jesse H. Bowen, Walter L. Denny, George Dimling, Dr. J. M. T. Finney, Frederick Gottlieb, Anna Herkner, Dr. William H. Howell, Louis H. Levin, J. W. Magruder,
^{1.}
Howard Schwars, Simon Stein and Dr. Lillian Welsh.

After about three years' work this Commission has finished its investigations and has embodied its report in the following pages.

We have not attempted to make a scientific study of prostitution in general ; we have aimed only to present certain conditions which were found to exist in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore County, in Anne Arundel County, and in the Cities of Frederick, Cumberland and Hagerstown and their respective surrounding districts.

We are aware that our investigations are in many instances incomplete ; and therefore we deem it wise not to make many special recommendations, but rather to present the report as a contribution to the subject in the hope that it may stimulate

further inquiry. Realizing that the subject in hand is an exceedingly complex one, we believe that a great deal more data should be accumulated before definite conclusions are formed on many phases of the question.

We did, however, send to the Police Board on March 16th, 1915, the following recommendations:

Ind. Ind. Ind.
We believe that all listed houses of prostitution in Baltimore City should be abolished.

As a means to this end we recommend a continued enforcement of the present police regulations ; the adoption and enforcement of a regulation prohibiting the inmates from leaving their present houses and becoming inmates of other similar houses ; and such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to insure the closing of all listed houses of prostitution in this city within a period of one year.

We recommend farther: That the existing assignation houses listed with the Police Department be immediately closed.

Ind. Ind. Ind.

The investigation was made in part by George L. Kneeland of the Rockefeller Foundation, and in part (much the larger part) by investigators working directly under the supervision of the Commission. All the material collected was

carefully studied ; and that part which was selected to be embodied in the report we believe to be authentic. Much of this testimony has been corroborated by two or three investigators.

It gives us pleasure to thank the following:

To the Maryland Assembly for the grant of \$5,000 ; to the persons who aided us by contributions of money ; to The Henry Watson Childrens' Aid Society, for its assistance and interest ; to The Juvenile Court, The Federated Charities, The Johns Hopkins Social Service Department, and The Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality, for permission to consult their records ; to Drs. C. W. Vost, DeWitt B. Casler, E. H. Richardson, and Hugh Brent, for most valuable assistance in the medical examination of a large number of women ; to Drs. Miras Fried, Albert Keidel, E. R. Miller, and Charles E. Simon, for making Wassermann examinations of about 3,000 subjects ; to Drs. W. C. Von Glahn, H. H. Kusser, L. W. Wharton and Robert Thomas for skillful aid in the medical examinations and in the tabulation of the results , to Dr. C. F. Cunningham for valuable assistance ; to Drs. George L. Wilkins and W. F. Schwartz, for permission to make, and hearty co-operation in, the examinations of the prisoners in the jail and penitentiary ; to Drs. C. M. McCarthy, H. B. Makel and Dr. F. T. Carroll for aid in making Wassermann examinations ; to Dr. F. W. Keating for permission to make examination of the inmates of the Maryland

State Training School ; to Dr. Percy Wade for permission to examine the inmates of Spring Grove Hospital to Dr. Garrett for co-operation in making the examinations ; to Harry L. Kilman, of the National Detective Agency, for his genuine interest in the work and in his very efficient help ; and to the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty for tendering us the use of its hall for our meetings.

omit - indicated in index

The Report comprises the following sections:

I. COMMERCIALIZED VICE.

1. Houses of Prostitution.
2. Street-walking and Soliciting.
3. Connection of Men with the Traffic of Prostitution.
4. Conditions contributory to Prostitution.
5. Attitude of Police towards Questionable Houses.
6. Discussion of Prostitution by Representative Men of Baltimore.
7. Discussion of Prostitution by Mayors of American cities.
8. Prostitution in Foreign Countries.

II. CLANDESTINE PROSTITUTION.

1. Investigation of Industrial Conditions:
 - a. Employees of Department Stores, Factories, Offices, Restaurants, Barber Shops, Telephone Exchanges, Hotels, etc.

2. Various types of Immoral Women.

3. Immorality among Men.

4. Abortion.

III. PLACES OF ASSIGNATION.

1. Furnished Rooms.
2. Apartments.
3. Hotels.
4. Saloons.
5. Dance Halls.
6. Restaurants.
7. Theatres.
8. Moving Pictures.

IV. IMMORALITY IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, AND THE CITIES OF HAGERSTOWN, FREDERICK AND GUMBERLAND.

1. Protection given to Immorality by Political influence.
2. Shore Parks.
3. Private Shores.
4. Boats, etc.

V. TRAFFIC IN BABIES.

1. Study of two Institutions.
2. Attitude of Physicians, Clergymen, Nurses, Midwives and others toward the Traffic in Babies.

We believe that a continuation of the inquiry is highly desirable ; and to that end we have recommended that a permanent Morals Board be created.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE WALKER, Chairman.
 ROBERT BIGGS.
 JESSE H. BOWEN.
 WALTER L. DENNY.
 GEO. DIMLING.
 J. M. T. FINNEY.
 FRED. H. GOTTLIEB, minority member.
 ANNA HERKNER.
 W. H. HOWELL.
 LOUIS H. LEVIN.
 J. A. MAGRUDER.
 HOWARD S. SCHWARZ.
 LILIAN WELSH..

Fred. H. Gottlieb, minority member to)
 append individual Report. }

P R O S T I T U T I O N.

HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION.

Ten years ago there were in Baltimore about 350 separate houses of prostitution, with 1,400 inmates. This is only approximate, for the reason that there was at that time no police registration and no official account of the houses.

Five years ago an active unofficial crusade against these places was conducted by a group of private citizens, which aroused ^d the Police Board to take some action. A set of rules were inaugurated, establishing a system of registration, abolishing the sale of alcohol ^{in houses of prostitution}, and devising a number of other restrictions which very materially interfered with the successful business management ^{of these places}. This agitation continued, ~~to prevail~~, the madams were led to believe that they would soon have to discontinue, the inmates began to desert, the customers became frightened and a large number of the houses voluntarily closed. This gradual elimination and decrease in the number of inmates continued until a few months ago when the last place was abolished.

These houses for the most part were located in two districts - the Eastern and the Western. In addition to these, there ^{was} ~~is~~ a smaller section on King Street and several scattered houses in other localities.

1. Facts Concerning the Physical Condition of the Houses.

Eastern Section.

The Eastern section comprised portions of Fleet Street, Eastern Avenue, Spring Street and Dukers Alley. In this section the houses ^{here} ~~are~~ old, in a bad state of repair and many ^{were} ~~are~~ really dilapidated. A few new ones ^{were} ~~are~~ in excellent condition. The paving of the streets ^{was} ~~is~~ faulty and on Spring Street and Dukers Alley it ^{was} ~~is~~ very much out of repair. The drain pipes ^{were} ~~are~~ filled with wash water from the houses and at certain times they ^{had} ~~have~~ a very foul odor. ~~This highly unsanitary condition must, of course, be a menace to health.~~

The houses ^{were} ~~are~~ small, two-story buildings, with from four to five rooms. ^{Ordinarily there was} ~~There is~~ a small back yard and an outside toilet. The door from the street opens ^{ed} ~~is~~ directly into the receiving parlor, behind which ^{was} ~~is~~ the kitchen. Between these rooms there ^{was} ~~is~~ a dark, rather inaccessible stairway leading up to the second floor; where ^{were} ~~are~~ found two bed rooms. In a few instances the outer door opens ^{ed} ~~is~~ from the street into a hall, as is usual in modern houses. One house, which has ^{ed} ~~been~~ built only a few years, was constructed for the express purpose of a bawdy house & the hall is in the middle and there are two

3

parlors, one on either side ; a room behind this ^{was} ~~is~~ used for the dining room and another, farther back, for the kitchen. Upstairs there is a hallway, leading off from which on one side are six small rooms. These are just large enough to accommodate a bed, washstand and small bureau.

In only three of these houses, ^{were} ~~are~~ there any inside toilets. This necessity ^{was} ~~is~~ usually in the back yard ; in several cases it ^{was} ~~is~~ very inadequately covered and ^{was} ~~is~~ exposed to full view from the house.

Bathing facilities ^{were} ~~are~~ almost entirely lacking. In 27 houses which were carefully examined, only three had bathtubs. The inmates ^{used} ~~must use~~ simply a wash basin.

Not one of the houses was equipped with a furnace or any modern heating appliance. If the women were not so huddled together, it would seem impossible for them to endure the discomforts of winter, for with few exceptions they depended upon gas and coal oil stoves. A few houses ^{had} ~~have~~ coal stoves in the kitchen for cooking, and one here and there ^{had} ~~has~~ a Baltimore heater. In one house where ^{there was} ~~I found~~ almost no provision for heating, the madam ^{said} ~~told me~~ that she kept coal stoves downstairs and that the upstairs rooms were heated by simply leaving their doors open.

The furniture of the houses ^{was} ~~is~~ of the cheapest kind

and some of it in a very bad state of repair ; that is, the
springs and upholstery ^{were} ~~are~~ worn and broken ; the arms of
the chairs ^{were} ~~are~~ off, ^{the} ~~the~~ rocker missing, and so on.

The receiving parlor contain^{ed}g a small table in the
center, a sofa of some kind, several chairs, an automatic
piano and some very common, but not low pictures. On the
mantel, if there ^{was} ~~is~~ one, one ^{would see} ~~see~~ a number of china bric-a-
brac, and usually, on a small table in the corner, smaller bric-
a-brac. The room behind this parlor, the kitchen, ^{ordinarily would have} ~~has~~ a gas
or coal stove, a table, covered with oil cloth, a sink and a
few shelves. The table ^{would be} ~~is~~ used by the household to eat on.

[Upstairs the rooms ^{had} ~~have~~ each a double bed, a few
chairs, a washstand, one basin and pitcher, and a number of
very cheap pictures : some of them nude women, but other than
this, nothing at all suggestive. In a few places there were
a good many ornaments on the mantel, but, in others ^{the mantel} ~~it~~ was nearly
bare. ~~The room behind the one described contains a bed, a~~
~~kind of wardrobe, and a table with a basin on it, no pictures,~~
~~no ornaments.~~

The carpets for the most part ^{were} ~~are~~ old and worn ; the
paper in many places hanging in strips.

We made a very careful examination of the bedding.
In most cases, the women knew that we were coming and conse-

quently had put on fresh sheets and pillow cases. The mattresses, however, under these, were old and sometimes yellow and filthy. In some cases there was no preparation for us and at those times, or when we happened to get in a room into which we were not supposed to go, we found beds on which the sheets and pillow cases were positively brown from long continued use. These had evidently not been changed for several weeks. Four houses were filthy throughout ; there had been no attempt to clean them ; the floors were not swept ; the beds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, not made up ; water was standing in the basins and in the sink ; the back yard was filled with papers and rubbish ; the toilet filthy and foul smelling ; and the building altogether presenting much more the appearance of an animal pen than a human habitation.

Six of these houses were beautifully clean throughout and had the appearance of having been kept so, and not specially cleaned for our visit.

We went into several during the time dinner was being served. We were all struck with the abundance of the food which seemed well cooked and of a wholesome character.

One-fourth of the houses in this district ^{kept} ~~keep~~ one colored servant.

priced houses, the furnishings were of a better grade, but everywhere ~~one saw~~ ^{there was} the attempt at display. One particularly striking thing in all of these places ^{was} the large amount of china bric-a-brac filling the rooms. In the bed rooms, the mantels ^{would be} loaded with it ; small shelves on the walls ^{were} also filled and small tables in the corner covered. Most unexpectedly, the conspicuous and persistent element in all this decoration ^{was} the figure of a child. Tiny infants, sturdy children, groups of small boys and girls -- ^{could} you find these everywhere. One could almost believe that this choice of ornament ^{was} an unconscious attempt to satisfy the lingering remnant of that instinct which these women must believe themselves long ago to have entirely smothered.

The walls ^{were} covered with cheap pictures, emblems of colleges and photographs. In several of the houses ^{was a} large photograph of a well-known city official, sometimes bearing his compliments and signature.

The kitchen and dining room in these better houses ~~was~~ ^{was} usually in the basement. I ~~went through all of these and found~~ ^{of these were} a number tidy and spotlessly clean.

The bathing facilities in this section ^{were} much more adequate than in the Eastern, ^{district} but there were no bath-tubs in a number of the houses, and in several cases where the tubs

were installed they were filled with rubbish, showing that they were not used.

Most of the houses ^{had} ~~have~~ inside toilets, but in a few cases these ^{were} ~~are~~ in the yard.

All these houses had been cleaned for our coming, but altogether they gave one the impression of being fairly well kept. Three were dismal and filthy.

Josephine Street ^{showed} ~~show~~ a distinctly better appearance; the houses ^{being} ~~are~~ larger, ^{the} furniture better, and the keeping ~~is~~ fairly satisfactory. One establishment which ^{has} ~~had~~ three houses together ^{was} ~~is~~ extremely well furnished and presents ~~an~~ unusually good appearance.

King Street, etc.

The general appearance of the houses, both inside and out, on King Street, ^{was} ~~by~~ about like those on Raborg Street; ^{but} ~~are~~ they ~~are~~, however, cheaper houses and frequented by a poorer class of men.

The two houses on St. James Street ^{were} ~~are~~ very well furnished and unusually well kept. Both of these contain ^{ex} ~~ex~~ expensive and really handsome furniture. The rooms and bedding ~~were~~ ^{all} ~~are~~ all scrupulously clean. The few other scattered houses ~~were~~ ^{were}.

2. Rents of Houses.

The houses in the Eastern district rent ^{ed} for \$20 to \$30 ; the average being about \$22.00 a month. In the Western district they ranged ^{ed} from \$25 to \$35. Houses ^{occupied} ~~rented~~ by colored tenants, alongside of these, rent ^{ed} for just one-half these sums. It was very rarely that a madam had a good word to say for the landlord. Usually they told me that he would make no repairs.

We procured a list of the owners of all these houses. One man owns 13 ; two other conjointly, own 5 ; one woman owns 4 and another woman owns ^{together with} (1) and several furnished room houses on (W) Fayette Street.

MADAMS.

2. General Character.

The woman who conducts a house of this sort is known as a madam. She is usually from thirty to fifty years old and herself a former inmate of a house. As a rule, she is one of the shrewder and more intelligent few who have contrived to escape the worst penalties of disease and dissipation. She has given up what they term "trading" and acts in the far more profitable capacity of head and manager of the household. She pays the rent and other expenses, provides lodging and board

and exacts one-half of the girls' receipts.

In the smaller and cheaper houses, maintaining but one or two girls, the madam is usually a younger woman and receives men as the others do.

This is the woman who turns the wheel of prostitution. There are many safe and respectable persons and institutions who, as this investigation shows, more or less directly contribute to the existence of the system. But it is she who converts the wretchedest of all bargains between men and women into an organized industry sets herself to make it richly pay. She sees that the lights are bright, the music loud, the stream of alcohol abundant, the girls bold and persuasive. It is she who familiarly welcomes the possibly hesitating patron, subjects him to every stimulating influence at her command, and then, the instant he has paid his toll, despatches him to make room for the next. There can be no unnecessary dallying when every moment must be used for swelling the profits of vice.

It is this woman's business to acquire and to exhibit the youngest and most innocent girls that can be procured. The greater their delicacy or charm or beauty, the greater profit she can count upon their yielding her. Once they are captured and under her sinister subjection, she sees that they are on

in season and out of season. As long as they are desirable to men, she keeps them under her control by coercion, threats and a network of debt. She prevents their leaving the life until it is too late. She forces them to drink more and more alcohol because the sale of it profits her. She sees them becoming more and more deeply debased and assists in their debasement. Indeed her avarice drives her even beyond this point. She sells them articles at several times their value, and she conspires with merchants and peddlers in order to extort from them still more. And when they are no longer capable of earning what she demands, she sends them adrift without a scruple.

A woman of this sort is obviously a highly interesting social study. After a prolonged experience with them, we are disposed to believe that there does not exist a more shrewd, callous and rapacious type. A madam of this type deals with her girls and in her girls with no more feeling than a marketman evidences in the handling of vegetables and poultry for profit. And beyond question the large majority of the women conform to this type. On the other hand, we hasten to add that a few of them are kind and motherly and honest, caring for the girls almost as if they were daughters and maintaining a surprising charity and goodness of heart.

Yet it sometimes happens that there is a compre-

hensible human basis for the tremendous greed for gain that the madams exhibit. There are cases where they support not only their parents, but brothers and sisters besides. Sometimes nephews and nieces are dependent upon them. Others of the women have husbands in the background. But even when they are not married, almost all of them support some man with whom they have long maintained an indefinite relation. Indeed this relation seems almost a necessity, for if they lose one such man, they shortly acquire another.

Outside the cases where these human ties give their lives a kind of balance, it cannot be seen that the madams have any real interests or distractions. One of the most distressing features of the life that the women in the bawdy houses lead is that it can in its nature afford no recreation. They are not only debarred from all social life, but they come to have practically no interests outside their miserable trade. It is true of both madams and inmates that they have almost no friends, no connection with people leading normal lives. They seek very little entertainment outside and provide none for each other; the younger ones go in the summer time to seashore resorts and they also at times frequent moving pictures and cheap theatres. But the many older ones remain in the house from one month's end to another. A few ^{SMK} ~~tell us~~ that it ~~was~~ ^{has been}

several years since they had been more than a block ~~away~~ from where they lived.

In spite of the intolerable character of their business the madams usually remain in it until their retirement is forced by sheer age and decrepitude. One woman who had conducted a house for 42 years and ^{when this was well known} is now a poor, fat, old rheumatic, still ^{hobbling} about with painful stiffened joints and ^{groaning} ~~groans~~ at the few quarters which the girls hand her. When those who have been exceptionally prosperous ^{here} retire ^{here} earlier, they ^{have} move ^{had} to a respectable neighborhood and live upon the fortune they ^{had} saved. But they do not ever "reform" ; those that are overtaken by age and bodily infirmities change their mode of living ; but that is all. A few, ^{individually} when ~~they are~~ about forty, marry a worthless ^{man} ~~man~~ and spend the rest of their lives quarreling ~~with him~~.

Earnings of Madams.

It was impossible to determine with any degree of truth the exact earnings of the different madams. Some claimed incredibly large earnings, while others pretended to be on the brink of starvation. The majority claimed to make scarcely a living. We could readily believe that they are not making much

the time of the investigation
 money at ~~present~~ ^{for} for there was evidence that their business had been seriously interfered with and only a few houses showed any sign of prosperity.

We are reliably informed that several women who retired a few years ago had each about \$100,000 ; another \$75,000 and another \$150,000. This is entirely credible in view of the large trade of the better class of houses in prosperous times. A madam ~~who at present has~~ ^{with} three houses, and 10 girls; ~~tell me~~ ^{said} that her girls averaged about four men a piece in the 24 hours, or \$20.00 a day she ~~get~~ ^{got} half of this, so her part would be \$100. a day.

Typical Instances.

The following statements were made by madams to our investigators:

A madam in a 50 cent house said she cleared from \$50 to \$75 a week ; her rent ~~is~~ ^{was} \$6.00 a week ; gas and electricity ~~was~~ \$5.00 a month, and servant hire \$14.00 a month. She had two girls beside herself.

Another madam in a 50 cent house claimed to take in from \$50 to \$60 a week gross as her part ; she ~~pay~~ ^{paid} \$6.00 a week rent 60 to 70 cents a week for electric lighting ~~bill~~ and \$14.00 a week for her table. In addition to the \$50 or \$60, she ~~make~~ ^{made} from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a week on her piano and she

charged 50 cents apiece for the buckets of beer that cost her 7 cents.

Another madam in a 50 cent house claimed that her average daily receipts ~~are~~^{were} about \$12.00. She ~~paid~~^{paid} \$25.00 a month rent and \$7.00 a month for gas and electric light.

A madam on Raborg Street ~~claims~~^{said} that she cleared about \$75 a week; she had four girls; her rent ~~is~~^{was} \$23.00 a month; colored maid \$14.00 a month; lighting \$8.00 a month and table \$100 a month; her piano ~~bring~~^{brought} her in about \$10.00 a week.

A madam living by herself without any girls, states that on good days she ~~makes~~^{makes} \$15.00

A woman in Highlandtown who had 2 girls and rented rooms claimed to average \$25.00 a night.

A woman who has had a house for 42 years on Dukers Alley owns 7 houses which she rented and another one had 6 houses which are worth about \$10,000.

In some of the highest priced houses one madam claimed to earn \$200 a week; one \$300 a week one \$250 a week; one \$175 a week one \$210 a week.

A woman who formerly had a dollar house on Rogers Avenue, claimed that on many nights she made \$50.

A house of assignation was raided by the police and the small account book of the madam was obtained; this cov-

vered a period of three weeks, during which time she had taken in \$935. She charged \$1.00 per hour ^{a room} for and \$2.00 for all night. At the time of the raid 11 couples were found.

Revenue From Sale of Alcohol.

Formerly all the houses kept a stock of alcohol and sold it to their customers ; this was one of their largest sources of revenue, for beer was sold from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bottle and other drinks accordingly. None of these places had ^a license, but they were rarely interfered with by the authorities. ^{After} ~~Since~~ the law prohibiting the sale of alcohol in the houses, ^{was enforced there was a decided change. When the law was} ~~the traffic has been very vitally interfered with~~ ^{gation was in progress alcohol was} ~~Alcohol is still~~ sold almost everywhere, but such care and circumspection ^{was} ~~are~~ required and such small quantities ~~are~~ allowed to be kept that the revenue amounted ^{to} very little. In the cheaper houses beer ^{was} ~~is~~ sent for and bought when the customers desired ^{it}. In the better grade houses, it ^{was} ~~is~~ stored away in inaccessible places. In one instance it was found on the third floor, in a back room, stored in an old box.

In a number of places the women said they could serve 'only soft drinks, but really served beer.' In another house before beer was sold the hats of the party were examined to see where the men came from.

In 78 houses alcoholic drinks were bought or the in-

investigators were told that they could be procured.

Revenue From Automatic Piano.

The one conspicuous article of furniture seen in all the houses, from the 50 cent to the \$5. grade, ^{was} ~~an~~ an automatic piano. This ~~was~~ ^{was} run by an electric attachment and ~~was~~ started by putting a nickel in the slot. Usually a patron had no sooner arrived than he ~~was~~ ^{was} asked for a nickel to start the piano. These instruments ~~are~~ ^{were} acquired in various ways. Some houses ^{buy} ~~buy~~ them outright ; others ~~pay for them~~ on the instalment plan ; others ^{give} ~~give~~ the first \$3.00 or \$5.00 which the machine earned ^{in a month} ~~to the~~ music company and all above this ~~price goes~~ ^{is sent} to the house. Sometimes this \$5.00 ^{was} ~~is~~ applied to the price of the instrument. The price charged ^{was} ~~is~~ from \$800 to \$1,500. The actual value ^{was} ~~is~~ from \$150 to \$300, so one can readily see that this ^{was} ~~is~~ another instance of a colossal swindle.

PROCURING.

The industry of prostitution is in continual need of fresh material. New recruits are constantly in demand to take the place of those who have grown too old or worn, or who have failed from exhaustion, ^{from} the effects of alcohol and tobacco, or venereal disease. Moreover new faces and young ^{little used} ~~unused~~ bodies must be displayed for the lure of exacting patrons. Perhaps the most important feature of the madam's business, theref

is the replenishing of her wornout stock. This has always been somewhat difficult. Within the past fifteen years this enterprise of procuring has been taken up by men, who have undertaken to furnish the madams a certain kind of girl for a certain price. Many exaggerated tales have been told of these exploits, some of them with no foundation whatever. Still there is not the least doubt that a number of men, more or less individually, are engaged in this traffic in most of the large cities. One madam whom ^{we} ~~I~~ am disposed to believe, for she had no incentive to tell ~~me~~ anything which was not true, said that during her life as a madam from 6 to 8 men came to her house every week and offered to furnish girls at a price ranging from \$10 to \$50. This brings up the large subject of the means of procuring. These are many and diverse and ^{we} ~~I~~ shall limit myself to those that we have met in our investigation.

X. Madams Procure From Their Native Districts.

Madams who have come to Baltimore from rural districts, particularly those of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, keep up an acquaintance in these districts. In their visits to their former homes they renew and enlarge their acquaintance and meet girls whom they induce to come to their houses in the city. Occasionally such girls are told what ^{is} ~~is~~ kind of a life they are to lead, but many of them come exp/ ^{are}

ing merely to pay a visit. Women who live in these outlying districts also act as agents in this kind of traffic, picturing to the country girl the luxury and ease of the life to which they invite her.

2. Madams Procure in Department Stores.

We found that a rich and influential madam had free access to the employes of a large department store. Perhaps merely because of their knowing and liking her, a number of these girls went to her house. It may be, and it is very probable, that she actually did solicit, but we could not prove this. The woman was an intimate friend of one of the heads of the firm, who, we strongly suspected knew what she was doing and winked at it.

Another madam who made the acquaintance of a girl in a large department store, told the girl that if she would come to live in her house "her fingers would be loaded with diamonds" that she would meet rich men who would give her money and presents.

3. Madams Procure At Amusement Resorts.

The madams frequent shores, parks and other amusement places where girls are congregated, in order to make their acquaintance and lure them into an immoral life. This is al^{ways}

o

done in questionable cafes and restaurants.

A. Keepers of Furnished Room Houses.

Women who keep low-class furnished room houses and questionable boarding houses stand in league with the madams and induce girls living in their houses to go to houses of prostitution.

B. Women as Procurers, Assignment House Keepers and Professional "Go-Betweens."

Miss O. N., about 27 years old, Reisterstown Road, automobile #---, has always a crowd of men and girls about her place. She makes the acquaintance of the girls and brings them in the automobile to her house, where they meet the men; and it is probable that she furnished them a room. One of her main enterprises is the procuring of nice looking young girls for rich old men.

Mrs. D., who has a sumptuously furnished apartment, arranged parties attended by a number of young girls and men; the object of this is to provide introductions ^{for which} and she is paid by the men. This is her regular business and she is thus conducting a strictly procuring establishment.

A number of other establishments are conducted in a similar way by women.

is re

Miss S. N. asked Miss A. H. B. to come down to her

- - - and meet Mr. W. of Atlanta; she said that he "wanted a nice girl" and she was sure that Miss A. H. B. would suit him. He had plenty of money and was very liberal.

Miss E. T. S. who is frequently seen around - - - hotel, introduces girls who frequent this place to rich men ; she herself is a young woman, very pretty and attractive, and this seems to be her main business.

Miss M. invites young girls to her apartment for the purpose of becoming acquainted with certain men.

Miss V. I. C. works for a jewelry company and sells merchandise to women "on time". From the women whom she meets in this way she selects suitable ones whom she takes to men's offices and introduces them ; the men pay her for this. A specific instance was an introduction which she made between Mrs. G. R. and Mr. C. K. E., a well-to-do man in the real estate business. This young woman, frequently went to the man's office after this and he gave her \$5 each time.

We know of other similar instances.

Following are definite instances of girls who have been procured by women:

G. C. Y., while working in the Woodberry Mills at the age of 17, met a girl named K. B. ; this girl took her to L. F. H.'s house, - - - Raborg Street. Grace was so dazed ^{here} to ~~what she considered was~~ at the luxury of the place that she decided to stay. Kitty

told her to remain a while and she would come back, but she did not return and Grace remained.

L. E. L., when she was 14, was sent to the - - - Industrial School ; here she learned about the segregated district from the older girls. She left this school when she was 18 and went to board with a woman who suggested that she go to A. S. N. on St. James Street. She did so and was induced to become an inmate of this house.

F. F. N., when she was 19, was taken to a house on Rogers Avenue by a girl who had a friend in the house. She was told that she could "make a lot of money" if she would stay there.

E. F. R., learned of a house on Watson Street through a woman who attended her church.

H. H. D., was persuaded by a girl to enter a house in Cumberland, Maryland.

H. L. Y., became acquainted with S. P. R., who was an inmate on Faborg Street ; this girl persuaded her to come to Baltimore and later to become a prostitute.

B. M. Y., learned about houses of prostitution from a crowd of her girl associates.

M. P. R., was taken by a crowd of girls one night to the red light district. This visit resulted in her staying there

F. S. T., while working in - - - factory, met a girl who took her to R. M. B's house.

M. T. A., was invited by a woman to visit R. T. S' house on Edward Street ; she did not know what kind of a place it was until she got there. She was persuaded to stay.

A. W. R., ^{when} ~~was~~ she was 17, was brought to Baltimore from Mechanicsburg, Pa., by A. S. R., and taken directly to a house on Fairmount Ave., run by M. R. L.

M. W. S., was taken to a house on Edward Street by M. T. A., who was an inmate ^{of} ~~in~~ a house on this street.

E. L. Y. was told by Mrs. W. E., --- E. Calvert St., that she could make a living very easily by an immoral life.

E. F. R., when she was 16, was taken by Mrs. F. H. to a saloon on Lexington Street, which had a house of prostitution attached. This girl did not remain and according to the last record she was doing very well.

D. H., after having left home for a day and night and being afraid to return, asked a woman on the street where she could go for shelter ; the woman took her to a house on Mulligan Street. D. was only 16 and was not allowed to remain in the house.

C. F. S., a 17 year old girl, induced two others, 16 and 17 years of age, to take a furnished room on Eutaw and Lomb

hard Streets, and to solicit on the street.

L. S., went with a girl named L. W. N., who had a very bad reputation, to a house of prostitution on Raborg and Pine Streets.

N. M. Y., was induced by D. K. E. to live in a questionable house and to become a street walker.

A girl who was sentenced to two months in jail met a woman who lived on Spring Street, who was also in jail ; after the girl was released she went to live in this woman's house.

G. C., 17 years old, worked in various factories and occasionally at domestic service. Frequently in the summer she went down to Back River. One night she met a prostitute who had been a street walker for four years. This woman told her that if she would adopt her kind of life she would make a great deal more money and not have to work. G. C. agreed to this, went to room with the woman and they both solicited men on the street at night. The girl soon became infected with venereal disease and had to be taken care of by a society.

F. F. N., knew of a madam on Rogers Avenue who used to go down to Back River and procure girls.

M., age 13, was one of seven children ; her father was dead and her mother did laundry work to support the family.

M. was put to work in a pickling factory on Montgomery St. and there she met A. H., aged 18, who persuaded her in company with another girl to go to a saloon on E. Baltimore Street. They met some men there and remained over night. M. returned home and continued her work at the factory. Some days later these three girls went to Kline's shore and there met a woman who told them that she would give them a good home with plenty of clothes and money and very little work. M. went with her and after seeing the house they returned to the shore and induced the other two girls to come. They remained in the house only a short time when they were arrested and taken away.

~~The following are examples of types of women who~~

~~are~~

Miss E. M. showed the investigator a letter from Miss M. J., - -, - - - Ave., asking her to come to her house on a certain evening and meet a man who was very liberal. E. M. said that she had met Miss M. J. at a party in a hotel some time ago.

The investigator met at - - - hotel a woman about 35 years of age, attractive and nicely dressed, who suggested to her that she go to Atlantic City and spend the summer in her house ; she said that she was entertaining a few girls and that they were "having a grand time." Further conversation

made it evident that she had an immoral house.

P. J., --, - - - street, asked a girl in a department store to come to her house to meet a man ; later the investigator found that she had secured other girls for this purpose.

Miss B. R. invited M. G. A., a salesgirl in - - - department store to come to her room and meet a doctor who was "good looking and a good spender."

Mrs. E. M., - - - apartment house, arranged with a young married woman, Mrs. B. W., to meet Mr. N. E. M. and go to Atlantic City with him. This woman had arranged meetings for a number of young girls and elderly business men.

6. Girl Procurers (Professional).

The madams sometimes employ girls to act as agents, and lure other and innocent girls. The dupes are gradually interested, then persuaded to visit the houses, without suspecting that their introducers are other than disinterested friends. These girl agents are sometimes professional prostitutes from the houses but more often they are immoral working girls, who take this means of making additional money.

C. F., aged 17, induced two other girls to leave home and take up street walking.

A. A. frequented the house of J. P. H., aged 62 ;

she had sexual relations with him for a while, then she began to induce other very young girls to go there for that purpose.

In East Baltimore three boys rented and furnished two rooms which were kept for the purpose of entertaining young girls. One of these was fitted up as a sitting room and the other as a bed room, ^{which} ~~was~~ was used for immoral purposes. A girl, aged 16, acted as procuress for this establishment.

7. Girl Procurers (Unprofessional).

Girls who are unrestrained and partly corrupted exercise, of course, a most pernicious influence upon any uncorrupted girls with whom they may associate. There are many instances of one girl's having induced another to become an inmate of a bawdy house. And this without any expectation of gain on the part of the young procuress.

8. Procurers in Hospitals.

Many girls come to Baltimore to be confined. Some of these have been driven out of their homes, have very little money, and nowhere to go, and after the baby is born are almost desperate. These unfortunate creatures sometimes get into the clutches of women who take them directly to a house of prostitution. We have a number of instances where these women procurers have obtained access to a hospital through some friend,

of course entirely unknown to those in charge, and have offered girls a temporary home. Later they would take advantage of the girls condition and urge them to go into the houses.

A girl who came to Baltimore to be confined, went to board where she made the acquaintance of a questionable woman. After she was confined at the hospital this woman and two others visited her there and were overheard to make proposals to other patients to send for them and give them a home. It was later proven that these women kept questionable places.

C. B. Y., went to the --- Street Home and tried to induce two girls to go out and open a furnished room house.

A girl who was confined in --- Hospital was visited by a woman who was afterwards proven to be a prostitute. This woman asked if there were any unfortunate girls in the hospital who might need a home.

9. Men As Procurers.

A certain number of girls are supplied to the madams by the men who frequent their houses. We have several instances of travelling men who have induced country girls to come to the city and become inmates of houses. However, we have not been able to prove that the men were paid for this.

Cab drivers also occasionally act in this capacity by inducing girls who are strangers in the city to go to the houses.

The following will serve as typical cases:

A man named - - - formerly brought girls to a house on Raborg St., where he received from \$5 to \$10 for each of them.

S. R. E., chauffeur, has induced a number of girls to visit houses.

McN., a travelling salesman, persuaded R. J. to come to Baltimore and take a furnished room. She worked for a while in a canning factory and later went to a furnished room on W. Fayette Street with another girl. After awhile both of these became inmates on Raborg Street.

M. M. was taken to a house by C. R. this man has sent other girls to this place from time to time.

F. R., a chauffeur, has met girls at Union Station and taken them to Raborg St.

B. M., age 17, went to Harrisonburg, Va. When she arrived there a man tried to make friends with her, but she refused. Later, through a cabman, he made her acquaintance and they went to live together. One day they went down to a house of prostitution just to see it. The madam insisted on her staying ; she did not, but very soon after came to Baltimore and entered a house.

A. R., worked in a restaurant on Baltimore St., and became acquainted with a barber who took her to a house on

Raborg St. , this girl had never visited a house of prostitution before ; she remained, she said, because she was afraid to leave. She saw the barber only once or twice after that.

G. W. married a man when she was 16 ; he was drunken and worthless and later sent her to a questionable house. After a while she came to Baltimore and was taken by a cab driver to a house of prostitution. The driver received \$25.

K. B. and R. B. were induced to come to Baltimore by a man and woman and stay with them on St. Paul St. Their plan was that the girls were to receive men and divide the profits with them.

10. Waiters and Bellboys.

In recent years the negro janitors in apartment houses and the waiters and bellboys in hotels ^{have been} ~~are~~ acting in a very definite manner as procurers. The following instances will illustrate this:

H. F., night watchman at - - - apartment house, said he could arrange with M. M., L. C. and B. C., colored maids in the house, to meet a white man for \$1. He furthermore agreed to furnish a room in the apartment house.

The colored janitor at - - - apartment said that there were a number of white maids in the house with whom he could arrange an assignation for the investigator ; he said

that all of these women were immoral.

The colored janitor at - - - apartment told the investigator that as it was summer time there were no white maids in the house, but after the first of September he could readily secure one for the cost of \$1. He agreed, however, to get a colored maid immediately and also to rent the investigator a room in the apartment. The rooms which he proposed to rent were in the apartments of tenants who had gone away for the summer.

J., head waiter, at - - - hotel, corner of - - - and - - - streets, has a list of girls on whom he can call when he has a guest or customer at the hotel. He telephones to one of these either to come to the hotel or meet the man at a certain place ; this has been verified both by applying to the waiter and by getting the names and addresses of several girls whom he had on his list.

J. Y., head waiter at - - - restaurant, will procure white girls for a man at any time.

Bell boy at - - - hotel offered to arrange to send one of the white maids to a guest's room. He said he frequently does this and never has had any trouble he expects a tip of from 50 cents to \$1.

Waiter P., at - - - hotel, told the investigator that

Mrs. W. P. L. is a very good fellow and recommended her highly. He gave her address and the price which she would charge.

The following story is also illustrative of this traffic:

As I stood in front of a grocery store, - - N. - - - St., a colored man approached me and said, "Hello, pal, looking for a nice white girl?" I told him I was. He then said, "I've got something strictly private, she's a peach and only 18 years old." He gave me her name and address as J. K., - - W. - - - St. "Just say K. W., the piano player at A. U. K's saloon, - - - N. - - - St. sent you." "She'll treat you right, because she is a particular friend of mine".

I told him I would not go unless it was private, as I did not want to be seen. He said, "Why brother, this is so private that she lives with her mother. That's private enough, ain't it?"

I went to - - - W. - - - St. and asked to see J. The woman who opened the door was probably her mother. I was ushered upstairs where I met the girl. After talking to her a short time and telling her who sent me, she told me her price was \$2.00. I then told her I just came around to get acquainted and would call again tonight.

The investigator went to - - - hotel and met bell boy

75. He said he could not get anything in the hotel just now for the vice crusaders were ^{about} ~~on~~ and everything was closed. He said that last year there were a number of nice looking women who came to the hotel and gave their names and addresses, so that he might arrange a meeting with a man for them. He said, however, if I would get a room on the 4th floor he could procure for me a nice chamber maid ; she would come to my room some morning very early and she would charge \$1. If this woman did not suit, I would then have to change floors and he could get me one on the corresponding floor. He said all of the maids in the house were immoral and that he could arrange with any of them. The regular price was \$1. which on every occasion had to be paid in advance.

or

An elevator boy at - - - hotel said he could secure a good looking white girl for a man.

Waiter at - - - hotel took the name and address of female investigator, Miss I., and assured her he would send her some men ; he expected to be remembered for this, he said.

11. Bartenders:

A number of bartenders in the down town districts have a list of girls to whom they send men and in some cases they will call them up and make appointments. They also have had favorite houses in the segregated district to which they ^{before it was abolished} ~~send~~ ^{used to send} ~~men~~.

customers. ~~Some of these men do not get money for this, but others are virtually "runners" for the places and require the woman to divide profits with them.~~

12. Miscellaneous.

M. T. S., answered an advertisement in a paper for a waitress in a saloon ; she did not know anything about prostitution before she went to this place ; after living there a while the women induced her to go upstairs with men.

13. Employment Agencies.

In order to determine to what extent employment agencies would act as procuring establishments I sent an investigator to them with the request that they furnish a young white girl under 25 to act as chambermaid in a house of prostitution. This proposition was very plainly stated to them so that there could be no misunderstanding. Most of them were quite willing to furnish the required girl, and stated that if the one sent did not suit they would continue to send them until the proper kind was obtained. It was astonishing to find that a number of the negro agencies had white girls whom they could send for this purpose. One negro man sent a very nice looking white girl, about 22, to the investigator. As many of

these girls were seen as was possible and their home conditions investigated. The following is a summary of the interviews held by the woman investigator with the managers of the Agencies. This investigation certainly emphasizes the fact that these bureaus should be put under rigid license and inspection.

INTERVIEWS WITH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY MANAGERS.

Section A-a, --- West ---- St.

This agency furnishes only men.

Section A-b, --- ----- Avenue.

The woman took my name, address and full particulars and said she would send a white maid in a few days.

Section A-c, -- East -- St.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman ; she took my name and address and promised to send a white maid ; her charges are \$1.00.

Section A-d, --- West ---- St.

The woman in charge said that she would send a white girl by Saturday.

Section A-e, -- ----- Building.

Miss S. had a number of white girls, but did not know whether they would suit me. She said that she would not send a

young girl, but some one about 30 or 35 who would be able to take care of herself ; in that case, she herself would feel no responsibility. The charges are \$1.50 to the employer, and 10% of the first month's wages of the girl.

Section A-f, ---- - St.

The man in charge said that they handled only men.

Section A-g, --- South ----- St.

I was told that the agency handled only men, but the manager promised to send me a girl if he could find one.

Section A-h, --- South --- St.

This agency handles only men, but the proprietor said he knew a young Polish girl who was looking for a position ; he thought she was just the girl for such a place. He described her as nearly 6 feet tall and "lively", and promised to send her as soon as he could see her.

Section A-i, --- ----- Place.

The agency claims to handle men only, but the proprietor knows some girls who are looking for work and will send them to me if he can located them. He even said that he would "come around" some night if I had some nice girls.

Section A-j, --- North ----- St.

The man in charge said that they had more male than female help ; but occasionally girls come for positions and he

promised to send some if he had the opportunity.

Section A-k, --- East ---- St.

Mr. T. said that he handles only men, but that he knows some nice German girls who are looking for work and promised to look up some for me. He called Mr. W. in and introduced him to me saying he supposed I already knew him as he was an old "roundier." Mr. W. said many a night he had spent \$50 and more on Rahorg St., and at I. F's on Watson St. Mr. T. used to have a girl on Rahorg St. who kept him in socks and ties. He said I had done a wise thing by coming to them because he would help business along by sending me "lots of sea captains." He and his partner promised to come to my house and spend some money, especially if I had some French girls.

Section A-l, --- ----- St.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman ; she knew of no white girls just ⁴¹~~now~~ ; but took my address and said she would send me one as soon as possible.

Section A-m, --- ----- St.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman ; she would send me some girls, and if the first did not suit, she would send me others ; her charges are \$1.00, but for sending a girl to a "fast house" she charges \$2.00. An elderly woman who was sent by this agency stated that she was not over anxious

for a position in a bawdy house, but that she was capable of taking care of herself and needed work badly. She claimed to be a good Catholic and stipulated that she must go to church every Sunday morning. Her name is A. B., --- North --- St.

Section A1n, --- ----- St.

Mrs. A. had a white girl, M. B., who she said was very "lively" and just the girl for the place, but if in case this girl proved not to suit she offered to send another. The girl thought she would like the position and promised to call on Saturday. The charges are \$2.00 and I was obliged to pay \$1.00 down, which, as I later found, is not the custom.

On Saturday morning a second girl, named E. came from Mrs. A. to tell me not to engage the first girl, or if I did, to tell no one where I got her. According to this messenger, the woman ^{had been} ~~had~~ in the meantime worried for fear she might lose her license for sending a girl to a house of ill fame. E. herself seemed very nervous and fearful of getting into some kind of trouble. She said she was 35 years old and married but ~~could~~ ^{did not} live with her husband.

Later, M. B. came, having, as she said, received permission from the agency. She is about 36, very plain, and a widow with two small boys who are in a home. She asked me for a dollar so that she could get something to eat and pay for

her room until Wednesday.

Later I was told that the girl called E. is a New York "trimmer." About 3 or 4 weeks ago she went to the --- in Highlandtown and asked to have any men who had money sent to her table. A man was sent ~~to her~~ and she went with him to a place called ---- on High St. He woke up during the night to find her searching his pockets. She told him that she had always "trimmed" men in New York and suggested that he and she work together in the future. He was to find the men who had money and send them to her ; she would take them to a room and rob them and they would divide the proceeds. She is said to have lived in a room on ---- St. at this time. Probably Mrs. A. knows something of her past, for E. said to me that Mrs. A. would turn her over to the police if she did anything to displease her.

Section A-o, ---, ----- St.

This agency handles only men.

Section A-p, ---, ----- , Avenue.

This place is run by a colored man who said he would keep on sending me girls until I was suited. His charge is \$1. A very young looking girl went from this agency says that she is 22, but does not look more than 19. I made it perfectly plain to her what kind of a place she was to work in , she

said she is willing to try it because she wants work very badly. She has a very good appearance and I was much surprised to have such a girl sent me. Her name is G. L., ---- - St.

A subsequent investigation of this girl found that she was living with her sister ; the home surroundings were apparently good ; she had been working in a restaurant on Charles St. near the station, "---- Lunch Room." She was interviewed and seemed to be a very promising girl. A position was obtained for her at ---- Lunch Room, where she made, with tips about \$10 or \$11 a week. She continued to frequent the place on Charles St. and to go to furnished rooms on Oliver St.

Section A-q, ---- West ---- St.

This agency is conducted by colored people. The proprietor was not in and a girl in charge took my name and address and said the matter would be attended to.

Section A-r, --- East ---- St.

This agency claims to handle only men.

Section A-s, --- - St.

This agency is conducted by a colored man. He said he would be able to send me some nice white girls and asked how I would like one about 20 years of age.

Section A-t, -- West --- St.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman. She

said she would send me a satisfactory white girl.

Section A-u, --- North ---- Ave.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman, who said she would send me a white girl.

Section A-v, -- West ---- St.

This agency is run by an elderly white woman. She said she knew of no one at present, but would look around and send me a white girl as soon as possible.

Section A-w, --- West ---- St.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman, who said that she had plenty of light colored girls on hand, but no white girls. She promised to find just what I wanted if I would have a little patience.

Section A-x, ---- ---- Avenue.

A white man conducts this agency, which he stated is one of the oldest in the city. He said that he is too conscientious to send a white girl to a disreputable house. He would, however, send a nice colored girl if that would be satisfactory.

Section A-y, --- West ---- St.

This agency is conducted by a white woman. She said that she would not send anybody to a sporting house, because she did not think it the right thing to do.

Section A-z, --- ---- Ave.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman, who agreed to send me just the kind of white girl I wanted, - a nice white "chicken", who was lively and would not mind making a dollar "on the side" occasionally.

Section A-aa, --- West ---- St.

This agency is conducted by a colored woman, who stated that she would furnish me any kind of a white or colored girl I wanted. Her terms for "a nice white girl" were \$1.00. She wished me to pay her the dollar then, but I told her that I wanted to look the girl over first and she said: "All right, if she don't suit I'll send you another."

Section A-bb, --- West ---- St.

This is run by a white woman. When I told her what I wanted, she replied: "There is nothing doing for you", and shut the door.

Section A-cc, --- West ---- St.

The woman took my name and full particulars and said she would send me a white girl who would be satisfactory.

Section A-dd, --- ----- Building.

A woman took down the name and particulars and stated that she would send me a nice white girl.

(Later X. Z. called up the Police Agency and said

that a woman had called to get a girl for a maid in a house of prostitution. She said that her secretary, who had been interviewed, did not understand just what was wanted ; that she herself had not spoken to the woman ; and that she wished the police to know about this in order to investigate it. Upon inquiry my investigator said positively that she had spoken to the girl in the office first and later to X. Z. ; that she said most specifically sporting house, and that X. Z. understood it. It is evident X. Z. became frightened after she thought it over.)

Section A-ee, --- ---- St.

The man in charge said he would send me a nice white girl. He asked if I would not prefer a middle-aged woman and when I repeated I would rather have a young girl he said, "Very well, you shall certainly have her."

Thirty-one agencies were interviewed ; of these, 24 agreed to send a girl as a maid into a house of prostitution ; 4 agencies handled only men ; 1 was doubtful, because the proprietor was not seen ; only 2 refused outright.

It cannot be doubted that all these agencies understood just what they were doing several said that they would send a "lively" girl, just the kind that would suit ; another a nice young girl who would be satisfactory another

would continue to send them until a satisfactory one was obtained ;, another would send one that "did not mind making a dollar on the side." In one instance a negro man sent out a young and uncommonly attractive white girl.

We have here an undoubted source of supply, and a most astonishing one. We see that these agencies, with few exceptions, are quite ready, for the payment of one dollar, to act as procurers ; to help convert an innocent, self-supporting young girl into a prostitute.

In order to study as intimately as possible the girls who were actually sent out by the agencies, the investigator rented a room where they came to meet her. But as this procedure was regarded as suspicious by the person from whom the room was rented, it had to be abandoned.

EXPLOITATION.

It has already been shown that it is the custom for the Madam to receive half the gross earnings of the girls living in her house. But she is never satisfied with this, and practices all manner of ingenious and dishonorable means of securing a large share of the remaining half. The girls, being completely at her mercy, are ~~in fact~~ shamelessly exploited.

1. Arrangements Between Merchants and Madams.

In many houses the clothing of the girls is bought through the madam, and she is thus enabled to secure a profit.

on the purchases. Through an understanding with the department stores, goods are sent to the houses "on approval", with the prices either "marked up" or removed. Or, if the girls go to the shops to make their own purchases, the merchant prices the goods to them at a certain percentage in advance of the legitimate price. This is all made possible by the madams having a charge account with the firm. If she is not responsible or if they do not consider her so, she deposits with them a certain sum of money at the time of making her arrangement.

In order to determine how much of this is done, that is, to what extent merchants, the best of them, are willing to conspire with madams to defraud prostitutes, an investigator called on all the leading merchants in Baltimore and made to them this proposition: "I am a madam, conducting a house with eight girls. I wish to buy all my goods from you, if I can make suitable arrangements. That is, I am willing to deposit \$1,000 in cash and I shall expect you to charge my girls from 20 to 30 per cent in advance of your regular price and give this extra amount to me."

This proposal was made to jewelers, shoe merchants, druggists, milliners, tailors, dressmakers, and heads of department stores. About 60 were interviewed and only seven flatly refused. Certain ^{merchants} ~~one~~ said that as their goods were marked in plain figures they would be unable to arrange the matter when

articles were bought in the stores, but that they would send goods "on approval" and either take the prices off or substitute higher prices. A few hesitated in the ground that the transactions might be found out and hurt their legitimate business. Others offered to charge the girls even more than 20 per cent increase, one merchant advising the investigator not to content herself with so small a profit, and admitting that he had an arrangement with Madam X whereby he charged 50% additional. One dressmaker offered the investigator a \$150. gown as a present. Most of the persons interviewed betrayed a greedy eagerness for an immediate deposit and were willing in return to make as great or greater concessions than were asked of them. One merchant claimed that a certain madam had an account of from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year ; another, one of \$1,500.

[These interviews constituted one of the most surprising and painful discoveries of the whole investigation. Although it is true that a few would have nothing to do with the proposition, the fact remains that most of the merchants in the city are willing to enter into an agreement (and by their own confession, habitually do) whereby a ~~certain~~ defenceless group is outrageously cheated.

Interviews with Merchants.

Following is a summary of the ~~above described~~ interviews with merchants of various classes:

Department Stores.

#1, Section A, interviewed October 28th, 1911.

Mr. - - - stated that the firm would allow 10%.

They would be unable to prevent the girls seeing the prices on articles, as everything was marked in plain figures. He advised that the girls be made to pay 10% more for the use of my account, and in this way I could make 20%. He said I could even make them pay more than 10%, and they would still be getting goods cheaper than if they dealt with instalment concerns.

#2, Section A, interviewed October 14th, 1914.

Mr. - - - informed the investigator that they used to give 10% to madams, but had discontinued the custom 2 or 3 years previous. An exception was made in the case of two madams, B. F. E. and C. E. S., who were still allowed to continue with the discount. While he could give me no discount, he would try to have the prices of articles sent on approval, removed, so that I might charge the girls whatever I pleased. He thought, however, that there would then be a risk of forgetting the prices, and that in case the girls discovered the actual cost of their purchases, I might be placed in an embarrassing position and the scheme thus defeated. He suggested letting them know the prices and simply making them pay 10% for the use of my money.

#3, Section A, interviewed November 2nd, 1914.

Mr. - - - said they do not allow percentages as a rule, but they would give me 10%. He would not be able to mark up the prices because of their being in plain figures. But he would remove the prices from goods sent on approval and I could charge 20% more if I wished ; that was none of his business.

#4, Section A.

Mr. - - - introduced me to Mr. - - -, who has charge of the account office and told him to make the very best terms possible with me. Mr. - - - said he would allow me 10% and would charge the girls an extra 10% on all purchases. He would assign a certain salesgirl in each department to wait on my girls ; the salesgirl assigned would be thoroughly instructed to add 10% to the regular price. The prices on articles sent on approval would also be marked up 10%. He stated that A. T. D., a former madam, who used to do a large business with the firm, made her girls pay her percentage on penalty of leaving her house. She would habitually charge them \$15, for instance, for a garment for which she herself would pay only \$8.

#5, Section A.

Mr. - - -, a member of the firm, said that they would remove prices on all goods sent on approval and would send a note to me with the number and prices, so that I could charge the girls whatever I wished. He also said that he would allow me 5% ; he could not give me more than this because they sell everything very cheaply.

#6, Section A, interviewed October 30th, 1914.

Mr. - - - said they allowed dressmakers a percentage, but this was an entirely different matter. He said they would not bother with removing or changing the prices ; they had never been mixed up with anything of this kind and while they would like to have my trade they could not agree to my proposition.

#7, Section A, interviewed November 2, 1914.

The credit man told me that they had a great many sales at which goods are sold so cheaply that they could not give any discount. He said, however, that he would have a certain salesgirl wait on my girls and she would be instructed to charge 15% additional. He ~~would~~ ^{would} have articles sent on approval marked up 15%.

#8, Section A, interviewed November 2, 1914.

Mr. - - - and Mr. - - - said that they would give me 10% and would also have all ready-made goods marked up 10%. On other articles they would be unable to change the price. They would appoint a certain salesgirl in each department to wait on my girls and instruct her to add 10% to the original price. They told me to let them know in good time in case the girls should come on sales days, because then they would have to add more in order to get my regular 10% from them. They assured me that I would be treated "right", and told me not to disappoint them in returning and making the deposit.

#9, Section A, corner - - - and - - - streets.

Mr. - - - said he would give me 10%, and also add 10% to everything bought by my girls. He advised me to come with them or send a signed order and instruct them to ask for him. He ~~will~~^{would} then have some one wait on them who ~~will~~^{would} be instructed to add the 10%. He spoke of Miss M. E. who had worked for them for a long time and who was "wise" enough to look out for my end of it. He said that years ago M. R. L. did a very large business with them; that she still ~~comes~~^{came} in occasionally, but her purchases "do not amount to a pinch of snuff" and she just ~~comes~~^{came} in to talk over the old prosperous times.

#10, Section A, interviewed October 20, 1914.

The man in the office consulted with Mr. - - - and said the firm would allow me 10%. He advised that I send a note to Mr. - - - with the girls when they ~~come~~^{came} and he would see that the percentage was added to articles bought by them.

#11, Section A, interviewed November 7, 1914.

Mr. - - - stated that they would add 20% to everything purchased by my girls and would be "mighty glad to get the trade"; he took a copy of my signature and said he would arrange for a special person to wait on my girls. He promised to do everything possible for my interest.

#12, Section A, interviewed October 30, 1914.

Mr. - - -, known as "L. E. B.", stated that they used to give discount to madams, but stopped it some time ago, for the reason that they sell their goods so cheaply that they cannot afford to give ^{anything off} ~~percentage~~. He said he would like very much to do business with me but he has no way to keep my girls from seeing the price as all goods are marked in plain figures. He would not be able to remove the prices from the articles sent on approval. He advised me to let the girls know the real prices and simply make them pay me whatever percentage I wished on penalty of doing without clothes. He thought this the better way, because if the girls found out they were being "done" by me they would be sure to "do" me in return. I told them this was not satisfactory to me and turned to go. He then called me back and said he would give me 6% on a monthly balance, which he thought was generous considering his low prices and the quality of his goods.

#13, Section A, interviewed October 30, 1914.

Mr. - - - said he would allow me 10%. If the girls came to the store he would not be able to keep them from seeing the regular prices, but if the articles were sent on approval he would have the prices removed entirely, or marked with an extra percentage, whichever I preferred. He said if he ^{got} ~~gets~~ his money it is ^{was} ~~is~~ "none of his business how much dirty work I do." He said that J. S. T., a madam on Josephine Street, ^{bought} ~~bought~~ from \$2,500 to \$3,000 worth a year and ^{got} ~~gets~~ a percentage.

#14, Section A, Interviewed October 28, 1914.

Mr. - - -, head of the firm, stated that he would send anything on approval with the prices taken off. If I preferred to let the girls come to the store he advised that I send a note to him or Mr. - - - and that I could rest assured they would not see the real prices, but that 10% would be added. Should the girls by some accident see the original price, which would not be likely to happen, he would allow me the 10% just the same. If the purchase was very large, he would also allow me an additional 5%. He then introduced me to Mr. - - -, who showed me through the cloak and suit department. When I came back to the first floor Mr. - - - was waiting at the elevator and urged me to deposit just a small part of the \$1,000.

#15, Section A, interviewed October 28, 1914.

Mr. - - -, head of the firm, said that he ~~sells~~ *sold* everything cheaper than anybody else, in fact so cheaply that he could not afford to give even one cent discount. He said he had no system by which he could keep anybody from seeing the regular prices in the store and that he could not remove the prices on articles sent on approval. He said he would like to do business with me but it would be too much trouble.

Section A-16, interviewed October 30, 1914.

Mr. - - - said they only allowed percentage to - - - College students and on trousseaus. He could not make arrangements by which prices would be changed or removed.

Section A-17, interviewed November 14, 1914.

Mr. - - -, one of the firm, said that he would give me 10% and would also add 10% to all purchases made by the girls. He said in some cases he would be able to do even better than 20%. He showed me through the store and told me to give the girls a signed order and to ask for him or his partner, both of whom would look out for my interest.

Section A-18, interviewed October 30, 1914.

Mr. - - -, the head of the firm, stated that he would allow me 10%, but would not remove prices. He said I ought to know that dealers who would do that certainly would cheat me, since they were willing to help me ~~to do so~~ ^{cheat others}. He would like to have my trade and would be glad to allow me 10%, and I could charge the girls whatever I wished; that was none of his business.

Ladies' Tailors.

The following include the most prominent firms of this kind:

Section A-19, #--- North - - - Street.

One of the firm said she did not think the house would agree to such a proposition; she would consider it and let me know in a week. I insisted I must have an immediate answer because my girls needed gowns at once. After a consultation with another woman, this second one came in and berated me furiously,

saying that even if I made a \$5,000 deposit neither^I nor my girls could get anything there ; that under no circumstances would she have such a class of women dealing with her.

Section A-20, #--- West - - - Street,
Interviewed November 7, 1914.

Mr. - - -, head of the firm, stated that he would add 20% to his regular prices, but that I was foolish not to "soak" the girls for 50%. He said he had an arrangement with a number of madams for all of whom he added 50%. He mentioned one in particular, at #--- Raborg Street, who used to have a great deal of work done by him under this arrangement. He said he would bring samples to my house for the girls to select from and it would be easy to add 50% if I agreed to it.

Section A-21, #---North - - - Street,
Interviewed November 11, 1914.

Mr. - - -, head of the firm, said that he would be glad to add 20% and "mighty glad to get the trade". He insisted on my trying on a \$115 coat, and said he would make me a present of one just like it. He said: "You know, one hand washes the other. You bring me good business and I will make you a nice present." He said that B. E. S. used to do a good business with him.

Section A-22, North - - - Street.

J. F. S., head of the firm, said she would gladly add 20% to anything purchased by my girls. She advised me to

give them a signed order and tell them to ask for her. In case she was too busy to wait on them she would turn them over to some one else who would have full instructions to add my 20%. She thanked me very profusely for getting my trade.

Section A-23, #--- North - - - Street.

M. L. H., the head of the firm, said she would gladly add 20% ; she told me not to go to F. L., because that firm doesn't know how to design, while she designs many original gowns. She insisted on showing me all the models that she had, even getting those out of the work room. She asked me to call her up before the girls ^{came} ~~came~~ for she wanted to wait on them herself.

Section A-24, #--- North - - - Street,
Interviewed November 11, 1914.

The young woman who was one of the firm said another, Miss D. S., attended to that part of the business, and she would have to talk it over with her and let me know in a day or two. I said I must have a decided answer at once. She then said, "You just bring the \$1,000 up, and we will add the percentage all right."

Section A-25, North - - - Street.

M. O. B. was too busy to talk to me, but told her bookkeeper to tell me that she was satisfied to add the 20% to all purchases made by my girls. This man asked me to come back on Friday and make the deposit and complete the arrangement.

Section A-26.

M. F. N. said she would add 20% to everything. She told me to send a signed order if I could not come with the girls and she would see that the percentage was added.

Section A-27, North - - - Street.

M. A. M. was very pleasant until I told her that I had two "sporting houses", then she excused herself and said that she thought her son would be better able to talk to me. M. A. M. said he would add 20% to all gowns made. He asked me whether the girls look^{ed} and act^{ed} like ladies, because he would not want his fashionable trade to know he did business with the "sporting class." He said of course one person's money was as good as another to him and he would be glad to have my trade.

Section A-28, #--- North - - - Street.

M. F. E., head of the firm, was most willing to add 20%. She asked me what my trade would amount to. I told her around \$4,000 a year and she replied that she would not let that slip by her for anything. She says that she ~~does~~^{did} not deal in hats, but if I would let her know in time she would get them from a milliner in Washington who ~~is~~^{was} connected with her business. She ~~is~~^{was} looking for business and ~~will~~^{would} deal with anybody who had^{ed} the cash.

Milliners.

The following interviews are with the leading millinery establishments in the city:

Section A-29, North - - - Street.

M. E. R. was perfectly willing to add the 10%. She consulted with her bookkeeper and said she knew of no way by which the prices could be raised 10% if the girls came to the store, because all hats were marked in plain figures. But she agreed to send hats to my house on approval with the prices "marked up."

Section A-30, North - - - Street.

The woman said all her hats are marked with the actual price, and that she would not overcharge anybody ; she would rather not have the trade under those conditions.

Section A-31, - - - and - - - Streets.

M. B. H. stated that she would add 20% to every hat bought by my girls. They ^{were} ~~are~~ not marked in figures, so the transaction would be simple. She would have hats made up to match gowns if she should have nothing ready made to suit them. I should give them a signed order, ^{she said,} tell them to ask for her and she would do the rest.

Section A-32, North - - - Street.

M. B. Y. said that she would add 20% to the hats. She ^{did} ~~does~~ not approve of the way in which either I or my girls ^{made} ~~make~~

a living, but her refusing to sell us hats would not remedy the matter ; she never had such a generous offer made before and appreciated it greatly ; she did not suppose I cared if she used my \$500 as soon as I made the deposit. She said if she did not accept my offer, somebody else would, probably some rich Jew who ~~does~~^{did} not need the money as badly as she ~~does~~^{did}. She herself ~~was~~^{was} a perfectly moral woman, but in a strictly business matter she ~~thought~~^{thought} her dealing with my class of women ~~was~~^{was} justifiable.

Section A-33, #--- North - - - Street.

I was informed by two members of the concern that they would give me 10% and 5% ; they asked me to let them know in time and they would remove the prices and add an additional 5%, which ~~would~~^{would} give me my 20%. They said it ~~does~~^{did} not matter who waited on the girls because all ~~are~~^{were} members of the firm. They did not consider such a form of trade imposing on the girls, it being merely a case of co-operation.

Section A-34, North - - - Street.

- - - said that she would add 20% to all hats and ~~will~~^{would} make up anything not in stock ; she was very eager to complete the arrangements immediately and suggested that I leave a small deposit then.

Shoe Dealers.

The following interviews are with shoe merchants:

Section A-35, #--- - - - Street.

Mr. - - - said he would allow me 10% and that the girls would not be paying too much if I charged them 10% extra. He said that Miss F. S. and Miss S. E. ^{had} ~~have~~ accounts with him. I told him I would deposit \$500 and he said he thought about \$200 would be enough. He always ^{treated} ~~treats~~ the person with whom he dealt fairly. He asked me for a copy of my signature so that when a girl ^{came} ~~comes~~ with an order he ^{could be sure of} ~~can prove~~ its authenticity. He ~~is~~ ^{was} doing this, ^{he said,} for my protection, for he ^{did} ~~does~~ not wish any one to "slip anything over on me."

Section A-36, #---, - - - Street.

Mr. - - - said that he would add 20% to every thing purchased by the girls; he ~~had~~ ^{has} arrangements with several madams on Raborg and Josephine Streets. He told me to send a signed order and tell the girls to ask for Miss M. Y.; in case she was not there, to ask for him; and he would see that "my end of it was looked after."

Section A-37, #--- E - - - Street.

Mr. - - -, head of the firm, said he would add 20% to the price of all shoes. He ^{would} ~~will~~ appoint some one to wait on the girls who ^{would} ~~will~~ be instructed as to this increase in price.

led me
He said ~~always~~ to send a signed order *each time* because he wanted ~~nothing~~
"pulled over on me."

Jewelers.

The following is the result of interviews with some of the leading jewelers:

Section A-38, #--- - - - Street.

Mr. - - - stated that they would allow me 15%. When the girls came to the store I ~~should~~ *was to* give them a signed order and tell them to ask for him, and he would add 5% to the price, which would make 20% for me. He said they ~~do~~ *did* a good deal of this sort of business, but nobody except Mr. - - - and himself ~~knows~~ *knows* about it.

Section A-39, #--- North - - - Street.

They agreed to give me 10% and to add another 10% to the prices when the girls came to the store. The man with whom I talked, Mr. - - -, would do even better than this for me he said they ~~do~~ *did* a great deal of this sort of business, and asked me to come around on Tuesday and make the arrangement.

Section A-40, - - - and - - - Streets.

Mr. - - - said that they would allow me 10% on all purchases made and that he would add an additional per cent to the prices charged the girls ; he said "Just tell me the percentage you want." I told him 20%, and he replied, "That's all right,

just give me a signed order, send them to me and I will attend to it." He then gave me his card and told me to be sure to return tomorrow to complete the arrangement.

Section A-41, #---, East - - - Street.

Mr. - - -, the head of the firm, said they would not be able to add anything to the selling price, because everything ~~is~~^{was} marked in plain figures. They would be willing to add 40%, if I wished it, if the goods were only marked in characters. He would think it over and let me know in a day or two what percentage he would give me.

Section A-42, North - - - Street.

I was informed that they would allow me 10%, but they could not add a percentage to the selling price because everything ~~is~~^{was} marked in plain figures and even if they could do so, they would not, because they did not consider it legitimate business. They suggested that I buy the articles and sell them to the girls at whatever price I chose.

Section A-43, North - - - Street.

This firm would allow me 10% and 5%, which is 5% more than they give shoppers. The man with whom I talked said he could not add to the prices, because the articles ~~are~~^{were} marked in plain figures. He would not accept a deposit, but I was to pay cash for the girls' purchases.

Section A-44, #--- East - - - Street.

Mr. - - - stated that he would add 20% to everything bought by my girls ; he would also give me a written guarantee that I could not buy articles for less than his original selling price. He said that if I told him by telephone what the girls wished to buy he would send some one to my house with the articles ; if the girls came to the store, I ~~should~~^{would} give them a signed order and tell them to ask for him. He said he considered this perfectly legitimate business.

Section A-45, North - - - Street.

Mr. - - -, the head of the firm, said that he would add 20% to all purchases ; he thought this all right in the case of everything except diamonds. He asked whether the girls would think the scale of prices too steep with the added 10%, and said it would make no difference to him if they were willing to pay. He said as some of his goods are marked in plain figures he thought it best, in case he sent articles to the house, to raise the price 20%. He has a number of men on the outside, one of them his brother, who could bring articles to the house and let the girls select from them.

Druggists.

The following are interviews, with some of the leading druggists:

Section A-46, East - - - Street.

Mr. - - - said that he would like to think over the proposition until Friday; he realized that it would be a benefit to both him and me, but he was afraid the girls might find it out, and cut him altogether. He asked me to call again for a decided answer. Later he declined.

Section A-47, West - - - Street.

The manager said it was against the policy of their store to add percentage. He suggested that I buy the articles and simply charge the girls 20% to 50% more; he was formerly in a drug store in Chicago and the madams who dealt with him made the girls pay whatever percentage they pleased - just how much he did not know, because it was none of his business.

Section A-48, - - - and - - - Streets.

Mr. - - -, the manager, said that a great many of their goods are marked in plain figures. He suggested allowing me 10%. I could then charge the girls an additional 10% which would make up the 20%. After considering it a while he thought the best plan would be to phone all orders directly to him, he could then easily add 20% and send the articles to the house.

Section A-49 - - - and - - - Streets.

Mr. - - -, manager of this store, said that personally he would be glad to add 20%, but he wished first to talk it over with the general manager, who, on being summoned, came from another store immediately. This man said that he would add 20% and sometimes he could do far better, making it 35% and even 50%. He would make it a point to attend personally to my orders and I could rest assured I would always get 20% and often more, because he knows I am not doing business "for my health" but for all the money I can get out of it.

Section A-50, - - - Street.

Mr. - - -, head of the firm, promised to add 20% to goods purchased by my girls ; he advised me to send a signed order and tell them to ask for him.

Section A-51, - - - and - - - Streets.

I was told the manager would like to think it over for a while - he was not seen again.

Section A-52, - - - and - - - Streets.

Mr. - - -, one of the firm, said that he would add 20% to all the articles bought, except in the case of articles which it is against the law to sell. He had some rubber goods for \$1.00, and better ones for \$2.00 a dozen. He advised that I buy the dollar ones and charge the girls \$2.00. Years ago when Josephine Street was in its prime he was a clerk in a drug

store on - - - and - - - Streets, which did a very large business with madams, who would charge their girls about double the original cost of purchases. He said this was none of the druggists' business. My proposition "looked mighty good" to him and he appreciated my selecting him. He advised that I have a certain mark of some kind on all signed orders, known only to myself, the clerks and himself. If the girls "got wise" to the mark we could change it every month.

Certain instances which came to the notice of the investigators, in this connection, are those of an \$8 coat which was sold to a girl for \$18 ; a \$15 coat sold for \$27 ; a \$4 skirt sold for \$9 ; a \$10 kimono for which a girl paid \$20.

2. Splitting Medical Fees.

In many cases it is the custom for doctors to give the madam a percentage of their bills. If a doctor charges \$2 a visit, he gives her from 50 to 75 cents. When he charges \$1 her part is from 25 to 35 cents. This arrangement is not always made, however, for it can be said that there are some medical men who will not lend themselves to it.

3. Madams Themselves Exploited.

Not only are the girls in the houses habitually overcharged, but the madams themselves are frequent victims of deal-

ers, expert in trickery. One can easily see for one's self that this is the case by looking at their clothing, and furniture, and learning from them the prices they have paid. The hardest and thriftiest of the women are easily imposed upon by purveyors of cheap articles of household decoration. In numbers of instances, I have seen pictures worth from ^{\$2} ~~two~~ to ^{\$3} ~~three dollars~~ for which a madam had paid \$10 or \$15. One madam warmly extolled to me (using phrases recognizable as having been borrowed from a peddler) a painting which she had bought from a peddler for \$150. It was the work of an amateur, poor at that, and certainly not worth more than \$15.

PATRONS OF THE HOUSES.

The women who offer human material for sale in the segregated district have already been discussed, also their methods of procuring their wares. It is next in importance to learn who comes to buy; - that is, to discover how many and what classes of men present themselves as customers. A good deal of time was therefore devoted to personal observation of these conditions, both by the members of the Commission and their investigators.

1. Western Section.

Number and Frequency.

It will easily be seen that the actual number of men who patronize the houses cannot be determined with absolute accuracy as it is not practical for investigators to maintain their watch during long consecutive periods. The figures obtained are therefore of necessity below the actual. However, during the week beginning June 9th, 1913, two investigators observed conditions on Josephine and Raborg Streets.

Following is a statement of the numbers of men noted on successive evenings:

June 9th - 10:15-11:45 P. M.	Raborg St.	304
" 9th - 10:30-10:40 P. M.	Josephine St.	40
" 10th - 10-11 P. M.	"	111
" 10th - 9:30-9:45 P. M.	Raborg St.	27
" 10th - 12 P. M. - 12:10 A. M.	Josephine St.	30
" 10th - 1 - 1:15 A. M.	"	32
" 11th - 10:30 - 10:40 P. M.	"	34
" 12th - 10:15 - 10:30 P. M.	"	12
" 12th - 11 - 11:15 P. M.	Raborg St.	18
" 12th - 12:25 - 12:35 A. M.	Josephine St.	18
" 13th - 11:30 - 11:40 P. M.	Raborg St.	17
" 13th - 11 - 11:15 P. M.	Josephine St.	12
" 14th - 9:30 - 9:45 P. M.	"	35
" 14th - 10:15 - 10:30 P. M.	Raborg St.	68
" 14th - 12 P. M. - 12:15 A. M.	"	59
" 14th - 12:25 - 12:40 A. M.	Josephine St.	45
		<hr/> 862

On June 14th, at 12 P. M. the investigator counted 59 men on Raborg St. At 12:15 A. M. the same night there were 45 on Josephine St. June 21, 11:30 P. M., there were 27 men on Josephine St. At 10 o'clock P. M., June 21, there were 74 counted on Raborg St. On June 22, 12:30 A. M., there were 39 counted on Raborg St. On June 28th, from 9:30 to 10:45 P. M., in the 600

and 700 block of Raborg Street, there were 164 men counted entering houses and 78 coming out. On June 29, at 1:30 to 2:30 A. M., there were 35 men counted going into houses. On April 26th, 1913, from 10:20 to 10:35 P. M. 34 men entered --- Raborg Street. They came out at varying intervals, but so far as could be determined the ones who came out did not enter again ; that is, the 34 men above spoken of had not been in the houses previously. April 27, at 1 A. M. 30 men were counted going in and coming out of the houses.

On a Saturday night ^{an investigator} stood for one hour in front of the house of J. S. T. and counted nine men enter this house.

" During one period when there were a great many sailors in town, ^{reported an investigator} this district was a bedlam. Covering a number of hours that I spent on Raborg and Josephine Streets, I found it impossible to estimate the number of men frequenting the houses. In some squares the streets were literally crowded. Groups of from three to five sailors would go from house to house without being able to gain admission. Some of the houses seemed at last to be entirely closed against them. No sailors were allowed to enter one house that I watched for nearly an hour. I learned afterward that the madams admitted these boys only as long as they were known to have money. In one house, however, there were 27 sailors at one time, a number of whom were drunk and lying on the floor. One madam claimed that she took in \$400 during two nights of this prosperous period. "

Drunkenness. On Saturday night there are always a number of men who are somewhat intoxicated and a few who are reeling along the street, but the larger number betray no evidence of alcohol.

In the afternoon in this district there are in evidence middle aged men who appear to be in better circumstances than those seen at night. It is probable that they are married men who slip down at this time of day.

General Character of Patrons.

After carefully observing the appearance of these patrons of the houses, it was estimated that on Josephine and Raborg Streets fully 80 per cent of the men were between 18 and 30 ; occasionally boys of 15 to 17 were seen ; a moderate number of men from 30 to 50 and an exceptional few of about 60. These men ^{were} ~~are~~ of all social grades, but the greater number of those who allow ^{themselves} ~~themselves~~ to be seen walking on these streets appear ^{to} ~~to~~ be men employed in shops, high grade mechanics, etc. Very few men who could in the usual sense be described as belonging to the laboring class ^{were} ~~are~~ seen in this district. The wealthy young men as a rule ^{come} ~~come~~ down to a special house in automobile or cab and ^{are} ~~are~~ never seen walking on the street. If you maintain a post of observation, ^{"reported an investigator"} you will notice several groups of from 3 to 5 young men who go from house to house, rarely staying anywhere longer than fifteen or twenty minutes. In other cases a man alone, or two men, go to one house and remain there for from one to two

^{Some of}
 In the houses several men are usually seen in the parlor but it is contrary to the rule to allow strangers to see other men.

Reception of a Patron.

It is of course so arranged that it is extremely easy to enter a house of this character. The customer is spared any possible embarrassment in stating his errand. The madam herself meets him at the door with such greetings as: "Hello, dearie", "Glad to see you, boys", and "Come right along in, I have some nice girls for you." If you are in one of the better class of houses, you are then rapidly ushered into an empty room, a parlor. Two or three girls promptly come in, sit down and chat. They very soon ask the stranger for money to start the piano, and before the ~~present~~ strict regulations in regard to alcohol, ^{were in effect} a new comer was always requested to buy drinks. These are the conventional preliminaries. After they are over, the man selects a girl and they go upstairs together.

How the "Trading" is Carried On.

But the commercial aspect of the affair is kept strictly in view. As soon as they have entered a room and closed the door, the girl states her price, usually the utmost that she thinks the man can be made to give, and demands that it be paid in advance. A girl in a dollar house will ask a stranger for ~~two~~ ^{\$2} or ~~three~~ ^{\$3} dollars and sometimes even more, but she will readily accept the dollar if he refuses the larger price. The extent of the ser-

vice rendered in exchange varies with different quarters. In some houses, usually the cheaper ones, the sum paid at the outset purchases only one intercourse and the man is not expected to stay more than ten or fifteen minutes. In the dollar and two dollar houses he is rarely allowed to remain longer than half an hour. In the \$5.00 houses the time is usually about an hour. It is a curious and sickening experience to watch the rapidity with which this traffic, in many of the houses, is carried on. A girl hurries upstairs with one man, shortly emerges, secures another customer, and disappears a second time, - continuing this brisk "trade" for several hours without intermission. No sooner is her barter accomplished with one man than the girl jumps up, adjusts her clothing without any pretence at bathing herself, and in an instant is down stairs ready to receive the next customer.

A man who wishes to remain all night may secure this privilege in the dollar houses by paying from \$5.00 to \$10.00 in the \$5.00 houses it is from \$15.00 to \$25.00. In the Eastern district most of the houses charge 50 cents and \$2.50 for all night. In a colored house ^{an investigator} asked a madam what her inmates charged, she said, "We tries to get 50 cents, but most in generally we just gets a quarter." In fact 25 cents is the regular charge in a colored house. The busy days in all of the houses are Saturday and Sunday, when as much is taken in as during all the rest of the week.

An attempt was made to discover how many men one girl makes a practice of serving. Although many women made ready answers to inquiries, some statements were obviously grossly exaggerated, while others were unmistakably inadequate. Several girls ~~who were apparently telling the truth~~ ^{who were apparently telling the truth} ~~who I was disposed to believe were telling me the truth~~ said that they had served 25 men on Saturday afternoon and night ; and others said they averaged 15 on Saturday and 15 on Sunday. One told me her daily average was 8. Another woman said that on an exceptional occasion when there was a very large crowd of men in the city she served 90 men from Saturday morning until Monday morning. I did not believe this statement, of course, but the others in the house asserted that the woman had several times received a very large number of men.

2. In the Eastern Section the customers comprise for the most part sailors and foreigners from the boats ; these are somewhat older men, being from 25 to 40. In this district the doors are wide open and the men step into the parlor directly from the street. As a rule in the summer both the door and front window are open, although this is prohibited. Saturday and Sunday nights one sees by far the larger number of customers, but at no time are there really many men on these streets. Just how many customers were received by single girls I could not ^{be} determined. One ~~told me~~ ^{said} ~~that~~ she received from 20 to 30 ; another less, and another more. An inmate in a 50 cent house, who appeared to be a frank kind of a girl, said that her earnings were \$35 a week ;

this would require her to see 70 men. Fifty cents is the regular charge in the Eastern section. With one exception half of the gross amount goes to the madam, the exception is the colored house where the madam charges a fixed sum for board and allows the girls to have all they make over that.

3. St. James Street.

Going in and coming out of St. James Street there can be seen a better class of men. Some of them are ~~very~~ prominent and well-to-do men of the town. The regular charge on this street is \$3.00, though the madam claims that it is \$5.00.

3 1/2. General Considerations.

The investigation from which these facts were taken was made in 1913 and includes ~~number of~~ places which do not now exist and a number of others ~~which are~~ not on the regular police list. There were then found 72, 50-cent houses; 85, \$1.00 houses; 5, \$2.00 houses; 4, \$3.00 houses; 1, \$5.00 house; 1, charging from \$5.00 to \$25.00, and 1 charging from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

4. Soliciting of Patrons.

Prior to the ~~recent~~ regulations by the Police Department against soliciting there were nearly always women at the windows of the houses and on the doorsteps, who would speak to all passersby and urge them to come in. In the Western District there ~~is now~~ ^{was} almost none of this; in the Eastern there ~~is~~ ^{was} more, but little in proportion to what there was formerly.

5. Part Played by Cab Drivers.

Most cab drivers ^{at the time of the investigation had} ~~have~~ a list of the houses and ^{know} ~~know~~ a number of private places of the same character. As a rule these men ^{made} ~~make~~ a practice of taking their "fares" to certain bawdy houses with whose proprietors they ^{had} ~~have~~ a definite business arrangement; some ^{for} ~~get~~ a percentage on the amount of money that these customers spend; others ~~get~~ a fixed price for each man they ^{brought} ~~bring~~. It ^{was} ~~is~~ the custom to go back next day and collect the money. Exactly the same arrangement ^{held} ~~holds~~ good with the assignation houses and certain of the furnished room houses, as well as the cheaper hotels.

It has already been noted that these men also act as procurers.

THE PROSTITUTE.

From reading Camille and other French novels of a similar kind or from seeing certain plays at the theatre, one might be led to imagine that there is a sort of a glamour, a kind of mystic attractiveness about the life of a prostitute. But when one studies these girls at first hand, and when one becomes thoroughly cognisant of their surroundings, their lives, their pleasures and their future, he is forced to realize that their whole existence is ~~the most utterly repulsive~~ repulsive and

perfectly hopeless. There is, to be sure, in their dissipation, their alcohol, and their associations a kind of intoxication, a sort of numbing, as it were, which prevents them from feeling the stern, cold realities about them and from appreciating what the ~~immediate~~ future has in store. They do not know that they have, or will shortly have, gonorrhea or syphilis ; they do not see that they are becoming more and more unfit every day for any other kind of life and they do not understand that in a few, a very few, years they will either be dead or turned adrift to a dreary hopeless poverty. One can not go among them without feeling the profoundest pity for these ~~poor~~ women, who have voluntarily cast themselves into this whirlpool, or have been thrust into it by some cold mercenary hand.

We hear one saying, "Away with this gush, the facts do not bear you out"; for here is Jennie Smith who is married, has a nice home and seems happy ; here is another one who is working, has a respectable business and has saved herself ; and here is a husky old woman of seventy who is still a madam." We grant all of this, but these few simply accentuate the fact that there is to be found just a small number who have long survived the wreckage. The rest have all been swept away by alcohol, syphilis, tuberculosis and poverty.

Many of these girls, in fact most of them, seem satisfied and believe that their lives as prostitutes are more desirable than what they had before. They prefer it to the dull routine and suppressed life of the domestic, or to the monotonous grind of the factory; and taking into consideration their low mentality and their imperfect vision, I ~~can read-~~
~~ily appreciate~~ ^{can be appreciated.} their viewpoint. They get up when they feel like it; they loll lazily about all day; they have no responsibility^{ies} and what they call their trade is certainly far removed from work. Can you blame her if she does not want to exchange this for plain clothes, poor food and ten hours' of arduous work? ^{The question of} ~~Whether it is~~ right or wrong does not enter into ~~the~~ ^{her life} consideration ~~she does not want to change it, and~~
~~she would not be human if she did~~

1. Number of Inmates in the Houses.

On Josephine and Raborg Streets, ^{when the investigation was made} the houses range ~~from~~ ^{each} from 1 to 12 inmates; the majority ^{had} ~~have~~ from 2 to 3. In the Eastern District some houses ^{had} ~~have~~ only 1, the madam; in others, the madam and 1 inmate.

2. Daily Program.

The customary routine in the better class houses ^{would be for} is that the girls ^{to} get up about eleven o'clock ; dress themselves in kimono and have breakfast. During the afternoon they ^{would} receive any ^{men} customers who may come. Dinner ^{would be} served about six. They ^{would} then dress and ^{be} ready for their customers about eight. The real "trading period", as they call it, extends from eight o'clock in the evening until four in the morning ; it is at its height from ten to twelve. A few houses close at two and others at three, in the morning.

The girls have one free afternoon and evening once a week, when they can go wherever they wish ; if they stay longer than this, or go out at other times, they are fined from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

3. Earnings of Inmates.

It is ~~very~~ hard to learn the exact amount of the girls' earnings ; this varies greatly. Some of them are given tips or luck money and in many instances the total amount of this is equal to the regular fee.

The following we have selected as representing what we believe to be facts: A girl in a 50 cent house on Spring St. earned \$35 a week ; one in a high class house earned \$75. ; one in a 50 cent house earned from \$18.00 to \$25 ; a girl in a 50 cent house on Saturday night \$18 , on Sunday \$14 ; on Monday \$11 and on Tuesday \$12.50. Another girl in a 50 cent house stated on

Thursday evening at 9 P. M. that she had earned up to that time \$6.50. An inmate of a 50 cent house towards midnight said that she had served 28 men, but had made only \$11 ; a fifty-five year old woman on Saturday up to midnight had earned \$4.50. Another younger girl in the same house had earned \$13.50.

The following are ^{summaries of} ~~some~~ statements made by the girls:

May X earned from \$10 to \$75 a week ; another from \$10 to \$20 a week ; another from \$15 to \$25 ; another \$35 ; another \$25 ; another \$20 ; another \$40 ; another \$40 ; one claimed that she earned \$25 on Saturday and from \$20 to \$25 on Sunday ; G. C. Y. said that she had made as high as \$60 in one night and that ^{some} men pay her \$5, although her price is only \$2. E. F. Y. made from \$30 to \$35 a week as her half the receipts ; F. R. W., \$15 as her half ; this girl claimed that the madam watched the girls very closely and demanded half of their luck money. L. H. N. said she made \$35 a week. H. L. Y. visited various places in Highlandtown and on Saturday nights usually made \$25. B. M. S., a madam, claimed that her girls made \$30 on Saturday, \$30 on Sunday and about \$15 on the other nights. B. M. Y., another madam, said that her girls made \$25 on Saturday and from \$10 to \$15 on the other nights. M. M. R. cleared about \$15 a week. L. P. N., when she lived in the house of D. B. T., made from \$40 to \$50 a week but spent it all for clothes. The girls in R. R. L.'s house, according to her statement, made in some weeks from \$30 to \$40 as their own share ; in other weeks they

would make from \$5 to \$6. F. S. T. earned from \$35 to \$40 a week, but spent it all on clothes. G. W. R. claims that she has made as high as \$150 a week, but some nights she made only \$1.00.

If one accepts the statement of the girls themselves the amounts received assume large proportions. Some claim as high as \$200 a week ; others \$150 a week ; and many \$100 a week. Most of them seem to be ashamed to speak in terms of less than \$50 a week. Some of these claims may be true, but ^{we} ~~we~~ had no means of verifying them.

Saving of Money. Many of the girls make comfortable sums each week and a few probably earn large amounts, but the one thing they all lack at the end of the month or year, is money. They are both improvident and gullible, and form an easy prey to dishonest madams, to fakars and peddlers, and to their worthless lovers, into whose pockets they pour their earnings without asking why ~~or whither~~. Every now and then a girl is found who has money in the bank, one that is buying property and one that has investments, but these are most exceptional. A number of ex-prostitutes were interviewed in such a way that we believe the truth was obtained. We rarely found a woman who could show more than \$100. as a result of four or five years of the life of prostitution. Except the girl's lover, the madam is more responsible for this fact than any one else. She encourages the girls in every way possible to spend their money, provided that she herself

will profit by it, and she ridicules any thrifty and frugal tendencies, as being to her own disadvantage.

4. Clothing worn by Inmates.

Notes were made in 147 different houses on the clothing worn by the girls in the evenings. Twenty-one were scantily dressed ; 33, had on a chemise ; 19, a skirt and waist, 18, some kind of a wrapper or kimono ; a few were in street dress ; 5, were in evening dress. In a number of the better class houses the girls were tastefully, attractively and sufficiently dressed, but in many of the \$1.00 houses, the clothing was scanty and the material thin, so in many cases when the girls were walking about, even in the parlor, the outline of the entire figure could be seen. The outer material was usually of figured silk. In the 50-cent houses in the Eastern District the women were very plainly clad in cotton or cheap woolen material. In several places when we went to make the examinations the girls came in with nothing on, save a thin wrapper.

We made inquiries about the remainder of the clothing suitable for street wear which the girls possessed ; some of them were well provided, others had very little, and a few had almost no street clothing. This is a trick of the madam, for it is to her interest to keep the girls ^{in the house} ~~at home~~ as much as possible. One of the madams who has now retired, said that some of the girls never have any street clothes and spend all their money for wrappers.

5. Amusements.

Moving picture shows, cheap theatres and vaudeville entertainments form the chief attraction when these girls are free. The answer ~~to~~^{to the} question, "where do you go when you are 'off'?" was almost universally, "To the moving pictures." They rarely go to the best theatres or ~~the~~^{to the} serious plays. Only a few of them could call to mind the names of any plays they had seen. A number went regularly in their free hours to cafés. In the summer they visited the various shores on the rivers and bay. Three said: "As soon as I get off, I go out to a saloon and get drunk and come back and sleep it off." One striking fact is that they rarely go out with men, preferring to be by themselves. One girl of whom we asked this question, rather haughtily said: "No, indeed, I go out for a good time."

[During their off hours in the house, they lounge about talking, smoking cigarettes, doing a little fancy work or sewing and some very light reading. Reading, however, is highly unpopular. Very few books are to be found in any of the houses, and these are of the lightest and trashiest character. One of the girls was reading a book called "Sparrows", which she thought described exactly the life of a prostitute ; this same girl said she had seen the moving picture play "The Traffic in Souls" and considered it the most ridiculous show she had ever witnessed ; on the other hand, Thais had affected her very much ; she had wept through the whole performance and could not get it off her mind for days.

We inquired especially about dancing and found that it is not common among them ; they seem to have no dancing in their houses and rarely go out to public halls for that purpose. Occasionally a professional dancer is found, who has engagements at certain clubs. One said she had danced one evening in the - - - Club ; later she became intoxicated and the ^{men} made her dance nude ; she did not remember what happened after this, but when she returned home she found \$40 in her stocking.

6. H a b i t s.

Practically all the girls drink, although a few claim they ~~do~~^{do} not. Formerly when whisky was allowed to be sold without hindrance the girls were obliged to aid this traffic by drinking freely with the men for the profit of the madams. Beer is now the usual drink but many of the girls keep a private stock of whisky for themselves, and in some houses the madam gives them a daily allowance of straight whiskey. ~~straight~~. We spoke to one of them about this and she said it was her way of keeping the girls at home. If she did not furnish it, they would spend too much time at saloons.

In the Eastern section beer is procured in buckets from ~~a~~ nearby saloons, and the quantity consumed by some women is enormous. One told me that she drank seven buckets a day. This is about six quarts.

Eighty-five per cent of the women smoke ; cigarettes are almost universally used ; cigars by one or two ; the pipe by

none. The number of cigarettes varies from 10 to 125 a day ; several women said that they smoked from 75 to 125.

DRUGS are supposed to be used by a great many ; in fact a number of the reports claim that the women are encouraged to use opium and cocaine when they begin to fail in the life. This we are convinced is absolutely untrue ; a few take these drugs but in hardly more cases than one would find in the general population. Of course they would not acknowledge such habits, but one can readily tell by the appearance of a woman whether she is a drug fiend or not.

7. M e n t a l i t y.

We did ~~not~~^{but} apply the Binet-Simon test, ~~but~~ to a certain number we put a few selected and prepared questions. But this practice was ^{soon} ~~shortly~~ abandoned for the reason that the girls were worried by the questions and we feared it might interfere with the medical examinations. The method which we then adopted was for each of us - two medical men, one nurse and one student - to observe the girl during the physical examination, and when this was finished to discuss among ourselves her mentality. That is, we compared the girl with the normal type of the social class to which she would naturally belong. For instance, if she had been a domestic, she was compared with the average domestic. We are perfectly well aware that ^{while} such an examination and differentiation is of no scientific value, the results will indicate the prevailing degree of mentality. (224) were thus examined: 134 were rated

as normal ; 35 somewhat above normal ; 2 very much above normal, in fact, unusually intelligent ; 44 slightly below normal + 9 much below normal. That is there were 53, or 23.06% sub-normal.

Among the above 44 girls who were classed as slightly below normal, there were 12 who hardly deserved to be called "slightly below normal." Their feeble-mindedness was really greater than this, so that if we take the above 9, together with these 12, we have 21 girls of such mental strength that they were totally irresponsible for their acts and were easy victims to every degenerating influence which their surroundings might bring forth. This is the most sickening feature of the whole traffic and it makes one, almost more than anything else, wish to abolish, were it possible, the whole system at one blow. It is nothing short of monstrous for society to permit hopelessly imbecilic girls to be dragged into the meshes of a criminal woman and to be made to do anything and everything which the whims and degenerate appetites of degraded mankind call for. These poor creatures are infected with disease, made to drink alcohol and thrown into everything which degenerates their weakened faculties and causes them to sink more and more to the level of an automaton or an animal.

8. Education.

In investigating the education the women had received, 138 were asked when they left school and their answers are tabulated as follows: 2nd Grade, 2; 3rd Grade, 10; 4th Grade, 19 ; 5th Grade, 15 ; 6th Grade, 12 ; 7th Grade, 10 ; 8th Grade, 19 ; 9th Grade, 1 ; 11th Grade, 1; 1st year in High School, 3; 2nd year in High School, 3; 3rd year in High School,

none ; 4th year in High School, 2 ; High School, without stating grade, 8 ; Academy, 5 ; through Grammar School, 2 ; never went to school at all, 7. Judging from our conversation with them, 4 were very well educated. One said she went to school until 17 ; another until 16 ; another until 14 ; another until 10. Seven could tell us very little about their schooling ; one went to school in the country ; one had been at school four or five years.

Among those speaking foreign languages, in addition to English: 4 spoke German ; 2 spoke French ; 1 Hebrew ; 1 German and Bohemian ; 1 German and Russian ; 1 German, Polish and Russian ; 1 Polish and Slavish ; 1, four languages besides English ; 1, Polish, Jewish and German. All the girls speaking these languages were foreign born. No native American girls spoke any language other than English.

A few were conversant with the happenings of the day and seemed interested in the important events, but it was astonishing to find how large a number knew almost nothing of the world, except such matters as pertained to their own life. Of their state or country, they had practically no knowledge, and when asked a simple question, such as: "Who is the Governor of the State?" They usually shrugged their shoulders and said: "I don't know." They did, however, know something of political parties and of politicians who were definitely for or against them, and were minutely informed of all the doings of the crusaders and reformers, whom they designated under the general term of "vice oranks."

In an additional group of 26 girls who had occasionally frequented houses of prostitution and on whom an educational note was made, there were 3, who could not read or write ; 2 had been to school, a year ; 2 had left at the age of 13 ; 10 had very limited schooling ; 1, very poor schooling ; 1, business education ; 1, left school at 17 ; 1, in the 8th Grade ; 1, in the 5th Grade ; 1, in the 3rd Grade ; 3, schooling noted as good.

9. R e l i g i o n.

Of 109 girls who had some religious connection 42 were Catholics and 67 were Protestants. The protestants were divided as follows: 24, Methodists, 13 Lutherans, 8 Presbyterians, 6 Baptists, 5 Episcopalians, 2 United Brethren, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Quaker. (7) stated simply that they were Protestants.

Of the whole number 5 said that they went to some church with some degree of regularity. None of those not classified had any affiliation whatever. Outside the Salvation Army, which holds services in the streets, they never come in contact with any religious organization.

10. N a t i o n a l i t y:

In the total number there were 66 foreigners ; 34 Jewish ; 14 German ; 1 Austrian ; 3 Italians ; 6 Irish, from Ireland ; 1 Sw' s ; 1 Hungarian ; 3 French ; 1 Polish ; 1 Swede ; 1 Indian desce

In an additional 36 girls who were occasional, but not professional prostitutes, 21 were American ; 10 Jewish , 3 German ; 1 Danish ; 1 Polish.

11. B i / r t h p l a c e .

191 girls stated where they were born. Of these, 158 were born in the United States and 33 in foreign countries.

The 158 Americans were as follows:

Maryland:

Baltimore	-----36
Hagerstown	----- 4
Salisbury	----- 2
Frederick	----- 1
Crisfield	----- 1
Berlin	----- 1
Govanstown	----- 1
Towson	----- 1
Annapolis	----- 1
Oakland	----- 1
Laurel	----- 1
Highlandtown	----- 1
Belisterstown	----- 1
Baltimore County	----- 1
Prince George's Co.	----- 1
Allegany Co.	----- 1
Frederick Co.	----- 1
Montgomery Co.	----- 1
Calvert Co.	----- 1
Maryland	----- 4

62

Washington, D. C. ----- 4

Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia -----	9
York -----	3
Harrisburg -----	3
Carlisle -----	2
Hanover -----	1
Lewistown -----	1
Johnstown -----	1
Pittsburgh -----	1
Chambersburg -----	1
Altoona -----	1
Doylestown -----	1
Marysville -----	1
Higgins -----	1
Wilkesbarre -----	1
West Chester -----	1
Lancaster -----	1
Pennsylvania -----	8
	<u>37</u>

New York:

New York City -----	8
Buffalo -----	2
Williamsburg -----	1
New York -----	4
	<u>15</u>

Virginia:

Richmond -----	4
Norfolk -----	3
Roanoke -----	1
Cumberland -----	1
New Keswick -----	1
	<u>10</u>

North Carolina:

Newberne -----	1
Elizabeth -----	1
North Carolina -----	2
	<u>4</u>

Michigan:

Detroit -----	1
Michigan -----	1
	<u>2</u>

Florida:

Jacksonville -----	1
Florida -----	<u>1</u>
	2
Wilmington, Delaware -----	5
Virginia -----	3
Ohio -----	2
Rhode Island -----	1
Still Water, Minnesota -----	1
Chicago, Illinois -----	1
Louisville, Kentucky -----	1
La Crosse, Wisconsin -----	1
Oklahoma -----	1
Denver, Colorado -----	1
Savannah, Georgia -----	1
Murphysboro, Tennessee -----	1
Swansboro, New Jersey -----	1
Indianapolis, Indiana -----	1
America -----	<u>1</u>
	22

The Foreign born were as follows:

Russia -----	10
Austria -----	7
Hungary -----	3
France -----	3
Germany -----	2
Roumania -----	1
Ireland -----	1
Norway -----	1
Bohemia -----	1
Switzerland -----	1
Italy -----	1
Scotland -----	1
Canada -----	<u>1</u>
	33

Following are the birthplaces of 19 part time prostitutes:

Baltimore	1
Manchester, Md.	1
Cumberland, Md.	1
Midland, Md.	1
Laurel, Md.	1
Waldorf, Md.	1
Prince George's Co., Md.	1
Tilghman's Island, Md.	1
Chester, Pa.	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
Waynesboro, Pa.	1
Washington, D. C.	1
Salvay, N. Y.	1
Elkins, W. Va.	1
Virginia	1
Germany	2
London	1
Austria	1
	<u>19</u>

12. Age of Girls.

at the time the report was made was
 No girl ~~is~~ supposed to be in a house in this city under the age of 21, but we are sure there ~~are~~ ^{were} a few below this age. Before ~~the~~ ^{the 21 year old} ordinance went into effect it was usual to find inmates from 16 to 20. The average age of 294 girls was 27.66 years. The average age on entering the house was 20.85 years. The average time of residence in the house was 6.39 years. The average age at the first sexual offense was 17.2 years. A more detailed account of these facts is shown in the following tables:

First Sexual Offense.

<u>No. of girls.</u>	<u>Age at First Offense.</u>
2 -----	12
3 -----	13
9 -----	14
22 -----	15
34 -----	16
37 -----	17
47 -----	18
19 -----	19 .
15 -----	20
8 -----	21
5 -----	22
2 -----	24
1 -----	25
2 -----	29
42 -----	No sexual offense before marriage
2 -----	Did not know.
<u>250</u>	

Age of Girls in Life.

<u>No. of girls.</u>	<u>Years.</u>
2 at 20 -----	15 to 20
114 -----	20 to 25
113 -----	25 to 30
46 -----	30 to 35
16 -----	35 to 40
4 -----	40 to 45
0 -----	45 to 50
<u>1 at 51</u> -----	50 to 55
296	

Time in Bawdy House.

(19)

<u>No. of</u> <u>girls.</u>	<u>Inmates.</u>	<u>No. of years</u> <u>in house.</u>
1	-----	5 weeks
1	-----	6 weeks
1	-----	2 months
1	-----	4 months
1	-----	7 months
2	-----	8 months
12	-----	1 year
26	-----	2 "
36	-----	3 "
30	-----	4 "
34	-----	5 "
20	-----	6 "
23	-----	7 "
19	-----	8 "
15	-----	9 "
16	-----	10 "
13	-----	11 "
2	-----	12 "
5	-----	13 "
7	-----	14 "
4	-----	15 "
1	-----	16 "
1	-----	17 "
1	-----	18 "
5	-----	20 "
1	-----	26 "
278		

<u>No. of</u> <u>madams</u>	<u>Madams.</u>	<u>No. of years</u> <u>in house.</u>
2	-----	2
3	-----	4
2	-----	6
2	-----	7
1	-----	8
2	-----	9
2	-----	10
1	-----	11
1	-----	13
2	-----	15
1	-----	18
1	-----	19
1	-----	20
2	-----	22
1	-----	27
1	-----	31
1	-----	42
26		

Very Young Girls as Inmates.

One of the most evil features of houses of prostitution is that unless rigidly supervised by the police, they encourage girls who are practically children, that is, who are 13, 14 and 15 years old, to share in the traffic. Formerly, when there were few restrictions in Baltimore, the madams not only received girls of this age but tried to procure them, offering them extravagant inducements to enter the houses.

The following may serve as examples:

C. M. N., a 16 year old girl was taken by her mother to an immoral house.

A. M. N., aged 15, was found in a house on King Street.

L. M. L., aged 15, was removed from a house by an officer.

K. F. Y., aged 16, was found in the house of B. C. S.

A. C. D., aged 14, was taken from a questionable house kept by Mrs. Q. E., - - - Aliceanna Street.

Mary and Susie, both very young girls, were taken from the house of M. E. S., - - - Eastern Ave.

Rose C., aged 14, and Lena W., aged 12, were taken from houses. The girl aged 12 stated that some one took her to this house in a cab.

L. C. E., when 16, was found at - - - Raborg Street.

R. L. Y., aged 13, an acknowledged sexual pervert, was taken from a house on Raborg Street.

V. P. G., aged 12, admitted that she occasionally

visited houses of prostitution.

Louisa S., a girl of 13, was found in the house of C. K. Z.

Dora F., at the age of 16 was taken from a house.

A girl of 13 used to go with her mother to houses of prostitution.

Louisa S., aged 13, because acquainted with some wild girls and began to stay out at night. She went with L. W. N. to a house on Raborg Street, where she remained over night. Later she was found in the house of C. K. Z.; --- Josephine St. Louise stated that she had been induced to go there by a man. As she was in short dresses, a long dress was furnished her and she went upstairs with a man. The girl was found and taken out of this house and returned to her home.

Mellie, aged 14, worked in a factory ; her parents were living and she was the only child. This girl had frequented a house kept by A. B. N. ; she was removed from there and later married.

Lillian K., aged 12, was the child of parents who had been separated for 5 years ; the father drank and did not support the family. Lillian was very hard to manage, stayed out late at nights and some times did not come home at all. She associated with a girl named Agnes S., who had a very bad reputation. She worked at service, in a factory and in a laundry. Finally she left home and her whereabouts were unknown. She was finally discovered in a house of prostitution and committed to the House

of Good Shepherd, where she remained for about one year. There is no subsequent history.

Rose C., aged 14; father is dead and mother is married a second time. One night at 9 P. M. she left home and remained for a number of days ; she was finally found at --- Rogers Avenue. When she entered this house, although she was really 14, the madam claimed that Rose told her that she was 19 and had been married in Russia.

Lena, 12 years of age. This girl was taken from a disreputable house on Bath Street ; she claimed that she had been taken there by a man. She was placed in the - - - institution ; four years later she was married, but has since been arrested for stealing.

13. Physical Appearance

Of 122 women there were 66 whose facial expression indicated a lack of intelligence or who had definite marks of a degenerate ; 56 had fairly good features, indicating women of average intelligence and average character. A few of the latter class were exceptionally good looking and had no marks whatever of natural or acquired degeneracy. In 53 the complexion was noted ; 31, were brunettes and 22 blondes. It would have been of great interest to make a critical study of their anatomical structure, to discover degenerate signs, but this was manifestly impossible when we had so many other points to cover.

The following are a few extracts taken from the notes

of our examination:

General facial expression hardened by the life.

Her manner is very brazen and she is probably a pervert.

A good looking girl, with regular, well formed features, but she shows the effects of dissipation.

Facial expression is quite dull and she answers questions slowly. Features are coarse and contour of her head and face denote degeneracy.

Very intelligent girl, much above the usual type, but highly nervous. Attractive appearance, good looking face, moderately intelligent, very pleasing manners.

General appearance is that of a servant girl, possibly a little above that type, she is sick looking, skin is very rough and complexion muddy. Face and head show unmistakable marks of degeneracy.

Good, frank, open face, pleasant and attractive manner.

A beautiful dark haired girl, skin is clear, features are regular, very well formed, profile excellent ; shape of forehead is good ; very pleasing personality.

Dark hair, good features, gentle quiet manners, not the least sign of a degenerate ; there is nothing about this girl to suggest a prostitute.

Unintelligent face, cross-eyes, small head, low forehead, high cheek bones, small, poorly formed stature.

Good disposition, well meaning, but face is very weak, is only a child in development.

Rather good looking, fairly regular features, good type of a country girl.

Bright, attractive face, intelligent, skin clear, does not show any of the marks of the life she leads.

Features bad, forehead low, face hard and degenerate. Lower part of face around mouth and chin shows a papular eruption, which is unmistakably syphilitic ; this girl has a very low grade of intelligence, dull apathetic eye, low slanting forehead, large stubby nose.

Very delicate features, smooth, clear skin ; has the appearance of a high bred girl, and looks as if she had come from cultured people.

Shows the marks of her life ; - her face is hard and haggard, her general manner brazen and bold and the markings of her head indicate degeneracy. Has a degenerate, weak face.

A very beautiful blonde ; her hair is long and luxuriant, forehead is good and well shaped ; nose very delicately made, mouth and chin regular and well shaped ; altogether the profile is unusual ; the complexion is clear ; her voice is soft and pleasant.

She is a most attractive girl and compares favorably with any woman in almost any walk of life.

Face is hard, girl is exceedingly neurotic. Is very dull and apathetic.

Face and head show unmistakable degenerate marks.

This girl has refined manner ; is very quiet and gentle and in appearance, much above the usual type.

Poor features, very hard face ; appears to be vicious.

Small woman, slight build, face and head are those of a syphilitic imbecile.

Features and expression indicate unintelligent woman, and one who is cunning, shrewd and capable of meanness and viciousness.

Coarse type of woman, without showing any particular marks of degeneracy.

Large fat brunette, face hard, features irregular ; is surely degenerate.

Has a good face, regular features, much above the average.

Features heavy and gross, low forehead, large, masculine frame, weighs 180 pounds.

Unusually good figure and exceptionally bright and pretty girl.

Heavy set, dull, almost animal face.

Weak, unintelligent face, very heavy set.

and,

14. Bodily Cleanliness.

The girls were expecting us, which no doubt made a difference in their condition. We inspected only a part of the external surface, but most of them were found clean and their clothing was fresh and in good condition. A few were very filthy; their necks and ears did not appear to have been washed for a long time. It is impossible, however, for the inmates to take very good care of themselves, because of inadequate bathing facilities.

Douches. We investigated as carefully as we could the methods which the girls used to prevent disease. Most of them said they used a medicated douche, containing bichloride of mercury, permanganate of potash, carbolic acid, P. K. powder, Tyrees powder, or dioxogen. Most of them stated that they used a douche once a day, that is in the evening before beginning to receive men; others said they used it in the morning when they got up and at night before going to bed, a few said that they used it in the evening before beginning to receive their customers and a second time before going to bed - that is about 6 o'clock in the afternoon and 4 o'clock in the morning. This is the record, the only exception being that one girl claimed that she used a douche after every third man.

Only a moment's consideration is necessary to see the repugnant filthiness of this procedure. ~~I must ask the reader's pardon in order to discuss this more minutely, for it is of real importance.~~ After having intercourse with one man,

the girl washes off the exterior with water, but does not use a douche, consequently the inside or the vagina is not cleansed, and the next customer comes in contact with the emission already deposited. This procedure is repeated for each man, so that when a girl has relations with 15 men in the same evening the fifteenth man is smeared with portions of the material left from each of his predecessors, not a few of whom were ~~men~~ probably diseased. This statement is not in the least exaggerated and is proven by the foregoing statement that the girls do not use douches "while trading."

It seems to us that this fact alone is sufficient to disgust any one ~~who is capable of human feeling~~ with commercialized prostitution.

15. Sexual Sensation.

We asked a number of the girls what sensation they experienced during intercourse. The general answer was that they had little feeling of any kind. A few said they experienced sensation with certain men, while others asserted that it had entirely left them. We noted in many cases the hypertrophy of the labia. This is taken to be an indication of masturbation, but just whether it was a sign of that with these women we could not determine. It is barely possible that having no sensation in the normal way, they resort to this for a kind of sex gratification. A few told ^{us} ~~me~~ that they did obtain a very definite stimulation and an acute sensation of pleasure through perverted practices. A few observations have come to our notice of girls

who have been given to this practice becoming neurasthenic and hysterical.

16. Pregnancies.

Seventy-one women stated that they had had abortions; one had had seven ; two had six ; one had five ; one had four ; and a number three and two. Very few would acknowledge having had an abortion artificially produced ; most of them said it was accidentally brought about by a fall or injury ; several women said they had produced a miscarriage by opening the womb with a knitting needle or some other instrument ; a few said they took medicine whenever a period was missed.

An investigation among the madams disclosed the fact that a number of them kept medicines for this purpose and we succeeded in getting samples of ergot and different kinds of pills. The madams and some of the girls when approached by an investigator under a pretext gave the names of doctors whom they consulted in these emergencies.

17. Why they rarely become Pregnant.

It has often been asked why these women do not become pregnant, for as a matter of fact not many of them do after one experience. It is the usual course for the girl to become pregnant some time in her commencement period ; she then either has an abortion performed or brings the child to term ; after

this many of them never become pregnant again, notwithstanding the fact that they use no preventive measures. The reason is this: ~~that~~ they soon become infected with gonorrhea which does one of two things: it either produces such a degree of chronic inflammation of the cervix and of the uterus, that the spermatazoa cannot penetrate through the thick mucilaginous plug ; or second, the tubes become involved and closed by an adhesive inflammation.

18. Perversion.

Sexual perversion is very prevalent in the houses of prostitution and according to the testimony of the madams it is becoming more so. ^{When this investigation was made there were} ~~there are~~ four houses in the Western district which ^{were} ~~are~~ given over to it entirely ; that is, all the inmates ^{then} ~~are~~ perverts and ^{rarely had} ~~never have~~ the normal sexual relation. The usual procedure is that the woman takes the penis into her mouth and produces the excitation and orgasm in this way. In every house ~~asked~~ some of the inmates or the madam ^{was asked} whether this was done ; and while most of the girls vehemently denied such practices, we had evidence which showed that most of the better class of houses, that is those charging from \$1.00 up, ^{had} ~~have~~ girls who practiced it. In the cheaper houses in the Eastern district it seemed ^{to} be much less prevalent. ^{we} ~~I~~ questioned ~~carefully~~ the girls and the madams in regard to men who practice perversion ; that is, men who apply their mouth and tongue to

the genital organs of women. ^{He was} ~~I was~~ astonished to find ^{much} ~~a great~~ deal of evidence showing it was not at all uncommon. Some madams told ^{us} ~~me~~ that every day they had a number of men who wished to do this ; the same story was told by the girls. It was stated that formerly this practice was restricted to older men, but that now it is just as usual among younger ones. Some time ago when it was less common, it was the custom of the girls to charge double for it ; this advance price has fallen, and ^{when investigated} ~~now~~ ^{was only} ~~with the exception of a few places,~~ ^{we} no more ~~is~~ asked than for the regular form of intercourse, ^{except in a few places.}

[We heard also of unusual forms of perversion, where men would ask to be beaten in order to become sexually excited ; and of men who wished to handle the women roughly or cruelly. Although many other stories were told us, the cases noted belonged mostly to the two above classes, viz: the active type of perversion, where the man wishes to beat or cruelly mistreat the woman, and which is known as Mochochism ; and the passive type, where the man himself wishes to be beaten, which is known as Sadism.

19. Veneral Diseases found by Examination.

With a few exceptions all of the registered inmates and all of the madams who were also engaged in prostitution were subjected to a physical examination. Those madams who simply had charge of the houses in a business way were excused.

Inasmuch as there was no law compelling this examination we had to depend on the willingness of the women,, and with one exception we found them most co-operative and desirous of sparing us any unnecessary trouble. The Police Board and the Police Officers were helpful, courteous and co-operative in every way possible.

The examinations were made by experienced physicians. A nurse always accompanied us and prepared the patient in the same way as is done in a private office. We made every effort to be considerate and courteous and we found that this treatment met with an almost invariable response. The women were entirely tractable, never vulgar, never in the least presumed on our presence and we might easily have believed ourselves to be among conventional people. The examination was conducted as follows:

The patient was placed in the usual position and covered with sheets to prevent undue exposure. An inspection was made of the external genitalia, urethral orifice, anus and upper portions of the thighs and the groins. By bi-manual palpation the

condition of the ovaries, tubes and uterus was next ascertained. After this a speculum was introduced and the cervix and vaginal walls were inspected. A smear was taken from the cervix, from the urethra, from any material which could be squeezed out of Bartholin's glands and from any other suspicious areas. After the gynecological examination was finished a second physician proceeded to examine the throat, mouth, tongue and teeth, the lymphatics of the neck, axilla and groin and the condition of the tibiae. He also inspected the skin of the head, neck and upper part of the chest and finally took a specimen of blood for a Wasserman test.

During this examination a series of questions were asked the girls and their answers were recorded by some one who was present for that purpose.

In this connection ^{we} wish to thank Drs. Vest, Casler, Brent and Richardson for doing the gynecological examination and Messrs. Thomas, Von Glehn, Cunningham and Wharton - medical students - for valuable aid during the whole period covering the examinations.

Result of Examinations.

In this series 289 blood examinations for syphilis were made, of these girls 177 (63.27%) showed the presence of syphilis, in 112 (36.73%) there was no proof of this disease. Of the total number 34 (11.44%) showed clinical evidences of syphilis. To repeat, then, 63.27% of those examined for syphilis showed its presence.

According to streets the statistics for syphilis among the inmates ^{were} as follows:

(For the sake of brevity we shall use the word "positive" as meaning showing syphilis ; "negative" where no proof of the disease existed).

On Fleet Street, out of 24 women examined, 18 were positive ; 6 were negative.

On Raborg Street, out of 95 women examined, 59 were positive and 36 negative.

On Eastern Avenue and Spring Street, of 38 examined, 27 were positive and 11 negative.

On Duker's Alley, of 8 examined, 6 were positive and 2 were negative.

On Fairmount Avenue, Penn Street and Forest Street, of 12 examined, 5 were positive and 7 negative.

On King Street, of 8 examined, 7 were positive and 1 was negative.

On St. James Street, of 17 examined, 6 were positive and 11 were negative.

On Josephine Street, of 55 examined, 26 were positive and 29 were negative.

Of the 32 negro women examined, 23 were positive and 9 were negative.

According to the age the figures for syphilis are as follows:

Below 21 years of age, there was 1 girl examined and she was free from syphilis.

From 21 to 25 years, inclusive, out of 101 whites examined, 59 were positive and 42 were negative; of 16 colored women, 11 were positive and 5 were negative.

From 26 to 30 years inclusive, of 98 white women, 62 were positive and 36 were negative; of 8 colored, 7 were positive and 1 was negative.

Above 30 years, of 57 white women, 33 were positive and 24 were negative. Of 8 colored women, 5 were positive and 3 were negative.

The incidence of syphilis in relation to the number of years in the life was as follows:

Of 39 white ^{up to 2 years} who had been in the life up to 2 years, 18 were positive and 21 were negative. Of 6 colored women, 3 were positive and 3 were negative.

Of 93 white women who had been in the life above 2 years and less than 6 years, 51 were positive and 42 negative. Of 13 colored women 11 were positive and 2 were negative.

Of 86 white women, who had been in the life more than 6 years and less than 11 years, 62 were positive and 24 were negative. Of 12 colored women, 8 positive and 4 negative.

Above 30 years of 39 white women examined, 23 were positive and 16 negative. There was 1 colored woman and she was free from disease.

Gonorrhea.

The clinical evidence by which we judged the presence of gonorrhea was furnished by one or more of the following conditions: Inflammation of Bartholin's glands ; a purulent urethritis ; past or present pelvic inflammatory disease. We did not regard a vaginitis or a cervicitis as clearly indicative of gonorrhea.

Two smears were made from the cervix and two from the urethra. The diagnosis of a gonococcal infection was made when we found an intra-cellular diplococcus of the morphology of the gonococcus which decolorized with Gram. Some were counted positive, although extra-cellular, provided that their morphology and staining characteristics were typical.

Clinical Gonorrhea.

Judging by the clinical evidence outlined in the above paragraph, 175, or 65.78%, of the women examined showed a present or a past gonorrhea. Among this number 150, or 60.72%, showed pelvic inflammatory disease, and of these, 33 had had one or both ovaries and tubes removed.

Presence of Gonococci.

Of the smears taken from the urethra 53.04% showed the presence of gonococci. Of those taken from the cervix, 62.34% were positive. Of the discharges from Bartholin's glands 4.04% were positive (only 17 specimens were examined). There were numerous other specimens taken from areas in the vagina and on the labia. Altogether there were 247 patients examined microscopically; among these there were 200, or 80.97% who showed the presence of gonococci.

Total Gonorrhea.

Among 266 women who were examined for gonorrhea, 245, or 92.10% showed its presence either clinically or microscopically.

Considered according to streets the examination showed the following:

Gonorrhea taken according to Streets:

On Fleet Street, of 20 examined, 18 were positive and 2 negative.

On Raborg Street, of 87 examined, 86 were positive and 1 negative.

On Eastern Avenue and Spring Street, of 35 examined, 30 were positive and 5 negative.

On Duker's Alley, of 7 examined, 7 were positive.

On Fairmount Avenue, Penn and Forest Streets, of 11 examined, 6 were positive and 5 negative.

On King Street, of 9 examined, 8 were positive, with 1 negative.

On St. James Street, of 16 examined, 15 were positive and 1 negative.

On Josephine Street, of 52 examined, 46 were positive and 6 negative.

Of 29 negro women examined, 29 were positive.

The evidence of gonorrhea among the women in relation to age is as follows:

From 1 to 20 years: One woman examined, she was affected.

From 21 to 25 years: of 90 white women, 81 had gonorrhea. Of 14 colored women, 14 had gonorrhea.

From 26 to 30 years: of 93 women examined, 87 had gonorrhea. Of 9 colored women, 9 had gonorrhea.

Above 30 years: of 52 women examined, 47 were infected. Of 6 colored women, 6 were infected.

The evidence of gonorrhea in relation to the number of years in the life is as follows:

From 1 to 2 years: of 37 white women examined, 35 had gonorrhea. Of 6 colored women, 6 had gonorrhea.

From 2 to 5 years: of 89 white women examined, 76 had gonorrhea. Of 12 colored women, 12 had gonorrhea.

From 5 to 10 years: of 75 white women examined, 72 had gonorrhea. Of 10 colored women, 10 had gonorrhea.

Above 10 years: Of 36 white women examined, 33 had gonorrhea. Of 1 colored woman, 1 had gonorrhea.

Gonorrhea and Syphilis in the same patient.

Of 300 women examined, 143, or 47.66%, had both gonorrhea and syphilis. Of the 300 there were 34 which had no examination except for the Wasserman reaction; had they all been completely examined, the percentage surely would have been higher than the above.

Total of Gonorrhea and Syphilis.

In all, 266 women were examined for both gonorrhea and syphilis. Of this number 257, or 96.61%, showed either gonorrhea or syphilis. Hence, so far as these data go, only 3.39% of the women engaged in prostitution in this city are free from venereal disease.

Are these women infectious

The practical question which suggests itself is:

Are all of these women who are infected with gonorrhea and syphilis infectious, or in other words, Will they communicate the disease to another individual by sexual contact? The answer so far as syphilis is concerned is most undoubtedly in the negative. For syphilis to be communicable the infected person must have an open sore or lesion, and this open sore or lesion must come in direct contact with the mucous surface of another person, and in addition there must be some abrasion on this mucous surface of the second individual. To make it clearer, there must be a syphilitic sore on the genital organ, on the lips or in the mouth, throat or nose of the woman to render the disease communicable. Such abrasions, however, can be very easily produced by rubbing the parts forcibly together. These infectious spots are usually present only in the primary and secondary stages of the disease. In the tertiary period they are rarely present and consequently the person should be considered slightly, if at all, infectious. Nevertheless, it must be insisted that very late secondary symptoms may appear and even tertiary manifestations be present on mucous membranes, so that it cannot be positively affirmed that a given syphilitic may be entirely non-infectious. Again it must be admitted that, whenever an individual gives a positive blood examination, he or she is potentially infectious.

The percentage of the positive Wassermann tests in our examination represents the minimal incidence, for it is well known that a positive Wassermann means that the patient has some active focus in his body, but a negative result does not mean necessarily that he has no syphilitic process. Then too, some of those examined were on anti-syphilitic treatment, and others were the habitual users of alcohol, which would prevent the test from being positive. We can not approximate the number who would fall into these classes, but it is safe to say that they would add an appreciable percentage to our positive results.

With gonorrhea the story is entirely different, for at present we must consider all individuals who have gonococci as infectious. We must conclude, therefore, that some 80.97% of these women are capable of communicating the disease.

20. Medical care of inmates.

About 75 madams claimed that they employed doctors to give their girls regular examinations, but of this number only a few could show certificates. The evidence showed that the usual examinations were very superficial, consisting only of an inspection of the external genitals and not including the use of the speculum. A few girls claimed that a very thorough examination was made. In one house with two inmates each girl had 60 certificates from the same physician, showing weekly examina-

tions. Some of the inmates who were found very much diseased had certificates from their doctor dated one week previous. One girl, who had a very striking and unmistakable syphilitic eruption all around the lower part of her face and mouth had a certificate from a doctor dated the day before, stating that he had examined her and found no trace of disease. In a few instances we have evidence to show that some physicians will give certificates for \$1.00 without even seeing the girls.

Discussion of Question of Medical Supervision.

Those who favor segregation for the most part recommend a regular medical inspection of the houses once a week. Such a system has been carried out for a long time in the European cities, but in most of the places in which it has been tried the leading medical men claim that it has not had very much practical effect in limiting the number of cases of gonorrhea and syphilis. Among the objections to such a system are:

1. In any case in which there are two persons concerned in the spread of disease, to act logically you must examine and treat both. Examining and trying to cure the woman, while ignoring the man, is manifestly of very little use.

2. The examinations in almost all of the European cities are not thorough enough to discover anything more than the gross venereal lesions. To be of real value, a complete clinical

cal, supplemented by a microscopic examination, would be necessary.

3. No where is the attempt made to do any more than improve the general condition and to cure the most pronounced ulcerations or other manifestations. This is shown by the fact that the average stay in the hospital is about 19 days for gonorrhea and 33 days for syphilis.

Even if it were possible to make the examinations very exhaustive, very practical objections would at once appear. In the first place almost every member of the segregated quarter would be found diseased and if we were consistent we should almost depopulate the district. Again, if it be urged that such patients should be kept in the hospital until they are thoroughly cured, it will be readily understood that greatly increased hospital facilities would have to be supplied and an additional heavy burden would be put upon the municipality.

But for the moment let us suppose that all these patients are kept in the hospital until they are well. Let us suppose that they are conscientiously and laboriously worked over by both nurses and doctors and finally after several months are really cured. What happens then? They return to the district and become infected perhaps on the first night and in one week they have a very acute fresh infection which is highly contagious. Hence, after all the care spent on them, they are

in a worse plight than before, and are just as threatening plague-spots.

Let us mention another class of cases. Suppose that a girl is examined on a certain day and is found not to have any venereal disease. Suppose that a man who has gonorrhea has sexual relation with her and leaves gonorrheal germs in her vagina; the man following him comes in contact with these germs and contracts the disease. This infection may not and many times does not stop with one man, but infects all of those who may have relation with her on that day.

This whole question, then, of trying to cure the women and allowing them to continue to ply their traffic is really infantile in its absurdity.

Prevalence of Syphilis in the Community

In order to arrive at some idea as to the prevalence of syphilis in this community a Wassermann test was made on a number of people representing various grades of society. In all, 3,139 people were examined. It was manifestly impossible for us to make a physical examination of the people, or to get a history of any previous illness, so we are obliged to give only the percentage of positive tests found in each group. This work is being continued and will be published more fully at a later date.

The following shows the results of these examinations in detail:

In one of the Baltimore Dispensaries 1,000 unselected patients were examined. It should be noted that these patients came for treatment of various diseases and very few of them knew, or even suspected that they had syphilis.

Patients examined1,000
Examinations positive (syphilitic) 108 - 10.80%

Penitentiary.

White inmates.

Total examined 161
Total positive 25 - 15.52%

Colored inmates.

Total examined 161
Total positive 37
Total doubtful 3 - 22.98%

J a i l.

White inmates.

Total examined 312
Total positive 39
Total doubtful 3 - 12.50%

Colored inmates.

Total examined 52
Total positive 18 - 34.61%

Rosewood State Training School.

Boys examined 226
Boys positive 9 - 3.98%
Girls examined 233
Girls positive 5 - 2.14%

Rosewood State Training School 9 cont'd*Omit if not correct
omit new page*

Boys doubtful	1
Girls doubtful	1
Total percentage at Institution	- 3.05%

Spring Grove State Hospital.

Men examined	262
Men positive	31 - 11.83%
Women examined	215
Women positive	10 - 4.65%
Men doubtful	1
Women doubtful	none
Total percentage at Institution	- 8.59%

Mt. Hope Retreat. Through the kindness of Dr. C.B. Ensor we have the following:

Men examined	256
Men positive	58 - 21.80%

----- School in Maryland.

Boys examined (from 12 to 18 yrs.)	139
Boys positive	none

-----School in Maryland.

Boys examined	56
Boys positive	2

Hospital Facilities for treating Men and Women infected with Venereal Disease.

There are departments in most dispensaries for the treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis, but the treatment is rarely carried to the point of actually curing the patient. This is largely the patient's fault for the reason that after his acute manifestations have subsided and the striking and physical signs of the disease are no longer in evidence he discontinues treatment. The latent disease is still present and consequently the patient remains uncured. In the case of syphilis the hospital is largely at fault, because it does not insist on his coming back sufficiently long and ^{must} ~~trust~~ too much to the patient's ^{intelligence} ~~ignorance~~ and ~~carelessness~~ ^{Confidence}.

The hospital facilities for receiving patients with venereal disease is very inadequate ; none of the hospitals in the city will take them except under protest and then only a few cases at a time. The only place at present where the poorer class can be housed is at Bay View. Improved accommodations and more accommodation is of very striking need and one which the city should provide.

Night Dispensaries.

It is urgently needed that night dispensaries be established ; there are many persons who can not or will not come in the day, but who would come in the evening. If it is

at present this class remains entirely untreated. If the disease was confined to them it would not make so much difference but they do not fail to scatter it.

Should Venereal Diseases be made Reportable ?

A law requiring venereal diseases to be reported exists in Norway and Sweden and in several cities of the United States. It has not proved very successful or very effective for good, and neither the people nor the authorities seem satisfied with it.

As these diseases have a striking sociological aspect they are not in the same category as other contagious maladies ; so there is a question as to the wisdom of the legal requirement. Surely, in view of the present state of public opinion and of the attitude of medical men, it would be useless to enact any such measure at this time. As education in regard to these diseases becomes more general, registration and reporting may come to seem practicable and desirable.

21. Life Previous.

Most of these women had ^{in houses of prostitution} a preparation, so to speak, for the actual professional life. It is true that a few girls, on account of some tragic misfortune, have plunged immediately into the "regular" traffic in houses without any experience in clandestine prostitution. The greater number, however, have started out by being "charity" girls, that is, having the sex relation with a few friends without money. This circle gradually enlarges and the girl admits casual strangers on the same footing, that is, without pay. This stage is brief, however, and she then begins to entice men whom she meets on the street, in dance halls or in cafes, to furnished rooms for the purpose of prostitution for money. Many women pursue this course for some time and then return to a ~~really~~-respectable life, but the others soon enter a house and become professionals.

In order to throw more light on this phase of the subject, we are giving the following instances, which have been taken from our histories:

Typical Cases.

B. F. S. got into bad company and went with an older girl to Washington, where they took a furnished room and "picked up" men on the street; she was finally brought home by the police and sent to - - - - - Institution, but was

paroled after one month. She remained at home a few days, then disappeared and married her step-father's brother in order to keep out of the institution. She did not live with this man, but rented a room and followed the trade of a prostitute. Later she went to live on Raborg Street and in a short time became a madam.

J. L. E., when 10 years old, was placed in a home by the C. A. S.; at 14 she returned to her father at 16 she had an illegitimate child; a little later she married a man aged 60; during this time she was promiscuously immoral; shortly she deserted her husband and went to live in a house on Raborg Street.

A. R. S. was incorrigible and sent to the - - - - - School by the Juvenile Court. On leaving there she was placed at service. Soon after this she had an illegitimate child; later she went to work in a restaurant, from which she was taken by an Italian barber and placed in a house of prostitution.

F. S. T. was "kept" for one year by a man named S; from Cleveland, Ohio. After this relation was broken off, she went to live on Watson Street.

M. T. A. lost her father when she was 9 years old; at 12 she went to work ~~for~~ the - - - - - Company; at 15 her mother married again; she was mistreated by her step-father

and went to live with her aunt ; after this she began running the streets and frequenting questionable places. She soon drifted to a house on Edward Street.

G. W. Y. was "kept" for several years by a prominent business man in Philadelphia ; after this ended, she became a prostitute.

F. B. M. was a street walker for some time in Cumberland, Maryland ; she then came to Baltimore and went into a house.

L. C. E. came to the city and went to live as a domestic ; she soon left her position and went to board at - - - E. Collington Ave. ; she had no money or visible means of support ; she later took a furnished room of W. Fayette St., where she made her living by prostitution. This girl, when found, was 17.

D. E. N., while living at home was wild and unmanageable ; she had immoral relations with several men. One night in company with another girl she went to Fort Howard where she spent the night with two soldiers in a cellar. A short time after this she went to - - - saloon on Eastern Avenue, which is connected with a house of prostitution.

R. S. D., four months after marriage, became a street walker, and later entered a house of prostitution.

A. S. L. had worked as a domestic and at odd times did office cleaning ; at intervals she went to live in questionable places.

M. G. S. lived with a man for some time at --- Street ; some years after this she was found in a house on prostitution on Lemmon St.

E. L. M. was placed as a girl in the - - - Institution ; when she was released she married, but was a heavy drinker and would not stay at home. She frequented furnished rooms with men and later went to live on Raborg Street.

The foster parents of J. A. N. kept a house of prostitution in New Orleans ; she lived in this house but did not practice prostitution. She drifted to Baltimore and had several positions as domestic. Later she became an inmate in a house on Raborg Street.

Mrs. H. was a street walker in Chicago ; she came to Baltimore and lived for two years with a man ; she is now in a house on Josephine Street.

C. H. K. married but had trouble with her husband ; left him three times ; each time going to disreputable houses.

P. G. N. deserted her husband and went to live in a house of prostitution where she remained for three years.

Statements Made By Inmates.

The following were statements made by the professional

inmates of the houses:

"Ran around for a year and then entered a house."

"Was a street walker for sixteen years."

"Visited cafes and saloons where I met men for the purpose of prostitution ; later went into a house."

"At 16 years of age I began to live with a man ; continued this for two years and then became an inmate."

"Entered the life one year after being ruined."

"Was on the street for a number of years."

"Was a street walker in New York before coming to Baltimore."

"I was a street walker in Washington, but did not take money at first."

"Before coming to Baltimore I used to run around. After coming here I frequented bad houses for a while and later entered a house."

"Hustled and entered a house because the streets were cold."

"Went wrong 2 years after divorce ; then hustled the streets for a year and entered life."

"Did concert work and went to bad houses on Davis Street."

"Hustled on the street."

"Before entering the life ran a furnished room house."

"Went wrong at 17 ; then left home and got a room ;
later entered life."

"Lived with a man."

"Ran around for one year."

"I was a street walker."

"I came directly into the life ; did not run around
previously." (Reason for this step was not given.)

"Ran around for 2 years, but did not take money."

"I lived with a man."

"I entered life 2 years after my husband died."

"I lived for some time with an actor, who induced me
to go into the life."

"I ran around a great deal."

"I ran around for one and a half years."

"I did street walking and went to furnished rooms."

"I was a street walker for three years ; went to
furnished rooms but took no money."

"I hustled on the streets for one year."

"I began running around at fourteen."

"I was a sifter for one year."

~~"I was a sifter for one year."~~

~~"I was a sifter for some time."~~

"I lived with a man."

~~"I lived with a man."~~

~~"I lived with a man."~~

~~"I lived with a man."~~

~~"I lived with a man."~~

"Ran around with fast girls for some time."

"I went to furnished room houses and drank freely."

~~"I lived with a man."~~

~~"I lived with a man."~~

"I went to furnished room houses."

"I lived with a man."

"Just after being ruined I commenced walking the
streets."

"I lived in furnished rooms on Lexington Street."

"I ran around a great deal but took no money."

"I ran around with men to furnished rooms."

"Hustled on the streets for one year."

~~"Hustled on the streets for one year."~~

"Hustled on the streets for two years."

"Lived with a man for several months he left me
sick and without food or money."

Mrs. H., 34 years old, lived with a bell boy in
Chicago for two years before she married him ; when their first
baby was born her husband deserted her. She solicited on the
streets of Chicago for a while ; later came to Baltimore and

lived with her father. During this time she had immoral relations regularly with W. I. She kept boarders, did laundry work, sewing and sold novelties. She drank a great deal. Finally she placed her child in the Home of the Friendless and went to a furnished room house at --- W. Lexington Street ; later she went to a house of prostitution, --- Raborg Street.

A. Previous Occupation.

In a total of 226 girls who lived in houses of prostitution and could be considered professional prostitutes, there were 121, or 53.54% who had either been domestics or had worked in a factory ; there were 17 who had worked in a laundry ; 15 shop girls ; 11 waitresses ; 7 tailoresses ; 4 nurses ; 3 telephone girls ; 2 office girls ; 2 actresses ; 2 manicurists ; 1 stenographer ; 1 cashier ; 1 milliner ; 1 engraver ; 30 who had had no work ; 8 did not specify kind of work.

Wages Previously Earned:

152 of the girls had earned money before entering prostitution ; 21, \$6.00 a week ; 21, \$4.00 a week ; 20 \$5.00 a week ; 20, \$3.00 a week ; 11, \$7.00 a week ; 9, \$10.00 a week ; 9, \$8.00 a week ; 7, \$4.50 a week ; 5, \$2.00 a week ; 4, \$9.00 a week ; 4, \$5.50 a week ; 4, \$3.50 a week ; 3, \$12.00 a week, 3, \$6.50 a week ; 3, \$2.50 ; 2, \$8.50 a week ; , 2, \$7.50 a week ; 1, \$15.00 a week ; 1, \$14.00 a week ; 1, \$10.50 a

week ; average wage being \$6.14.

Part Time Prostitute Wages.

By an additional group of 55 girls, who had occasionally frequented houses of prostitution or had lived in them for a short time, the following list of occupations was given: 27 worked or had worked in factories ; 12 ^{new} domestics ; 3 sales-girls ; 2 bookkeepers ; 2 lived at home ; 2 worked without naming their work ; 1 cashier ; 1 singer in a music hall ; 1 actress ; 1 clerk ; 1 worked in a packing house ; 1 waitress ; 1 worked in our barn.

The wages of this group are as follows 8 had worked at \$4.50 a week ; 4, at \$4.00 ; 2, at \$7.00 ; 2, at \$5.00 ; 2, at \$3.00 ; 2, at \$2.50 1, at \$7.50 ; 1, at \$5.10 ; 1, at \$3.50 ; 1, at \$1.50 ; the average being \$4.36.

B, Grade Of Society From Which The Girls Come.

In judging from ^{the} ~~what~~ class of society these girls came, I took their work and the occupation of their parents as an index.

The occupation of the fathers was as follows: laborer, 7 ; farmer, 7 ; merchant, 6 ; railroad man, 4 ; tailor, 3 ; brass finisher, 3 ; engineer, 3 ; coal dealer, 3 ; doctor, 2 ;

real estate, 2 ; huckster, 2 ; butcher, 2 ; mechanic, ; sea captain, 2 ; police officer, 2 ; saloon keeper, 2 ; real estate dealer, 2 ; machinist, 2 ; clergyman, 1 ; millworker, 1 ; road supervisor, 1 ; boss at mines, 1 ; business man, 1 ; clergyman, 1 ; teacher, 1 ; boss in coal yard, 1 ; carpenter, 1 ; oysterman, 1 newspaper man, 1 ; lumberman, 1 ; gold and silver worker, 1 ; druggist, 1 ; miner, 1 contractor, 1 ; building, 1 shoe dealer, 1 ; wholesale millinery, 1 ; cabinet maker, 1 horse dealer, 1 plumber, 1 ; stone worker, 1 ; liveryman, 1 ; motorman, 1 ; driver, 1 ; shoemaker, 1 ; stavedore, 1 ; watchman, 1 ; reporter, 1 ; fruit business, 1 ; boiler maker, 1 ; civil engineer, 1 plasterer, 1 ; telephone man, 1 ; banker, 1 ; street paver, 1 ; packer, 1 ; travelling man, 1 ; soldier, 1 ; ranchman, 1.

Of the above, 62 men may be considered as belonging to the laboring class, and 36 may be ranked outside that class.

c. Parents and Home Conditions.

An inquiry was made into the early life of immoral girls, particularly as regards their association with their parents. (174) girls gave data relative to their fathers ; in 35 cases, the fathers had died when they were under 14 ; in 10 cases, when they were from 14 to 20 ; in 43 cases, after they were grown ; in 86 cases, he was still living. 295 girls knew something of their mothers, to wit: In 61 cases, the mother had

died when the girl was under 14 ; in 29 cases, when she was from 14 to 20 ; in 25 cases, after she was grown ; in 90 cases, the mother was still living.

An analysis of the statistics and information which we obtained relative to this point show that defective home conditions come very strikingly to the front. It is just in a few isolated cases, comparatively speaking, that we have the family unit intact and good wholesome surroundings. ^{low mentality,} Poverty, separation, immorality of one or both parents and alcohol stand out as the five predominant factors. Any one of these elements introduced into the life of a child invariably produces a lasting effect, in many a lasting blight, and in a few a complete destruction. Separation of the parents is a very important element, but it is nearly always connected with one of the other three conditions. It is furthermore shown that the character of the mother is of the greatest importance, if not the greatest single agent in determining the life and habits of the girl.

a. Typical Cases.

The following are typical examples:

L. P. H's mother and uncle were at one time in an institution for the insane.

G. S. H's mother conducts a house of prostitution on Konig Street. The father was divorced and had married a woman of notorious character.

H. H. S' mother was a prostitute.

The mother of L. B. T. is feeble-minded.

D. E. M's mother is immoral and is intimate with O. T. who boards in the house. Her aunt is also a very bad character.

R. S. D's mother is a very good woman and lives comfortably at home.

L. A. A's father is a heavy drinker and her mother immoral and a professional beggar.

Both parents of Mrs. H. M. drink. The mother deserted her children and went to live on Raborg Street.

D. C. lost her mother when she was a child ; she was taken care of by a society, but finally became a prostitute.

The family of M. A. T. is destitute ; the mother is an invalid and the father has deserted.

J. A. S' mother frequents houses of prostitution ; at one time she kept a house and her children lived there with her. The girl, who is now living in a house of prostitution, is the daughter of a man who had 5 children by his wife and 7 by another woman.

D. C., a 17 year old girl, is a prostitute. Her father is in jail for stealing and her mother is an habitual drunkard and beggar.

The mother of L. M. L. died of tuberculosis. The

father deserted the family ; 2 other children are worthless, one steals and the other is immoral ; all the children are very profane. They curse each other, their mother and the priest.

E. L. Y. lives with her family and 3 men in two rooms; all the adults get drunk and fight and commit many violencees in the presence of the girl.

The mother of E. H. S. drinks and her sister is very immoral.

M. P. R. solicits men on the street and brings them to her own home for immoral purposes. Her parents are very intemperate and immoral.

The mother of M. N. H. is intemperate and disorderly. The father is worthless and seldom at home.

M. L. S. was placed in a family when she was a very young girl ; she became pregnant by one of the men of this family. Most of the other members were disreputable.

E. McN. Y., after her mother's death, was brought to Baltimore and placed in the house of Mrs. D. ; the father stated that he was directed to this house by a policeman. Mrs. D. was disreputable and induced the girl to become a prostitute.

D. H. lost her father when very young ; her mother then went to live with a man and allowed the girl to run the streets without restraint ; the mother is a heavy drinker and is very abusive to her daughter.

The home of M. G. is very bad ; her mother keeps a kind of disorderly house and the father is worthless and very filthy.

The parents of M. H. are very disreputable ; the father drinks ; the mother is immoral and they have 6 children besides the girl.

The mother of D. is immoral and the father in Bay View.

The parents of L. K. separated 5 years ago ; the father is a heavy drinker.

R. C's father is dead ; the mother married a second time.

The mother of D. F. keeps a questionable house and men go there for immoral relations with both the mother and daughter. One special feature is all-night parties, which are very disorderly.

L. S's parents have separated ; she lives with her father ; he is very poor and the house is filthy.

F. W's sister is a heavy drinker and the girl herself drinks.

The parents of B. F. D. were worthless ; the mother was a dope fiend. When the girl was 12 she was sent to work in a factory and remained there until she was 17.

G. O. Y's father was a worthless man ; after he died her mother married again.

L. and K. P. N. worked in a factory ; had very little education. Were allowed to run the streets and associate with bad girls ; their mother at one time had been crazy, and their aunt was living publicly with a man.

The girl's mother is immoral and goes to questionable houses ; the father is sub-normal. One sister is living with a man and has a child.

M. H. T's mother died when she was quite young ; the father very soon married a woman whom he had known only a few days. M's oldest sister is feeble-minded. They were not able to get along at home, so were placed in the care of M. C. E., a woman of very bad reputation, who had three illegitimate children.

M. H. R., American, domestic, with very limited education, this girl married when she was 15 ; some time later she was reported as a prostitute and her husband served several sentences for stealing. M. Left her husband and went to live with a man ; she ~~finally~~ attempted to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

The father and mother of M. R. are heavy drinkers and the mother is immoral there are 7 children in the family.

[M. Kept company with two very disreputable young girls; S. O. Y. and B. S. P. M. and S. frequented houses of prostitution and were frequently seen at disreputable resorts.

The mother of M., L. is dead and her father lived with a woman as man and wife. There were 3 brothers and one sister. Two of the children were in the care of a society one was, in the - - - - - Institution and one was in jail. This family contains a number of disreputable and degenerate persons; in fact, the girl's mother was the only respectable member of a notoriously degenerate family named C. Y.; this girl is a moral imbecile and her sister is about the same.

E. K. has had extremely poor surroundings the mother frequents questionable houses and is suffering from venereal disease; the father is feeble-minded, and her oldest sister is immoral.

L. S. is a Russian Jewess; her father and mother are separated; she lived with her father in an indescribably filthy room; the girl has a nice appearance and a quiet manner. She began to associate with R. F. D., who is notoriously bad, although very young. L. comes home late at night with men and boys; she acknowledged going to a hotel near --- Station for immoral purposes and at another time she went to a house on Courtland Street. It was found that she went to this house during the day - sometimes as often as four times during a week.

She was taken into custody and sent to the --- Institution.

I. F. H. This girl's entire family were immoral. Her sisters were street walkers the mother had an illegitimate child before marrying her first husband and after that she had 7 illegitimate children by another man ; one of the girl's sisters has 3 illegitimate children and is now pregnant again.

J. A. H's parents were dead and she was given, when an infant, to a man and woman who kept a disorderly house. This girl became immoral when she was 11 years of age ; at 15 she was pregnant and had an abortion done ; later she went into a house of ill fame.

~~X~~ Guardians Other Than Parents.

Of 44 girls who stated that they were not raised by their parents ; 14, were raised by an aunt ; 7, by a grand-
6 in asylums ;
mother ; 5, by a sister ; 3, by relatives ; 3, by the father ;
2, by strangers ; 1, adopted ; ~~from asylums~~ ; 1 by a brother ;
1 by an uncle ; 1 by a stepmother.

c. Cases of Mother and Daughter Being Prostitutes

In Same House.

Living together in one house of prostitution were a woman and her two young girls, all of whom were prostitutes.

An investigator, a man, called at --- S. Sixth Street, Highlandtown, and asked to see "M." The woman who opened the door that that M. was out, but she would summon her if he especially desired ; if not, he could take "K.", a handsome blond girl of about 25. Both K. and M. are daughters of this woman, although she at first denied this, and she really conducts a house of prostitution of which these girls are the sole inmates.

Mrs. P. R., --- S. Sixth Street, Highlandtown, has two daughters, both of whom receive men at home and the mother collects the money. She has a son almost grown living in the house, who was cognizant of the state of affairs.

At --- S. Sixth Street, there is a Mrs. G. R., who has her own daughter, M. and another girl named T. Both these girls solicit at --- Club. The daughter admitted to the investigator that the officer had bothered her mother's house last night and for that reason they would not be at home until things quieted down. M. said that all the men came to the house through the back gate.

M. G. aged 13, is taken by her mother to houses of prostitution. Her father at one time brought a woman from Cumberland to live in their house. It was said that the father and this woman lived together. A number of men frequented this house, so that it was practically a house of prostitution.

D. F. This girl's mother keeps a house of doubtful character. D. has relations with the men who frequent it. This girl was once in a house of prostitution for a short time. She was finally committed to an institution ; later went to live with her grandparents, but finally was allowed by the Judge to go back home.

E. W. D., a most attractive little girl, was placed at the death of her father in an institution. She remained there for a little while and then went to the home of her mother, who was proprietress of a notorious house in Pittsburg. She soon became pregnant and gave birth to a still born baby. She drifted to Baltimore and was taken charge of by some friends. A position was secured and she is being looked after by a society.

A. Connection with Family Retained.

13 girls said that they visit their families ;
and 23 girls give their families financial help.

D. Reasons for Entering Life of Prostitution.

164 girls were asked why they entered the life of prostitution ; the following are their answers: Lack of money or insufficient wage for living, 41 ; knew girls and had associates in life, 25 ; induced to enter life by men, 19 ; induced to enter life by women, 14 ; on account of being seduced, despondency and so on, 14 ; from choice, without giving any reason, 12 ; love of a fast life, 9 ; in order to make money for luxuries, fine clothes and so on, 7 ; trouble at home, 7 ; relatives in life, 5 ; bad associates, 4 ; trouble with husband, 2 ; tired of working, 2 ; tired of being a servant, 1 ; became disgusted, 1 ; easier than working at \$6.00 a week, 1.

It should be noted that in addition to the 14 who assigned seduction as their reason, there were 31 more who entered the life within a year after having been seduced. This makes 45 whose reason for going into the life probably had some connection with their initial fall. In view of this large proportion, men may well be asked to consider the possible outcome of the seduction of a girl. Many men do not hesitate to induce a girl to have the sex relation for the first time. When they accomplish this they have only a feeling of approbation and ~~self~~ pride at their ~~power~~ ^{success}. What it will cost the girl, to what it may lead her, never seems to enter into ^{their minds} the affair. This is one and ^{perhaps the} worst example of a man's ~~being~~ ^{unwilling} willing to have another one pay a

frightful cost for his pleasure. Raise the curtain for a moment and look at the possible road in which ^{the woman, led astray,} she may wander. First, or very soon, she becomes pregnant, which requires an abortion, or the giving birth to a child in secret and placing it in some place where it will die. The result of either of these procedures is to produce a lasting and a blighting effect upon the finer instincts of the girl. Follow her now a step farther- she begins to go with other men, becomes more and more promiscuous, becomes infected with gonorrhea or syphilis or both; her health is undermined and she finally sinks to the level of a street-walker or becomes an inmate of a house ^{of prostitution.} Here her ruin is quickly completed; and one can say without exaggeration, that there are instances after instances where from 5 to 7 years after her first sexual offense she is completely broken in health and turned adrift as a miserable outcast.

This, to be sure, is not the case in all. Many of ^{stronger and} the more intelligent ones do not follow this pitiful course. ^{But} ~~they are stronger and finally succeed in saving themselves and re-~~
~~turning to a decent life without showing any special scars. But~~
~~even these many times suffer from the effects of their pregnancy~~
~~or from disease with which they have been contaminated.~~

^{seduction} The ~~one~~ point ~~that~~ we wish to make is that with many of the weaker girls ~~it~~ means nothing short of ruin, and when we take into consideration her position in life, her surroundings, and her mental equipment and compare them with those of the man, we see that the responsibility is largely on his shoulders and we do not exaggerate ~~the facts~~ when we hold him responsible for her wreckage and death.

~~completed.~~

The following are striking examples of seduction being the direct cause of the girl's becoming a professional prostitute:

P. H. H. was the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman ; her mother died when she was quite young ; she was seduced by a man and induced to live with him for several months ; he deserted her when she was sick and without money. She went into a house of ~~ill fame on account of becoming~~ *prostitution because she was* despondent and unable to make a living. Mentally this girl is above normal ; has very good features, a frank open face and a very quiet and refined manner. Her appearance would indicate the truth of her story.

P. G., was born in Waynesboro ; at the age of 14, she had a child by a boy 16 years of age ; both belonged to a good family. On account of the trouble, the boy committed suicide and the girl left home and came to Baltimore, where she entered a house of prostitution very soon after her baby was born. She is still an inmate. Her daughter, now a girl 14, is wayward and immoral and had just been committed to ---- Institution.

B. C., from Elkins, W. Va., came to Baltimore about one year ago ~~on account of being~~ *because she was* pregnant & *After* the baby was born she went into prostitution.

Poverty and insufficient wages are also largely responsible ^{for much prostitution,} according to the girls' own stories. Some of them stated their reasons ~~as follows~~ ^{for becoming prostitutes, as follows:}

"To make a living" ; "to make money" ; "could not make a living" ; "easy way to make money" ; "not able to support ^{myself} ~~herself~~ by working" ; "tried to work but could not make a living" ; "to earn money to help mother" "could not live on wages received".

It should not be forgotten that these are the reasons given for having entered the life of ^{the} professional prostitute. It does not mean that the girls actually started an immoral life on account of lack of money. ~~A discussion of this will be found elsewhere.~~

~~It is perhaps not surprising that twenty-five girls became prostitutes because of having friends who were inmates of houses. A weak girl is almost certain to succumb to such an influence, if deliberately exerted. Indeed, the extent to which this prevails has already been indicated in the section of "Procuring."~~

~~The 19 girls who said that they were induced to enter the life by men have an excellent case. The investigation established very many such instances.~~

"Trouble at home", ^{was} mentioned by six girls, ^{and was} doubtless

the cause
~~eriated~~ in a much larger number of cases. The same may be said of "had associates", mentioned by four girls only.

babies were
 Several girls gave the reason that just after their ~~baby~~ was born they became despondent ; could not find work and were afraid to go back home. One girl said that she had become tired of being a servant and had seen no chance of becoming anything else, so she found an opportunity to enter a house. On being asked if she was satisfied, she said, "No, but I am more satisfied than I was when I was a servant."

Another woman said her husband had died and left her with six children ; she could do nothing but wash clothes and found it very difficult to make a living. She had done some washing for prostitutes and in this way knew about the life.

This question will be discussed more fully in the section, "Conditions Contributory to Prostitution."

22-~~23~~ Prostitution.

In a total number of 264 girls question^{ed} regarding marriage there were 117 who had been married. Of these, 79 had been married before entering the life, and 38 had married while they were in the life, but either did not leave or came back to it. Most of the girls who had married previous to entering the life had done so very early. The average age had been 18. 13 years. The detailed list is as follows:

A. Age at First Marriage.

<u>No. of Girls</u>	<u>Years</u>
1 - - - - -	12
8 - - - - -	14
11 - - - - -	15
20 - - - - -	16
10 - - - - -	17
17 - - - - -	18
6 - - - - -	19
3 - - - - -	20
8 - - - - -	21
4 - - - - -	22
1 - - - - -	23
1 - - - - -	24
3 - - - - -	25
1 - - - - -	26
1 - - - - -	27
1 - - - - -	28
1 - - - - -	31
1 - - - - -	35
	<hr/> 100

These histories are largely the same. After living with their husbands for a short period, they were separated ; in 19 cases, they were divorced ; in 57 cases, the wife had deserted the husband ; in 7, the husband had deserted the wife ; 14 stated simply that they were separated ; in 16 instances the husband had died ; 3 had married but never lived with their husbands ; in 3 cases, the woman lived with her husband part of the time while staying the other part in a house of prostitution.

The time of living together in these marriages varied from 4 days to 12 years, the average time being 3.03 years. The following table shows the detailed account

4 days - - - - -	1
1 week - - - - -	1
10 days - - - - -	1
2 weeks - - - - -	1
2 months - - - - -	1
4 months - - - - -	1
5 months - - - - -	1
6 months - - - - -	3
11 months - - - - -	1
1 year - - - - -	9
1-1/4 years - - - - -	1
1-1/2 years - - - - -	4
2 years - - - - -	15
2-1/2 years - - - - -	2
3 years - - - - -	8
3-1/2 years - - - - -	1
4 years - - - - -	3
5 years - - - - -	4
6 years - - - - -	1
7 years - - - - -	3
8 years - - - - -	6
9 years - - - - -	1
11 years - - - - -	2
12 years - - - - -	1

The reasons for the separation when given were as follows: Non-support, 16 ; could not get along well together 17 , alcohol, 14 ; mistreatment, 9 ; husband wished to force his wife into fast life, 5.

The separation seems generally to have been final. There is only one instance where a pair was reunited and this was not successful. Most of the women knew nothing about their husbands and showed no interest as to their whereabouts. Many, when asked the question: "What became of your husband?" answered, "God only knows and I don't care."

~~The following are individual instances:~~

The following are individual malaises:

Married at 16, a man named G., whose sister conducted a house of ill fame on High Street ; she deserted her husband very soon after marriage and went to live in a house of prostitution where she remained for 2 years. She finally quit this life and went to live with a man.

Married at 15, but lived only part of the time with her husband ; finally left him and went to a house of prostitution.

Married very early ; left her husband and went to live with another man ; later she went back to her husband again ; finally deserted him and became a prostitute.

Married and after the first child was born, drifted into bad company ; ^{and later into laoc-fang} ~~now keeps~~ a house of prostitution on Raborg Street.

Married, lives with her husband ; but during the day goes to a house of ill-fame, --- Davis Street.

Married divorced man ; deserted him and married a second ; then drifted to various furnished room houses and finally to a house of prostitution.

L. S. H. married at 14 ; in a short time she secured a divorce and married a second time.

At 16, married a man of 60 ; deserted him in a short time and became a prostitute.

Married at 15, lived with her husband only a short time.

G. W. R. was married at 16 to a man much older than herself ; she lived with him for 3 years, then left because he wanted to put her in a house of prostitution.

B. M. S. married at 15, had one child, then deserted her husband.

B. F. S. when 16 married her stepfather's brother so that she could not be placed in ----- Institution.

B. M. Y. married at 14 ; lived with her husband 1-1/2 years.

R. R. L. married at 16, lived with her husband 2 months, then went into a house of prostitution.

Girl married at 14, had 3 children ; husband died after 6 years and she became a prostitute.

J. L. E. at 14 had an illegitimate child ; later married a man aged 60 ; deserted him after a short time. Some time later she married a man she had known for only 2 weeks this second venture was also a failure.

K. G. N. married at 17 ; lived with her husband off and on for 5 years ; then left him because he wanted to "put her into ^{hard} ~~fast~~ life" and have her support him.

A. F. R. married at 16, lived with her husband

1-1/2 years ; he would not support her, so she commenced to "run around" and later entered ^{for the} ~~the~~ life of a prostitute.

B. H. F. married at 15 ; her husband was a drunkard and mistreated her ; later she was divorced.

I. L. Y. married when 14 ; she lived with her husband only 10 days and then became a prostitute.

K. M. R. married when 16, lived with her husband for 2 years ; she procured a divorce for non-support ; then went home to live and finally went into a house of ill fame.

K. H. T. married at 19 her husband wanted to "put her into a fast life" and make her support him, so she left him.

E. H. N. married at 14 ; lived with her husband a very short time on account of his being a drunkard.

M. M. S. married at 19 ; lived with husband a few months ; he was "very unpleasant to her", so she got a divorce and afterwards entered a house of prostitution.

E. B. R. was ruined at 15 by a lawyer ; married a gambler at 16 ; later he divorced her ; she is now 25 and had been a prostitute for 5 years.

H. L. Y. married a barber when she was 18 ; she lived with him for 2 years and then went to work as a cigarette packer ; she had 3 children ; finally left him for good and became a prostitute.

M. O. Y. married at 14 ; lived with her husband for 3 years then separated, but would give no reason.

M. E. S. married at 18 ; lived with husband 3 years; left him because he drank and entered ^{up from the} ~~the~~ life of a prostitute.

E. S. H. married at 16 ; lived with husband 2 weeks , she did not like him though she had known him since they were children ; separated from him and entered house of ^{prostitution} ~~the house~~.

O. R. O. married when 18 ; , lived with husband until his death 11 years afterwards. Went into ^{the} life to support his children.

H. L. K. married at 18⁷; lived with husband 2 years ; he died and she entered life.

M. O. H. (Madam) married at 15 ; lived with husband until he died ; had 8 children and needed more money, so went ^{because a} ~~into life~~ ^{into life} prostitute.

E. O. E. married at 22 ; lived with husband 7 years; he would not care for their 3 children, so she left him and ^{became} ~~entered life~~ a prostitute.

M. M. L. married at 14 ; lived with husband until he died ; then entered house ^{of prostitution} ~~her sister~~ ran a house.

B. H. D. married when 16 ; first husband died ; married ^{again} when 23 ~~again~~ ; divorced from second husband and ~~went~~ ^{became} ~~into life~~ a prostitute.

~~M. B. L. married at 19, lived with husband 5 years, and left him because he drank and entered the life.~~

~~B. Married after being in life.~~

One would naturally be curious to know what kind of wife a prostitute would make and what kind of man would marry her. ^{She} questioned all the madams with the idea of getting as much information as possible on this point. ^{She was} ~~They~~ told by a number that all of the marriages which they had known had been highly successful and that the girls were happy and had pleasant and prosperous homes. One went so far as to say that several of her girls had married rich and prominent men; another spoke of two girls who had married millionaires and of several others who were now leading society women. After ~~making~~ a number of such interviews one was almost forced to the conclusion that the road to a brilliant marriage, a lovely home and general prosperity was through prostitution, but on continuing the investigation many of the other madams gave a more doleful tale and said that all the marriages which they had known had failed and that the girls had finally drifted back into the life, or ~~been exchanged~~ into an almshouse. ~~After these contrary views and the personal investigation of the marriages at hand.~~

~~we modified our former view.~~

The personal investigation which we made disclosed the fact that the girls usually married chauffeurs, street car conductors, saloon keepers and laborers. Their homes were very unpretentious, being most often a very small house, or a ~~fair sized~~ ~~roomed~~ apartment, meagrely furnished, and showed very little evidence of prosperity. In only a few instances were the women at all contented, - practically none of the younger ones ~~were~~. Some of the older ones who had been subdued by the passing of years were not actively rebellious against their husbands and seemed thankful for any state that would give them food and shelter. A few were found who had taken so much alcohol that they could not give any very authentic account of whether they were happy or not.

~~The following are typical examples:-~~

The following are typical examples:

B. M. S., who had been a madam on Raborg St., married a chauffeur and is now living at --- W. Baltimore St. When visited she was still in bed at 11 o'clock in the morning ; the room was in disorder and she looked as if she had been drinking ; she said that she and her husband had been to Back River the night before and that she did not get up as early as usual. There was a girl in the room with her whose face was painted and hair bleached, and who looked unmistakably like a prostitute.

B. F. S., a madam on Raborg Street, had a pimp named S. R. E., whom she married at the instigation of a lawyer in order to "get out of a scrape" with the police. This venture did not free her and she was sent to jail ; after she was released she went to live with her husband on --- Street. They have a small house, comfortably furnished and seemed to be getting along well together, but when one knows the character of the woman and the worthlessness of the man, it requires a wide stretch of the imagination to believe that they are happy. S. R. E. is a chauffeur and is no doubt aiding and abetting clandestine prostitution to a considerable degree.

L. A. S. married the head driver of the --- ; they are living together, but it is not known how she is getting on.

R. R. L. was a madam on Raborg Street ; she gave up this house and married a man named W. G., who worked at ---

154

and made \$14 a week ; they have never had any children ; he is 26 years old and she is 35 ; she met him while she was a prostitute and had him for a lover for some time, but claims she did not give him any money. She is very unattractive in appearance ; slovenly and dirty. It was about 1 P. M. when the investigator called and her hair was still uncombed and hanging down her back. She was not very enthusiastic about her present way of living, but says she is satisfied to exist and says she thinks she is very lucky to have married a respectable man.

M. H. Y. was an inmate of a house on Holliday Street; there she met her first husband, who took her out of the house for a short time but he soon became ill and she found it necessary to support him, so she went back into the life. He died some time later. M. continued in the life and became a madam ; later she married ~~a second time a man named~~ O.N. from New York. Her husband lived for 10 years but she continued in the life ; she had 8 children, 5 boys and 3 girls, but as she did not know who their fathers were she placed them in institutions. M. is now an old woman, trying to run a furnished room house, and is desperately poor.

of a house of prostitution
L. P. N. was an inmate for 5 years. On January 21, 1913, she was married to E. McG.E., who is 31 years old and a head driver for the --- He is a Catholic and they were married by a priest. It was 3.30 P.M. when the investigator called;

L. was wearing her husband's bath robe ; she says she knows nothing at all about ^{house} ~~house~~ work and cooking and spends most of her time looking out of the window ; that her house is as dirty when she gets through cleaning it as when she begins. Her husband washes the dishes and sweeps the floor when he comes home from work.

G. W. E. did not like the life of a prostitute, so the first opportunity ^{to marry} which presented itself she accepted ; ~~that is,~~ ^a sailor named C. Y. took her out of the life and married her, ~~or that is more likely, she married him.~~ He made only \$14.50 a month, so it is hardly probable that they lived entirely on this. When visited she was found sewing and helping with the work of a furnished room house. Her husband was away and the investigator saw a pair of men's bed room slippers under the bed and some other articles of wearing apparel which gave rise to the suspicion that a man had been in the room some time during the day. This ^{woman} ~~girl~~ has no children and is about 30 years of age.

R. G. N. lived in a 50 cent house on Dukers Alley. The answers to the investigator's questions were mainly shrugs of her shoulders, but ^{she} ~~she~~ finally ^{said} ~~told~~ that she ^{had been} ~~was~~ married about a year ago ; she did not remember the month of her marriage or other details, but was pretty sure that her husband was named

J. O. N. and that he was a Sweis and was working on the boats.
~~She~~ ^{She} was very untidy ; her face was covered with a rash and she seemed unhealthy.

A. R. S. ~~when visited~~ was rather communicative ; said that she had been an inmate in a house on Raborg Street ; that she met her present husband there and that he took her out of the house and sent her to live with some of his friends ; he paid her board and required her to do no work ; she married him in February, 1913 ; he is a carpenter, 23 years old and worked for some time in the --- Shops. He is now working as fireman for the ---- Ice Company. They are living in 2 rooms on the second floor on Woodbrook Ave. A. was ironing when the investigator called ; was very neatly dressed and the ~~house~~ ^{room here} ~~was~~ in order.

G. W. Y. was a well known madam on Raborg Street ; she married and opened a furnished room house on Fayette St. When the investigator called G. said that her husband was living with her, but later stated that they were separated. It was late in the morning the house was very much in disorder and G. was in a kimono. A subsequent investigation showed that she was living with a man not her husband.

~~H. M. H. married an oysterman and is living at~~
~~Reedeville, Va. No further account could be obtained.~~

A. W. R. ^{was} ~~lived~~ in a house on Edan Street ; at this place she met a man named J. W. R., who took her out of the house and lived with her six months, then married her ; this marriage continued for 2 years when they separated on account of drinking. A. returned to ^{moulton} ~~the life~~ later, when 42 years old she left it and went to live with a machinist. The investigator visited her there and found the room was filthy, the bed a heap of rags and A. admitted that they both drank heavily.

[L. L. R. was for a time an inmate on Raborg St. According to the police report, she had left the life and was married to H. K. Z. ; subsequent investigation showed that she was simply living with K. Z.

[E. F. R., 24 years old, was an inmate of a house on Watson Street ; she said she left the life and was reunited to her husband, whom she had married several years previous ; he was working for a brewery. When the investigator visited her, they were living in two neatly furnished, clean and comfortable rooms. The girl is attractive and has a very quiet and pleasing manner. Her story was believed at that time. Later it was discovered that she had never been married to the man she was living with.

~~G. B. H., 25 years old, a former inmate on Raborg St. was married November 6th, 1913, to B. M. E., a soldier at Fort~~

~~McHenry. Nothing farther could be learned.~~

~~M. K. F., a former inmate of Raborg St., four years ago married, but was separated from her husband after one year ; she is now living with her father and mother but doing no work. It was impossible to find out anything definite about her.~~

V. A. S., a former inmate on Raborg St., married G. H. F., and is now living at Hamilton ; she is 30 years old and her husband 23. When the investigator called Mrs. H. F. was helping her husband work in the field. This girl was an inmate for a year and a half on Raborg St. She had 3 children before her marriage ; one of these has tuberculosis and her two boys are at --- Institution. Mrs. H. F. can neither read nor write and she impressed the investigator as being feeble-minded.

J. L. E. met her present husband while living on Raborg St. She knew him about 2 weeks before marrying him ; he deserted her soon afterwards.

Mrs. L. H. N. was reunited with her husband after having been in the life for several years ; she had married him at the age of 16 ; lived with him for 8 years and then separated. They are now living together, but from her general appearance one would suspect that she is still a prostitute.

I. M. N. was married in the life ; she lived with her husband for four years, ^{until} ~~when~~ he died ; she then came back

into the life.

B. G. N. entered a house when she was 20 years old ; she remained there for 15 years and married, lived with her husband for 11 months and left him because he would not give her a home.

A. M. I. married when she was 20 years old ; her husband took her out of the life, but was "so mean to her" that she left him in 2 years and went into the life again.

Soon after C. C. R. went into a house of prostitution she married a man but he did not take her out of the life. After one year she left him.

F. C. E. married at the age of 18, while in the life; she soon left her husband on account of his being a drunkard.

M. S. R. married a man after becoming a prostitute ; she went out of the life and lived with him for six months, but could not get along with him and returned.

B. M. S. left the life and married at 21 ; she was out three years, then separated from her husband on account of his being a drunkard.

M. W. T. married a saloon keeper when she was 25 ; on account of his drinking she left him ; it is not recorded whether she returned to the life or not.

E. M. L. married at 28 and lived with her husband for

8 years, but all this time she remained a prostitute.

S. H. M. married 6 years ago ; left the life for 2 years, then separated from her husband and came back.

E. E. S. married at 22 and lived with her husband for 6 months when they separated.

M. S. H. married after having been in the life for some time ; she lived with her husband for 15 months ; left him because he was unfaithful.

M. S. H. married 3 years after she entered a house ; she never lived with her husband and never left the house ; she is now 22 years old and has been in a house for 6 years.

A. W. E. entered the life at 20 : married at 25 and lived with her husband for one week.

C. Marriages of Immoral (but not Strictly Professional) Girls.

The following are marriage notes on a number of girls, all of whom were very immoral. Some of ^{them} ~~them~~ were street walkers, while others occasionally visited houses of prostitution. They could not be said, however, to belong strictly to the professional class.

Girl 18 years old, married a man ^{whom} ~~she~~ she had known only 3 weeks ; lived with him 1 week and separated. Later husband was arrested for deserting ^{from the} Navy ~~and is now on prison ship.~~

Mrs. M^o. N. married when quite young ; had several children. Home conditions very bad. Husband was in jail for stealing. The 17 year old daughter became a prostitute.

Mrs. C. O'D. A. married young ; husband a laborer and worthless. Home conditions very bad ; had five children. Woman was ² part time prostitute. Left her husband and is now living with a man.

M. F. N. had 3 illegitimate children. ~~Two weeks~~
^{on} ~~ago,~~ October 15, 1913, she married.

E. M^o. Y. a girl of 17, became a street walker ; met a man in this way, married him and went to Philadelphia ; left him in a short time and returned to Baltimore ; took up street walking again ; had one child. Both child and mother were placed in a boarding home by a society.

A. A. G. was married and was very immoral. Had 7 children, the last 2 illegitimate. Then went to live with C. M. R., and the two kept a disreputable house.

L. S. S. was married at the age of 12. Her husband deserted her in 11 months. She then went to live with a man named M^o. K. and remained with him for 6 years. There was a child by the marriage, which was taken by its father. June, 1912, she married M^o. K.

L. P. N. was notoriously immoral as a very young girl ; had one illegitimate child. July, 1913, she married a man ; no subsequent history.

N. E. aged 14, on account of her promiscuous immorality and disorderly conduct was brought into court. Oct. 1913, she married man who is sober and industrious.

Mrs. H., aged 34 years, was married to a man in Chicago. She had lived with him 2 years previous to this marriage. They then separated and she came to Baltimore and lived with a man named I. G. She had one child which was placed in the Home of the Friendless. In December, 1913, she was living in a house of prostitution.

M. H. R., was married at the age of 15 to a man aged 23 ; later she became an occasional prostitute ; husband was arrested a number of times for stealing. They had 3 children who were cared for by a society. The woman attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid. She was taken to a hospital where she recovered.

M. T. A., married a man when only 17. They never got along well together and finally separated. They had 3 children, all of whom were feeble-minded.

S. S. Z. A man took her from a house of prostitution and married her. She had one child which was placed with a society. Later the woman became insane and was sent to - - - - - Asylum.

G. H. K., married when 17 ; had known husband only 2 months ; left him three times and went to disreputable houses ; she has 2 children. She is now working in a factory.

T. N. Y., a very immoral woman ; ^{had} ① illegitimate child. Married, but soon separated.

M. W. B., 27 years old, had one child. Married ~~man~~ ^{her husband} and lived with ~~him~~ only a few weeks ; later went to live with another man by whom she had a child. They separated and the woman became a prostitute.

M. W. T., 23 years old, married, deserted her husband in a short time and went with her child into a house of prostitution.

E. Z. E., 25 years old, married, but soon separated. Later she married ~~another man~~ ^{again} 0

A. A. S., 24 years old, married ; left her husband and later went to live with her mother, ^{mother and daughter} both ~~women~~ are living in adultery.

C. A. N., 23 years old, married and has 2 children. She is away from home most of the time for immoral purposes.

Mrs. R. D. Y., married, deserted her husband and is now living with another man.

T. D. L., married, husband a drunkard ; has several illegitimate children.

D. E. T., age 18, married to a boy age 16. Child born one month after marriage ; husband deserted. The girl became promiscuously immoral.

M. M. S., married, had 1 child, later divorced. Became very immoral.

M. G. E., age 40 ^{years old} married, husband leaves family for months at a time ; has one illegitimate child.

M. C. E., age 29, married ~~a man~~ named H. S. ^g
^{soon} She ~~shortly~~ deserted him and went off with another man.

Mrs. L. M. H. S., married a plasterer named J. H. S.
 She ^{her husband} had 3 children, deserted and became a prostitute.

23. Children:

Of 294 women questioned, 153 had had children. The total number thus born was 174. Thirty-three of the women had given birth to children in wedlock, ^{show of} the remainder were illegitimate. Of these children, 30 had died under one year of age 11, under five years of age ; ~~5 were dead, time unknown~~ ; 1 had died at ten years of age ; only 22 were known to be living.

What becomes of the Prostitute's Child ?

When questioned as to what they had done with their children, twenty had no knowledge, whatever of what had become of their ^{children} ~~child~~ and ~~many~~ ^{Ordinarily a woman would say her child} others could tell very little. ^{she} It had been placed in an institution or given to somebody, and ~~the mother~~ ^{she} knew nothing further. ~~When one comes in contact with~~ his utter disregard for their own children ~~it~~ would seem to be the result of the life, but as one penetrates further into the other classes of society, one finds that ^{often similar conditions} ~~the same thing~~ prevails. The illegitimate boy or girl is thrown into one of several pools, which is ready to receive the outcast for a few dollars and to guarantee that it never comes to light again.

Such examples are little ^{incidents} ~~fragments~~ in the vast ^{illegitimate} ~~tragedy of~~ infant life ; ^{the little ones} their first breath is in immoral surroundings and too often ~~their~~ first sensation is that of venereal disease, hunger or cruel treatment. ^{It is} ~~They are~~ passed from one person to another, anybody, anywhere, which offers ^{any} a kind of shelter, without let or hindrance, much in the way ~~that~~ one would pass

on a puppy dog. The difference being, however, that the puppy dog finds a more welcome home. ~~do we not need some sort of protection for this child life - should irresponsible persons be allowed the privilege of passing their child to irresponsible people? Should not there be some form of law supervising such a transaction and some guarantee of safety given to our absolutely helpless ones?~~

In addition to the professional prostitutes, 153 immoral women, who had either Court records or records with some society, were studied: 70 of these had children; of these 70, 42 were married and 28 were not; 116 children were born in wedlock; 59 were illegitimate. The disposition made of these children ^{was} as follows: With grandparents, 7; with mother, 22; with father, 11; with both parents, 3; with relatives, 4; boarding, 12; with negroes, 1; in institutions, 31; living with mother in house of prostitution, 2; mother had no knowledge of whereabouts, 33; 7 of these children had become prostitutes. Of those that died, 1 was burned to death; another was killed, manner not stated, and 2 died of neglect.

Here are
~~In order to elucidate the above still further a few examples will be given.~~

Hazel, age 10, daughter of a prostitute, had venereal disease; she lives in the house with her mother and associates with ④ disreputable women, who curse, drink, smoke and use vile language. This child was seen on the street at midnight smoking.

A prostitute takes her 13 year old girl to houses of prostitution with her.

L. M. H. S. has a husband and 3 children ; she lives with them during the day and goes to a house of prostitution in the evening.

A girl, 5 years of age, lives with her father, who is very cruel and has practically turned her out of doors. The mother, M. H. F., is a prostitute at - - - Raborg Street.

M. H. S., age 30, has 2 small children, who live with her in a disreputable house on Lexington Street. The woman goes part of the time to a house of prostitution on Raborg Street.

R. S. R., a prostitute, has 2 illegitimate children, very young, and a brother aged 3, who live with her in a disorderly house.

Two small children, whose mother and father are drunken and worthless, live in the same house with a prostitute.

G. H. K. had 2 children, both of whom were infected with venereal disease.

J. A. S., a prostitute on Raborg Street, had 3 children whom she left without sufficient protection ; the baby was burned to death.

J. A. S., a prostitute, had 2 daughters, who also became prostitutes.

J. W. K., a disreputable woman, had a young daughter Maggie, living in a house of prostitution on Rogers Ave. Another daughter, Jennie, was a prostitute, but did not live in the district, and a still younger daughter, Annie, was immoral.

E. S. R., a prostitute, in order to rid herself of her baby, threw it into a creek.

M. T. A., a very well known disorderly character, had 3 illegitimate children ; all ~~were~~ feeble-minded, and one had syphilis.

A man married a prostitute. She had 4 children. One of these girls inherited syphilis and later married ; another was feeble-minded - she also married.

Mrs. H. N., a prostitute, had 2 daughters, Blanche and Rhoda, both of whom were feeble-minded ; they had illegitimate children and were finally sent to - - - Institute.

M. MoW. S. left her 3 year old child in a furnished room house kept by Florence S. S. ; the child was allowed to run among the prostitutes on Raborg St. and on several occasions ~~it~~ came home drunk ; later it was committed to - - - Institution.

A woman ~~married~~ ^{married;} who was very intemperate, while drunk she left her infant on the pavement ; she had also one 17 year old daughter, who is a prostitute.

A woman married who was for a long time ^{was} a prostitute at - - - Raborg Street ; the husband of this woman was worthless and cruel. There were 3 young children who were passed around among different grandparents and from one Society to another.

M. C. R. deserted her child which was taken care of by its father.

M. G. S., a very disreputable woman, had 6 children, 4 legitimate, whom she left with her family in Virginia, and 2 illegitimate, who were committed to an institution.

Mrs. R. D. Y., who lives in a furnished room house at ---North --- Street, was ~~a very disreputable~~ woman, lived by frequenting furnished rooms with men. She had a little 6 year old girl who was taken away by a society.

A prostitute living on Eutaw Street, named B.A.N., had 2 children, 5 and 7 ; she left these children for long intervals during the day or night without any one to look after them.

E. Z. E. had a daughter 3 years old, whom she gave to a friend.

M. W. T. had 1 child, which she took with her to houses of prostitution on Milliken St., Watson and Raborg Sts., it was later committed *to an institution*

An infant of E. S. H., a prostitute on Raborg St. was found in a starving condition.

D. B. L. gave her 1 year old infant to A. S. H., a keeper of a house of assignation.

Mrs. O'D. A., a disreputable woman, had 5 children; two of whom became well known prostitutes.

S. A. N. had a child named Grace ; this girl lived with her mother and knew that ^{her mother} she was a prostitute. When she grew up she was unmanageable and a moral degenerate.

M. H. T. inherited syphilis from her mother who is a prostitute.

H. H. S., whose mother is a prostitute, became pregnant at the age of 18.

V. K., a former prostitute, was married and divorced ; she had a daughter, who at the age of 14 was promiscuously immoral.

M. L. S., a prostitute, had a child born at the - - - Hospital ; when it was 3 days old it was placed in - - - Institution.

P. D. S. conducted a house of ill-fame on Konig St. Her parents were ~~both~~ brutal to her ; afterward they were divorced ; the girl, was committed by the father to the - - - Institution ; after being released she drifted from place to place ; was found in several houses of prostitution ; she became infected and was sent to Bay View. Later, she was committed to - - - Institution; after being discharged she disappeared ~~entirely~~, then came back and asked for help. It was learned that she had been at a hotel for purposes of prostitution. Her illegitimate baby died. This girl is ~~certainly~~ feeble-minded. Her wages when she worked in a factory were \$5.00 a week.

Children in and around the Vice District.

On Josephine Street few children ~~are seen~~ ^{were seen at the time of this investigation}, but on Pine Street, at the junction of Josephine, on a summer evening between 7 and 9 a great many little boys and girls ~~are~~ ^{were} roller-skating and playing. Sometimes there ~~are~~ ^{were} upwards of a hundred children around this district. The same may be said of Raborg Street. On the street proper there ~~are~~ ^{were} few, almost no white

children, but on the intersecting streets there ^{were} ~~are~~ many.

An investigator observed 150 on North Pine Street, from West Baltimore to West Fayette. They were especially numerous at the corner of Raborg Street. On another evening there were actually counted on Pine Street between Josephine and Raborg 187 small children, most of whom were between 6 and 9 years.

On Raborg Street there ^{were} ~~have~~ a number of negro families and several white families who ^{had} ~~have~~ small stores; the children of these play ^{ed} in the streets.

In the Eastern District not nearly so many ^{were} ~~are~~ seen, but in the afternoon from 10 to 25 boys and girls, aged from 8 to 15, ^{could} ~~may~~ be seen carrying refuse lumber from a factory near by. Later in the afternoon, from 5 to 6 o'clock, there ^{were} ~~are~~ from 40 to 60 girls from 15 to 18 years of age, who ^{passing} ~~pass~~ along this street going home from their work.

~~On Eastern Avenue there are a few children at all times in the day. On Spring Street proper one is rarely seen.~~

~~Investigators have reported to us that children loiter around the houses and talk to the women, but I have never seen this occur.~~

24. Chance of Reformation.

Opinions as to the practical value of rescue work differ. Some investigators say that a large proportion can be reformed ; others that only a few ^{ever really reform.} According to our observation it depends entirely on the inherent qualifications of the girl herself. It should be remembered that, when a woman voluntarily chooses a life of abandonment and prostitution, ~~that~~ she is inherently deficient in those sterling qualities which make a woman strong enough to stand on her feet and dependable enough to be trusted. With the other class who accidentally drift into the life through misfortune or the sudden overwhelming of adverse circumstances the condition is different ; here the outlook is more hopeful, but in any case the measure to be effective ^{it would seem,} must come within the first year. There is something ^{as} degenerating and destructive in the habits and surroundings ^{of prostitution} which paralyze a woman's will and render her unwilling and unfit to accept the arduous duties of a decent life. With these women it is a life of abandon and ease ; a lack of responsibility, a certain kind of plenty, a smattering of luxury and a pleasant drifting from day to day. There is no work, there are no duties, no caring for the past, no looking into the future, but an ~~unconscious~~ intoxication of the present which renders her unfit for work, or for the consideration of the serious side of life.

We must not forget when we judge these women that many of them have come from the poorer walks of life, from humble and sparsely furnished homes, where they knew nothing but deprivation,

dullness and care. After they enter these houses ^{of prostitution} they have better clothing, more money, more pleasant and attractive associations, and in addition they have alcohol and cigarettes and lights and laughter, all of which delude them into believing that they are having a joyous life. Their dimness of mental vision prevents them from ^{seeing} penetrating into the future, and their lack of understanding ~~does not allow them to~~ ^{prevents them from} decipher ^{ing} the meanings and almost invariable tendency of their ~~present~~ existence. Is it any wonder that with these surroundings and a weekly income of from \$20 to \$50, they are unwilling to give up this life ^{which they feel to be one} of ease and accept instead a hard monotonous position bringing in from \$6 to \$7 a week? We say to them: "Reform, be good, be decent;" when all that society has to offer is \$6 a week, a tiny hall bed-room, poor food, meagre clothing and sparse amusements. ~~Would you, my Christian men or women, accept the change and be good at such a cost? I sincerely doubt it.~~

There are many women in this life who should never have been there - women who under proper conditions would have made good wives and mothers and even in the midst of their surroundings are generous and kind and noble-hearted.

We have found a few examples of women who have quit the life and gone to work; but these are strikingly scarce, and

it is almost the universal testimony of the madams that none of these girls ever go to work unless they are physically unfit to go on with the life of a prostitute.

The one thing ^{for which they seem willing to} ~~that they do feel suitable for and~~ ~~for which they would~~ change their mode of living is marriage.

Many ~~many~~ of them when asked ~~the question~~ ^{what would induce} them to give ~~it~~ ^{up} ~~answered~~ ^{institution} answered, "To get married."

To recapitulate: We believe that there is something fundamentally wrong with the character and mentality of the majority of women who accept the life of a prostitute, and we are sure that for most of them there is very little chance of reformation. With a few, of what might be termed the accidental kind, there is more hope, provided they have not gone over a year. After two or three years in the life rescue is well-nigh impossible.

Contented or Not: ^{women} Of 48 who were questioned about being satisfied with the life: 21, said that they were not and 20 that they were; 9 stated that they had tried to leave the life, but could not make a living and had to return; several said they were going to leave the life soon but refused to say what they would do. T. F. H. left and secured work in a 10 cent store at \$3.50 a week; while working there she received a card from a friend congratulating her on her change of life; the manager of the store saw the card and discharged her ^{and} she immediately went back to live in a house ^{of prostitution}. S. A. H. claims to want to leave the life and to have tried all sorts of business ^{at any of them} but ~~she~~ failed to make a living and had to ~~come~~ ^{go} back.

Most of these questions

They did not want to work ; they did not want to go into any other occupation, but they all thought that marriage would be a change for the better.

~~We suspect if a number of married women would answer absolutely honestly, they would tell the girls to remain where they were, rather than take a chance on such a hazardous enterprise.~~

The Cost of the Life to the Prostitute Herself:

We have exhausted all available records which might throw light on ~~this question~~ ^{the cost of the life to the prostitute herself;}, have gone over the literature, and have interviewed a certain number of older women who have been in the life for a number of years. The data accumulated, though considerable, are only sufficient to permit an approximate idea of the ultimate end of the prostitute.

A man of the average code complacently says: "I never seduce a girl"; "I never bother a respectable woman" ; "I simply go to a place where lust is traded in, buy it, and go away." He seems quite satisfied with his behavior and almost feels disappointed if he is not complimented on his moral standard. If, however, he could look into the future and see what these women pay for his self-indulgence he might regard his part quite differently.

What becomes of her, how long she lives, where she dies, or what misery attends her last days ~~have not been inquired~~

~~ed into and for the most part~~ seem to have no connection with the ~~story~~ *transaction*

The true tale is a doleful one, for among the whole number we have investigated not many have lived past 60 years ; the others have succumbed to tuberculosis, venereal disease and the devastating affects of alcohol and dissipation ; some who have been overtaken and overwhelmed by their misfortunes have committed suicide, probably many more than we know. All these figures stand as a silent judgment on the whole traffic and should call to mind to those who favor commercialized prostitution the fact, that in all their talk and in all their advocacy of segregated districts, they have never stopped once to think what the life has cost and is costing the woman. She it is who is thrown into this pit of ~~misery~~ ; she it is who is sacrificed ; she it is who passes down the road to physical and moral ruin, and she it is who is cast aside without a question and without a qualm.

Who knows and who cares that when she is too old and too outworn for her trade she changes her name, denies her identity and creeps off into some wretched hole where she tries to be some one else. Diseased, corrupted and stricken, she stands as a wretched example, paying the penalty with her life for the satisfaction of the lust of men.

One way to estimate what it has cost a woman in actual hours of her life is to divide the number of hours which

have been sacrificed on account of her having led the life of a prostitute, by the number of men with whom she has had sex relation. As it is manifestly impossible to obtain these figures, no such calculation can be made ; but were it possible, we believe that it could be shown that each sex relation has deprived the woman of an appreciable time of her life.

If a man would stop long enough to consider this unmistakable fact he would see that it puts an entirely new phase on his responsibility in the matter, and he would be forced to acknowledge that he is taking a definite number of hours away from the life of another human being in order to gratify *his* ~~passions for a~~ *few moments' pleasure.*

25. Ultimate Fate.

We devoted a great deal of time to obtaining, by means of interviews from madams, information concerning the final history of women who had abandoned the life of prostitution. This testimony was very much at variance ; some claimed that all of the girls who had adopted other modes of living had been successful and were ! prosperous and happy ; others said that they had all failed - that many of those that had married had drifted back and those that could not get back had become wards of some charitable institution.

We offer this information just as it was received and wish it to be borne in mind that in many instances, at least, it is greatly at variance with the facts. The following is an analysis of statements relating to 377 prostitutes who are said to have permanently abandoned the life:

Analysis of Statements made by Madams.

Years in the Life. The average number of years which 21 of these girls had spent in the life was 9.19.

Living with men. 26 had left the life to live with men but were not married.

Married. 116 were said to have been married, but investigation showed that a number of them were simply passing themselves off as such. *Married women*

Married and returned to life. 28 were stated to have been married after they had been in the life, then left their husbands and returned.

Occupation of husbands. The occupations of 54 of the women's husbands were given as follows: street car conductor, 7; railroad man, 6; sailor, 6; plumber, 4; rich man, 3; salesman, 2; street cleaner, 1; barrel maker, 1; soldier, 1; laborer, 1; boatman, 1; carpenter, 1; ball player, 1; telephone operator, 1; saloon-keeper, 1; contractor, 1; chemist, 1; chauffeur, 1; shoemaker, 1; stenographer, 1; *house worker*, 1; ~~works in~~ *works in* ~~factory~~, 1; electrician, 1; druggist, 1; Pullman car conductor, 1; painter, 1; engineer, 1; baker, 1; singer, 1; naval officer, 1.

Children. Of 26 of the women who had married after having been in the life, 9 had children and 17 had none. One of these 9 had 5; 2 had 4 each; 1 had 3; 1 had 2; 4 had 1.

Returned to their husbands. Three who had been married before they entered the life, later returned to their husbands.

Left Life for work: 23 were said to have left the houses in order to go to work. Among this number were: 2 waitresses in a hotel ; 2 in a factory ; 1 a forewoman in a store ; an actress ; a storekeeper ; 1 in a publishing house ; a dictaphone operator ; a cashier in a moving picture business ; 1 studying in a business college; 1 in a cigar factory ; 1 in a cotton mill , 4 attempted to work and failed, so were forced back into the life.

Death. 116 were said to be dead. In 28 cases no cause of death was given, the other statements are as follows: Tuberculosis, 28 ; in hospitals, without giving cause, 14 ; alcoholism, 12 ; syphilis, 6 ; paralysis, 6 ; suicide, 4 ; Bright's disease, 2 ; insane, 2 ; cancer in general, 2 ; killed, 2 ; abortion 2 ; pneumonia, 2 ; burned to death, 2 ; cancer of the womb, 1 ; cancer of stomach, 1 ; heart disease, 1 ; diphtheria 1 ; epilepsy, 1 ; appendicitis, 1 ; asthma, 1.

The average age at death is: 28.37 years.

Returned home. Among the total number of 377 only 9 had returned to their homes and remained.

Investigation of subsequent histories of women who had abandoned open prostitution.

It has been repeatedly asserted that when houses of prostitution are closed by the authorities, the inmates become distributed through the better sections of the city. It was to determine the truth of this that the following investigation was made..

From the books at police Headquarters, the addresses were obtained of a large number of women who had removed to new addresses when the houses of which they had been inmates were closed. But an investigator who worked for about three weeks succeeded in locating only a few of these women. Either the addresses were erroneous or the women had changed their names since the police records were made and could therefore not be found.

Later, an experienced woman investigator devoted three months to this same work. Her list comprised 256 names and addresses.

The following is a general analysis of the results she obtained:

(56) could not be traced at all; ~~they were not found at the addresses given; neither the neighborhood nor the officers knew anything about them and other leads which we followed proved valueless.~~ 43 had gone back into the life, that is, they had become inmates of the houses which remained open. 43 had left town; some of these said they were going back to

their homes ; others simply stated they were going to ^{another} ~~some~~ town or city. (26) were married ; one married a soldier and claims to be happy ; one congratulates herself that she had the luck to marry a respectable man ; one married a florist and is living at Saratoga Springs ; one has married and gone to California ; one married a driver for a Brewing Company ; two after ~~their~~ marriage are living in New York ; one is in Pittsburg with her husband ; one is in Washington ; one has gone to Germany with her husband ; one married a waiter ; three married saloon keepers ; one married and is now working as a manicurist.

This investigation was made by an experienced worker in a most careful manner. It proves certainly that the contention that is so often made that these women are being scattered throughout the town in residential sections is entirely unfounded. As a matter of fact, nearly all of them remain in the neighborhood of their old places. Very few go into remote districts.

A further analysis of the histories of those ~~that~~ ^{who} are married is given in another paragraph.

(15) had taken up some kind of business ; 5 had opened furnished room houses ; two are keeping saloons ; 3 have small grocery stores ; 2 are conducting boarding houses ; 1 had opened a lunch room. (15), judging from the places in which

they live, are following clandestine prostitution ; many of the others are probably doing the same thing for ^{they} have no visible means of livelihood. (20) are living with men, not married. ^{at occupations not given; 5 are working in factories,} 16 are working, ~~5 are working in factories;~~ 2 are canvassing for books ; 2 are working in laundries ; 2 are domestics ; 2 are maids in hotels ; 1 is doing detective work ~~and 1 simply states she is working.~~ Two of these working girls are married ; one working in a factory and the other in an office. (7) have died - 2 from pneumonia, 1 from tuberculosis, in the other cases the causes were not given. (5) had gone to live with relatives. (5) were found in their residences but no data could be obtained from them. A number, not more than ten, were part of the time in Highlandtown and part of the time in Baltimore, so that these could not be classified.

Owing to the care with which this work was done, it will be worth while to give abstracts of the stories of certain girls:

A. W. R. lived in a house on --- Ave. She is now living with F. J. M., a machinist, address not given. She is a heavy drinker.

A. R. S., lived at --- Raborg St., is now married and living with her husband at --- S. Milton Ave.

R. G. N. kept a house at ---- Dukers Alley. Married to J. C. N., a Swede, day laborer, and is living at --- S.---

M. K. Y., formerly lived on Raborg St., is now living with her father and mother at ---- E. Milton Avenue, but doing no work.

E. A. D., was on Raborg St., for a short time ; she is now working for a family named B. Y. on North Point Road, making \$10. a month ; she is 19 years of age.

A. F. D. formerly lived on Josephine St. ; her family live at ---- Frederick Ave. ; she is working for a family at --- N. Charles St.

B. M. S. lived on Raborg St. ; is now living with her husband at --- W. Baltimore St. , she was divorced from her first husband and married the second while an inmate of a house.

M. T. A. lived on Edward St. ; she is now working in ----- Factory and making \$5. a week ; she frequents low class saloons and it is almost certain that she is still a prostitute. She stabbed and killed a man in the --- Rathskeller about a year ago.

V. A. S. lived for 4 years in a house on Raborg St. She then married G. H. F. and is living with him at Hamilton. H. F. is a laborer. When the investigator called they were both working in the field. She had 3 children ; one a girl, 13 years

is living at home with her ; her 2 boys are at ---- Institution;
the husband works for the ---- Transfer Co., and makes \$12.
a week.

M. W. B. formerly lived on Edward St. She is living
with C. S. B. --- W. Fayette St. 'B' S. is 24 years old and
works for the --- Company, makes \$10. a week.

L. S. T. lived at K. G. Y's house on Watson St. She
was taken from this house and lived at home for a while later
visited houses of prostitution in Highlandtown ; sometime ago
she left town and has not been heard of since.

B. B. N. was a former prostitute but location not
known.; she left the life and lived for some time with a man
at --- W. Lexington St. They quarreled most of the time and ,
were driven out of the house on account of non-payment of rent.

E. S. Y., former prostitute, probably on Raborg St.,
left there and lived in a furnished room house on West Mulberry
St. She does not do any work ; sleeps most of the day. She
is almost certainly a prostitute still.

J. L. E. lived in a house on Raborg St. ; married
and is living at --- Greenmount Ave. ; her husband has de-
serted her and recently she had him arrested and he has been
ordered to pay \$2.50 a week for her support ; her child is liv-
ing with her ; outside the \$2.50 a week they have no visible

means of livelihood.

L. H. N. lived on Josephine St. and is now living on W. Pratt St., ~~corner of~~. She was married before entering the life of prostitution ; ~~she~~ then separated from her husband for a while ; they are now living together again ~~at the above address~~. She has bleached hair and very conspicuous clothes. It is probable that she is continuing her former life. Her husband has the general appearance of a gambler.

B. F. S. was a former madam on Watson St. When her house was closed she took an apartment on Druid Hill Ave. She lived there for about 2 years and now has a furnished room house at --- Mosher St. This is being supervised by Mrs. N. L. and it has been asserted that the place is perfectly respectable. A recent investigation showed that such is not the case and that she rents rooms for immoral purposes when she is sure of her customers.

R. M. E., a former madam on Watson St., moved to Druid Hill Ave., where she kept a small grocery store ; she is supposed to have made a living from this, but investigation disclosed that she rented rooms to couples for immoral purposes. She ~~has~~ recently moved to Mt. Royal Ave. She told DR. W. R. that she was in almost a starving condition ; that she had pawned all her jewelry and her furniture ; but she told an in-

investigator that she had done very well on Druid Hill Ave. and had been able to pay off some of her debts. She showed the receipts for these payments.

S. K. K., former madam on Watson St., later became an inmate in the house of M. L. S. She remained there for a short time ; then took a furnished room on North Eutaw St., where she received men for immoral purposes. She had an arrangement with the chauffeurs who stood around --- Hotel, whereby they supplied her with men ; she gave them \$1.00 for each \$3. men and \$2. for each \$5. man. She lived there with M. B. Y.; they have had a disagreement and S. has gone to Highlandtown.

M. B. Y., a former inmate on Watson St., is now living at --- N. Eutaw St. ; she solicits on the street and takes men to her room : she has 5 girls living with her ; it is practically a house of prostitution.

P. S. W. formerly kept a house on Watson St. ; she left Baltimore and went to a town in New York, where she is living on the money she made. It is stated that she is quite wealthy.

G. E. --, is an inmate of P. S. W's house on Watson St. When this place was closed she went to Washington and entered a house there ; she remained until those houses were closed, then went to a town in New York where she has obtained office work ; this seems to be successful and she says that under no consideration would she go back to her former life.

The following are late records of a number of girls who were part time prostitutes:

E. L. Y. and man want to live together again.

F. B. M. is at service on E. Baltimore Street.

P. G. E. is living with her mother, who keeps some kind of a disorderly house.

C. E. S., called "Dutch Kate", suffering from heart trouble, was taken to --- Hospital for treatment. She ^{was} apparently ~~was~~ poor, for her case was reported to the Federated Charities ; the house was investigated and found to be a disorderly one ; almost like a house of prostitution.

L. P. E. married a man who knew her past life ; her mother took care of her baby.

The house in which E. W. D. lived is closed and she drifted from Pittsburg to Baltimore. A society became interested in her and she is now a telephone operator ; makes \$22 a month with board and laundry.

L. S. S. and Moq. K., her husband, are living together again, but she is not "straight."

~~C. S. H. disappeared and could not be found.~~

H. H. S. married H. A. T., and after a while they separated.

L. B. T. went back to her first husband ; finally eloped with another man ; went to Boston.

This girl (no name given) has reformed, been converted, and expects always to live a Christian life.

M. M. Y. is living with her sister, ---- Wilcox St.

A. A. S. became reconciled with her husband and left the life. This did not continue and she went to live with G. H. F. and later began visiting a bawdy house on Rogers Ave.

M. L. S. was taken charge of by the C. A. S. and placed in a good home, but later disappeared and went back to a questionable house.

E. M. E. acted as a nurse maid in a Philadelphia hospital in order to earn money enough to enter a nurse's training school.

E. R. S. secured employment through a Society, but would not work and was sent back home.

A. W. M. and her husband became reconciled and were living together.

~~This girl (no name given) went to live with a family and seems to be all right.~~

~~This girl (no name given) was placed in ----- institution~~

reported to be
M. G. was doing well;

~~Mrs. H. is in a house of prostitution on Josephine St.~~

M. H. was taken from house and went back to factory to work.

M. M. was married ; home visited but found very untidy.

A. G. from last accounts was doing well.

L. W. was married ; has been arrested several times on charge of stealing.

B. S. Y. is married.

L. S. disappeared and could not be found.

STREET WALKING AND SOLICITATION. Professional street walking is a stage which usually precedes that of becoming a regular inmate of a house ; if the woman is intelligent and successful she may continue it for a long time, but when this method begins to fail, the weaker ones resort to the protection of a house. Those living in regular houses do not walk the streets, except under unusual conditions and it is not the rule for a woman to leave them and become a street walker. She usually remains there until she is worn out or has some opportunity of quitting the life.

When Baltimore is compared with New York and some of the other large American cities, it would seem that we have very little street walking, but if the streets are inspected closely by an experienced person there will be found many women

of this kind. It is claimed that since a number of houses have been closed this custom has greatly increased, but this assertion is not adequately supported.

As the Commission has not the knowledge of former actual conditions with which to compare the present, it cannot say whether street-walking is appreciably more prevalent than it was ten years ago. It is believed, however, that there is very little, if any, increase.

Go where you will in this city and you will find very little bold solicitation; even on the dark and secluded streets it is done with a great deal of care. It is rare that you are accosted by a woman and almost never is she insistent in her demands.

The custom has become more common in certain saloons, cafes, moving picture parlors and dance halls, and in these places it is much more open and apparent than on the street, but even here it is ^{very} significant in comparison with what is seen in other cities.

1. Professional Typew.

Professional street walkers may be divided into the full time, part time and occasional types. The full time girl lives entirely by prostitution; she lives in a furnished room; sleeps most of the day and comes out on the street about eight

o'clock in the evening and continues until one or two in the morning. She takes her man either ~~back~~ to her own room or to some other selected place. As a rule the time required for each customer, that is including going to her room and returning to the street, is about one hour. Her price is from one to two dollars, but when she gets a man that she considers has money she charges \$5. or even \$10. Late in the night when she thinks she has her last customer she induces him to go to a cafe for drinks or for something to eat. This type of woman is much more unreliable than those in the houses, and most of them steal all they can get from ~~the man~~ ^{man} if the chance presents itself. Many times when the man is drunk they go through his pockets, take all of his money, slip out before he is awake and do not see him again. In one instance two girls working together, lived in different apartments; each girl took her man to the other's room and in this way had a better chance to get away with her stealings.

In Highlandtown it is ~~very~~ generally the custom for the women to take a man's money or any valuables he may have. This is considered legitimate and dignified by the term "trimming" him.

The part time street walker has a regular working position, but supplements her earnings by going out two or three evenings a week and picking up men.

The occasional type is one who resorts to this only

when she is in hard luck, financially ; when times are better she remains at home.

2. "Charity Girls."

In Baltimore there are many girls of from 14 to 18 walking the streets, frequenting the dance halls, moving pictures or shore parks, who can be "picked up" by strangers. It is roughly estimated that there are about ²⁰⁰⁰ ~~some~~ of this kind. These girls nearly all work during the day in factories, in small stores, or as domestics in private families. They are eager to talk to any agreeable young man who may come along and to go off with him to some rendezvous. They continue this kind of relation for some time before there is any immoral relation. Finally they succumb and drift very quickly into promiscuous prostitution. Still they do not take money for ^{10¢} ~~several~~ months to a year ; some in fact never take it. If a man offers it, they indignantly refuse. Their pay is simply the association, a dance, moving pictures, } ice cream, or a glass of beer. ^{But most of them} ~~later~~ these girls begin to take presents and finally they accept and demand money. We have studied this type exhaustively and the observations on the girl and her home surroundings are given in another chapter. Many of them never drift into prostitution, but fall in love with a man, stop their promiscuity, marry and lead respectable and satisfactory lives.

Among these girls we found some of 16 or 17 years ~~of age~~ who seemed to have passed through all sex experiences, normal and abnormal. Each ~~one of them~~ had been promiscuously immoral, had had a child, experienced abortions and had gonorrhea or syphilis. They knew all the ins and outs of the city, were familiar with all the questionable places, low saloons and dance halls and in fact had passed along the entire gamut of this kind of life. *One investigator interviewed*

(179 such girls ~~were interviewed by investigators.~~

While they cannot strictly be classed as prostitutes, there are really only two points of difference: first, they are very young, usually from 14 to 18 ; and second, they do not accept money.

Certain of their histories follow:

Typical Histories.

July 23, 1913 - Anna. This girl is 19 years of age, and is stopping at the - - - Association, - - - Street.

The investigator heard a conversation between two young men in reference to taking this girl out.

The investigator later met her in company with a fellow on a Bay Shore car. (See history of Cora)

July 20, 1913. B. B. H. This girl was born in Baltimore and has always lived here, ~~at present she is living on - - - Street.~~
 (She is 18 years of age and can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed with her sweetheart. She is employed at the - - - Factory on East - - - Street, earns \$8 a week, and expects a "raise". She said to the investigator: "I have a step-father who lets me have my own way, he even gave me a latch key a year ago. I was ruined in the hallway of my own home by a friend. I meet him regularly. No, I will never marry him, he is already married. His wife does not know to please him. He promised that if I should become pregnant he will adopt the baby, as ^{he and his wife} ~~they~~ have none. I would marry tomorrow the first fellow who asked me just to be able to leave home." This girl will probably develop into a prostitute. (See history of R.W.S. and M. McC. H.)

July 23, 1913. Gora. This girl is 19 years of age. She is now staying at the - - - Association, - - - Street.

As the investigator was going to the dining room at her home, - - - West - - - Street, she overheard a conversation between two young men in the hall. They had met this girl and another, called Anna. The conversation showed that the girls wanted to go out for a good time, but the fellows did not know where to go.

At 8:20 P. M. the investigator boarded a Bay Shore car, at Howard and Franklin Streets, and the four young people boarded the same car. Going down, the men embraced the girls and the conversation was very suggestive. They were on the car when the investigator left.

July 12, 1913. - R. H. S. This girl is 19 years of age and was born in - - - -, Maryland. She came to Baltimore two months ago, and is now living in the - - - block, West - - - Street. She frequents - - - Park, - - - Road, for pleasure. She can read and write a little. She was in an orphan asylum in - - -, New Jersey, until she was 11 years old. Her first sexual offense was committed when she was 14 years of age with a relative. This girl said to the investigator: "I never ask for money, some times I get presents." At present she is employed at the - - - works, - - - Avenue, and earns \$8.50 per week.

July 17, 1913 - M. H. L. This girl was born 19 years ago in Baltimore. She now lives on West - - - Street, and has always lived in Baltimore. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense two years ago with a grocer. She said: "I never had any money offered." At present she is employed at the - - - Company, - - - Avenue, and earns \$8. a week. She said to the investigator: "I was sent to the store and the grocer ruined me in the icebox. Of course he did not force me. I used to go on any pretense to the store as I rather liked the way he handled me. Well, when he ruined me I went back repeatedly. I have been out several times since with others but I always work; just go out for pleasure, that's all." This girl is easily led, and will later develop into a regular prostitute. She visits - - - Park for pleasure.

July 28, 1913 - S. McC. Y. This girl was born 23 years ago in Baltimore, and has lived here always. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense with "a friend". At present she is employed at - - - 5 & 10 cent store, - - - Street. The investigator saw her in the store, at the candy counter. Before she became a prostitute, she was a salesgirl, and earned \$7. a week. She said she ~~has~~ ^{put} \$5 a week board, and her mother helped her to buy clothes. She told the investigator: "I was ruined at a church picnic by a fellow who is studying now in - - -. He will never marry me, I know. I go up here with a fellow every Saturday for a dance. I don't 'run around' often, just once or

twice a week because I want to." This girl was roughly dressed, and the investigator believed she will develop into a regular prostitute. At present she lives on - - - Street, near - - - Street. She frequents - - - Park, - - - Road, for pleasure.

July 20, 1913 - M. MoO.H. This girl was born in Baltimore 20 years ago and has lived here always. She is living on - - - St. and goes to - - - Shore for pleasure. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense 4 years ago with "a friend." At present she is employed at - - - Laundry, - - - Street, and earns \$12 weekly. She said to the investigator: "I saw my sister and her friend intimate in the parlor, and I determined to try the same thing. I met John, my fellow outside and told him ; he introduced me to his ohum, and I have been friends with him ever since. I have a friend who works at the - - - Theatre in the winter and - - - Shore in summer, and whom I go out with. I am careful." This girl is very vain and foolish.
(See histories of R. M. and B. B. H.)

July 2, 1913 - B. M. K. This girl was born in 1893 in Baltimore. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed 4 years ago. This girl was employed in a packing house, and earned \$9 a week. She was seduced by an Italian while taking a ride with him in a touring car on - - - Road. She is altogether of "charity" type.

July 12, 1913 - Mazie. This girl was born in Baltimore 21 years ago, and has always lived here. She visits - - - Park, - - - Road, for pleasure. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed "when I was a kid yet" by a friend. She said: "I never took a cent in my life." At present she is employed at - - - Cigar Factory, and earns \$5.50 a week ; expects a "raise" very soon. She said to the investigator: "My mother don't know any thing ever happened to me. I was ruined by the only fellow I loved. He left me, went to - - -, Pa. to work, and said he would come back. He writes regularly. Sometimes I meet a nice fellow and fall. My regular Saturday night friend who dances with me here did not show up, and I had banked on him, so I guess there will be another added to my list tonight." This girl will eventually become a professional prostitute.

July 28, 1913. A. M. L. This girl was born in Baltimore 20 years ago and has always lived here. At present she lives on Eden Street, and frequents - - - Park, - - - Road, for pleasure. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense three years ago with her sweetheart. At present she is employed at a - - - Factory and earns \$8. weekly. She said to the investigator: "I had a beau, a friend of my brother's. He was like one of our own family. One night I was in my room (our bath room was on the same floor) and he came into the room. I don't know how it happened, but he ruined me. He married two weeks ago ; I don't care what happens now." She will develop into a professional. She wants to learn to smoke and drink.

July 20, 1913 - R. M. S. This girl was born in Baltimore 17 years ago, and has always lived here. At present she lives on - - - Street, and frequents - - - Park for pleasure. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense one year ago with her sweetheart. She said: "I never take money. I am no w---." At present she is employed at - - - Company, - - - Street, and earns \$8. a week. She said to the investigator: "I make enough to dress myself all right ; if I want any extra things my mother gives me all my salary for one week. I will never be a real bad girl, but you can rest assured if I want to go out I will go, but pick my fellows carefully." This girl is easily led. (See history of B. B. N. and M. McC. H.)

July 12, 1913 - O. R. Y. This girl was born in Baltimore 20 years ago and has lived here always. At present she lives at 135 East - - - Street and frequents - - - Park, - - - Road, for pleasure. She can read and write a little. She committed her first sexual offense when she was 15, with "her friend". At present she is employed by - - - & - - -, hatters, - - - Street, and earns \$9 weekly, at piece work. She said to the investigator: "I love to dance and there is no use going around prim, you would never get a partner. I always tell the fellows to be careful. Been going out at least twice a week. Would never go in a house to live. I could not pick up the nerve to ask for money, and then the fellows put you down as a w---". She claims there is no harm as long as you are "careful". She is very ignorant.

July 17, 1913 - R. S. G. This girl was born 18 years ago in - - -, N. C., and came to Baltimore when she was 5 years old, as her father gave her to her grandmother. At present she lives on - - - Street, near - - -, and frequents - - - Park for pleasure. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense three years ago, with "my only sweetheart." At present she is employed at the - - - Company, - - - Avenue, and earns \$8.50 weekly. She has one child, a girl, 2 years old. She said to the investigator: "I give up \$6 for the kid and myself. My father went away and we ^{have} never heard from him since. Well, I went to work as soon as I could. I met a fellow and he ruined me but stuck like a prince through my sickness. He is employed at the brick yard at - - -, some day we will marry. I have been out with about 4 fellows. I am always very careful, as to who I bother with." She is very easily led.

July 12, 1913. E. W. M. This girl was born in Baltimore, 19 years ago, and has always lived here. She now lives at - - - East - - - Street, and frequents - - - Park, - - - Road, for pleasure. She can read and write a little. She first committed a sexual offense 2 years ago with her sweetheart. She said: "Never received money in my life." At present she is employed at - - - Department Store, - - - and - - - Sts., and earns \$8 weekly. She said to the investigator: "I was left an orphan when I was 3 years old. My father died, one month before I

was born, my mother was killed in a street car accident. My cousins (boys) always had a crowd at the house, I fell for one of Cousin Will's friends, and I really believed he loved me. He promised to marry me. Well, when I was caught he took me to Dr. - - -, who lives in Highlandtown, and who took it away from me. Then John (my fellow) who worked at - - - Shop, said he was leaving town. Instead he is working at - - - Store. He is married, living on - - - Avenue. I am laying for him, some day I will fix him." This girl is easily led.

May 18, 1913. M. R. S. This girl is 19 years of age, was born near Baltimore, and at present lives at 1904 - - - Place. She can read and write. She is a "charity" girl and as a seamstress for Mrs. H. E. ~~she~~ lives at - - - Place she earns \$15 per week.

M. L. G. This girl, born in the United States 19 years ago, came to Baltimore when a child from - - -, Md. At present she is living at the Northwest corner of - - - and - - - Streets. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense 2 years ago with a lover. She prostitutes herself for no pay. She claims to be working in a laundry now, and has received as her highest weekly wages from this work \$7., lowest \$4. This girl appears to have had loose bringing up. She admits "having a good time" with a man once in a while. She is a typical "charity" prostitute and would be insulted if money were offered her for services rendered.

3. Disease among Street Walkers.

It is asserted by some medical men and is usually supposed by the laity that the clandestine prostitute is more diseased than those in the houses. As we did not have the opportunity of examining a series of them we cannot make any statements of actual comparison.

We do know, however, that physicians base their assertion on the fact that the majority of their patients say that they contracted disease from a clandestine woman. Two things relative to this statement should be taken into consideration.

First. The average man does not like to admit in these latter days of fastidiousness that he had to go to a house of prostitution ; he is afraid it might be considered a reflection on his good looks and general attractiveness.

Second. We have shown by our studies that clandestine prostitutes outnumber the professional by about ten to one, consequently it is a mere matter of arithmetic that they would scatter the disease more widely. In view of the amount of disease which we found to be present in the professional type, (95% infected), it would not be possible for the clandestine to show a very much higher average.

4. Details of Investigation.

Four investigators were employed over a period of five months. These persons went to saloons, hotels, furnished rooms, streets and miscellaneous places and interviewed the women they found there. *They made*

(209 investigations of furnished rooms, ~~were made~~ (a fuller account of the furnished rooms will be dealt with elsewhere) ; 387 women, who were taken to be prostitutes, were counted connected with these rooms. (132) investigations of hotels in Baltimore and the County were made (9) 309 prostitutes were found in this connection. Of this number ~~there were~~ 178 ~~who actually~~ solicited. On the streets there were 534 women seen, who were taken to be prostitutes. (238) investigations of reports on streets were made. From these women 222 separate addresses were obtained , among these there were 179 that actually solicited the investigators ; 268 were observed to stop other men.

~~913~~ ^{numbered 213 and} investigations of saloons ~~were made~~ ¹³⁵¹ ~~and 1351~~ prostitutes were ^{connected} with saloons in the city and in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties ; of these 542 actually solicited ⁱⁿ ited.

(5) tenements were investigated ; in these there were 5 prostitutes.

(73) ^{places were investigated} miscellaneous ~~investigations were made~~. Connected with these were 340 prostitutes. This gives a total investigation of 867 places which were examined in this period

~~of time~~ by the same set of investigators. In this number there were 2840 prostitutes. With this number of women were counted 3,029 men. Attributed to these women were 1033 actual solicitations, and 278 women stopped men. Of this number there were 176 who acknowledged themselves to be perverts.

The prices charged were as follows: 27, anything ; 74 at 50 cents ; 321 at \$1.00 ; 8 at \$1.50 ; 244 at \$2.00 ; 3 at \$2.50 ; 34 at \$3.00 ; 10 at \$5.00 ; 1 at \$10.00 ; 1 at from \$3 to \$5.00 ; 1 at from \$5.00 to \$25.00 ; 1 at from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

The investigation covers Baltimore City and in part Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties. In addition, ~~to this~~ different investigations of 178 parlor houses were made in 1913, covering 169 different addresses. These of course included a number of private ~~ones~~ ^{houses}. 448 women were estimated ^{the} in or connected with these houses ; 402 men were seen in these houses.

The women actually living in parlor houses, or more properly speaking, bawdy houses, taken together with those found on the outside, comprise 3492, who were seen and were supposed ^{as to persons seen} to be prostitutes, ^{this was in} by trained investigators. ^{obtained in} a period of 5 months by four persons, ^{we did it with the} the number must ^{be} then of necessity represent only a very small fraction of ^{universal} that class of women in Baltimore.

During this investigation 380 women, who were considered typical street walkers, were carefully interviewed, and detailed information was obtained in regard to their previous

history and present mode of life. Many others besides these were seen and spoken to but insufficient data were obtained for use in the tabulation given later on. *Of those interviewed*

(203 of ~~these~~ said they took their men to furnished rooms, apartments, hotels, and so on ; 16 took their customers to their own rooms.

Only 35 acknowledged that they had previously been in houses of prostitution. In 143 cases we concluded from their statements that they had never been connected with houses ; of this number 49 lived entirely by prostitution ; 94 worked and used this method to supplement their incomes.

Several women were found who had been sent on the street by their husbands, and who supplied the only means of livelihood for the two. In other cases they pursued this traffic only when their husbands were out of employment.

5. Women otherwise Employed who belong to this Class.

There is a large army of employed women who supplement their incomes by prostitution. Among these the following were interviewed: 15 domestics , 51 entertainers ; 35 factory ~~workers~~, 6 laundry ^{workers} 45 married women not working ; 34 sales girls ; 7 in miscellaneous employment ; 8 stenographers ; 2 telephone operators ; and 74 with no regular occupation. These were found on the street, in saloons, in restaurants, in theatres, hotels, moving pictures, amusement parks and so on.

These girls, as their stories show, come from a somewhat higher class than the women in the houses ; are better educated and more intelligent.

Certain of their histories have been selected and classified as follows:

Typical Histories.Entertainers.

June 3, 1913. Anna. This girl was born 28 years ago in New York City coming to Baltimore 3 years ago to work. She can read and write a little.. As a kooch dancer she has been arrested several times. Since practicing prostitution continuously has received as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$100. Her highest weekly salary as a dancer was \$25 but she now receives only \$12. She uses opium. She said to the investigator, "I was a good dancer, took in all the concerts and dances, went to clubs to dance, then started in the business. My bones and body ache when I am through. Men meet me and I take them to my room. I could not stand putting up a dollar here(---- Park where she dances in the Oriental show) so I moved to Highlandtown where I can see the men and save my money."

June 12, 1913. N.A.Y. This girl is 26 years old and has been in Baltimore since May, is working as a chorus girl at present in ---- Park earning \$15 a week. She can read and write. She pays \$5 a week board there. She is the wife of the piano player at the park and has two children who, it is rumored, are by the stage manager there who is a married man with a family. This girl who is a sharp featured bleached blonde works unceasingly among the tables, soliciting drinks. The management pays her for this.

June 18, 1913. B.B.E. This woman is 35 years old and came to Baltimore ~~4 weeks ago~~ to work at ---- Park as a singer and "sitter" soliciting men for drinks. When her husband is not working she helps him out with her earnings from prostitution. This girl is a rough Jewess. She boldly addresses men she meets. Her husband is a waiter here. They live in a furnished room. The husband is healthy looking but disgraceful in appearance. He solicits customers and she "takes them over." He works on commission and she on percentage.

June 19, 1913. Euna. This girl was born 27 years ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., coming to Baltimore ~~2 weeks ago~~ to work in ---- Park as a chorus girl. She can read and write. Has worked in several burlesque companies and has signed with ----'s company for the coming season. She is a pretty, black haired girl but plainly shows the mode of life she is leading.

June 22, 1913. The investigator again met this girl at ---- Park. As a chorus girl she has earned as her highest weekly salary \$30 - lowest \$15.

June 12, 1913. L.H.L. This woman was born 50 years ago in England. She came to Baltimore May 4th to work in the show at ---- Park receiving \$15 for this and whatever percentage she makes on soliciting drinks. Has earned as high as \$150 as an actress. She married early and had three children. Has been connected with circuses and theatrical companies and has a peculiar formation on her leg from dancing.

She would not dwell on the subject of prostitution but permitted the investigator to know she was open to anything that meant money. She is quiet, uncleanly and slovenly dressed.

June 18, 1913. The investigator again saw this woman working at -----'s. She was decidedly untidy, waist soiled and general appearance bad.

June 12, 1913. L.H.D. This woman is 35 years old and came to Baltimore on May 4th to work at -----Park as a chorus woman earning \$15 a week thereby. She pays ----- \$5 a week board. She is well known among the rough crowd. She said she had been connected with several theatrical companies. Was decidedly tough and vulgar ^{but} ~~and~~ would not talk of her private life. Became offended when the investigator would not treat to higher priced drinks, leaving the table to drink with two rough men.

June 18, 1913. The investigator spoke with this girl and learned she was definitely engaged for the coming season. She was soliciting at the Park.

June 12, 1913. J.L.D. This woman is 29 years of age and was born "out West." She came to Baltimore in May to work at -----'s. As a chorus girl in this place she earns \$15 per week besides what she can make on percentage from the solicitation of drinks. As a chorus girl has made as high as \$25. She pays ---- \$5 per week board. She said to the investigator, "I make as much on commissions for drinks as my salary, depend more on my friends. This girl is very rough, vulgar and loud spoken. She said she had been connected

with several road shows. She claimed she visited ----town which is near by, where there is a woman who cooks for her and other girls. The investigator could not learn where this was. The girl is a pervert.

~~June 10, 1913. On a visit to ----'s on this date the investigator found this girl very much under the influence of drink. She claims to have signed with the ----'s for the coming season.~~

June 12, 1913. Gladys. This girl was born 25 years ago in Akron, Ohio, coming to Baltimore early in May to work at ---- Park. She can read and write. As a chorus girl at this place she is earning \$15 per ~~week~~^{week} in addition to her percentage from the solicitations for drinks. She pays ---- \$5 a week board. She told the investigator she was a professional having played vaudeville alone in the west and has signed up with ---- of New York for the coming fall. This girl is very attractive and exceptionally well formed. Men were pressing the waiters for introductions to her. She is above the average in looks and manners, although the girls at this place claim she is as "sporty" as any of the others.

~~June 10, 1913. The investigator found the girl still employed at this place and learned she is not engaged for the coming season.~~

June 12, 1913. Emma. This woman was born 45 years ago in Boston, coming to Baltimore May 10th to work at ----'s where she earns \$15 per week as a "character" woman in the show besides the percentage

she takes from the solicitation of drinks. Pays \$5 per week board at ----'s. She told the investigator business was bad, sailors were barred out after the second day. She was slovenly dressed, very uncleanly and openly admitted perversion. The waiters call her to meet men. She solicits from the tables for either drinks or prostitution. She is a room-mate of ----- at the hotel.

~~June 17, 1913.~~ ^{on this date} the investigator learned that Emma married when very young, husband was shiftless, not congenial, he sought company elsewhere. She having a very good figure went to work at the --- Theatre. Was separated from her husband for 8 years when family pressure brought them together. She learned from her husband that he had been the father of two children by one woman and had contracted a disease. This so thoroughly disgusted her that she left him again. When he was taken ill she had him taken care of and ^{at his death} paid his funeral expenses. She had been virtuous all the time. Then she married a piano player. They traveled all over the country and she became a prostitute through him. He became "mixed up in an affair and had to "beat it to Alaska". She accompanied him but could not stand the rough miners. He remained playing there at one of the miners' dance halls, she pretended to come east to see her family. "Well to tell the truth, my family and I never did hit it right but he don't know. Well, I hit every town until I came here. He writes regularly. Had a little boy but he is dead."

~~June 18, 1913.~~ ^{The next day} Emma showed the investigator a letter

and program for the manager of the "-----" company offering her a position in the show ^{which was} ~~now~~ playing in New York. ^{She left on June 12.} ~~She is leaving~~ on the 23rd ~~undecided what to do.~~

[June 23, 1913] ~~The investigator met Emma at the B. O. at 8-10 A. M. She is leaving and is to go to ----- Park~~

[June 12, 1913. K. L. S. This girl was born 32 years ago in England. She came to Baltimore on May 14th to work at ----- Park as a singer in a burlesque performance earning \$15 per week besides what she makes on percentage on the solicitation for drinks. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed with "some guy I was stuck on as far back as I can remember." Since practicing prostitution continuously has made as high as \$300 per week from this source. Her highest weekly salary as an employe in burlesque companies was \$25. She pays ----- \$5 per week board. She said to the investigator, "I have worked in (5) companies, (3) on the Western wheel and (2) on the Eastern wheel. Have sung down here for (5) seasons but am leaving Monday for Hoboken, N. J. I closed with the ----- show in April. I then went to the ----- in Hoboken and from there to ----- Park for one week." She was leaving June 16th having quarrelled with -----. She has had several mishaps. She is of a very low type.

[June 18, 1913. When the investigator visited this place on this date she learned K. L. S. had left June 16th. She had received her salary and percentage amounting to something like \$ 30 and became so drunk on Monday that she spent all but \$ 6.85 which Emma, a chorus girl and

room-mate of K. L. D.'s placed in her bosom ~~and helped her on the way.~~

June 12, 1913. Sophia. This woman was born 25 years ago in New York City coming to Baltimore on May 25th to work at - - - park as a chorus girl for which she receives \$15 a week. She can read and write a little. She pays ----- \$5 a week board. She is ^{is} bleached blonde and very dissipated looking. When the investigator left ~~she~~ ^{the place Sophia} ~~she~~ ^{she} was very drunk. ~~she~~ ^{she} put her arm on the investigator's shoulder and said, "You would not speak to me, would you kid." The investigator said she was sorry she missed her, gave her one of her cards and said she would be sure to see her the next time she came down. Sophia was with a very rough fellow.

~~June 18, 1913. The investigator found this girl working here to-~~
~~night.~~

June 22, 1913. E. M. Y. This woman is 36 years of age and came to Baltimore on May 4th to work as a chorus girl for ----- receiving \$15 per week and what she can make on percentage from the solicitation of drinks. She can read and write. She pays ---- \$5 per week board. Admitted being a prostitute but would say nothing of her private life except, "We all have to make what we can and I will get every dollar that is coming to me." She has regular customers at this place and appeared to be satisfied with the life.

~~June 18, 1913. The investigator again talked with this girl at~~
~~on this date. She is still working here but is engaged for the com-~~
~~ing season with~~ ~~----- Burlesque Company.~~

June 22, 1913. Alma. This girl is 30 years of age and came to Baltimore 2 months ago to work at - - - - Park. She receives \$15 a week as a chorus ^{girl}. She can read and write. Her highest weekly earnings as a chorus girl were \$35 ^{her} lowest \$15. She is fond of drink. Shows every sign of dissipation and a hard life and speaks with pride of her drunken feats. She came very nearly being drowned Saturday night trying to put a ~~body~~ ^{man} on the ferry boat. They were both very drunk and fell into the water and were rescued with great difficulty. She is of a very low type and a pervert.

June 12, 1913. Blanche. This woman is 35 years of age, was born in Chicago, came to Baltimore on May 4th to work at - - - -'s as a singer in the burlesque show, receiving \$15 per week and what she can make on percentage from the solicitation of drinks. Her highest weekly earnings as a chorus girl have been \$50, lowest \$15. She pays ---- \$5 a week board. She claimed to be a favorite in burlesque, saying she had signed for the coming season with "----- Company." She said she had been offered \$25 but wanted \$30 and would wait. This girl is clean and neatly dressed, quiet and far better ^{mannered} ~~conducted~~ than the majority. ~~On that~~

~~June 18, 1913. In talking with this girl on this date at "-----" the investigator learned she was definitely signed with the "-----". She was very much under the influence of liquor tonight.~~

June 12, 1913. Habel. This woman is 30 years of age. She came to Baltimore in May to work at ----- Park as a chorus girl in the burlesque receiving \$15 and what she can make from the solicitation

of drinks. She can read and write. She pays ----- \$5 a week board. She is an old time favorite and is given preference by ----- a d the waiters. Is neat in appearance and is credited with patience in knowing how to get money. She has signed with ---- -----'s show for next season. She said to the investigator, "I was a sport, got the coin and saved it." The investigator could not learn her past.

~~June 18, 1913. The investigator found this girl working here to-night.~~

June 12, 1913. Carrie. This woman was born 45 years ago in Lexington, Ky. and came to Baltimore in May to work at ----'s park in the burlesque, receiving \$15 a week for this, also making something on percentage from the solicitation of drinks. She can read and write. Her work in the show is that of contortionist. She pays ---- \$5 a week board. She claimed to have appeared before the crowned heads of Europe and in several circuses. Is a very large woman and a bleached blonde. She joined a man at a table directly behind the investigator and after some vulgar conversation left the table for the garden adjoining. The investigator believes her to be a pervert. She would say nothing of her private life. Gay

June 18, 1913. ~~On this date~~ the investigator again interviewed Carrie and learned that she ^{intended to leave} ~~leaves this place~~ in July to go to

Louisville, Ky. where her husband and mother are. She expects to sign later for the close of -----'s circus.

June 12, 1913. Julia. This girl is 28 years of age. She came to Baltimore on May 24th to work at -----'s Park in the burlesque show receiving \$15 per week. She also makes money by soliciting drinks. Her husband is a waiter at this place. She has one child. She was singing in the ----- Cafe, Hoboken, N. J. when K. L. S. met her. K. L. S. induced ----- to send for her. Her husband is a knock-about actor. ----- could not put him on the stage but would take him as a waiter stipulating that he should not wait on his wife and a patron. The husband got around this by selecting the trade for his wife and then turning it over to another waiter to serve. This woman spoke very lovingly of her husband and her baby who is living with her mother-in-law in New York City.

~~June 12, 1913. On this date the investigator found Julia engaged at -----'s Park. Her husband is with her working as a waiter.~~

June 12, 1913. F. V. E. This girl was born 25 years ago in Chicago and came to Baltimore in May to work at -----'s Park as a chorus girl for which she receives \$15 a week. She can read and write and is a room-mate of Lillie at this place. She pays ----- \$5 per week board. This girl bears every mark of dissipation, is pale and worn. She remarked, "I am in the game for all I can make, this is better than starvation." She was offended by the investigator re-

fusing to buy "Kamie -----" a fancy drink. She was called away to join two men and the investigator could learn little of her. It is well known among the girls she is a pervert.

~~June 18, 1913. The investigator again interviewed this girl and told her she knew of an acquaintance who was "fascinated" by her. She gave the investigator a card for investigator P. K. She is going to try to connect with Mr. ----- who has opened a park at ----- She claims an acquaintanceship with the ----- family. She worked part of last season for ----- at ----- Park. June 23, 1913. The investigator learned from Emma that P.V.E. is still employed at ----- Park but expects to get to ----- through Emma and a certain waiter employed there.~~

June 12, 1913. Daisy. This woman is 40 years of age. She came to Baltimore on May 4th to work at -----'s Park in the burlesque receiving \$15 a week. She also works on percentage in soliciting drinks. Can read and write. Pays ----- \$5 per week board. She claims to have been a performer for 11 seasons. She is engaged for next season with the ----- Company and is here to keep herself in trim. ~~Tonight~~ She wore a valuable pair of diamond earrings. She has a cold, hard face and the girls said, "All she wants is money." From her appearance the investigator believes she would resort to almost anything to gratify her purpose. ~~She worked hard trying to induce patrons to buy.~~

On June 18, 1913, ^{was seen at the resort again, She had} ~~On this date~~ Daisy seated her self on a bench and put one ^{leg} ~~limb~~ across a man, his wife and son being seated on a bench at the opposite side of the table. The wife protested and finally got the special officer to put her husband out of the hall. All the while Daisy had her arm around the man kissing him in an indecent manner. She followed the man to the entrance, the man's son walking on the other side of him.

(When the man had gone the investigator called Daisy and said, "You're a dirty thing to do that."

She replied, "Why don't the old b---- stay home if she don't like the crowd down here. He wants sport, ^{and me} ~~and~~ let him have it."

Dressmakers.

May 14, 1913. R. W. R. This girl was born 26 years ago in Baltimore has always lived here and is at present living on ----- Avenue. She solicits in the ----- Hotel. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed "when I was young" with a "kid lover." Since practicing prostitution continuously has received as her highest weekly income from this source \$50. She and C. Y. G. (see history below) have three rooms at the above location and do dressmaking, their highest weekly income from this work being \$20. This girl is fond of whiskey. She said to the investigator, "I have done a little bit of every thing in my life-been married to a damn bum and had to leave him. C. Y. G. and I started dressmaking. We do pretty well in the fall, winter and spring but never sew in summer. I bring all my men here or to -----'s, ----- Avenue. Tell her I sent you. All perversion for mine."

May 14, 1913. C. Y. G. alias C. H. L. This girl was born in Catonsville 28 years ago coming to Baltimore "years ago" to work. She lives at present on ----- Avenue. She sometimes does business in -----'s house, ----- Avenue. She solicits in ----- Hotel. Can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed 4 years ago with a stranger since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$40. She does dressmaking in company with R. W. R. (see history above) and from this trade earns from \$18 to \$20 per week. She has been

married and has a daughter 7 years old. She is fond of drink. She said to the investigator, "I was struggling along as a fitter in -----'s store when I met R. W. R. who suggested we double up and start business as she knew a bunch of sporting girls - they pay well and we make out fine. Then she has her friends and I have mine. We don't interfere."

Laundry Workers.

May 15, 1913. Mary. The investigator met this girl in ----- Park, -----Street during the Elks' fete. She is 18 years of age, was born in Baltimore and has lived here all her life, her present address being --- N. ----- Street. She can read and write a little. Committed her first sexual offense "when I was 14 with some fellow I knew." Since practicing prostitution has earned as high as \$30 per week and as low as \$10. She does laundry work for which she gets \$3 per week, lives at home and pays no board. She said to the investigator, "I ^{have} got three brothers older ^{than I am} and am an adopted sister. My mother is dead. My brothers don't want me to work but the old man never wants to buy me any clothes. I like to look right and have a good time and I am going to. If I can get a job in a show I am going to run away." This girl is very weak mentally and a pervert.

May 23, 1913. Lucy. This girl is 24 years of age, was born in Baltimore, has lived here always and present address is --- ----- Street. She solicits in the -----Rathskeller. Her first sexual offense was committed "some time ago" with "some fellow". Since practicing prostitution continuously has received as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$40. She is employed in -----'s Laundry ~~at the present time~~ for which she receives \$8 per week. She lives at home and pays \$4 per week board. She said to the Investigator, "We have so many kids at home you can never have

anything. I like clothes and money. My mother would die if she knew I was fast. She thinks I buy my things with my wages she don't know what things cost." The investigator believes this girl has a lover, for as soon as the investigator left her a young fellow who had been following them joined her.

Telephone Operators.

April 16, 1913. Annie. This girl was born in England 19 years ago and came to Baltimore "when a kid" with her family. She is living at home on S. ---- Street. "Sure" she can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed "when at school" with a "playmate". Her first sexual offense for pay was committed two years ago since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$16. As a telephone operator in the exchange she receives \$7 a week all of which she pays for board. She said to the investigator, "I used to like to go out with the fellows and after I got wrong - well, some times I got money and more often none. I did not care - I was working. I stayed out all night with a fellow - my mother thought I was at a girl's house. I lost my job and now I have to make my board and have a good time. I often go to -- N. ----- Street with my fellows."

Stenographers.

April 9, 1913. Minnie. This girl was born in Baltimore 21 years ago, has always lived here, her present home being on W. ----- Street. The investigator met her in -----'s Cafe on W. ----- Street. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed "with the boss" since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$50. As a stenographer she receives \$8 per week, all of which amount she pays for board. She told the investigator, "My father died and I worked during the day and went to school at night. My mother was a terrible gossip and drinker - never home - I never had anything. One day my boss took me to lunch. I told him how lonesome I was - he took me out. He is married so I board and save my money. We go to the ----- Hotel two or three times a week - he knows the clerk. Our place is across the street from here."

April 12, 1913. Irene. This girl was born 25 years ago in Baltimore, has always lived here and is at present living at home on W. ----- Street. She solicits in the ----- Cafe. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed "some time ago" with her "sweetheart" and she first prostituted herself for pay "a short time ago with my boss" since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest earnings from this source \$30. As a stenographer in the e-----

Building she receives \$20 a week. She recognized the investigator from seeing her in the elevator in that building. She is fond of drink. She pays \$5 per week board. She said to the investigator:- "I have only two steady friends. This fellow I am with to-night and my boss. Sometimes I sneak one in if I get my price. I never go out under \$2. My friend gives me \$25 regularly outside of my salary. We use the ----- hotel. That is a good place to go - you register on the second floor." This girl is very pretty, dresses well and is better educated than the average public girl.

April 22, 1913. Mary. This girl is 20 years of age and was born in Baltimore living here all her life, her present address being ----- Street. She solicits along ----- Street. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed 5 years ago with her "sweetheart" and two years ago she first prostituted herself for pay, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously receiving as her highest weekly earnings, from this source \$25. She lives with a married couple, paying \$6 a week board. She said to the investigator:- "What is the use of not getting any money?" She is a pervert for special reasons. She would not talk of her past life.

April 26, 1913. C. H. L. This girl was born 25 years ago in Baltimore and has lived here always, her present address being --- W. ----- Street. She solicits along ----- Street and uses the -----

Hotel. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed with a friend two years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$40. As a stenographer in the ----- Building she receives \$12 a week. She pays \$10 a week board. She said to the investigator:- "My husband died two years ago. Three months before his death I had to get out to help. Met a very good friend while doing clerical work. I studied shorthand at night. At last I obtained a position as a stenographer. I only look for big ones. I have three steady friends?" This girl is above the average in dress and general appearance.

April 24, 1913. Hattie. This woman was born in Baltimore 30 years ago, has lived here always and at present is living on ---- Avenue with her sister. She solicits along ----- and ----- Streets. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense (3) years ago with a stranger and since that time has practiced prostitution continuously. She is a public stenographer in the ----- Building. She is fond of drink. She pays \$8 a week board. She said to the investigator:- "Once married you require the society of men." The investigator met this woman on ----- Street in front of ----- 's Hotel, boldly soliciting. The investigator asked her where she could find a room for her purpose and she said, "in here" meaning the Hotel.

Salesgirls .

April 15, 1913. Gertrude. This girl was born 20 years ago in Baltimore and has lived here always. The investigator met her soliciting in ----- Station. She can read and write. She has been practicing prostitution continuously for three years, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$40. Some time later, May 20th, the investigator located her working in the suit department in -----'s department store, for which she receives a salary of \$8 a week.

This girl in company with .. M. N. (see history) attracted a great deal of attention in the station (10:20 P.M.) They were dressed gaily with skirts short, green silk stockings and fancy slippers and were heavily painted. They were bent on making money ~~and the investigator could not get them to talk.~~

April 24, 1913. Lena. This girl was born in Russia 22 years ago coming to Baltimore with her family 20 years ago. Her father is a shoemaker and at present lives on ----- Street. She solicits along ----- and ----- Streets and takes her men to --- ----- Street. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed 5 years ago with "some fellow", since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$20. She is employed in -----'s store where the investigator has seen her and receives \$7 per week for her work. All of this amount she gives at home for board. The investigator believes this girl is in the clutches of a pimp. She would say

nothing of her private life and appeared uneasy in the investigator's company looking around all the time. She is ignorant and easily led.

April 21, 1913. Sarah. This girl was born in Baltimore 13 years ago and has lived there always, her present address being on E. ----- Street where her father has a cigar store. She solicits along ----- Street. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed 5 years ago "with a friend" since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$25. She is now working in -----'s store on W. ----- Street where she receives \$7 a week. She lives at home and gives \$5 a week for board. She said to the investigator:- "So many fellows come in our store and ask me out when no one is around and I like to go out with swell fellows." This girl is very ignorant, of a very low type and a pervert.

April 15, 1913. E. M. N. This girl was born in Baltimore 21 years ago and has always lived there. The investigator found her soliciting in the ----- Station at 10:20 P.M. She can read and write. She has practiced prostitution for the past two years, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$40. She is employed in the ----- Department Store in the neckwear department where the investigator has seen her and receives \$8 a week.

Most of this amount she gives at home for board. This girl had her dress cut open on the side showing a red silk underskirt. Her face was painted ~~heavy~~ and she was flirting boldly. She and Gertrude (see history) were intent in attracting the men? ~~The investigator pretended to mistake them for some one she knew but they would not talk. They were foolish and vain.~~

April 24, 1913. Grace. This girl is 21 years old and was born in Rochester, N. Y. She came to Baltimore 6 months ago and was stranded here with a show. At present she is living at --- W. --- Street. She solicits in ---'s saloon, --- and --- Streets. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed at the age of 15 with "a cousin, I guess" since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$50, lowest \$6. As a salesgirl ~~girl~~ in -----'s department store, first floor, where the investigator has seen her, she receives \$8 a week. She pays \$6 a week board. All her money goes for clothes. She said to the investigator:- "I joined a show in New York City. It was supposed to be a Broadway affair. We were out three months and it failed. I met a fellow here who said if I worked he would help me. I have a cinch; he got the job for me. I work when I want to. He is employed at the store. When he goes out at night I beat it out and make mine." This girl is a pervert.

April 16, 1913. Mary. This girl was born 26 years ago in Philadelphia, Pa, and came to Baltimore 7 years ago "to live with a fellow". She solicits in the ----- Hotel, ----- and ----- Streets. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed "when I was 16 years old" with "a sweetheart." For the past 8 years she has practiced prostitution, continuously, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$70. She is fond of whiskey. As a salesgirl she received \$6 a week. She said to the investigator:- "I wanted to see Roosevelt inaugurated and came to Washington with some girls. We had a good time. I stayed over there and then came here. The fellow I had shook me and, well, I have met some good ones here but I often wish I had never come." This girl would be different under other circumstances.

April 9, 1913. Ida. This girl was born 20 years ago in Baltimore and has lived here always, at present living on S. ----- Street. She solicits along --- and ----- streets. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed 4 years ago with "her sweetheart", since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$60. She had "a fellow" once with whom she divided her earnings from prostitution. She is employed at present in the ----- Store, ----- and ----- Streets, at the jewelry counter, where the investigator has seen her. She receives \$7 per week in this

position. She lives at home and pays \$5 per week board. She said to the investigator:- "I don't always get money but I live at home and the fellows take me to the theatre and give me swell lunches. I have a fellow on ----- Street in the wholesale business who is a prince when he is drunk. Just a little loving and I could have his shirt." This girl is very ignorant, easily led and a pervert.

April 21, 1913. O) Y. O. This girl was born in Baltimore 21 years ago and has lived here always. She solicits along -----, ----- and --- streets and in the --- --- restaurant at --- E. ----- street. She can read and write a little. She committed her first sexual offense 4 years ago with "a friend" since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$40. She is at present employed at -----'s store selling post cards for which she receives a salary of \$7 a week. She lives at home and gives ^{her mother} all her salary ~~up~~ with the exception of \$1.. She said to the investigator:- "How far can a girl get on \$1 a week paying 60 cents for car fare. I go out to get some spending money and clothes. If I get anything new I have to leave it at Sarah's house (see history of Sarah) until I wear it awhile, then take it home as a present from some girl. I use the ----- and ----- Hotels for my men - some class to me." This girl is of a low type.

Factory Workers.

April 14, 1913 O. D. T. This woman was born in Tyrone, Pa., 30 years ago and came to Baltimore 1 year ago to work for her uncle. Her present home address is ---- Avenue. The investigator met her in ----'s Cafe, --- W. ----- street. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed 16 months ago with "a friend" since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$35. As an employe in her uncle's laundry, she received \$15 per week. She keeps all she earns both from prostitution and otherwise, saying "it takes all for dress". She is a widow and has 4 children who are scattered among her family. She pays \$4.50 room rent. She said to the investigator:- "My husband died 2 years ago. I had his insurance money and went to Harrisburg and then to Philadelphia. I met there a man employed in -----'s store, a diamond broker. I then came here to work for my uncle. I meet just a few friends now and then." This woman was very neatly dressed, appeared well educated and above the average.

April 14, 1913. Rosie. This girl was born in New York City 21 years ago and came to Baltimore 5 years ago to work, her family having moved here. Her present address is --- N. ---- street. She solicits along -----, --- and ----- Streets. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed with a stranger 4 years ago, since which time she has practiced

prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$25. As an employe in -----'s clothing house, --- and ----- Streets, she receives \$8 per week. All the money she earn she keeps. She lives at home and pays \$8 a week board. She said to the investigator:- "They think I get \$9. I, like a fool, said I got a raise ^{be} cause I wanted a new hat and asked for a dollar more out of my board. My brothers never come downtown so I am safe." The investigator feels that this girl will soon leave home as she is acquainted with the pimps around -----'s and ---- & ----'s lunch rooms. This girl is a friend of Carrie(see history below).

April 14, 1913. Carrie. This girl was born in Baltimore 20 years ago and has lived here always, her present address being ----- Street. She solicits along -----, ----- and --- streets. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed with "my fellow" when she was 15, and for the past 3 years she has practiced prostitution continuously receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$25, lowest \$3. As an employe in -----'s clothing house, --- and ----- streets, she receives \$8 per week. She keeps her earnings, saying, "I could not have a fellow and live home." She pays \$5 a week board.. She said to the investigator:- "My mother always kicks. She wants all my envelope. I should give it up to her. The girls say I am a fool to take what I make home." This girl

is rough, vulgar, ignorant and a pervert; and will be worse shortly.

April 12, 1913. Mary. This girl, who is 23 years of age but looks older, was born in Warsaw, Russia and came to Baltimore 4 years ago to live with relatives, her present address being --- W.----- Street. She solicits in ----'s Cafe, --- W.----- street. She can read and write very little. Her first sexual offense was committed 3 years ago with a relative, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$40, lowest \$10. As an employe in a hair store making switchs, she receives \$9 per week. She pays \$3 a week for a room with "privileges." She said to the investigator:- "My work is not extra good-I have to make extra money." She admits seeing many men who do not pay her. She is a pitiful case; sees no harm in her conduct, ignorant, uncleanly, freely admits perversion and fondness for men. She would say little of her earlier life.

April 22, 1913. Ray. This girl was born 23 years ago in New York City coming to Baltimore less than 2 months ago with a man from Washington, D.C., her present address being --- W.----- street. She can read and write a little. She was arrested in New York twice. Her first sexual offense was committed 7 years ago with a cousin and 6 years ago she first prostituted herself for pay in New York, since which time she has practiced prostitution continu

ously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$80, lowest \$5. She "helps out a friend" with her earnings. She is addicted to the use of opium. She said to the investigator:—"I grew tired of home life so beat it over on the west side of New York City. Came to Washington to see the inauguration met a fellow who brought me here. I like it here, make out all right. I take my company on ----- Street and to -- ----- Street." She is a pervert.

April 16, 1913. Alice This girl was born 21 years ago in Baltimore and has lived here all her life, at present living on ----- Street below -----. The investigator found her soliciting in -----'s Picture House, --- E. ----- Street. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed 5 years ago with a cousin, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$30. As a winder of braid in a place on ----- Street she receives \$5.50 per week. All this she gives as board at home, her father keeping a store. She said to the investigator, "We got so many kids and my mother is so busy the place is not nice to bring company. I don't mind the girls but you can't take a fellow home. So I go to a hotel or a room and have a good time. Sometimes, if I like the fellow, I don't ask for money." She is ignorant and admits practicing perversion.

April 11, 1913. Rachel. This girl was born in Baltimore 20 years ago and has lived here always, her present address being ----- Street near ----- Avenue. The investigator found her soliciting in the ----- Theatre. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed with "my fellow." Since practicing prostitution for money she has received as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$20. As an operator in a suit house on ----- Street she receives \$8 per week. She said to the investigator:- "Father works on the Pa.R.R., my brother is a shoe operator and my mother takes boiler work home. Sometimes I get good money and then sometimes they do me out of it. If I ask I get nothing." This girl is ignorant, weak and a pervert.

Domestics. (Employed)

April 7, 1913. Mamie. The investigator made the acquaintance of this girl in the ----- Restaurant at E. ----- Street. She lives on W. ----- Street. She is 23 years of age having been born in Baltimore and lived here all her life. She can read and write a little. She was "ruined by some fellow" "when I was in my early teens" and since she was 16 has practiced prostitution continuously "but not always for coin." Her highest weekly earnings from this source have been \$25 to \$30. As a waitress now she receives \$7 per week. She has never divided her earnings from

prostitution with anyone but "spends it foolish, dares not show it around home." She has had a disease as the result of prostitution and was cured with 606. She lives at home and pays \$5 a week board. She said to the investigator, "I had a fellow I was stuck on. He got next and threw me over. I get the coin, have a good time, get stung once in a while, but it all goes." She is very tough, fond of whiskey and says both her father and mother drink.

Domestics. (Not Employed)

April 12, 1913. Eliza. This girl is 24 years of age and was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She came to Baltimore a year ago and has a furnished room with "privileges" on E.----- Street. She solicits on -----, ----- and --- Streets. She came here to "stop over with a man friend." Her first sexual offense was committed 10 years ago with a cousin and for the last 8 years she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest income from this source \$300 when she was in Panama. She has given some of her earnings from prostitution to her cousin. She said to the investigator, "From childhood I and my cousin were intimate. He persuaded me to leave home. We first went to Chicago, then to the Klondike, east to New York, to Panama and returned to Baltimore a little over a year ago." She is a very pretty girl and speaks of her wanderings with pride. She is a cigarette

friend and pervert - low type.

April 8, 1913. Rita. This girl was born 18 years ago in Newport, ~~Mass~~ Va., and came to Baltimore 2 years ago. She solicits in the ---
 --- Theatre and along ----- Street. When she came to Baltimore she ran away from home with a man. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed when she was 15 years of age with a friend, and for the past two years she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$45 and never lower than \$12. As a waitress in a restaurant in Newport, ^{Mass,} Va., she received \$3 per week. All her earnings from prostitution she gives to her "friend." She said to the investigator, "Father was a rummy, always fighting at home; I was never allowed to have company, all work and no play, had to be in at 9 every night, could not even go to a picture show." She is ignorant and weak.

April 12, 1913. W. S. Z. This girl was born 28 years ago in Germany and came to Baltimore 20 years ago with her brother. At present she is a maid in the Hotel ----- . She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed 14 years ago with her brother and for the last 10 years she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$60. As a chambermaid her highest earnings were \$25 a month. She gives her earnings to her "fellow." She said to the investigator:- "I was ruined by my brother with my consent." She

has been a pervert from childhood, her story being too wild to write. She seems to be insane on the subject of men. She said she had lost her position on Friday for impudence.

April 12, 1913. Clara. This girl was born in Germany 30 years ago and came to Baltimore 6 years ago, at present living on----- street. She solicits in the ----- Cafe, --- W. ----- street. She can read and write a little. She has been in Philadelphia for 2 years and New York 5 years. She was arrested once in New York and once in Philadelphia. Her first sexual offense was committed at the age of 14 with her brother-in-law and 10 years ago she first prostituted herself for pay in the ----- Hotel on the -----, New York, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously receiving "big money" at various times. As a child's nurse and maid she received \$35 per month and board. She does not divide her earnings from prostitution and has been, "caught but twice and I can cure myself." She said to the investigator:- "I never thought of asking for money at first - if a man gave me a present I took it. A politician on the East Side (New York) put me next. I like this town - rent is cheap, food cheap and as long as you keep to yourself no one bothers you. I never keep more than one girl and never had any trouble here." She is ignorant and a pervert.

Married Women.

May 15, 1913. J. B. E. This woman was born 20 years in Iron City, Pa., and came to Baltimore 2 years ago to prostitute herself. Her present address is ---- N. ----- street. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense 2 years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$20, lowest \$10. Two years ago she married and a few months after being married her husband took her to Norfolk, Va. placing her in a bawdy house. She ran away from there coming to Baltimore to prostitute herself.

May 14, 1913. Mrs. C. Y. This girl was born 23 years ago in Harrisburg, Pa., and came to Baltimore 3 years ago to live with friends. Her present address is --- W. ----- street. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed with her lover when she was 16 years of age and 3 years ago she first prostituted herself for pay doing so continuously ever since and receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$25, lowest \$12.

This woman openly solicited the investigator at the corner of ----- and ----- streets, asking him if he "was out for a good time."

The investigator said he didn't mind.

She said, "Well, come on, let's get started."

They walked west until they reached ----- Street. She then

urged him to take her into -----'s Cafe,--- W.----- street. While in this place she became very confidential and related her history. She was wronged when only 16 years old by her sweetheart. She said, "When my people heard about it, I was thrown out of the house. He stuck by me ^{though} ~~the~~ and we both left Harrisburg and went to Scranton. We lived together until my baby boy was born" (he is now 4 years old) "and then he beat it. The last I heard of him was that he was working in Toronto. It's a good thing he went because after the kid was born we never could agree."

The investigator asked her why she did not try to get a legitimate position.

She said, "How the hell can I support myself and the kid on the salary I earn working? I'd like to live on the level but it can't be done on \$8 a week.

The investigator then asked her whether she would accept a position which would bring her a living wage.

She said, "I've been so long on the town" (three years) "and making about \$25 a week that I don't think I would."

This woman was so girlish in appearance that the waiter at the Cafe asked if she was "over 16 years of age" before he would serve her. When later she said, "Come on, let's get on a car and go out to ----- Avenue; we can get a room out there in a furnished room house for 50 cents; the investigator suggested postponing the excursion asking her if there was a possibility of his meeting her again and she said he could drop her a line and she'd be right

right on the job.

May 26, 1913. Mrs. C. This woman is 50 years of age, was born in Baltimore and at present is living at ----- Avenue. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed 10 years ago since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$8. She told the investigator her husband died 10 years ago. "Before I was married I was a house cleaner but ; after my husband died I refused to go back on the job. What little money he left me I drank up. Booze put him in his grave and I suppose it will put me there too."

May 8, 1913. Mrs. B. D. This woman was born in this city 25 years ago, has lived here always and at present is living on ----- street. She solicits at -----'s park. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed 4 years^{ago} with a stranger, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$15. She is fond of drink. She has two children. She said to the investigator, "My husband works on Pier No. -. He never takes me anywhere or gives me any thing. I made up my mind I would have a good time. He drinks and shoots crap all the time. I slip out and meet a couple of fellows and he don't know it." This woman is a pervert and of a low type.

May 1, 1913. Lucy. This woman was born in Baltimore 24

years ago, has lived here always and at present is living at ---
 E. ----- street. She solicits on --- and ----- streets.
 She can read and write a little. She committed her first sexual
 offense with "a friend some years ago." Eight years ago she
 first prostituted herself for pay. Her highest weekly earnings
 since practicing prostitution have been \$175, her lowest \$10.
 She lives in a furnished room with her husband and pays \$4 a
 week room rent. She said to the investigator:- "I had it hard
 at home and started out young. Well, I met my hubby, then after
 he got work we were married. He did not work in a swell place
 but he made good money - mostly tips. He lost his job and, now -
 well, we are waiting for the parks to open and he can get work.
 Then I will quit again." Altho this girl bears every evidence
 of being a "sporting girl" her finer feelings are not entirely
 throttled.

May 3, 1913. Grace. This woman was born in Baltimore 35
 years ago, has lived here always and at present is living at
 ----- E. ----- street. She solicits on --- street and in
 the Hotel -----, --- E. ---- street. She can read and write a
 little. Her first sexual offense was committed with a stranger.
 Since practicing prostitution, her highest weekly earnings from
 this source have been \$100, lowest \$5. She claims to be married
 to a bartender in the ----- Hotel and to have had 3 children,
 all now dead. The investigator believes this woman to have been

a public character for years and it is hard to believe she is married. She is well known to every one in the ----- Hotel where she is a nightly visitor. She is fond of whiskey. She is of a very low type.

May 22, 1913. Mrs. L. M. This woman was born 35 years ago in New York City and came to Baltimore 7 months ago to practice prostitution, her present address being --- Avenue. She can read and write. She first prostituted herself for pay in New York 5 years ago since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source \$40, lowest \$25. This woman has a son 19 years old living with her. She told the investigator her husband died 6 years ago.

He was a commission merchant and left her \$10,000 when he died. She said, "I always loved to play the races and within a year and a half I was dead broke. I have no relative with whom I speak and as my son was growing up I had to support him."

May 16, 1913. Olive. This girl was born in Virginia and came to Baltimore 5 years ago with her husband, her present address being --- W.----- Street. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed 3 years ago with a stranger at which time she first prostituted herself for pay in this city. Since practicing prostitution continuously she has received as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$25, lowest \$10. Two years after her marriage her husband died, leaving her pro-

tically penniless and she had a baby to support. A woman neighbor "took pity" and urged her "to come on" with her. Her baby died a year ago from scarlet fever.

April 28, 1913. Mary. This woman is 26 years of age and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., coming to Baltimore 9 months ago "to live in a house." She solicits in -----'s motion picture house at --- E. ----- street. She can read and write very little. She was arrested in Philadelphia 3 times; the last time her house was "pulled" by ----- . Her first sexual offense was committed with a "friend as soon as I could." She first prostituted herself for pay over 10 years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving "all kinds of money" from this source. She has given her earnings to "many a lover but none now." As a result of prostituting herself she has had "many a dose but they slip by all right." Has had no children but many mishaps. She said to the investigator:- "I was born to the business. My mother was a whore before me. I have lived in all priced houses, every kind; had houses of my own. This town is on the blink. I came here because Philadelphia got too hot. I am going to the fair in the west in 1915 and will work my way there. I've been married but it never interfered with my work." She is of a very tough type and admits perversion. She would not be different under any conditions.

May 7, 1913. L. P. E. This girl is 22 years of age and was born in Laurelville, Md., coming to Baltimore with her husband 4 years ago. She is living at ---- E. ----- street and solicits on the circus grounds. She can read and write very little. Her first sexual offense was committed 4 years ago with a stranger, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$40, lowest \$5. Her husband is dead; she has two children living with her mother. She is fond of drink. She said to the investigator:- "I worked for a while after my husband died. Then I met Charlie. He is a motorman on the ----- Avenue line. He gives me what he can and I make the kids' board - he don't know it. I told him my mother has money. I like him but he don't drink and he is too tired to go out at night. I go to a friend of mine if the fellow will walk that far."

April 29, 1913. Hattie. This girl was born in New York City 24 years ago and came to Baltimore 4 years ago with her husband. At present she is living at --- W. ----- street. She solicits in the ----- Theatre. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed with "a friend." Six years ago she first prostituted herself for pay, since which time she has done so continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$100. She has been kept for a period by one man and now another "friend" gives her \$25 per week. She gives some of her

earnings from this source to "my Jack." She now lives in a furnished room paying \$4 a week room rent. The investigator could learn very little of her except that she left her husband on account of barbarous treatment. She went to work and met a "friend" who has an office in the ----- Building, a lawyer. He calls on her twice a week. She appears well educated and is well dressed. She is fond of flirting and will go with any man, with or without money, if strikes her fancy.

May 9, 1918. Emily. This girl was born in Laurelville, Md., 26 years ago coming to Baltimore 6 months ago with her husband who was seeking work. At present she is living at --- W. ----- street. She solicits on ----- street and ---- avenue. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed "9 months ago with a stranger in Washington, D.C." Six months ago she first prostituted herself for pay and has done so continuously ever since. She had two children, now dead. She said to the investigator, "My husband lost his eye and had to give up his position. He came here for treatment and has not been able to get work yet. I can not help him on my salary" (she works in -----'s dycing establishment earning \$7 per week). "besides meeting men ain't hard. I make some good friends." This woman enjoys the excitement and is of a low type.

May 14, 1913. Nabby This woman was born 25 years ago in Troy, N.Y., coming to Baltimore 3 years ago with her husband, her present address being ---- Avenue. She solicits in the ----- Theatre and Hotel ----- Her first sexual offense was committed 3 years ago with a stranger, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$100. As a model for a well know artist in New York she received \$2 an hour. She said:- "My husband is a landscape painter. He introduced me to --- -----, the husband of ---- -----, the singer." When her husband came here he wanted her to meet different prominent men for money. She refused and he left her. She claims acquaintance ship with the best men of the town. She is vain and a pervert.

May 3, 1913. Ruth. This woman was born 30 years ago in Baltimore; has lived here always. She solicits on --- street and in the ----- Hotel, --- N. --- street. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed with a stranger, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$20. She is a hard drinker. Her husband lives on a boat. She said to the investigator:- "My man is away so much and until Grace came into my neighborhood I was a dead one. We slip in here" : (----- Hotel) " and sometimes over to ---'s. Some niggers go there but you can have a good time. I knew ----- when he was

at the ----- . I often get a man here and get a room upstairs for a dollar. Many times I do it for drink." This woman is a hard type.

-May 16, 1913. Ressie. This woman was born 25 years ago on the Eastern Shore, Md., coming to Baltimore 5 years ago to prostitute herself, her present address being ---- E. ----- street. She first prostituted herself 5 years ago when her husband left her and has continued to do so ever since, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$20, lowest \$15. She told the investigator ~~her~~ husband left her after she had been married two years. She married against her parents' will and rather than return home she entered an immoral life. She thoroughly enjoys the life she is leading and would not reform if given the opportunity.

May 22, 1913. Mrs. R. C. This woman was born in Laurelville, Md., 30 years ago and at times came to Baltimore "to shop." At present she is living in southeast Baltimore. She solicits in the ----- Cafe, S. ----- near ----- street. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed 2 years ago with a stranger, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly from this source \$15. She is fond of whiskey. Has 4 children. She said to the investigator:- "My man is an old grouch - work,

eat, and sleep. I am his slave. I must get comfort and pleasures outside." This woman is of a low type.

May 21, 1913. Flora. This woman was born 25 years ago in Waco, Texas coming to Baltimore a year ago to prostitute herself. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed in Fort Worth, Tex., 5 years ago with a lover, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$25, lowest \$10. When she was 20 years of age she left her home and went with her lover to Fort Worth. He married her, deserting in two months time - as she could not return home, her parents having disowned her, she entered a bawdy house. She claims she has been in all cities between Fort Worth and Baltimore.

May 21, 1913. May. This girl was born 26 years ago in Pittsburgh, Pa., coming to Baltimore 3 months to live, her present address being --- W. ----- street. She solicits in the ---- Cafe. Her first sexual offense was committed with "a friend years ago." Since practicing prostitution continuously she has received as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$200, lowest \$20, "now from one man." She pays \$12 a week board. She said to the investigator:- "I was a sport when I was married but not a wise one. I married an actor in ----'s burlesque show. He introduced me to live ones and when he would not take

me around I would go with some one else. At last he wanted the money. I helped him one summer. Then when he went to work he never paid me back, so I quit. I got a dandy fellow now, one of the ----- Bros. on ----- street. He helps me a whole lot." This girl is of a low type.

May 23, 1913. H. T. R. This woman was born in Laurelville, Md., 30 years ago coming to Baltimore 7 years ago to work. At present she is living on ----- Avenue. She solicits on --- street. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed with a stranger 9 years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$200. She has given her earnings from prostitution to "many a one." She said to the investigator:- "My mother died when I was small and I always had pretty much my own way. I had a cousin who was fast. When she came home she always brought me something. I made up my mind to be fast too. I have lived in swell houses and would rather live that way than on the street - you are always sure of a home. But they are getting so men are afraid of going into a house. I have lived in 20 houses in Baltimore." This girl is of a very low type. She has been married.

May 21, 1913. G. T. S. This woman was born in Cookeysville, Md., 25 years ago coming to Baltimore 1 month ago to live with a

friend, her present address being --- -- ---- street. She solicits on ----- and ----- streets. She can read and write. Her first sexual offense was committed with a stranger 3 years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$20. She separated 5 weeks ago from her husband. She has two children living with their grandmother. She told the investigator her husband was a farm hand and cruel in the extreme. She met a man who worked in the country in the summer and was intimate with him at home. She then came here to live with him. He is employed by Mr. -----, the Baltimore politician during election and ----- got him his present position at \$20 per week. She said, "He gives me every cent he makes but I can not take that to dress my children. I slip out when he ain't home. This woman is weak and easily led, also a hard drinker."

May 18, 1913. Reina. The investigator found this woman soliciting at ----- Park. She was born in New York 23 years ago and came to Baltimore 1 month ago to prostitute herself. She can read and write. She committed her first sexual offense 3 years ago with a stranger and at the same time first prostituted herself for pay in New York. She has practiced prostitution continuously ever since, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$30, lowest \$8. She was married when 17 years of age.

she is an orphan and was living with her aunt at the time of the marriage. After being married 3 years her husband died. After this she didn't care what happened and as she was badly in need of money she became a prostitute.

No Occupation.

April 14, 1913. D. B. G. This girl was born 30 years ago in Richmond, Va., and came to Baltimore 6 months ago to work. At present she is living on N. ----- street and solicits around ----- Station. She can read and write. When in Richmond she was once arrested in a dance hall raid. Since practicing prostitution she has received as her highest weekly income from this source \$150. She is hardened and would talk little; is fond of drink. The investigator met this woman at the railroad station at a very late hour. She would say little of her life. She has been a public character for years judging from her conversation and actions. She admits practicing perversion.

April 24, 1913. Rachel. The investigator met this woman in the ----- Restaurant at --- E. ----- street at 8:10 P.M. She solicits along E. ----- street. She was born in Budapest, Hungary 24 years ago and came to Baltimore 3 years ago with "a friend" having been in the United States 13 years. At present she is living at --- W. ----- street. She can read and write a lit-

tle. Her first sexual offense was committed 10 years ago "with a friend," and she first prostituted herself for pay, "I guess I was 16 years old" in Scranton, Pa., since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$80, lowest \$6. She gives some of her earnings to a friend. She said to the investigator:- "I lived near the mines; was ruined by a fellow who knew my brothers. Then I came to Philadelphia and lived in -----'s place. She went out of business and I came here; was in -----'s place on ----- street. When they got so strict I beat it to the street - more money that way." The investigator asked her if she knew Officer ----. She said, "They don't bother me, I always steer a man in here to talk."

April 22, 1918. H. H. D. This woman was born 45 years ago in Pennsylvania and came to Baltimore 28 years ago to live. She has lived in the ----- street section for 22 years, now keeping a saloon at the corner of ---- and ----- streets. She can read and write a little. She has been arrested several times. Her first sexual offense was committed with a friend "God knows" when. She first prostituted herself for pay 30 years ago, since which time she has done so continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source (as a madam) \$700. She has been a madam for 20 years - never married, but always had a "friend". She is fond of drink. She said to the investigator:- "Hell, I

never found anyone on the level; outside a sporting life a woman gets the worst every time. My father has been in the Government employ for over ³²20 years. My lover tends bar or anything to help around the house. She is well known in this neighborhood, of a low type and admits perversion.

April 30, 1913. In talking with this woman again on this date, she said to the investigator that she started to prostitute herself at Cumberland, Md., amongst the woodmen and railroaders.

"I would like to return to that town but --, (her lover) don't like it ." She intends asking the police for her picture before she moves.

April 12, 1913. Pearl. This girl was born 25 years ago in Vickburg, ~~La.~~, and came to Baltimore 11 years ago with her family, her present address being -- N. ----- street. She solicits on ----- street. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed with a playmate "as soon as I could," and she first prostituted herself for pay 7 years ago. "First dollar I have it yet." Since that time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$200, lowest \$10 "when I was sick." She gives her earnings to -----. She has one child living with her mother-in-law. She is a drug fiend. She told the investigator that her father is a letter carrier, brother works in the water department -- they have long since disowned her. She tried married life but it

was too tame as she loves the society of "real sports." She is of a very low type and admits perversion with both sexes.

April 22, 1913. Mary. This girl is an inmate of ----- house, --- street. She is 29 years of age and came to Baltimore 10 years ago to "make a living." She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed when she was 16 years of age with "a friend" and 12 years ago she first prostituted herself for pay, having done so continuously since, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$100; lowest \$7. She gives some of her earnings to her lover. She is a hard drinker. As an inmate of this \$1 house she pays \$10 a week board. She said to the investigator:- "I like it, I have been a boarder, then tried to be a Madam but I am too easy. I lived with H. H. D. for a time. If they drive me out of Baltimore, Washington or Norfolk for mine next. She admits perversion.

April 10, 1913. Emma. This girl, who is 20 years of age, was born in Dover, Del., coming to Baltimore 2 years ago to live, her present home being on W. ----- street. She solicits along ----- and ----- streets and in the ----- Theatre. She can read and write a little. Her first sexual offense was committed 5 years ago with "a friend at school" and 4 years ago she first prostituted herself for pay, since which

time she has done so continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings from this source \$80. She gives some of her earnings to "my ----". She pays \$6 a week board and is fond of drink. She said to the investigator:- "I always have been able to have one angel on my staff. Tried it out first while going to boarding school and was expelled. I am an orphan and I went with my married sister. She was a crank and would never let me out of her sight. I beat it and started to hustle. I've got three steady friends; the rest I pick up." This girl is a pervert and ^a low mentality.

In order to obtain the large number of histories from which the foregoing have been selected, the investigators established as friendly terms as possible with the girls, visited them and saw them repeatedly. The histories were written down immediately after the interview³ and we think can be entirely relied upon. The points covered, as will have been noticed, include: the age at first sexual offense ; the reason for coming to Baltimore ; age on entering life ; comparison of earnings for prostitution with those from civil occupation ; wages before entering life ; occupation before and after becoming a prostitute ; the partner of the first sexual offense ; the civil state of the prostitute ; and finally, the reason for entering the life.

The material thus obtained has accordingly been rearranged in the following:

6. Analysis of Histories of 220 Girls, Belonging to the
Streetwalking Class.

Table showing birthplace of 220 girls interviewed in different localities in Baltimore City and County.

Alabama	1	Tulsa, Okla.	1
Jonesboro, Ark.	1	Pennsylvania	2
San Francisco, Cal.	1	Dyerstown,	1
Dover, Del.	1	Harrisburg, Pa.	1
Wilmington,	1	Iron City	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	Lancaster, Pa.	1
Savannah, Ga.	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	7
Illinois	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
Aurora	1	Scranton, Pa.	2
Chicago, Ill.	3	Stroudsburg,	1
Springfield,	1	Tyrone	1
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	Nashville, Tenn.	1
Lexington, Ky.	1	Waco, Texas.	1
New Orleans, La.	1	Vermont	1
Maryland	3	Virginia	1
Baltimore, Md.	85	Martinsburg,	1
Brooklyn	1	Newport	1
Catonsville	2	Norfolk, Va.	2
Cockeysville	1	Richmond, Va.	2
Cumberland	2	Vicksburg (MS)	1
Eastern Shore, Md.	1	Wheeling, W. Va.	1
Hagerstown	2	Pon du lac, Wis.	1
Havre de Grace	1	United States	2
Laurelville	4	Toronto, Canada	1
Mt. Vernon	1	-----	
Ocean City	1	Austria	2
Rolandtown	1	Budapest	1
Springfield	1	England	3
Towson	2	London	1
Boston, Mass.	2	Galicia	1
New Hampshire	1	Germany	4
Newark, N. J.	1	Prussia	1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	Italy	1
New York City	25	Russia	4
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	Poland	1
Port Jervis, N. Y.	1	Warsaw	1
Rochester, N. Y.	2	Sweden	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	2		
Troy, N. Y.	1		
Akron, O.	1		

Table of 127 cases of girls interviewed in different localities in Baltimore City and County, giving reasons why they came to Baltimore.

Birthplace	With Parents	To live with Relatives	With Husband	Runaway	To Work	To Pros- titute	To work & Pros- titute	Total
Alabama			1					1
Arkansas					1			1
California						1		1
Delaware						2		2
Florida							1	1
Georgia				To Visit	1			1
Illinois				1		3	1	5
Indiana						1		1
Kentucky							1	1
Louisiana				1				1
Maryland	1	3	2	2	4	7		19
Massachusetts							1	1
New Hampshire				1				1
New Jersey					1	1		2
New York		2	4	2		12	12	32
Ohio							1	1
Oklahoma		1						1
Pennsylvania	2				2	14		18
Tennessee		1						1
Texas						1		1
Vermont			1					1
Virginia	1		1	3	1	2		8
W. Virginia					1			1
Wisconsin						1		1
Canada						1		1
Austria	1	1				1		3
England	1					1	2	4
Galicia						1		1
Germany	1	1				2		4
Italy	1							1
Russia	5	2				1		8
Sweden			1		1			2
	13	11	10	4	6	12	52	19
								127

TABLE NO. 3.

261

Table showing present age of 127 girls interviewed in different localities in Baltimore City and County, age when first sexual offense was committed, and age when they entered a life of prostitution.

<u>present age</u>	<u>Age at first sexual offense</u>	<u>Age on enter- ing life of prostitution</u>	<u>Number at or under age of 14 committing first sexual offense</u>	<u>Number at or over 16 com- mitting first sexual offense</u>	<u>Number at or under 16 en- tering life</u>	<u>Number at or over 16 en- tering life</u>
1 - 17	1 - 14	1 - 17	15	112	3	124
1 - 18	1 - 15	1 - 16				
8 - 19	1 - 14	2 - 16				
	2 - 15	3 - 17				
	4 - 16	1 - 18				
	1 - 19	2 - 19				
23 - 20	5 - 15	7 - 16				
	8 - 16	3 - 17				
	8 - 17	11 - 18				
	2 - 18	2 - 19				
12 - 21	1 - 14	2 - 16				
	1 - 15	2 - 17				
	1 - 16	2 - 18				
	5 - 17	5 - 19				
	1 - 18	1 - 21				
	3 - 19					
12 - 22	1 - 13	1 - 16				
	2 - 14	2 - 17				
	1 - 15	5 - 18				
	2 - 16	3 - 19				
	2 - 17	1 - 20				
	4 - 18					
13 - 23	1 - 13	1 - 15				
	1 - 14	1 - 16				
	4 - 15	1 - 17				
	2 - 16	2 - 18				
	2 - 18	2 - 19				
	1 - 19	4 - 20				
	2 - 20	1 - 21				
		1 - 22				
14 - 24	3 - 14	2 - 16				
	2 - 16	1 - 18				
	2 - 17	2 - 19				
	2 - 19	4 - 21				
	2 - 20	4 - 22				
	3 - 21	1 - 24				
12 - 25	1 - 15	1 - 18				
	3 - 18	2 - 20				
	1 - 20	2 - 21				
	2 - 21	4 - 22				
	3 - 22	2 - 23				
	1 - 23	1 - 25				
	1 - 24					

<u>Present Age</u>	<u>Age at first sexual offense</u>	<u>Age on enter- ing life of prostitution</u>
9 - 26	1 - 14 2 - 15 1 - 16 2 - 20 2 - 22 1 - 23	2 - 15 1 - 18 3 - 22 2 - 23 1 - 25
3 - 27	1 - 12 1 - 17 1 - 19	1 - 17 1 - 19 1 - 21
3 - 28	1 - 14 1 - 22 1 - 24	1 - 18 1 - 23 1 - 24
2 - 29	1 - 16 1 - 28	1 - 17 1 - 28
10 - 30	1 - 14 1 - 15 1 - 16 1 - 18 1 - 21 1 - 24 1 - 27 3 - 28	2 - 19 1 - 20 1 - 21 2 - 24 1 - 27 3 - 28
1 - 31	1 - 26	1 - 26
1 - 32	1 - 17	1 - 18
1 - 35	1 - 21	1 - 21
<u>1 - 50</u>	<u>1 - 40</u>	<u>1 - 40</u>
127	127	127

Table showing earnings of 98 girls (prostitutes) as compared with earnings in other occupations.

<u>Occupation Before</u>	<u>Salary per Week</u>		<u>Weekly Earnings from Prostitution</u>	
	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
Domestic	\$ 2.		\$ 100.	\$ 5.
"	3.		45.	12.
"	5.		25.	
"	5.		25.	10.
"	5.		60.	20.
"	5.		25.	10.
"	5.		30.	
"	7.		15.	
Dressmaker	20.		40.	
"	20.		50.	
Entertainer	15.		150.	
"	15.		40.	
"	15.		60.	
"	15.		120.	
"	118.	\$18.	25.	
"	18.		35.	
"	20.		150.	
"	20.		200.	25.
"	22.		100.	
"	22.		200.	
"	25.	12.	100.	
"	25.	10.	300.	
"	50.		150.	
"	50.	15.	300.	
Factory	5.		40.	
"	4.50		60.	
"	4.50		80.	
"	5.		10.	
"	5.		80.	
"	5.50		15.	
"	5.50		30.	
"	5.50		20.	
"	6.		10.	
"	6.	4.	15.	
"	6.		35.	
"	6.50		21.	
"	7.		20.	
"	7.		20.	
"	7.		25.	
"	7.		25.	
"	7.		30.	
"	7.		30.	
"	7.	3.50	30.	15.
"	7.50		25.	
"	8.		15.	10.
"	8.		20.	
"	8.		50.	10.
"	8.		25.	3.

<u>Occupation Before</u>	<u>Salary per Week</u>		<u>Weekly Earnings from Prostitution</u>	
	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>

Factory (Con'td)				
"	28.		25.	
"	8.50		40.	
"	9.		15.	
"	9.		25.	
"	9.	23.	25.	
"	9.	4.	40.	
"	9.		40.	10.
"	9.		60.	
"	10.		25.	10.
"	10.		30.	
"	12.		30.	
"	12.	4.	40.	
"	15.		35.	
Laundry	3.		30.	10.
"	5.		25.	3.
"	6.		30.	7.
"	8.	2.50	40.	
Salesgirl	6.		15.	2.
"	6.		50.	
"	6.		70.	
"	7.		20.	
"	7.		25.	
"	7.		40.	
"	7.		60.	
"	8.	6.	10.	
"	8.		15.	
"	8.		25.	
"	8.		25.	10.
"	8.		35.	12.
"	8.		40.	
"	8.		40.	
"	8.		40.	
"	8.		40.	
"	8.		50.	6.
"	8.		100.	
"	9.		15.	
"	9.	3.50	15.	
"	9.	6.	25.	25.
"	9.		25.	
"	10.		30.	
Stenographer	8.		25.	
"	8.50		50.	
"	10.		50.	
"	11.		25.	
"	12.		30.	
"	12.		30.	20.
"	12.		40.	
Telephone Operator	7.		50.	
"	10.		15.	
"			30.	18.

TABLE NO. 5

Table showing 177 girls interviewed, residence before entering upon a life of prostitution, disposition of wages, price of room and board.

<u>Residence</u>		<u>All wages given home</u>	<u>Part wages given home</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Furnished Room and Board</u>	
					<u>Room Rent per week</u>	<u>Table Board per week</u>
At home	150	13	30	13 of 24	1 - \$3.50	1 - \$5.
				Boarding	1 - 4.00	3 - 6.
Relatives	3				2 - 5.00	3 - 8.
						1 - 10.
Boarding	<u>24</u>					1 - 12.
	177					

TABLE NO. 6.

Table showing occupation before and after becoming prostitutes of
261 girls interviewed.

<u>Trade or calling before becoming</u> <u>prostitutes</u>	<u>Trade or calling combined with</u> <u>prostitution</u>
---	--

Domestics	11	Domestics	3
Entertainers	2	Entertainers	39
Factory	3	Factory	31
Laundry	2	Laundry	4
Salesgirls	2	Salesgirls	22
Stenographers	2	Stenographers	6
Telephone Operators	1	Telephone Operators	1
Miscellaneous	3	Miscellaneous	5
No occupation given	73	Dressmakers	3
Married	<u>5</u>	Married	<u>43</u>
	104		157

104

157

261

TABLE NO. 7.

Table of 134 cases of girls interviewed, showing partner of first sexual offense.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Stranger</u>	<u>Schoolmate</u>	<u>Lover</u>	<u>Friend</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Relation</u>	<u>Total</u>
12						1	1
13				1		1	2
14	4	1	1	6		4	16
15	6	1	5	5		3	19
16	3	1	6	9		4	23
17	8		6	3		2	19
18	7		4	1	1		13
19	2		3				5
20	4		1		1	2	8
21	5		1	2			8
22	7						7
23	1			1			2
24	2		1				3
25							--
26	1						1
27	2						2
28	3			1			4
40	1						1
	56	3	26	26	2	17	134

TABLE NO. 8.

Table of 223 cases of girls (prostitutes) interviewed showing civil state.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Living with husband</u>	<u>Separated from husband</u>	<u>Widow</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Total</u>
To 17				3	3
" 20	2	2		47	51
" 25	6	12	4	82	104
" 30	5	14	4	26	49
" 35	3	4	1	1	9
" 40		1			1
" 45		1	1	1	3
" 50		2	1		3
	16	36	11	160	223

TABLE NO. 9.

Table of reasons given by 187 girls interviewed for entering upon
life of prostitution

In connection with family	In connection with married life	Personal Reasons	Economic Reasons
			Finds it hard to exist on \$8 a week
		"Had a fellow I got stuck on - he threw me over."	"I get the coin Made \$3. on Wed. evening, \$7. Thurs. evening, and only get \$6. for one whole week's work.
		I got tired of gard work.	
		"I worked just one month-that was enough for me."	
Her sister started her in the life.		"I noticed the way other girls dressed and how easy they got it, so I thought I'd give up hard work."	
Cousin persuaded her to leave home.			
"Father was a rummy. Always fighting at home."		"I was never allowed company or play."	
		"I got tired of house work and came to Balti- more to live easier."	
		"A politician on the east side, New Yor' put me next."	I ca what on \$

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life

Personal
Reasons

Economic
reasons

"Married to a
B-----, had to
leave him."

"Started dress making-
Do pretty well in Fall,
Winter and Spring, but
not in Summer."

"Met a girl where I
worked who suggested
we double up and start
"business".

"I was a good dancer,
took in all the con-
certs and dances, then
started in this busi-
ness."

"Make three
times as
much extra
when I am
through
dancing."

"Never hes-
itated
going with
a man when
he exhibited
a \$5 bill or
more."

Ran away from school.

"Works" in the
summer for
extra clothes
for herself
and children

Husband shiftless,
not congenial. He
sought company
elsewhere.

Met a "friend" and ran
away with him; after a
year he left her.

Husband is not work-
ing all the time.

Husband crazy about
women, does not work
regularly.

"I was stung bad with
my husband, so when we
parted, I said, "Every
man who wants me must
pay well'."

I cannot buy
what I want
on \$4 a week

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life

Personal
Reasons.

Economic
Reasons.

"Husband died, I
meet just a few
friends now and
then."

"I was crazy over
a fellow, I was
easy. I go around
and have a good
time."

"Ruined by fellow
I was stuck on. My
people did not like
him. Now I go out
for a good time."

"My mother always
kicks, she wants all
my envelope."

"My work is not
extra good, I have
to make extra money"

"Why should I care?
Is one at home knows.
The kids are small and
my father never comes
up town."

"I take in shows
and have a good
time."

"I can get extras."

"I grew tired of home life
and beat it."

"I saw mother and father
intimate many a time.
My brother ruined me."

"\$9 a week is not
enough to keep a
girl."

"I make plenty on
the outside, but
have to work in
order to give the
right look at home."

"I could not get all
I want."

"Ain't got a place to have a
fellow come. There are 8 of us
besides father and mother."

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life

Personal
Reasons.

Economic
Reasons.

"We are all here to make what we can and I will get every dollar that is coming to me."

"Wanted to be in the swim and get good clothes."

Fond of life and excitement.

"A working girl can always make more than a 'regular'. I only have 31 weeks a year, and must save money. No actress gets left if she is wise."

"Am a sport, get the coin and save it."

"My mother put me away instead of loving me."

"I get mine. I determined to be a sport and as soon as I got out, I started."

"Left home for a waiter, a bartender."

Husband a knock-about actor.

"We are out for the coin, never turn a 5 spot down."

"Wanted to join a burlesque show, and left home to do so."

"I am in the game for all I can make. This is better than starvation."

"Have had someone helping me since I left school. When one tires another starts."

"I was disappointed "I get the coin." in love."

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life

Personal
Reasons.

Economic
Reasons.

"father died; there
are five of us at
home, I am the
oldest."

"Life in the country
is so tiresome."

"Ruined by the fellow
I was engaged to, Had
a fight and separated.
I don't care what be-
comes of me now. I
get mine."

"we got so many kids,
and my mother is so
busy, the place is not
nice to bring company.
I don't minds the girls,
but you can't take a
fellow home. So I go
to a hotel, or a room
and have a good time."

"Sometimes if I
like the fellow,
I don't ask for
money."

"When I go out, I
get something for
it. I always work
never expect to be
a 'regular'."

"Out more for
pleasure than
money."

"Sometimes I get
good money, some-
times they do me
out of it - if I
ask, I get noth-
ing."

Likes a good time.

"Must do it to
help out my
parents in Europe."

"I had a hell of a life
home. We had a bunch of kids,
my old man died. The old woman
married a guy who is a runny,
but she likes him, he don't
bother me, and I'm satisfied."

"I like good clothes
and a nice time.
Fellows like you
better when you
dress nice."

In connection with family	In connection with married life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------

"my father died and
my mother father for-
gave me-I know she
has a lover now."

Ruined by a man
brought to her
bed room, by her
own mother while
asleep.

"my father ruined me."

Ruined by sweet-
heart. Did not go
with men until
nearly three years
later, when: "I'll
never forget, I
wanted a certain
hat from our place
and didn't have
the money," she
then thought it was
"easy picking" and
started in.

"Ruined by uncle. After the
baby was born, they put me
out."

"I am crazy to go with
a show. Wanted to see
the circus parade,
stayed out of the shop
and lost my job."

"Father has a small
tailor shop. I had to
sleep with the needle
in my hands-or work
until I got sick. I
was away from home."

"Always liked the boys,
went out for fun, did
not know how to get
money until they put me
away, I now make out
fine."

Lives with grandmother,
so "doesn't care a
thing."

Tired of slow life in
Roseville, Md.

"I saw how easy it was and
I took a crack at it."

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life.

Personal
Reasons.

Economic
Reasons.

"The Old man (father)
never wants to buy me
any clothes."

"We have so many kids
at home, you can never
have anything."

"The old man" (father)
"don't work steady.
When I made a good
week, I give the old
lady some extra-there
are 7 of us."

She and a girl friend
from the same factory
started out together.

"I like to have a
good time."

"I like to look
right and I am
going to."

"I like clothes
and money."

"Like to have a good
time."

"I always was wild
and liked a good
time."

"I tried several jobs
but it is no fun to
stand and work all
week for \$6., so I
quit."

Likes the excitement,
not the money.

Does not see any wrong
in her action.

"You can never see any-
thing unless you give
up to a fellow. Before
I did, I never saw a
thing. Now, well
nothing passes me."

"We must
always
dress for
business."

"The only
thing you
get good
money for"

"My father is a tailor,
I have sewed from early
morning till late at
night, and never got a
cent. So I got tired.

In connection
with family

In connection with
married lief

Personal
Reasons

Economic
Reasons

"Father died. There are
7 of us, two working."

"Ruined by my uncle,
who gave me my first
dollar."

"My father is strict."

"I want to see
live men once
in a while."

"I grew tired of
drudgery when
money came so
easy."

"After I was
ruined I deter-
mined to get
mine."

"I always wanted to
be a sport from the
time I knew what
sporting life meant."

"After I was
ruined I saw
the chance of
making money
easy, and took
it."

"So many fellows
come in our store
(\$5 & 10¢) and ask
me out. I like to
go out with swell
looking fellows.
They are not wise
at the house."

She claims the life
she is leading is
better than working.

"Well after I was
ruined it was no use
crying, so I made the
best of it."

"After I was
ruined, I met
a girl who
worked in the
same store as
I, and as it
was hard going
at \$9 per, we
started off."

"I get the coin
now. Sometimes
I get a lemon,
but I make a
stab for money
anyhow."

"Need all I can
get for spending
money."

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life.

Personal
Reasons

Economic
Reasons.

"I got going around with a married woman. She taught me the ropes and told me how foolish I was working steady and have no pleasure. I took her advice and no more Sunday-School for mine."

"I want to go in business, and Jack (lover) says that when we have \$500 he is going to marry me. He seduced me and he is the only lover I ever had."

"My husband died. He had no money. I applied to the Masonic Lodge for help and a position because my father had been a Mason. They were kind and I made the acquaintance of a man at City Hall. He helped me get this position and said if I would work he would help me. He furnished my home. My mother takes care of it and my baby."

"Joined a show and after three months it failed. Met a fellow who said he would help me. When he goes out at night, I beat it out and make mine."

"The wages I get come nowhere near supporting me."

"Wanted to have a good time, the fellow I had shook me. I have met some good ones here, but often wish I had never come."

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life.

Personal
Reasons

Economic Reasons

"Only care to be
in style."

"Goes out once in
a while when she
gets short."

"I do my best to
dress well."

"It was lonely
without company"

"All men want the
same thing, but
I made them pay."

"I like the ex-
citing life and
good time I have.
All the girls I
know have a good
time."

"I go out once in
a while for a good
time."

"I was ruined by some
fellow, my folks know
about it, but he was a
Gentile, and they did
not want me to marry him."

along
"How can a girl
get on \$1. a week,
paying 60¢ for car
fare? I go out to
get some spending
money and clothes."

"Poverty drove me
into this life.
My mother died 4
years ago, and \$8.
would not support
me and my little
brother."

Was induced by her
present pimp, to
enter the business.

Father died, mother was
terrible gossip and
drinker, never home."

"My boss took me
to lunch one day
and I told him
how lonesome I was.
He took me out."

"I never had
anything."

"I can use all

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life.

Personal reasons

Economic reasons

"My husband died 2 years ago, 3 months before he died, I had to get out to help."

"My father is a dead help to my mother."

"I was seduced by a fellow I was engaged to, he died, then I made up my mind I would never marry, but enjoy life."

"I meet good men and buy nice clothes."

"Once married, you require the society of men."

"After I was ruined I couldn't see myself working for \$12. a week."

"I had gone to my first place to work, the boss got struck on me and wanted to take care of me. I said 'All right'. I had been out before. He is my baby's father. He has furnished me a flat, pays the rent and gives me \$25 a week besides. I slip in my friends on his off night. He cannot say anything, he is married."

"I am not working now and have to pay my board."

"My line of business got too lonesome."

"I didn't get enough money to support myself on."

A woman acquaintance induced her

to come to Baltimore where money was easy.

In connection
with family.

In connection with
married life.

Personal
Reasons.

Economic
Reasons.

"My mother was fast -
had been in a sporting
house when the old man
married her. My father
was always casting it
up to her so she left
him, taking me with her."

"In the business because
she liked it."

"I gave in to my fellow
and he shook me. I
was in love with him
and didn't care what I
did."

"There is nothing like
it."

"Never took a
nickel until
I lost my job."

"I guess I come by
my trade honestly,
I started as soon
as I was able."

"Never did anything
but 'hustle' in my
life."

"I was bound out to a
farmer in Perryville.
The people were brutal
to me, finally I left
them. I was seduced
by the son of the family
I lived with."

Was put in business by a
New York madam, a few
weeks after her arrival
in New York from Europe.

"To earn small
change."

"I never found anyone
on the level outside a
sporting life ; a woman
gets the worst every
time."

A "kept woman" of a gambler,
he doesn't love her any more,
and she is plunging into
drunkenness and prostitution.

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life

Personal
Reasons

Economic
Reasons

"My mother died, my father married a b----. She was jealous of me and one day when my father was away, she had me arrested, said I stole her watch. She had a fellow coming around while the old man was away and I knew it. So she took that scheme to get rid of me. The old man believed her but he found her out. That soured me."

"I don't trust anyone now, they all look alike to me."

"My father beat me for staying out, I ran away, I came here to my brother. I can have company at home, but do not take advantage of that."

"I like the excitement and good times that go with sporting life."

"Tried married life but it was too tame." "Loves the society of real sports."

"I always 'ran around' and my mother at first gave me hell, but now she don't bother; we live together and I split up money with her."

"I worked every day and liked to go out with the boys for a good time. When I became pregnant, I tried everything in the medicine line I could get, but had the baby anyway."

"Left home, have to support the kiddie."

"My people thought they were not getting all they ought to, I had a swell fellow, but I had to give it all up, else they would have put me away. Now I slip off and make mince. They cannot stop me."

"I make out I am trying to get work, but not me, I will be a w---- until I die."

"Brother and she resorted to vice practices as children."

"I guess I was born crooked."

In connection
with family

In connection
with married life

Personal
Reasons

Economic
reasons.

After a fight at home
she went to 652
Josephine Street,
Madam Evelyn Goldman,
who "had been after
me for a long time."

A few months after she
was ruined, her father mar-
ried again; this broke her
heart and she took to the
streets.

"Persuaded by a woman
friend to enter the
life."

Persuaded by a girl
friend to enter the
life.

Likes the life.

Entered the life after
giving birth to an
illegitimate child.

"To make a few dol-
lars and dress like
other girls."

Was ruined by a
travelling salesman,
who then took her to
New York to live with
a Mrs. Pine. He
brought men to her
room and "treated her
like a dog". She ran
away when she had held
out enough money for
her fare and came back
to Baltimore.

"Since I was ruined,
I have gone the pace."

"I always have
someone on my
staff that puts
up something,
no one hands
on me."

In a pregnant condition
she was brought to Bal-
timore by her lover
who abandoned her short-
ly after. There was noth-

The little
money, over
\$200, she had
was soon gone

She couldn't think
of going home in dis-
grace. She is dead to
her family.

In connection with
family.

In connection with
married life

Personal
reasons.

Economic
reasons.

"Had a stepmother who always
found fault with what I did."

"Lived with married sister.
She was a crank, would never
let me out of her sight, and
I beat it."

"You know I am the baby.
The brother I live with is
the oldest. He just adores
me, his wife don't care and
I never bother her."

"I was the only girl
among 5 brothers, mother
died when I was born.
They were too easy with
me. My older brother did
not like my staying out."

ing for her to do
after the baby was
born but to take to
the streets.

"I never had any pleasure
I heard the girls talk *(make)*
about what they *(with the)*
fellows, so I made up my
mind I would get the money
too."

"It beats mill
work and starva-
tion every time."

"I never knew kindness
always a knock; was
raised in a "home",
Bound out in Martins-
burg. Sometimes I had
to sleep in the barn.
The first chance I got
I swiped some coin, and
beat it here. I make
out all right."

"I love excitement;
out more for pleasure
than money."

School lover induced
her to enter the life
of prostitution.

Ruined at 16 years of
age and shortly after
she met a pimp and has
been with him since.

Actor persuaded her to
go to New York, and he
grew tired of keeping
her after his money
gave out.

In connection with family.	In connection with married life.	Personal Reasons	Economic Reasons
Restricted and warned all the time.		Wanted freedom. Declares her fondness for the life and excitement and money - is fond of drink.	"Only received \$2 a week spending money."
		"I got in with the fellows from the pool room in the 800 block on E. Baltimore Street. Then I got doing the cafes, and now I am a regular."	
	Husband away so much - he is aware of her going out with men and never complains.		
	Husband placed her in a bawdy house at Norfolk. She ran away from him and has not seen him since. She then came to Baltimore and started prostitution herself.		
	Husband got a divorce from her and "I can't live on charity."		"I make my own." Could not support herself and baby on small salary paid the girls.
	Husband left her.		
	Husband died.		What little money he left, "I drank up".
	"Husband never takes me anywhere or gives me anything. He drinks and shoots crap all the time."	"I made up my mind I would have a good time, I slip out and meet a couple of fellows I know, and he don't know it. Whatever pleasure I get, I get myself."	

In connection with
family.

In connection with
married life.

Personal
Reasons

Economic
Reasons.

"Had it hard at home"

Husband lost his job
and is waiting until
the parks open when he
can get work. "Then
I will quit again."

Husband deserted her
one year after her
marriage.

Husband got a disease
and gave it to her.
Up to this time she
was happy.

Does not prostitute
herself for the money
that's in it, just
likes it.

Husband contracted a
disease and gave it
to her. She left
him.

Her husband got in a
fight and had to
beat it out of town"

She has to sup-
port her baby.

"I got a dead one, work,
eat and sleep was all he
knew. I wanted to get
out to dances. We fought
until I went to Vine
Street, Philadelphia, and
got fixed up bad, and
then came here."

"Whiskey beats
me out of money
every time."

Deserted by her husband
shortly after baby was
born.

"There was noth-
ing else to do
but take to the
streets. The
baby had to live

Mother acknowledged
her until she grew
up ugly. Her mother
was a former inmate
on Rogers Ave.

"I had to make
a living."

In connection with
family

In connection with
married life.

Personal
Reasons

Economic
reasons.

"My husband is not a fit-
ting mate for me. He makes
a good living, but is not
affectionate, he is cold
and calculating."

Husband is serving a sentence
in jail.

"I married to please my family.
though I loved someone else.
My husband took to drinking and
loafing. When starvation was
staring at us, he tried to
force me out to meet men."

"I met a man
who told me
to leave my
husband, and
he would help
me. I did."

Husband was drunk half the
time.

Goes out for
good time more
than money.

"Had to support
my son."

Husband was a carpet
weaver, and went on a
strike and waited for
a job, instead of look-
ing for one.

"I wanted
bread."

Husband died 2 years
after her marriage.

A woman neighbor
"took pity" and
urged her to go
out with her.

Had a baby
to
support.

"My mother was a
prostitute before
me."

"I was born in the
business."

Left her husband on
account of barbarous
treatment.

"My husband lost his
eye and had to give
up his position. He
came here for treat-
ment and has not been
able to work yet."

"Meeting men ain't
hard. I make some
good friends."

"My husband wanted me
to meet men for money,
I refused and he left."

In connection with
family.

In connection with
married life.

Personal
reasons.

Economic
reasons.

Married against her
parents' will, and
rather than return
home entered into
an immoral life.

"My man is away so much."

"I was a dead one
until I met a
neighbor, a woman,
we slip out and
have a good time."

Husband deserted her 2
years after her mar-
riage.

Was deserted by her
husband.

Had child to
support.

"My man was an old grouch, I must get com-
work, eat and sleep, I fort and social
am his slave. He never pleasures out-
thinks of my pleasure." side."

Parents having dis-
owned her, she could
not return home.

Husband left her two
months after her mar-
riage,

Husband died.

Was left with
2 children,
they had to
be supported,
so she took
to the
streets.

When her husband would not
take her around, she went
with someone else."

Had a cousin who
was fast. When she came
to the house, she always
brought something, and
"I made up my mind to be
fast too."

Husband cruel in the
extreme. She left him.

Has to sup-
port her 2
children.

Husband very brutal.
She left him.

In connection with
family.

In connection with
married life.

Personal
reasons.

Economic
Reasons.

After her husband died,
she didn't care what
happened.

She was badly in
need of money and
became a prostitute

"My husband was a brute.
I divorced him."

ASSIGNATION HOUSES.

An assignation house is a place of meeting for a man and woman for immoral purposes. The woman who conducts such a house rents her rooms to couples by the day or by the night. In addition ~~to the above~~ she has a number of girls living in various parts of the city on whom she calls by telephone when she has a special customer. Appointments are sometimes made several days in advance, the man having told the woman what kind of a girl he wanted.

In a few of these houses a regular set of girls come in the evening about 8 o'clock so as to be ready for any men who may come. This house differs from the ordinary house of prostitution only in the fact that the girls do not live there.

The assignation house keeper many times goes further than simply telephoning for the girl; she actually goes out and forms the acquaintance of a girl whom a man wants and induces her to come to her house to meet him for immoral purposes. It has happened over and over again that a man had seen a girl in a store or some other public place and had gone to a madam and asked her to procure her for him. This is one of the most pernicious features of the whole institution and is unfortunately not at all uncommon. This arch seducer lures these girls by promising money, jewels and fine clothing and guarantees absolute secrecy. She tells the girls there is no danger of pregnancy for that can be prevented; no danger of disease for the men

The following are cases of men who have put girls into houses of prostitution and accepted support from them:

Girl married at 17 ; lived with her husband for a while and left him because he wanted her to support him by the proceeds of prostitution.

M. L. N. has a house of prostitution at --- South - - - Street ; her husband lives with her there ; they have two rooms upstairs ; he sleeps in the back room while she receives men in the front. M. L. N. pays the expenses of the household.

K. H. T., a girl of low mentality, married at 19 ; her husband put her in a house of prostitution so she could make money for him.

M. W. B. when interviewed was 7 months pregnant ; she said that the father of this child placed her in the bawdy house so she could earn money to pay her hospital expenses and take care of the child.

E. P. R. began having sex relations with a man and going to furnished room houses when she was very young ; she never took money for this until this man advised her to do so and put her in a house of ill-fame.

D. W. N. lived with an actor in New York for 6 or 7 weeks ; she supported him until her money gave out ; then he started her as a prostitute and wanted her to support him. Things did not go well, so he brought her to Baltimore for the same purpose. She left him very soon afterwards.

B. F. D. was ruined by a man at 15 ; she ran away with him and was put in various houses in Allentown, Reading, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He took all her money and beat her very often.

B. C. H. was ruined by a man and then put in a house by him. This man took all her money and many times beat her because she did not have more. He was married and gave the money to his wife.

A girl went wrong at 12 ; she began living with a man at 14 ; practiced prostitution and supported him ; he beat her and took all her money ; finally he put her into a house so she could earn more money for him. Later she married him.

2. Men who keep Houses of Prostitution:

There are five houses which are known to be owned by men:
 #---, - - - Avenue, owned by J. F. Y., an Italian ; #--- South
 - - - Street, owned by I. E., who is a conductor on - - - car ;
 #--- - - - Avenue, owned by M. G. L., #--- and #--- owned by
 L. F. D. and #--- - - - Avenue owned by W. F. Y. These men
 employ madams to conduct the houses.

W. F. Y. owns the property where he lives and has built or remodeled the house especially for prostitution purposes ; upstairs there is a passageway and leading from this are small rooms, just large enough to contain a bed, washstand and chair. W. F. Y. conducted this house with his wife until her death ; after which he employed a woman about 45 years old who acts as madam. He is said to be worth about \$50,000. At present he

has 2 girls besides the madam and several others go there in the evening to aid in the traffic.

M. G. L. conducts his house in much the same fashion. He has a woman named F. A., whom he calls his wife, but they are not married. M. G. L. has a small confectionery and tobacco store on the corner of the street adjoining his house of prostitution. He showed the investigator entries in his book recording the earnings of R. E., an Italian girl in his house ; Saturday, \$18 ; Sunday, \$14 ; Monday, \$11, and Tuesday \$12.50. He agreed to sell the investigator a half interest in this house for \$1,000. He remarked, however: "I have a ten years' lease on the house with 8 more years to run, and \$1,000 is really no money if you take it all in all. You know this is not New York. In New York you get raided all the time and you are afraid of your life. It isn't so here - here, you don't have to be afraid for nobody will bother you. You get indicted, pay a small fine and that ends it."

At midnight, on Saturday, 28 men had been served in his house ; the earnings of his wife, F. A., up to that time had been \$13.50. M. G. L. admitted that he kept the cigar store for a cover. He took the investigator through the house ; he has a 10-year lease on it and it had cost him \$600 to fix it up. He pays \$22.00 a month rent, servant \$10.00, gas and light \$5.00 and table \$15.00 a week. He has 2 girls besides his wife. His average weekly receipts are \$200.00 from which he clears \$75 a week.

L. F. D. has a cigar store at #---, - - - Avenue, admittedly for a cover ; he owns two 50-cent bawdy houses with an entrance through the store. He claims that his weekly receipts are from \$400 to \$500 for both houses. It is said that L.F.D. is worth \$25,000. He has a madam and girl in one house and a madam and 2 girls in the other. According to the usual custom, the girls pay no board and get half their earnings. All these houses charge 50 cents, but take as much as they can get from strangers.

L. F. D. is intimate with the officer on the beat, who of course is aware of the man's business. The neighborhood also gossips freely about the three men, especially about W.F.Y. W.F.Y. himself, in conversation with a nearby merchant said that he intended to retire when he had made a little more money. Two prostitutes talked to me about W.F.Y.'s methods of procuring and one said that she herself had started, or, as she expressed it, "turned out", in W. F. Y.'s house.

W. F. Y. is the only one of the men who is in evidence in his house. He is seen freely in the parlor and serves drinks to patrons almost all night. He is known to madams as "the he-whore." At first W. F. Y. said he would consider an offer of \$1,000 for a half-interest in his house ; later he decided against it.

We were not able to get definite information about the other man who own houses. Men known to be connected with the houses are, however: A. S. R., #---, - - - Street ; M.A.T.,

#---, - - - Street ; C. A., who is proprietor of #---, - - - Avenue ; #--- - - - Street, man named "D.E." ; S.H.S., #---, - - - Street, and T. E., the friend of the madam on #---, - - - Street.

3. Husbands Supported by Prostitute Wives.

We have found a number of instances where the wife was a prostitute and supported her husband. Formerly these men lived in the bawdy houses with the wives, but this now not being allowed, they have to live outside and see the women during the day.

The following are a few typical instances:

One of the inmates, #--- Raborg Street supports her husband entirely out of the money she makes from prostitution. She keeps a small home for him and goes there every now and then.

A madam on Spring Street married a blind man several years ago. He is a professional piano tuner and ^{he goes} ~~came~~ to the houses in that capacity. After the madam married him he stopped work, and she supports him.

B. T., a well known race horse man, puts his wife on the street when he is hard up. When they have money, he supports her.

L. P. H. receives men in her own home with her husband's consent. She does not entirely support her husband, but contributes to the household expenses.

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTORY TO PROSTITUTION.

The most important part of the study of prostitution is the further understanding of the sources of supply. In many considerations of the subject general immorality has become more or less synonymous with prostitution and the people have been led to believe that bawdy houses represented the immorality of a community. As a matter of ~~bold~~ fact, of the whole class, the commercialized prostitute does not represent more than 10%. In inquiring, therefore, into the source of supply we should keep the above distinction in mind and not forget that we are investigating the source of supply for prostitution.

We have two questions to answer:

First: Why does the girl become immoral ?

Second: After becoming immoral why does she become a prostitute ? The first question is very complex and the answer to be complete must be very diverse. The second is simpler and will be discussed here.

It is our belief that an immoral girl becomes an inmate of a house of prostitution in the majority of instances largely on account of her poor mentality and her general lack of resistance. Association and surroundings play a part no doubt, but we believe a secondary part. She is easily led, swayed by undue influences and can be pushed into many places which a more independent and intelligent girl would not tolerate. To give an example: Miss A. is bright, intelligent and comes from a good and well-to-do family ; she is promiscuously immoral with some of her friends. Miss B. has barely average

intelligence, very little education ; her parents are poor and she has been working in a factory since she was 13. In exactly the same way as the other girl, she is promiscuously immoral among her set of friends. She can be easily pushed into prostitution or may even seek it herself, while the other one will never drift into that life.' This idea is further borne out by the fact that a large proportion, certainly 25% of the prostitutes are sub-normal mentally. Nearly all of them have very little education, 53% are factory workers or domestics and fully 85% have come from people of a very low class, certainly much below the middle class. Prostitution, (so far as bawdy houses are concerned) therefore, is not a question of morality, or inherent goodness or badness, but it resolves itself largely to a lack of mentality or fundamental weakness on the part of the girl, which is a result of inheritance or improper surroundings. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, for we find intelligent, educated and even cultivated women who have come from very good families, who are inmates of these houses, but these surely form the exception and do not deserve to be seriously considered. Exactly the same thing holds good in the girl that is taken care of by the various protective societies and courts. It is the same story - they are not more immoral than ^{some of} their more fortunate sisters, but their inability to secure aid in their impoverished surroundings and their inherent lack of mental equipment necessitates their calling on these agencies for help. Whereas, the other girls are either able to take care of themselves or can be held up by their families.

Morality is not a question of class ^{Immorality} ~~it~~ may be more common among weaker girls, because they are more easily preyed upon, but if any one thinks it is rare in the more intelligent group, he is seriously in error.

1. Summary of Conditions Already Mentioned.

In enumerating the Conditions Contributory to Immorality and Prostitution, we shall only discuss some of the more public factors which should be taken cognizance of by a community. The more basic ones, such as the inherent sex impulse and the attractiveness of a special man for a special woman are beyond our ken, so we shall pass it over.

First. In our study there is one thing that has stood out very prominently as an agent which influences the character of the girl and this is - a disturbance of the integrity of the home. Separation of the parents by death or other ways ; immorality in one or both parents ; extreme poverty and the use of alcohol are responsible for a large number of wayward girls. In such surroundings there is an absence of the early training and example which should ^{direct} ~~direct~~ her along the fundamental line, and she comes in contact, while very immature, with the morality of the street or the haphazard companionship of older or vicious associates.

Second. Society allows and the families of the poor seem to demand, that their daughters go out very early to work. Formerly girls of 8, 9 and 10 earned their own living. Now, it is somewhat better, but still there are to be seen in factories

and other places, in spite of the law, many girls of 12 or 13 years of age. These little children are in this way thrown into contact with the more vicious type and such association often proves quite ruinous.

Third. These developing, immature and half-grown girls, who go out to earn their own money soon form the opinion that their parents have no right to dictate their behavior and they soon throw off every restraint and go where they will and do what they like. They feel that, since they have worked all day and have earned their own money, they have a right in the evening to choose their own pleasure. This is a very unfortunate condition in our system of industry and is one to be deeply deplored, because its effects are highly pernicious. Go on the street, go to the cheap theatres, go to the moving picture shows or go to the dance halls and you will see these almost children there by themselves. They soon learn to meet strange women and strange men and in a short time their painted faces are seen in unmistakable places.

Fourth. Amusement resorts, particularly the river parks, such as -----, -----, and ----- are veritable seduction centers. ----- and the others are less so, but even these come in for their share. ----- is the worst, the very worst and should not be tolerated in any decent community. At this place there are crowds of unescorted girls under 20, and over and over again we have found in our investigation that their first sexual offense happened at that place with men whom they had not known before. The park offers a hotel where rooms can be easily procured and where the youngest girls are not turned away.

If this is full, there are others in the neighborhood or there are large open fields, or boats and so on, which offer suitable quarters. We have spoken elsewhere of two men who acted as procurers and who pick up girls and deliver them over to other men for a certain price.

Running in connection with these parks are boats which can be hired, or private launches, where the girls are induced to take a ride and carried to some secluded spot where they are threatened and sometimes coerced into yielding.

Fifth. Private shores are ^{notable} ~~veritable~~ sources of supply for many times an immoral girl will act as procurer and induce one or two ignorant or innocent ones to go to these places and stay all day or over night with several men. After they get ^{persuaded} ~~to~~ there they are ~~to~~ to drink and the end is quickly reached.

Sixth. Dance Halls. Many unescorted girls go to these places, either singly or in pairs and dance until 12 or one o'clock, take several glasses of beer, form the acquaintance of strange men and later go off with them, either to the man's apartment, to a furnished room or to the girl's own home.

Seventh. Cafes, with private dining rooms for two persons, are the most conducive things which the city offers to immorality and are responsible many a time for a girl's ^{first} yielding herself. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ With the privacy and safety of a small dining room and plenty of alcohol, seduction becomes child's play.

Eighth. The association of a group of innocent girls with a more vicious one, who is thoroughly conversant with the ways of immorality is strikingly and effectively ^{ruinous.} ~~pernicious~~

We have seen a number of such groups, ranging from 6 to 14, which were really presided over by one leader and we could see the trail of her influence on almost all of them. Some of these leading girls, although not more than 16, understood all about the sex relation, were familiar with the prevention of conception, knew the use of drugs and appliances designed to bring on an abortion, had some knowledge of black mail and were thoroughly conversant with all the places in town ^{hospitable} ~~hospitable~~ to immorality.

Ninth. Pregnancy has served to discourage and cause many young unmarried mothers to sink into prostitution when cast adrift by their families and friends.

Tenth. The isolation of a girl who comes from the ^{r.} ~~c~~ ¹ ~~1~~ try to find work is dangerous; she does not know the city, is likely to get into some cheap boarding house or furnished room house and come in contact with either ^{because} ~~mean~~ old women or wayward young women ~~by their wicked claws she is quickly wounded and poisoned.~~ She, too, often on account of a very poor wage, voluntarily accepts the offer of help from men.

Eleventh. Any evening ^{one} ~~in a large city to which Baltimore is no exception.~~ ~~you~~ can see on the street girls from 13 to 18, in pairs, walking backward and forward along certain squares. They soon form the acquaintance of the passing men, are joined by them and frequently are taken to some place of amusement and not very often later to a questionable resort.

Twelfth. Early marriages surely have furnished a number of prostitutes. Girls married at 14, 15 and 16 soon become tired of their husbands, begin to go with other men and in a short time become promiscuous.

Other places and influences conducive to immorality, such as stores, private offices, and certain forms of employment, are discussed under special heads.

The following typical reports, chosen from a large number made by our investigators, will illustrate certain conditions that notably breed prostitution, and certain types of girls that are practically certain to end as inmates of houses.

2. Instances of Typical Conditions.

May 10, 1913, 3:30 P. M.

The - - - Moving Picture Theatre.

In the lobby were 5 boys and 2 girls under 16 years of age, also 2 boys and 4 girls from 16 to 21 years old. One girl is employed as ticket seller.

A woman was noticed talking with the girl cashier. This woman encouraged the investigator by smiling at him, until he made a remark about the weather. She then said: "Would you care to take in the show?" He bought two tickets and the girl cashier said: "Enjoy yourself now," (to the girl). In the theatre the girl told the investigator part of her history.

She is twenty-three years old, and was born in this city. She goes out only once in a while "and only with a fellow that I meet the same way I met you." She has to be extremely careful as she is living at home with her people. After a short time she urged him to leave the place with her. They went to - - - Drug Store on the corner of - - - and - - - Sts., and had a soda. Then the investigator walked about with her for a while to learn more of her history. Up to a few months ago, she worked in the - - - Department Store at the ribbon counter. Since then she hasn't done anything. She said: "I was getting \$8 a

week, and was locked up in a store 10 hours a day. I couldn't stand it." The investigator tried hard to obtain her address by the usual pretense, but was unable to do so. She said: "Anytime you want to see me, ask the girl in the box," (meaning the cashier) "and she'll tell you whether I'll be around or not."

The investigator asked Louise where she would take him, and she said, "A lady friend of mine is boarding at --- North ---- St., and we could use her room." She then told him her price was \$2, and \$1 for the room. The investigator was in this girl's company for nearly two hours. Whenever he would broach the subject of her first sexual offense, she would say, "Oh, it's so long ago I nearly have forgotten it."

May 12, 1913. 9:30 P. M. The - - - Moving Picture Theatre.

This place was packed to the doors. In the rear stood a group of young loafers who can be seen from early morning until late at night, standing on the corner of - - - and - - - Sts., speaking to the girls who pass. These all have every indication of being pimps.

There were a number of professional prostitutes present. One, whom the investigator knew as C. X. Y., openly solicited a man. After about five minutes both left the theatre. One of the young fellows said to his friend, "Look, Clara copped a sucker."

These same two fellows engaged in conversation two young girls, about 15 to 18 years old. Later, one of the girls

said: "Come on, the hell with this dump, let's beat it." Both couples left the theatre together."

The fellows who loitre about the back of the theatre, never take a seat when it is vacated, but stand in the entrance and make themselves obnoxious in every possible way.

May 6, 1913. 2:30 P. M. Moving Picture Theatre at - - Place.

25 men and 40 women were counted here also about 15 boys and 10 girls from 16 to 21 years old.

After the investigator was seated, a girl entered and took a seat next him. She would occasionally glance his way and smile. Finally she asked him the name of the picture, then continued the conversation. At last she said: "It's too hot in here, how about going for a little walk?" They left the theatre, and walked north on - - - Street. She said: "I bet you can't guess my name," then told him E. K. N. As they were passing - - - Cafe, she expressed a desire to go in and have a glass of beer. While drinking she said that she ^{was} ~~is~~ an orphan and ^{was} ~~is~~ being supported by her two brothers who are travelling salesmen. She ^{was} ~~is~~ lonesome, although the boys in the house (boarding house) ^{tried to} ~~try and~~ make things as cheerful as possible for her. She said, "A friend of mine, Mr. G. R., whose room is opposite mine, came over to mine and we had some time all night." She also said Mr. G. R. would marry her in a minute if it were not for his wife, whom he is now trying to divorce. She asked the investigator to take her out some night. This girl seems

at times to act like an imbecile. Her address is - - - North
- - - Street.

May 11, 1913. 7 to 11 P. M. - - - Park, - - - - -

Young men of from fourteen years of age upward, of a most degraded type, loiter here. They direct vile remarks at young girls who pass by. The so-called amusements contribute to immorality of the place. But its atmosphere does not appear to offend the young girls who come. Hundreds of them can be seen leaving the cars, and rushing into the park, soon to be approached by the loiterers, and engaged in conversation. Girls and fellows can be seen arm in arm wandering out into the dark and isolated parts of the park, where the grass is covered with couples rolling about.

Near the dancing pavilion four young hoodlums about 18 to 20, were standing and arguing. One fellow said to two of his friends "You beat it away, and Max and I will grab them."
~~"Know they speak"~~ The two fellows withdrew, and the other two spoke to two small girls not over 17. After about ten minutes they took them into the dancing pavilion. Another fellow who was slightly under the influence of liquor approached a girl with dresses scarcely to her knee and said, "Hey, kid, give us a kiss." She took no offense at the remark but laughed and walked away.

While the investigator was in the music hall, he was solicited by 4 different professional prostitutes. When he asked them where they could go, one said, they could get a room at the

- - - Hotel, a place nearby. The other three stated that they had to go all the way back to Highlandtown. This place seems to be a hot bed for "charity" girls.

May 13, 1913. 8 P. M.

- - - Park.

While standing in front of the Japanese Rolling Ball Game, two young girls about seventeen, said to the investigator: "Why don't you take a chance? If we had money, we certainly would. Come on, be a sport." He asked them how they got out there if they had no money. One said, "Oh, hell, we have enough money for that." These girls were very fresh and annoying.

During the next hour he tried to evade them, but they again approached him. He tried to obtain their names and other personal details, but all they would say was "Nothing like that." One, who was a trifle older than the other, drew the investigator aside, and said, "Won't you take us in here?" (meaning a vaudeville) "We have to be home at 10 o'clock. If you take us in here, honestly I'd do anything for you." As she said this she caught hold of his hand and pressed it very tightly.

~~The investigator believes that this particular girl whom he heard her friend call "Marie", is no longer virtuous.~~
Both girls appear^{ed} to come from families in poor circumstances.

May 18, 1913. 8 P. M.

- - - Park.

A young girl, M. B. E., opened conversation with the investigator as he was watching the carrousel. After asking him if he was alone she said, "I'm in the same boat." She then said: "I'd love to have a ride, but I'm afraid of falling off." After riding on the carrousel, they walked about the grounds together. M. B. E. said she didn't care about going around with girls as they are too jealous. "The fellows for mine everytime." "I'm living with my aunt, and don't get a chance to come out here very much, but believe me when I do, I never want to go home." She begged the investigator to meet her again and take her out for "a jolly good time". He asked: "What fun could we possibly have by meeting again." She said: "Do I really look as innocent as all that?" He told her she did. She said, "You'll change your mind when we meet again." She gave her name as M. B. E., residing at - - - Street.

Marie seems ^{to be} ~~to come from~~ a family in poor circumstances. ^{she} was very poorly dressed. She ^{appeared} ~~is~~ about 18 years ^{old} ~~of age~~.

June 21, 1913. 10:30 P. M.

- - - - Park.

As the investigator stood near the Casino he noticed three girls apparently 18 years of age seated at a table. At another table not far away were two well dressed men of about 45 years of age. These men were flirting with the girls. Finally one of the men went over and asked them if they wouldn't have a drink. The girls accepted and both men took seats at the same table.

A man passed wearing a carnival hat. One of the girls remarked that she would like to have one of those hats. One of the men said: "Little girl, I'll buy you all of those that you want. We'll all get in the machine and go to - - - There's where we can get them."

At the word "machine," the girls seemed eager to get the automobile ride. One, however, seemed a bit timid and said that she didn't want to go in any automobile. The other two persuaded her and she finally consented. They walked toward the hotel and boarded a machine bearing the license number --- 124.

Two girls took seats in the rear, one of the men sitting between them and putting his arms about their waists. The other girl sat in front with the man who acted as chauffeur. The car, instead of going to - - -, headed for - - - River.

Such incidents are a common occurrence at - - - River.

June 28, 1913. 10 to 11 P. M. - - - Park, - - - River.

H. G. O. said to the investigator: "Come along with me and I'll get a fellow who'll dig us up a couple of bears" (good looking girls).

They walked over to the dancing pavilion where he introduced the investigator to the floor manager, a man by the name of Fred. H. G. O. explained to the investigator that Fred was "the greatest" man at - - - Park for getting 'oharity' girls" ^{them} H. G. O. said, "It's his dancing that gets ~~it~~ for him, because he is without a doubt the homeliest guy I ever laid my eyes on."

This Fred is about 5' 10" tall, very thin, clean shaven, thin brown hair, face badly scarred, and nose slaved to left side. He dresses quietly and neatly.

H. G. O. said, "Say Fred we're looking for a couple of chickens, have you got anything on deck?"

He said, "You ought to have been here a few minutes ago. I staked a couple of guys to a couple of swell kids that I just got hold of. I don't know if there's anything doing there, but if they work it right they'll get it. There is two chickens floating around here some place that I know are the goods. They ain't over 16. Stick around and just as soon as I see them I'll hand them over to you." He then explained that they would have a very hard time getting into the hotel with the girls as they were so girlish in appearance. He said: "Don't let O.N. see you. Go up to George (meaning one of the colored waiters at the hotel) and slip him the money. He'll let you sneak upstairs."

The investigator and H. G. O. waited but the girls did not show up.

Fred said: "They must have got hold of somebody. I'd try to get you some other ones, but it seems it's a different crowd down here tonight, it's like a Sunday School. Walk around over by the racer dips and you ought to be able to get something. If you don't, come back and maybe by that time I'll have something for you."

June 12, 1913. 10 P. M.

- - - park, - - - River.

In the concert hall a woman sitting at an opposite table looked toward the investigator, smiled, and then pulled a chair from under a table in invitation. He walked over and took the seat. She remarked: "This is some place."

The investigator agreed.

She replied: "I guess you're all right, the place is all right, but oh my, the people. If my husband ever caught me out here, good night! The best place I know in this town is Bay Shore. My husband works down there. If he ever knew that I was here I'd get killed."

Shortly after she said: "You know I'd like to go out with you some afternoon." Then suggested: "Call me up some afternoon around 4 o'clock. By that time my husband will be gone. He leaves to go to work at 2. Tomorrow afternoon, if you're not busy, don't forget and call me up."

The investigator said he wanted to know her price before he made any appointment. She seemed quite upset, and said: "I'm no common woman, I'm not looking for money, just call me up and we'll go out together. The other afternoon I met a fellow and I admired a nice dress in Philipaborn's window which he bought for me."

The investigator asked her if her husband knew what she was doing.

She said that he didn't and that "he barely makes enough to support himself, let alone clothing me. I've got to look as good as any other women, and his 15 won't do it. I'd

never lower myself by taking money, but if a friend was to buy me something that I could use why I wouldn't refuse it."

She gave the investigator her name, address and telephone number as: Mrs. T. N., - - - West - - - Street, St. Paul ----. This woman is apparently 25 years of age, blonde, exceedingly good looking and fairly well dressed.

June 17, 1913.

- - - Park, - - - River.

On all the investigator's visits, one man, G. A. Y., had been conspicuous by his actions with women. On one night in particular he was seated with a girl not over 17 years of age ; they were facing one another and he had his ^{legs} ~~arms~~ around her's in a very vulgar manner. At last S. H., a special officer, called G. A. Y. and said: "You know you ought not to sit with that chicken ; the boss told me to report every fellow I caught sitting with a chicken and he would fire him ; now I am warning you." G. A. Y. whispered something to the girl who placed her five fingers to her nose, while looking at S. H. and walked away. S. H. then told the investigator that earlier in the week he was attracted to the rear of the concert hall by a young girl crying pitifully. He asked her what was the matter. She was afraid to tell, but said that she was in destitute circumstances, being out of a job and "hustling". She had a room for which she paid \$2 per week. She had only been able to get one dollar of this amount and the landlady told her unless she produced it, she would not be able to sleep there that night.

She had tried "flirting", but had been unsuccessful. She was driven desperate, so spending her last nickel, had come down to the park to try this waiter. ~~He had made all manner of overtures to her and~~ thinking because he was employed at the place he was all right, she had agreed to go out in the woods, and meet him for \$1., which she did. He said he would put the money in her stocking, and when she returned to the hall, she discovered he had given her stage money. It was now after 11 P. M.

S. H. had her pick out the waiter, who proved to be G. A. Y. S. H. demanded that G. A. Y. give the girl the dollar. G. A. Y. then produced four 25 cent pieces and paid the girl. S. H. gave her her carfare and ~~placed~~^{put} her on the car telling her never to come down again or he would arrest her. This girl was not 18 years of age.

~~This fellow should not be allowed to be where young girls come. He is ill looking, smooth face, partly bald, hair very thin on top, peculiar shaped face, about 34 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. and weighs 165 lbs.~~

May 6, 1913.

K. G. Y.'s Cafe, #--- --- Ave.

K. G. Y., the ^{woman} proprietor, came ^{from} behind the bar and asked the investigator ^{if he had not want her to} ~~whether she could~~ introduce him to a nice young lady." She ~~then~~ requested that he step into the back room, ~~and~~^{and} then called a very pretty, rather stout girl, and introduced her as Miss Thelma. They sat down and the investigator ordered drinks. K. G. Y. did all of the talking for some time.

being a trifle under the influence of liquor. She is a woman about 50 years of age, with grey hair, and has the face of a drunkard. She said she ^{did} ~~does~~ not rent rooms ^{at that time but would} ~~now, and will~~ lie low until June 1st, when she ^{would} ~~will~~ dispossess the tenants. She bought this place 6 months ago, from Mrs. G. H. She then rented her upper 2 floors, in order to have no trouble in obtaining her license. The "gate bell" (ladies' entrance) rung, and a girl she called Anna came in. She was much surprised at Anna's staying away 3 weeks. Anna said, "I had a sprained ankle, ^{to} you ^{remember} ~~know~~ Miss K. Y., when we had the crab party here, and I got out at 4 o'clock in the morning? I sneaked in my house so as not to wake up my mother, and tripped over a piece of carpet and fell down a whole flight of stairs; it woke my mother. Well I got it good; so I was good for a while." They had a good laugh over this. Anna and K. G. Y. then went away, leaving the investigator with Thelma, who gave him her home address. K.G.Y. again joined them. The investigator remarked that so many home and working girls go with men. "I am one of them," Thelma said, "I don't know, it isn't the money with me, is it ^{K. ?} ~~Miss Kitter~~ K. ~~Kitty~~ agreed and said, "Nearly all the girls that come in here are working girls, or live at home. I am sure it isn't the money because I know a good many who would feel insulted if a man offered them money. It is the fun, I guess." As the investigator was leaving, K. G. Y. urged him to "Come down tomorrow, there will be a nice crowd of girls here from the circus."

May 9, 1913. Ice Cream Parlor at #--- West - - - Street.

A woman seated next the investigator ordered a Chocolate Frappe. He ordered the same, and she said: "Are you imitating me?" He looked and saw a woman with a set of gold teeth, grinning at him. They talked a little and when they had both finished their frappes, he invited her to have another. She then started to relate to him her troubles with her husband, who "does not treat her right". The investigator took her to S. R's, #--- West - - - St., where they had a few drinks. She said she was 29 years of age, and had been married 4 years.

Later she said: "The company ^{for a couple of hours,} of a stranger ~~for a~~ couple of hours, whom I may never see again, is the safest." The investigator pretended not to understand and she said, "You don't look as innocent as you pretend." She then urged him to drop her a line, but be sure to mail it in the morning so ^{she would} ~~it will~~ receive it during the afternoon, when ^{he} ~~my~~ husband ^{would} ~~is~~ not ^{he} at home, and ^{to make} ~~make~~ the appointment for any time between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.* She gave her address as L. L. S., #-- North - - - St. The conversation was carried on partly in Yiddish.

May 23, 1913. 8:30 P. M. - - - Cafe, #-- East - - - St.

The investigator met G. F. E. at this cafe in order to learn the names and addresses of two "charity" girls that G. F. E. and E. R. S. had been with the night before. G. F. E. said: "Kaiser, you are a big boob. I told you to come along with us. Those kids were not over 17 years ^{old.} ~~of age.~~ It was hard work, but I'm the guy. ~~They were so easy to get~~

their bellies had some medicine written all over them. We had to get one moused before we could put her over the hurdles. A few Mannhattans and she couldn't talk. The party broke up at 11 o'clock as they had to get home." The investigator asked him if he wasn't afraid to bother with such young kids. He said: "The younger they come, the more tender the meat. What if I did knock her up, old A. G. R. would fix her up"(abortion). He further said, "You never had anything in your life like it, come around Monday afternoon and we'll go over to - - - Department store where they work, and make a date with them. Be prepared for an all night battle."

May 16, 1913.

Street.

As the investigator stood at the entrance of - - - Dry Goods Store on the corner of West - - - and - - - Sts., a girl who he afterwards learned was A. S. L. said: "It is fierce to get caught in the rain like this." Later she asked him to escort her to the car on Howard Street. When they reached there, it again started to rain and they took shelter in - - - Drug Store. She said: "Why such hurry - is she waiting?" On being asked what she meant, she said: "You ought to know, you look like a regular fellow." She further said that her father has a yacht in which she usually takes a sail on Sunday. But it gets sickening, going out on the yacht Sunday after Sunday." She then asked the investigator if he wouldn't accompany her to one of the parks on Sunday. She wrote out her name, address and telephone number.

There is no doubt in the investigator's mind as to this girl's being of the "charity" class. She is about 18 years of age, well educated, and seems to come from a well-to-do family, and said: "If you do call me up, we'll agree over the 'phone where to meet, and go out for a good night's fun."

May 26, 1913.

Street.

The investigator met a girl, A. B. N., while standing on the corner of East ---- and ---- Sts. She said: "Excuse me, have you got a pin." She continued the conversation by telling him that she had lost a gold pin which she used to fasten her waist with ; and that it was not the loss of the pin that worried her, but the inconvenience of having her waist open.

As the car approached, she said: "I've just been down town to do a little shopping ; my father don't get home until 6 o'clock, so I don't think I'll get off at the house, but take a ride to Back River. Come on, ride along with me."

They boarded the car and when conductor #--- came to collect the fare, she asked him for a pin. During the ride to Back River she told the investigator that up to three years ago she lived in - - -, New York. "My mother, father and I all worked in - - - Factory. When my mother died, my father brought me out here."

As they reached the car barn, she said: "I don't live far from here, suppose we get off and you come over to my house. My old man don't get home until 6, we can have a little fun together." He told her that he did not have enough money with him for anything like that. He said this in order to learn

if she was of the "charity" type, as the abrupt way in which she made the suggestion made it appear to him as if she was a prostitute. She replied that she ought to consider it an insult for him to mention money. "Money would never make me like a man, I'm out for the fun, not the money," she replied. The investigator then told her he would write to her and let her know where they could meet. She gave him her name in her own hand writing, as A. D. N., #--- East --- St. While at Back River the investigator induced her to have her picture taken. She told him that she was twenty-two years of age on the 17th of May.

After staying at Back River about one hour, she suggested that it was time for her to go home. Again before leaving she urged him to go home with her, saying that, "We can do a little before the old man gets in."

The girl is fairly well educated. She claims she does not work as her father wishes her to stay at home and take care of the house. Her actions and speech make her appear to the investigator as slightly demented.

May 21, 1913. 4:30 P. M.

Street

The investigator stood on the corner of C--- and L--- Sts., waiting for J. S. Two girls paused, addressed him and urged him repeatedly to accept some candy from a bag. When J. S. passed and raised his hat, one girl said: "Who's your friend?" "A professor of mine at the University." She said: "We've put you in wrong, you'll get hell when he sees you at

college." The other girl said: "He looks good to me, if he wasn't your teacher, I'd ask for an introduction." The investigator said: "He likes the girls - I'll go and call him back." One whom the other called Selma, said "Nothing doing, he may know my folks, I am too well connected." The investigator believes this break of his prevented the girls from giving their names. "Haven't you got another friend whom you can get?" the other then said. The investigator insisted upon bringing back his "professor", but the girls would not consent. The investigator took the girls to the - - - Moving Picture Show, West - - - Street. While in the theatre, Selma said: "The trouble with these places is, there is too much light. A fellow and girl haven't got a chance to mush it up." The investigator told her there are other places : more appropriate for those things. She said: "Name it kid, and we are on." The investigator said, two to one wasn't fair. The girl called, Dorothy? said, "Don't mind me, you two go to it, I'll go with you some other time." Selma then said: "You told us you are living in a furnished room, sneak us both in." The investigator told them it would be impossible for him to take them to his room, but if they would give him their names and addresses, he would write to them and make a date, and bring a nice fellow along with him. They absolutely refused to give their names or addresses, but said: "We are around here every afternoon, stick around, have a friend with you and we are on the job." These girls undoubtedly came families who were well known in the community, and for that

reason refused to disclose their names and addresses. The girls are about 20 years of age, and were fashionably dressed. They told the investigator they had recently graduated from a private seminary on - - - Street. Their use of slang seemed thoroughly artificial.

July 21, 1913.

Street.

On - - - Street the investigator met K. H. R., a "charity" girl whom he had met on a previous occasion. She told the investigator she had good reason to be angry with him as he had promised to write to her and make an appointment but had never done so.

The investigator asked her what she was doing downtown since she had said she lived on ~~Franklin~~ Avenue and - - - Road.

She said: "It's so darn lonesome up where I live, that I want to come down where I can at least see a little life, and my home is very lonesome too. There is only my mother and I and that makes things pretty blue. My father died when I was a kid, and ever since then things seem very different. It wouldn't be so bad but my mother is so unreasonable. If I go out with a fellow, she don't like it. The only time when she will consent to my going out is when she picks out the young man and she usually picks out some boob that I don't like."

The investigator told her that he thought her mother had the right idea as a girl who goes around with fellows whom she doesn't know is exposing herself to great danger.

She said: "Those little things never worry me. That's why I like to go with a fellow."

About 8:30 P. M. she suggested that she start for home and before leaving urged the investigator to write to her and make an appointment for some evening when he could take her out. She said: "Either write to the place where I work (- - - Company) or send it to the - - - Association, - - - and - - - Ave. I don't care to have my mother see me receive mail. Don't forget to write to me and we'll go out together some night and have a good time."

3. Reformatory Institutions.

The histories of many girls who have spent time at reformatories obliges us to hold these places at least partly responsible for converting girls into prostitutes. Many of girls on leaving these institutions have gone directly to a life of prostitution. Of these girls we have roughly speaking, two types.

First. The hardened, sophisticated and immoral girl who has learned all the ways of the world before going into the institution ; she is not benefitted by her stay there, and immediately takes up her former life and quickly sinks into ^{the life of} a professional. For this girl we cannot hold the institution responsible.

Second. With the other girl it is different, She probably was wayward and unmanageable, but knew nothing of immorality. While in the institution she has associated with girls of the first type, has been taught many things that she did not know and has been lured into becoming a prostitute as soon as she left. The institution that does not have a system of segregation and does not make a special study of the girls is directly to blame for at least a certain proportion of those who become prostitutes.

Individual Cases.

The following are examples of girls who have become prostitutes on coming out of reformatories:

E. L. N., after being released from the House of -----, was married, but was dissatisfied and finally drifted to a house of prostitution.

Two other girls after coming out of the - - - Institution made their livings by walking the streets. They did not live in houses of prostitution but used furnished rooms.

M. W. D. remained at the house of - - -, an institution, for one year ; after leaving there she drifted from place to place and finally went to live in a house of prostitution.

A. and B. R. S. were both in the - - - Institution ; they later became professional prostitutes.

K. L. Y., age 8, and her older sister were committed to - - - Orphan Asylum in Pittsburgh. Ten years later they were both prostitutes.

K. F. Y. was twice in the - - - Institution ; after she was released the second time she went into a house of prostitution.

D. E. T., age 18, after leaving the - - - Institution immediately went to live at - - Raborg Street.

A. S. left the - - - Institution when she was 16 years of age and went immediately to Raborg Street.

B. F. R. left the - - - Institution when she was 17 ; she soon began a disorderly and immoral life.

W. A. D. went to live on Raborg Street immediately after she was dismissed from the - - - - - School.

While L. E. E. was at the - - - - - School she learned about the segregated district from other girls ; when she left the institution at 18 she was bitter and hated every one. She went immediately into a house.

B. F. S., a notorious prostitute, was once in the - - - Institution.

A. H. H. came out of the ---- School at the age of 18 years and went into a house of prostitution.

Another girl was committed to the - - - Institution when 16 ; she remained there for 6 months and left, soon to become a prostitute.

Another girl was in the - - - - Institution for 2 years and 9 months ; she learned all about prostitution from girls with whom she associated with there. This knowledge induced her to enter the life when she came out.

Another girl states that she was in the - - - Institution for 6 years , she learned about immoral houses from other inmates and she blames the reformatory for her present condition.

H. G. H's mother died when she was 9 years old ; she was placed in the - - - Institution ; when she came out she worked in a packing house for one and a half years and then went into a house of prostitution.

R. W. E's mother died when she was 14 ; she was placed in the - - - Institution where she remained for 5 years ; she married 2 years after she came out. Separated from her husband later, and went into a house.

A. M. X's mother died when she was 3 years old ; she had her first sexual intercourse when she was 15 ; she was sent to the - - - - Institution where she stayed for six months ; when she came out she worked as a domestic ; later she became an inmate.

L. H. Y's mother died when she was 9 years of age ; later she was placed in an asylum in Wilmington where she remained for 2 or 3 years ; when she came out she entered a house.

A. H. D. was in the - - - institution for 2 years ; her first sexual offense occurred after being dismissed and she very soon drifted into a house of prostitution.

A girl was in the - - - Institution for 6 years ; while there she met girls who had been in bawdy houses. On leaving this institution in a fit of despondency, she became an inmate of a house of prostitution.

Her father and mother died when she was 6 years old , she lived in an asylum for 2 years ; went wrong at 19 and finally went into a house of prostitution.

M. E. B. was raised in an orphan asylum until she was 16; she was then placed out at service and began street-walking in Washington ; soon she was induced to go into a house.

A. S., aged 16, a Hebrew, had been very wild and incorrigible, on account of which she was placed in the - - - Institution. After being released, she went to live at --- Raborg Street.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE TOWARD QUESTIONABLE HOUSES.

It has already been pointed out that during the past few years the Police Department has become very much stricter in its handling of questionable houses. It seemed pertinent to our inquiry to determine the attitude of individuals in this department, and with this end in view, an investigator talked with the officers of several districts, telling them she planned to open a furnished room house and "take a few couples." She gave the officers definitely to understand that she would rent her rooms for immoral purposes; but she told them she would be extremely circumspect and that in acknowledgment of their (the officers') discretion, she would expect to pay them a certain amount of money.

An analysis of these interviews shows that while very few of the interviewed officers acceded to her proposition, or were even willing to allow her to come into a neighborhood, they made it plain that it was the changed conditions that prevented their doing so. That is, they were not averse to it in principle, but afraid of it in fact.

Following are the interviews:-

Interviews With Officers:

Officer ---

I spoke of a house at ---- Avenue. The offi-

cer advised me not take this house, said that the people next door see everything and "roast everybody"; that one of their boarders might leave them and come to my house; this would offend them and they would "make things hot for me if they knew any thing. All the houses in the neighborhood have boarders, but these are all railway employees, so that anybody not in uniform would be noticed very quickly. The night officer would have to be considered too. The captain "could not be touched with a 40 foot pole," nor could anybody else with ~~this present~~ ^{the executive} Police Board. If things were as they used to be before this Board went in, the matter could be arranged but graft could not be considered under present circumstances. He said it was a mistake to tell the officer on the beat my business, because some officers might agree not to bother me and yet as soon as I moved in, they would send in a report. He advised that I select a place and say nothing and if but two couples came, I could pass them off as personal friends visiting me. Probably a house on ----- street or ----- Avenue would be better; he mentioned ----- Avenue which has a store front and perhaps would not be noticeable. This house is on the beat of another officer to whom he advised me to tell nothing as he is "a mighty contrary fellow.

Officer ---. Nov. 25, 1914.

I spoke to this officer about opening a boarding house

at ---- Avenue. He advised me not to do so because the people in this neighborhood own their property and are a class who would be bound to discover sooner or later if anything crooked went on. They would immediately make complaint and of course the police of the district would have to take it up. While the officers themselves might not object, I should nevertheless get into trouble. Plain clothes men are sent out from headquarters to investigate and the officers on the beat know nothing of it. If ever a taxi drove up to such a house or even stopped near by, these men would get the number and find out who had come in it, and in that way get "a bunch of couples" and make them appear before the Grand Jury. Or if the couples walked, they would follow them and find out who they were. He said that a woman who formerly had a house at --- street, is living at --- street. So far the police ^{had} ~~have~~ seen nothing crooked going on, ^{the woman} ~~and she~~ evidently is not making much money because the people she deals with are complaining that she is not paying her bills. This woman is -----, who now calls herself -----; the officer stated that --- had gone to see the Police Board for her. He thought if I wanted to open such place I would better go farther down, somewhere below ----- street; that a different class of people live there who would not be so apt to "notice things", or enter complaints.

Officer ---, --- W. --- street, Nov. 28, 1914.

1y This officer said that the present regulations are entire/too strict for the Police Board even to think of giving any one protection. If a man were caught he would immediately be dismissed from the force. Unless I intended to run a strictly respectable boarding house I had better not open any house at all because I would be sure to get into trouble.

Officer ---, --- W. --- Ave., Nov. 28, 1914.

I told this officer I intended opening a boarding house at --- W. --- Avenue and found him just as ^{as Country} ~~mean and cranky~~ as Officer --- had described him to be. He said that men who don't care whether they get fired from the force or not might agree to my proposition. He ^{could not} ~~cannot~~ afford to lose his job and therefore, intended ^{to} ~~do~~ his duty. If I ^{did} ~~do~~ that sort of business in East Baltimore I had better stay there because he certainly ^{would} ~~me~~ the first chance he ^{get} ~~gets~~. Neither he or any other man with good sense would run the chance of being dismissed for a little old graft. He said, "You better not come up here because I'll pull you now that you have told me what you intend to do." He stated it is kind of hard to prove just what some woman do therefore it would be far better to segregate this class - then the police know where to find them and can keep tab on them. He wished I would tell the Captain what I told him and see what

he would say to me.

Officer ---, --- E. --- St. - Nov. 28, 1914.

This officer stated that a great many residents in this district are property owners and regular cranks who would complain about the least thing. The vice people and reformers have the police guessing and the officers must do their duty or lose their jobs. In the past it was not so hard to give protection and may be it will be better when the new administration gets in but at present it is out of the question.

Officer ---, --- E. --- St., Dec. 2, 1914.

This officer said he would not advise me to come there because he is afraid I would be raided, ^{that the police were} ~~They are~~ watching every body pretty close ^{by} in the western district. He did not think the captain or anybody else could be touched with graft. He at any rate could not be touched with this peach of a Police Board that ^{that the police were} ~~the Governor selected~~. There was a time when things could be easily fixed up but ^{there was} nothing doing ~~right~~ now. He asked whether I was ever a street walker and if so, could I tell him what had become of them, especially the two who were known as "Marshall" and "Deputy Marshall." He said ^{had} I better stay in East Baltimore but he supposed ^{ed} I want to come up town because I just expect ^{ed} to tear business off in that section.

Officer ---, --- Avenue, Dec. 2, 1914.

This officer understands there are a number of places of the character I mentioned around town especially since several of the sporting house streets were closed. He could not deliberately tell me to go ahead, but he did not think there would be any trouble - he at any rate would not bother me. If any complaints were made at the station house he would come and tell me. He advised me not to tell the sergeant anything. He thought if ^{anything} ~~anything~~ went on quietly nobody in that neighborhood would get wise and kick. He asked whether I have a husband or a sweetheart and I told him no, he then said he likes the girls himself and he ^{would} ~~will~~ come around if I ^{would} ~~will~~ let him. He told me not to tell anybody of our conversation.

Sergeant --, --- W. --- St. Dec. 5, 1914.

This sergeant advised me not to take a house in this district because the regulations ^{were} ~~are~~ very strict. He suggested, however, that I go to see Captain ---- and find out whether he would give me any encouragement. He himself had found the Captain all right ^{although} ~~since~~ he had a hard name. He stated he had been back in uniform only (4) months, times ^{were} ~~are~~ not what they used to be - fixing things up was an easy matter in the past - he knew that because he had been around the horn several times but at present ^{he} ~~is~~ nothing doing. All he ^{was} ~~is~~ hoping for ^{was} ~~is~~ a change

in politics and Police Board. I asked him how it ^{was} that -----
 ----- ^{was} doing business near there and he said she got married
 about 4 months ago and had been living in ----- Park ever since.
 Several officers ^{know} ~~know~~ the woman who now had -----'s house
 and only students ^{were} ~~are~~ living there.

Officer ---, ----- St. Dec. 9, 1914.

This officer said if I would take his advice I would
 stay where I was. Giving protection ^{was} ~~is~~ out of the question, so
 far as he ^{was} ~~is~~ concerned, and he ^{did} ~~does~~ not think anybody from the
 Captain down could be touched because of ^{the attitude of the} ~~this present~~ Police
 Board. Of course when we get a new Board things may change for
 the better, everybody at least hopes so. He said two grass
 widows had lived in the very house that I want ^{ed} and everything
 had gone on quietly until a woman came around after her husband
 and raised a disturbance. The police then made the two women
 move, so after this they would be sure to keep their eyes on ^{that}
~~this~~ house. He also said when ----- lived on ----- street
 they had orders to keep strict watch on her but they never saw
 anything wrong. This seems strange because I know of several
 persons who got rooms there every week. ^{He officer} ~~He~~ told me ^{the woman was here} ~~she is~~ liv-
 ing ~~now~~ at ----- Avenue where she conducted a boarding
 house. They ^{were} ~~are~~ still watching her, ^{although} ~~even~~ he personally ^{does} ~~did~~
 not think she would do anything wrong because her father ^{was} ~~is~~ with
 her. He was with her at the ----- street address too.

Officer ---, --- E.----- Et. Dec. 9, 1914.

This officer was very abrupt; he said he would not stand for any such carrying on if he knew it. He informed me that this ⁴², ~~the~~ ~~central~~ district and I could go around and see what the Captain had to say about it. He then walked away.

Officer ---, --- ---- Et. Dec. 9, 1914.

This officer said that a man ^{could} ~~can~~ get ~~himself~~ ^{for himself} nothing with this damn Police Board and the worst of it is ~~that~~ it won't be changed until next May one year. ^{He continued =} "Between the Police Board and that damn son of a bitch of a -- ---- who is too old to appreciate a woman - a person don't know what he is about. They should segregate all the whores and when a fellow wants one he will know where to find them. As it is they are scattered all over. You can go into most any girl's parlor and a great many married woman's also and get what you want and such woman are considered decent." ^{said he} He might carry me along safely for six months or a year before getting caught but sooner or later headquarters or Capt. ----- would get wind of it and then he would get fired, ----- used to be all right but since he was transferred from the ~~western~~ district he ^{was} ~~is~~ cranky and strict. They might raid me and he know nothing about it and I would then be apt to think it had been his dirty work and squeal on him. He said that Miss ----- is doing nothing, they will never let her open again. He insisted on knowing my name and address, saying he ^{would} ~~will~~ come to see me. ^{It} ~~It~~ would be

2

5112

he said for how to come
all right if ~~he~~ ^{you} in uniform. *in some anybody should say any*
~~thing~~ ^{you} ~~just~~ ^{was} tell them that he ~~inspected~~ ^{was} my yard.

Officer ---, --- H. --- St. Dec. 11, 1914.

Officer --- stated he ~~was~~ ^{was} sorry but he ~~can~~ ^{could} give no protection - that time ~~in~~ ^{was} past. There was, of course, a time when it was an easy matter. He said ~~that~~ ^{his} was a bad neighborhood for anything crooked, the class of people living around there would kick, so would the priests of the church. He thought I might have more of a chance south of --- street, because a different class of people live ~~there~~ ^{there}. As for protection he ~~thinks~~ ^{thought} it out of the question, from the Captain down, at the present.

He asked whether I knew V----- and if somebody sent me to interview him (the officer), I told him no, and he said he thought maybe somebody had put up a job on him because I had selected him of all the officers.

Officer ---, --- St. Dec. 11, 1914.

This officer said that between the Police Board and --- he is so worked up he is afraid of his own shadow. He would fix old --- up so he would like women again ^{if} if they would send him around to him he would use a ten inch nail. Times ~~here~~ ^{did} not what they used to be and he ~~does~~ ^{did} not think there ~~was~~ ^{was} an officer on the force who would run the risk of giving protection at the present time, perhaps ^{it might be arranged} some time in the future ~~again~~.

He suggested that I ask the Captain. I told him I did not want the Captain to know - he then suggested asking the sergeant whom I would be sure to meet at ---- and ----- streets at 1:30 P.M. I waited until 2:15 and did not see him. The officer said the sergeant ^{was} a pretty good fellow who used to work ----- street. He insisted on knowing my address, saying he would come to see me sometime ~~soon~~. He would be very glad to know of some place to go to have a good time, ^{for} now when he is on leave he ~~does~~ ^{did} not know where to go and it ^{was} ~~is~~ not safe to go to places that are known because there are so many spies around.

Sergeant --, -- ----- St. Dec. 14, 1914.

This sergeant said if I ^{was} ~~am~~ located in East Baltimore I better stay there because they are stricter in his district than in any other, in his opinion. As far as he ^{was} ~~is~~ concerned he would like to see me there and get myself something but somebody would be bound to get wise and complain, then I would get into trouble and he would get fired, ^{he thought} so I had better take his advice ~~himself~~ and stay where I ^{was} ~~am~~. A few years back it would have been easy to ^{the matter} fix up but not any more - maybe when -- ----- and a few more cranks die. He wrote my name and address saying he would come to see me soon, he would rather not bring a lady if I would see him because I looked good to him.

Sergeant ---, --- S. ----- St. Dec. 14, 1914.

This sergeant said I ^{would have to} ~~should~~ use my own judgement. If the landlord were willing that I ~~do~~ that sort of business and I conducted it quietly so that no one would complain he ^{did} ~~does~~ not think the police would bother about me. If complaints were made, however, and they got orders to ^{go} ~~get~~ after me they would of course do so. As far as giving protection was concerned he ^{said} ~~said~~ I was not talking to him at all.

Officer ---, --- S. ----- St. Dec. 14, 1914.

This officer said the time for giving protection was past, for the present anyway. I might try keeping a house and he would make it as easy as possible but he ^{was} ~~is~~ not the only pebble on the beach, ^{if} the neighbors complained he would of course be compelled to carry out his orders. "A lot of old hypocrites like ----- and ----- have made things the way they are, ----- robbed a woman on ----- avenue of about \$50,000 some years ago, also kept woman in his time ^{were} ~~and~~ those ^{were} ~~are~~ the kind of ruffians who ^{were} ~~run~~ the city. In case I ^{take} ~~take~~ the house --- S. ----- street I ^{was} ~~should~~ not tell anybody I ^{had} ~~have~~ spoken to him about it.

Sergeant --- --- W. ----- St.

Sergeant ----- said that I ^{must} ~~should~~ not dare undertake to run a crooked house in ^{the} ~~that~~ neighborhood, ^{I mentioned} because I would be sure to get raided and run out. Captain ^{he said} ~~does~~ does not take the officers' word but has several plain clothes men who do nothing but

watch ----- and Raborg streets. The least thing they see they run as fast as they legs can carry them to tell the Captain.

They are watching Mrs. ----- in particular and have tried to get her several times. On one occasion they found several couples there but they were fully dressed, sitting ^{around} talking, so nothing could be done. // He said the man who runs the ----- House was caught there but he begged so hard, promising never to even come in the neighborhood again that they let him go. Mrs. ----- is being watched so closely that Captain ----- even has a record of a telephone conversation which passed between the girl ----- who lives there and a man. Things ^{would be} this way until May ^{of next} year when a new Police Board ^{would} come in ^{then conditions might} ~~when it may~~ change.

Officer ----. ----- St. near ----- St.

This officer stated that the police of that district ~~were~~ ^{are} looking for couple houses more than ^{for} anything else. The time of standing in with the officers ^{was} ~~in part~~ ^{for the present and for} some time to come. He ^{did} ~~does~~ not think any policeman would risk losing his job by giving protection to any one right now. He said I better ask Captain ----- but he ^{knows the Captain would} ~~knows he will~~ turn me down flat and tell me he ^{was} ~~is~~ trying his best to break up that sort of business. He ^{did} ~~does~~ not think I ^{would} ~~will~~ have a chance of opening such a place as long as this present Police Board ^{was in office} ~~reigns~~ - after they ^{goes and} ~~are~~ ^{were} apt to change for the better.

Sergeant ----. ---- E. ----- St.

This sergeant said I had selected a very bad neighbor-
hood for crooked business because the Jews around there ^{saw} ~~are~~ every
thing and ^{make} ~~make~~ complaint. He said they ^{use them} ~~are now~~ trying to get
up a petition to make two women on ---- street, ~~now~~ who have
been there for years ^{more}. Giving protection, the way things ^{were, 42,} ~~are is~~
out of the question - he for one would not think of it. There ~~was~~,
~~is~~ some sort of an investigation going on which ^{would} ~~will~~ be completed
about the last of January, after which he ^{thought} ~~thinks~~ more houses ^{would} ~~will~~
be allowed to open but all ^{would} ~~will~~ be segregated. He suggested I
wait until then and may be open up a regular house. If I ^{did} ~~do~~ not
want to wait I better ask the Captain because he - the sergeant-
would not think of telling me to go ahead.

STATEMENTS FROM PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE TRAFFIC.

The investigator asked various men and women throughout the town who had any connection with disorderly places, such as assignation houses, furnished room houses, saloons, questionable dance halls and so on, how they considered the police. These interviews were ^{gathered from} all over the city and we do not wish to be construed as especially designating the Red Light District. We personally met a number of officers who had charge of these places and many of them seemed to me to be entirely trustworthy, unusually efficient and high class men.

The following are extracts from what the above mentioned people said:

"Since the new Captain is raising hell, we must be very careful."

"The officer tells us to be very careful."

"I stake the officer on the post."

"I give one or two dollars occasionally to the man on the post."

"You should see the Captain, he is a mighty nice man."

"Once in a while I give \$2 to the man on the beat."

"Sometimes I slip \$2 to the man on the post."

"I stake the officer."

"I stake the officer."

"I stake the officer."

"I stake the officer."

"Once in a while I give him \$2.00."

"I slip him a couple of dollars every week."

"The officer puts me wise to everything."

"I was arrested and fined \$10. I gave the officer \$8 to help me out."

"The officer doesn't bother me. I give him a cigar and get by with that."

"The day man is all right but the night man is tough."

"The officer on the beat is mean and won't stand for anything."

"The cops walk into my house without any warning; it is certainly dreadful."

"The police are very strict and you can't get by with anything."

"Since these vice people have been around we don't have any show at all."

"The officer gave me orders to hold all the girls who came inquiring for a room until he could come to see them."

"The police are bounding us to death."

"They are all the time changing officers on the

[On the whole we believe there is very little graft between the Red Light District inhabitants and the police. There is a very friendly feeling which is perfectly natural and the officers do not carry out the orders in many instances to as strict a degree as they might, but it must be taken into consideration that any man associating with these people for a long time develops a very kindly feeling for them ~~and a sort of pity~~ so that it is perfectly natural and reasonable for him to be lenient.

In the cases of some of the furnished room houses and in some of the saloons we believe that definite protection is given. Some of these places could not run as openly as they do without feeling sure of the officers on the beat.

PROSECUTION OF PROSTITUTION BY REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF BALTIMORE.

In order to ascertain the opinion of residents of this city in regard to the general subject of prostitution and its regulation, a series of questions were framed and sent out.

A special set was sent to physicians, a special set to lawyers and a special set to business men. The answers which were received to these questions will be considered in the following pages.

1. How Should Houses of Prostitution Be Dealt With?

The first questions were; -

with What do you consider the proper method of dealing with houses of prostitution in Baltimore? Should they be left as they are? Should they be restricted to a special district? Should they be suppressed? If you believe in the toleration of these houses, what restrictions should be imposed? (Medical examinations; treatment of those infected; sale of alcohol, etc.)

141 doctors answered this question; 102 favored segregation, or some form of tolerance of the houses; 33 believed in suppression; 6 said they did not know; 81 favored medical inspection; 3 said it was useless; 55 opposed the sale or giving away of alcohol; 10 viewed it be sold under restrictions; 3 stated it had nothing to do with the question.

Among those who favored segregation the following ^{explanatory} method.

ed; - houses

1. I should favor segregation; I do not believe complete suppression is possible; I believe the possibility of crooked and criminal practices will increase; I believe also that an attempt at suppression will increase the number of street walkers and the number of prostitutes visiting resorts; the consequence of this would be that the women would come in contact with men who would never visit a segregated district and thus prostitution would increase. While I do not believe that medical examination will prevent infection, I do think it would diminish disease.

2. Mankind being but 100 years old actually and each generation being born with the same defects in character, the same tendency to vice and crime, I am not fanatic enough to believe that any method of attempting total suppression or annihilation can be effective. Until supermen and superwomen arise prostitution will go on somewhere; hence its restriction, segregation and medical supervision are the only practical means of reducing its physical and moral evils to a minimum.

3. At present the only solution of this problem is restriction to a special district; police regulation; medical examinations; treatment of those infected and the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquor.

4. The less we disturb the houses of prostitution by legal persecution, the less we force them to abandon their method. I favor segregation with police supervision. Make these houses

keep the law and conduct an orderly establishment. prostitution will never be suppressed until the heart and nature of man and woman is changed; the best society can do with it is to keep the uncontaminated away from it and make those who practice it conduct themselves in a decent way.

5. There should be restricted districts, each with a city physician in charge. This physician should be subject to competitive examination and be independent of moral exaltation. His studies should be strictly medical, educational and hygienic. He should be ~~heard~~ ^{free} enough to gain the confidence of the habitues, and these latter whenever feasible should have those whom they meet, male or female, visit the district physician. Even with this particular plan prostitution should not be scattered and sexual matters thus be made familiar to children and others in many blocks in Baltimore.

6. They cannot be suppressed; Kings, Emperors, Czars, Popes and Parliaments have failed; how then can you succeed? If you cannot stop larceny with all the laws and public sentiment to aid you, and it has not been reduced one iota within the memory of man, how can you stop prostitution, which is deeply engrafted in 30% of all persons between 16 and 56?

Among those who favored suppression the following ^{and the} have been selected:

1. Suppression of the houses should go hand in hand with social effort to cut off the source of supply and to make provision for the prostitutes turned adrift.
2. They should be suppressed; I do not believe in a guarantee by the city to the patron of a brothel.
3. I would not care to venture an opinion on so difficult a subject other than to say that the legal recognition of public prostitution in any way seems monstrous and subversive of a proper attitude on the part of the public towards the whole problem.
4. My belief is that none should be tolerated or legally recognized, thus far I have seen no necessity for them and undoubtedly when tolerated cause our young men to believe their patronage of such places is not a disgrace. Medical supervision can amount to nothing more than a snare and a delusion.
5. They should be absolutely suppressed as ^{are} other forms of crime. People will gamble and swindle the public, but that is no reason for licensing it - so with the vice problem. We cannot ever hope to have the world full of good human beings but we should try with all our might to provide protection for our coming boys and girls. Let each one who advocates licensing these houses ask himself the question: Is he willing to license them so that his boy or girl may inhabit them? He will quickly say, No; so he really

wants to stamp them out if his boys and girls were the only ones considered.

6. I cannot see that restricting these houses to a special district does any real good, since the only practical way of dealing with them is to attempt to suppress them. For medical examination to be of value, the women should be examined after each visit which is quite out of the question. Treatment of those infected should undoubtedly be given for the sake of the patient, but not that she may continue her profession.

7. There is absolutely no excuse in a civilized nation to protect or legalize houses of prostitution. Are we willing that our own daughters may live in them or our sons visit them? No. Then we have no right to expect our neighbors to do so. If segregation be the best policy, as some claim, then in the name of justice segregate the guilty male, as well as the female.

Sixteen lawyers answered the above question; 13 believed in segregation, at least some form of it; 3 favored suppression.

A few of the answers are as follows;

1. I think that the system which has for some time been in vogue in Baltimore of fining them annually, is suitable to our conditions and works out as well as any other. The police should supervise them and see that they maintain order. ~~xxbetterxxthat~~

I believe that a certain amount of segregation is desirable.

2. They should be restricted to a special district, one or two. The police should keep a strict but benevolent surveillance over them as to sanitary conditions, treatment of the women, physical condition of the woman, perverted practices, etc., etc. Any objecting to repeated investigations should be closed. Any who are repeatedly disorderly or are harboring minors or catering to boy trade should be closed. The police department would probably have to detail one medical man and some officer to have general charge of this work and only those offending should be brought before the courts to be tried and conviction would result in final closing.

3. The Supreme Bench of Baltimore has handled this situation most ably for years and I am in most hearty accord with ~~their~~ management. Under no circumstances should an attempt be made to suppress them; in my opinion they are a necessary evil and it is impossible to annihilate them. You might just as well talk of being able to wipe out all the infectious diseases.

4. As to this, I should say that as so far as practicable they should be suppressed. To the extent that they are permitted to exist they should be kept out of residential districts. I do not think public sentiment in this country will tolerate the recognition of prostitution as a legal business. Without such recognition I do not see how houses of prostitution can be regulated by law.

Among 75 leading men, representing various walks of life, mainly business : 52 favored segregation, 19 suppression; 3 that they be left as they are and 1 gradual elimination.

A number said they would favor suppression if it were practical, but since this could not be done they favored segregation. Several suggested elaborate means of regulation. A few ^{i.e. present} will be quoted.

1. I think houses of prostitution in a large city necessary for the protection of our wives and daughters, undoubtedly they should be restricted or segregated under proper and legal restrictions so that they may know their rights.

2. I am of the firm belief that houses of prostitution are evil necessities in a large community. They should, however, be confined to a segregated district under strict police supervision, as well as medical supervision.

3. I favor suppression, if such can be done, but I doubt whether it can be carried out. I do not believe in segregation, as such policy seems to degrade the women and shut out any attempt on their part to regenerate themselves. Supervision is necessary until education will make social vice a matter of the past.

4. They should be suppressed as any other law breakers and that vigorously. Entirely too much tolerance has been given this evil. Many call it charity, sympathy and so on; - divert that charity and sympathy to the fathers and mothers who have lost their sons and daughters in this whirlpool.

5. In my opinion the whole business begins at the wrong end; it is not the women but the men who are to blame and until this fact is recognized and met I do not believe that any action will prove of lasting effect. The passage of a law requiring the arrest, publicity and heavy fine of all men found visiting such places would suppress them speedily.

6. My experience of 29 years in this locality convinces me that houses of prostitution should be left as they are and under police control as they have been. I do not believe in restricting them to a special district because the present locality where they now are is known to almost every man and woman in the city. The 14 navy boats stationed off Annapolis lately would convince every one whether these houses are a necessity or not.

2. Comparative Responsibility For Disease of Houses of Prostitution and Clandestine Prostitution.

The next point discussed was:

Which is more responsible for disease - the houses of prostitution or clandestine prostitution?

Discussion of this subject has been very general in all the countries which have had both forms of prostitution and it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the clandestine women are much more responsible than the women in the houses.

To the question sent the doctors 77 answered that they con-

sidered clandestine prostitution more responsible; 20 thought the houses were; 12 considered the responsibility equally divided; 21 said they could not answer and 11 left the question blank.

In the question blank sent to the cities; 55 cities answered clandestine prostitution; 3, regular houses and 7, one as had as the other.

We think there is no question but that in the aggregate clandestine women spread more disease than do the professional prostitutes. The answer to this, however, is very simple, *viz.*, that roughly speaking the total number of prostitutes in houses is less than one tenth as large as the total number of the clandestine type. However, any estimate of the actual number of clandestine prostitutes must be obviously inexact.

In Berlin 3,200 women are classed as acknowledged prostitutes and it is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 30,000 who belong to the clandestine class.

In Paris there are between 6,000 and 7,000 acknowledged prostitutes to from 60,000 to 70,000 clandestine.

In Baltimore during an investigation of five months our investigators found 343 inmates of houses, and 3,045 who should

be ranked as clandestine prostitutes. It should be stated that the 343 acknowledged prostitutes represented the total number in the city, whereas continued investigation would have unearthed many more of the clandestine type. So it may be asserted positively on the basis of these actual figures that the proportion of the first class to the second is at least 10 to 1. We should say, however, that it is probably 20 to 1.

With so great a variation in number, therefore, the relative dangerousness from the medical standpoint of the two types can scarcely at present be measured.

One thing remains to be considered, however, that the woman on the street, or in a saloon or cafe, or dance hall does not have relations from the very necessity of the case with nearly so many men consequently she would not be subjected to so many different individuals who might have disease. But as a matter of fact when we consider how many men have gonorrhea, it is practically a fact that every woman who has promiscuous intercourse, that is, who would see four or five men a week, surely would contract gonorrhea. Since syphilis is not so prevalent her chance of escape from that disease would be greater. With a woman in a house it is somewhat different. There, during Saturday and Sunday nights, they receive many men; from 20 to 40 in those two days is not unusual. They take one immediately after the other; there is no douche, no cleansing whatever of the vagina between these sex relations, so

consequently the danger of infection is intensified. Another point which we must consider is that since the material deposited by one man is not syringed away it may infect another man simply by contact, provided it has disease germs. The woman herself possibly might escape.

This claim that the woman in the house is less dangerous than other women is not borne out by facts. The statement that the woman on the street has no means of cleansing herself is without significance for the woman in the house, while she may have the means, does not do it. This is according to the ^{general}~~universal~~ statement of the women themselves.

3. Has Closing The Houses Scattered The Inmates Through
The Residential Section?

The next question was:

Has closing the houses in some districts scattered the inmates through the residential section? Kindly give specific instances.

The objection to closing the houses that is expressed in this question is the one leading objection heard on all sides. It is a self-evident proposition that if any set of people are made to move from ^{one} street they must of necessity either leave the city or go into some other locality to live. A certain proportion of

these women have left the city, but the larger number remained, so we can assert that they are, to a certain extent at least, scattered through the town.

In order to determine just where they had gone the police department was applied to. As already related in an earlier section of this report the police kindly furnished a complete list of the addresses in their possession. An investigator who spent several weeks in the attempt to verify this list, located only a few of the women. An experienced woman investigator then devoted three months to the quest and succeeded after infinite difficulty in getting definite knowledge of sixty women.

The truth is the women do not move to the addresses that they give the police. Moreover, after they have moved they often change their names. Their object is to escape pursuit and detection and they usually succeed.

From all the information received - both from the investigators and from the police - a certain number of the women have moved into first class residential districts but the large majority cling to the Red Light Districts and are living in furnished rooms.

The investigation has furthermore disclosed the fact that there are now and probably have been all along, in all sorts of neighborhoods, living with private families, living in rooms, living in rented houses, living in apartments and so on, many women who are either whole or part time prostitutes, that is, who derive a part or all their incomes from immoral traffic.

So that the contention of uninformed persons that one or two admittedly professional prostitutes may pollute a neighborhood by living in it, is the veriest nonsense.

Of the doctors who answered the above question: 47 answered yes, and of these 21 gave instances of streets where the women had moved to ; 45 said they did not know ; 34 said they thought the women were scattered but had no specific data on which to base the opinion ; 2 said they were not scattered.

To the same question a number of representative men in business and other vocations replied as follows:

Thirty-three said that the closing of the houses had scattered the inmates into residential districts ; 19 answered, "I do not know" ; 11, I think so ; 9 answered, "I have heard so" ; 2 answered, "no." Only a very few of those which answered "yes" gave any specific instances or positive data on which their statement was based.

4. Has There Been an Increase in Streetwalking ?

The final question was:

Has there been any increase in streetwalking in Baltimore during the last two years ? If so, state localities.

A number of men whom we considered should have knowledge of street conditions were asked this question: 41 said they did not know ; 20 said, "Yes" ; 5 said, "No" ; 5 said they had heard so ; 1 said, "less now than formerly."

The following are extracts taken from statements:

1. Streetwalking in Baltimore has increased to such an extent that a respectable woman would be ashamed to be seen on the street after dark.

2. This can be noticed every night on (N) Baltimore Street.

3. The new methods of dress and the make-up on some womens' and girls' faces, together with their motions, prevent me from being able to differentiate the streetwalker from the respectable girl.

4. To my knowledge ^{at the moment} on the following streets: Lexington, Fayette, Baltimore, German, Lombard and Pratt.

5. I think it has increased in proportion to the population.

6. From my personal observation streetwalking has become less in recent years.

This subject has been discussed fully in another chapter.

DISCUSSION OF PROSTITUTION BY MAYORS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

It was believed that a study of prostitution in Baltimore would be helped by a knowledge of conditions existing in other cities. A questionnaire was therefore addressed to the mayors of all cities in the United States and Canada having a population of more than 20,000. These numbered in all 313. Replies were received from 111 cities in the United States and 13 in Canada, making a total of 124.

Toleration of open houses in U. S. and Canada.

Of the 106 cities in the United States from which replies were received, 83 have no open houses, that is, none recognized by the police; 23 have open houses.

The cities which have no open houses are : Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St Paul, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Washington, Cleveland, Danbury, Conn., New Haven, Conn., Norwich, Conn., Norwalk, Conn., Stamford, Conn., Yonkers, N.Y., Oswego, N.Y., Perth Amboy, N.Y., Schenectady, N.Y., Gloversville, N.Y., Rochester, N.Y., Johnstown, N.Y., Rome, N.Y., Jamestown, N.Y., Watertown, N.Y., Mt Vernon, N.Y., Hoboken, N.J., Fitchburg, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Lowell, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Concord, N.H., Manchester N.H., Burlington, Vt., Pawtucket, R.I., Cranston, R.I., Bayonne, N.J.,

Montclair, N.J., Newark, N.J., Trenton, N.J., Erie, Pa., Butler, Pa.,
 Cumberland, Md., Portsmouth, Va., Battle Creek, Mich., Flint, Mich.,
 Jackson, Mich., Richmond, Ind., Joplin, Mo., Racine, Wis., Madison,
 Wis., La Crosse, Wis., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, Des Moines,
 Iowa, Little Rock, Ark., South Omaha, Neb., Pasadena, Cal., Alameda,
 Cal., New Albany, Ind., Fort Wayne, Ind., Everett, Wash., Belling-
 ham, Wash., Spokane, Wash., Seattle, Wash., Decatur, Ill., Belleville,
 Ill., Joliet, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., Calumburg, Ill., Elgin, Ill.,
 East Liverpool, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio, Columbia,
 S.C., Huntington, W.Va., Salt Lake City, Utah,

The cities which have open houses are as follows:

Williamsport, Pa., 6 segregated; York, Pa., 15 scattered; Lynchburg,
 Va., 26, with 120 inmates, scattered; Macon, Ga., 10, with 100 inmates,
 segregated; Columbus, Ga., 6 segregated; Augusta, Ga., 20, with 100
 inmates, segregated; Lansing, Mich., 2, 6 inmates, scattered; Bay
 City, Mich., 23, with 61 inmates, segregated; Superior, Wis., 20,
 with 61 inmates, segregated; Fort Smith, Ark., 7, with 70 inmates,
 segregated; Oakland, Cal., 26, with 162 inmates, segregated; Terre
 Haute, Ind., 75, with 175 inmates, segregated; Quincy, Ill., 20, with
 60 inmates, segregated; Akron, Ohio, 10 houses with 40 inmates se-
 gregated; Springfield, Ohio, 5 houses with 45 inmates segregated;
 Wichita, Kan., 25, with 125 inmates, scattered; Pensacola, Fla., 21
 houses with 120 inmates segregated; Butte, Mont., 15 parlor houses
 and 265 cribs; Meriden, Conn., 8 houses, 35 inmates, segregated;

Chattanooga, Tenn., 24 houses, 126 inmates, segregated; Wilmington, N.C., 3 houses scattered; Paducah, Ky., 26 houses 70 to 100 inmates scattered and Oklahoma city, Oklahoma.

Of the cities in Canada heard from the following had none: - New Brunswick, Halifax; Hamilton, Ottawa;ault Ste Marie, Victoria; Quebec, Fort William, City of Guelph, Colfery, Winnipeg; Peterborough and Regina; only one had open houses - Moose Jaw.

In those cities which still have open houses, the following in the last ten years have increased their number: York, Pa., Augusta, Ga., Bay City, Mich., Superior, Wis., Fort Smith, Ark., Meridian, Miss., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The following have decreased their number: Williamsport, Pa., Lynchburg, Va., Lansing, Mich., Oakland, Cal., Springfield, Cal., Butte, Mont., Wilmington, N.C., Paducah, Ky.,

In the following there was no change in number: Macon, Ga., Columbus, Ga., Terre Haute, Ind., Quincy, Ill., Akron, Ohio; Wichita, Kan., Pensacola, Fla. Oklahoma City, Okla. ,

Following are the questions relating to prostitution put to the Mayors of these cities and their answers.

Questions Answered By Mayors.

1. Kindly state your opinion as to the best means of combatting prostitution in general?

The answers to this question are selected from the total number received.

Danbury, Conn. Regulation, not prohibition the only way to handle this problem. Houses of prostitution should be subject to inspection and approval of the Health Commissioners. By being recognized they would be freed from graft.

Schenectady, N.Y. Segregation with proper medical inspection under the supervision of the city would certainly be a better means and safer than the present hit and miss method in vogue in the majority of cities.

Gloversville, N.Y. Clean up the saloons and hotels. Allow no side rooms and fake restaurants attached to hotels and saloons. They are the worst things to breed prostitution.

Jamestown, N.Y. - By improvement of labor conditions and sex education in public schools.

Haverhill, Mass. We have a population of 50,000. Undoubtedly prostitution exists in lodging houses and other places, but we have suppressed the regular house of prostitution or assignation and we keep a sharp lookout for the clandestine.

Lowell, Mass. A living wage for young women, drastic housing laws and greater authority given the building department of city government to enforce these laws.

Manchester, N.H. In larger cities these houses should be se-

Segregated ; it is utterly impossible to stamp out immorality.

New Orleans, Iowa. Proceed against it as with all other forms of crime.

Dubuque, Iowa. Regulate it for you can not stop it. No man ever lived who could stop it. Prohibition will only spread the disease. Makes men and women tell falsehoods, which will grow until they lose all conscience.

La Crosse, Wis. Segregated district is the best with no music or liquor allowed. Prostitution can never be abolished, but it can be regulated which is far better than scattering it.

Superior, Wis. Look after the young, we have a Curfew law, we put on three special Curfew police who work two hours each evening and much good has been done. We expect to have at least ten of these officers this year. If children can be forced to go home and go to bed they will not be so apt to go wrong. The unrestricted dance halls are an awful crime.

Milwaukee, Wis. Best to regulate it through a Medical Board.

Lansing, Mich. Segregation, strict police surveillance laws compelling parents to give their children proper training and protection. Public censorship of dance halls, skating rinks, theatres, amusement parks, etc. Minimum wage law - no woman allowed to become an inmate of a house unless she can show she has been previously an inmate.

- Terre Haute, Ind. Have a segregated district under police regulation.
- Columbus, Ga. Prostitution should be regulated by strict police surveillance. The police who have this in hand should also be regulated.
- Newark, N.J. Revert possible punishment for pimps, procurers and so on; a more humane attitude, an effective means of rescue for women who desire to leave the life. Severe punishment for a man or woman who knowingly infects another; punishment for man or woman who seeks the company of prostitutes; provisions of wholesome recreation for young of both sexes and the teaching of the peril of sexual diseases.
- Passaic, N.J. An honest chief of police and an active patrol force.
- Spokane, Wash. Prostitution cannot be eradicated, except by change in economic and industrial conditions, which will make it possible for every woman to earn sufficient money to lead a decent life.
- Joliet, Ill. Train your mothers; extend the powers of the juvenile Courts; this is a home proposition; 10 years' experience as attorney for schools has taught me absolutely that 90% of immorality comes from lax home discipline or failure to tell the boys and girls what they should know. The other 10% is pure cussedness; each case should be handled individually and wise men and women should decide the treat-

ment needed by the child or parents.

Decatur, Ill. Good home conditions, education along lines of sex hygiene, prosecution of male offenders, especially seducers and pimps.

Quincy, Ill. Segregation, police control and health inspection.

Akron, Ohio. By education of the people, especially the young, so that they will know the moral and physical dangers. Make patrons of the business as odious as possible. One standard of morality for both sexes.

Butte, Mont. Convert people to Socialism; abolish the profit system; overthrow the class rule of capitalists; inaugurate industrial democracy where every person shall have free opportunity to work and be assured of the full value of his labor; this will abolish poverty and thus bring about an abolition of prostitution.

Pensacola, Fla. Legal segregation and police control.

Salt Lake City. Suppression when found; we are working on the theory that there is no such thing as a necessary evil; some evils are unavoidable and there is quite enough of it when suppression is enforced as strongly as available forces permit; we are now having trouble with the rooming houses but are overcoming that difficulty with considerable success.

Alameda, Cal. Sex hygiene in public schools; single standard of morality; compulsory report to the Health Office of venereal diseases.

Winnipeg, Can. Perhaps the best way is to introduce polygamy. Nothing else will stop it while the instinct of reproduction remains.

Victoria, B.C. The only cure for immorality is by such change in our economic conditions as will enable the sexes to mate at the natural age of desire and raise families without being faced with the fear of starvation.

2. Have you had any vice crusades or made any special changes in your method of handling prostitution?

Seventy five cities answered this question; 44 answered No; 26 answered Yes; the remaining never had any houses.

New Haven, Conn. said that last November the police effectively closed and have kept closed the half dozen houses of ill fame which had been in existence.

Norwich, Conn. In April 1912, all the houses were closed.

Oswego, N.Y. About a year ago all the houses were closed.

Johnstown, Pa. Drove them out of the city 18 months ago.

Des Moines, Ia. In October 1908, abandoned the system of licensed prostitution and will never return to it.

Davenport, Ia. Four years ago wiped out the segregated district.

Racine, Wis. One month ago closed the remaining houses.

Milwaukee, Wis. July 15, 1911, the District Attorney issued orders to have the houses closed.

La Crosse, Wis. Houses ordered to be closed very recently.

Umberland, Md. Four months ago all houses were closed by the order of the Court.

Newark, N. J. The remaining resorts have been raided within the last several months.

Williamsport, Pa. We are closing the houses as fast as we can get evidence.

Philadelphia, Pa. All houses have been closed.

Bellingham, Wash. Abolished the red light district about 5 years ago.

Rook Island, Ill. In the last 2 years we have tried to wipe out the district but succeeded very poorly. The present Mayor favors segregation and medical examination.

Joplin, Mo. Formerly we had a segregated district ; lately this has been discontinued.

Youngstown, Ohio. Sept. 1, 1912, an ordinance went into effect abolishing these houses ; it has been faithfully carried out.

Akron, Ohio. Last year it was demanded that the segregated district be broken up. This demand was denied on the ground that the evil had better be segregated and under control than scattered.

Lima, Ohio. A segregated district was allowed by a former Mayor, but this has been broken by the present one.

Macon, Ga. Has a segregated district and believes that this is the most expedient way to handle the matter.

Butte, Mont. In 1911 they made laws trying to limit sex traffic;

these discontinued the monthly fines of prostitutes, abolished dance houses, but allowed the houses to continue and have required the landlord to make better sanitary arrangements. They prohibit minors from going to these places and do not allow messenger boys in the district.

Meriden, Conn. A crusade is on now.

Salt Lake City One and a half years ago the policy of suppression was instituted and has been rigidly enforced.

Chattanooga, Tenn. ^{K.K.K.} We have segregation and restriction of the evil.

Danbury, Conn. About 3 years ago all the houses in this city were closed and have not been opened since. The present Mayor does not favor this change.

3. Is much clandestine prostitution carried on in furnish-room houses, hotels and so on?

Ninety three cities answered this question; 63 answered Yes; among these 17 said "very little" and 19 "some"; 22 said No; 6 said they did not know; the others said "outside the city limits."

4. Do you have much street walking and soliciting?

One hundred and two cities answered this question; 78 of them had no houses of prostitution and 24 had open houses; of the 24 which were open towns, 15 answered No; 7, "very little" and 2, Yes. Of the 78 closed towns, 36 answered No; 30 answered "very ;

little" and 12 answered Yes.

5. Are medical examinations made?

Sixty eight answered this question; 61 answered No; 7 answered Yes; in the majority of the cities, however, there were no recognized houses. In Fort Smith, Ark., there is an examination every two weeks and in San Francisco it is done once a week

6. What is done with prostitutes who are found infected with disease?

The answers to this question are too varied to classify; a few will be given:

Oswego, N.Y. They are sent to jail and isolated.

Gloversville, N.Y. They are sent to a refuge for women in Albion, N.Y., for three years or until discharged by the Board of Managers on parole.

Newark, N.J. A clinic under the auspices of the Health Department which operated without publicity, treats patients and recommends hospital care when necessary.

Superior, Wis. Made to go to a hospital.

Fort Smith, Ark. Kept in quarantine until cured.

San Francisco. Treated by police surgeons and not allowed to pursue traffic until they have a certificate.

In only two cities in the United States are the medical examination and treatment carried out to any extent - Fort Smith and San Francisco. In both these places there is a weekly examination, following the same general plan in vogue in Europe. This has been instituted in San Francisco only a short time.

In Oakland, Cal., each woman must be supplied with a prophylactic package which is used by all patrons of houses of prostitution. Since the adoption of this plan it is stated that venereal diseases are less.

7. What hospital facilities have you for the treatment of venereal diseases?

Out of 56 cities answering this question, 27 said they had no hospital facilities for this class of patients; 29 said they had only the general hospital.

Schenectady, N.Y. Is seriously considering the establishing of such a hospital.

Haverhill, Mass., Has an isolated hospital.

Concord, N.H. Does not allow such cases in its hospitals.

Newark, N.J. Has a clinic under the Board of Health which operates without publicity; treats patients of both sexes and recommends hospitals when necessary.

Philadelphia. Has one venereal ward in the City Hospital.

Lynchburg, Va., Has a complete hospital where every one is treated.
 Oakland, Cal. Says that many hospitals willingly accept these
 patients

In the cities of Canada practically the same condition exists. The general idea obtained from these answers is that there are almost no special accommodations for venereal patients; that existing hospitals accept them very unwillingly and many will not take them at all. The concrete fact is that these patients cannot be adequately treated.

8. Do you believe that venereal disease should be reported to the Health Office?

Seventy eight answered this question; 73 said Yes and 5 said

No.

Davenport, Ia. No. But such a law went into effect July 14, 1918, but in my judgment it is ineffective and we do not believe in it.

Lynchburg, Va. Not unless there is some place provided for care and treatment.

Spokane, Wash. In view of the many circumstances to be considered in each case, I do not feel that they should be reported,

Sault Ste Marie. If so reported would cause some surprises ~~in many~~
 in many homes.

9. Have you any refuge home for prostitutes or girls beginning prostitution?

Eighty five answered this question; 41 said yes; 44, no. Among those that answered yes is Haverhill, Mass., which has a City Mission, private, that gives a helping hand to any unfortunate girl; 7 had Florence Crittenden Homes; the others has various kinds of religious and benevolent institutions.

10. What is your opinion in regard to the efficiency of such places?

The replies received may be classified as follows;

- 3 --- Very efficient.
- 17 -- Good.
- 2 --- All right if taken in time.
- 8 --- Helpful.
- 1 --- Believe them necessary.
- 1 --- Some are good and some are not.
- 1 --- (Dubuque) We ought to have them.
- 5 --- Do not amount to much.
- 1 --- (Macon) About 1% of the women reform.
- 1 --- 'Get them into good homes.'
- 1 --- Depends on woman.
- 41 -- Total in United States.

11. What special records are kept of prostitutes?

By this is meant a separate record kept by the municipal authorities; not an ordinary Court or Criminal record.

Seventy five cities answered this question; of those 57 kept no records at all; 18 kept some form of record. Of those which kept records a few stated that this was done by the Police Department but not officially; it was simply for their own convenience. Other cities had only the White Slave officers' records.

12. Are procurers, pimps, and so on, punishable?

Seventy seven answered this question; 75 answered that they were punishable; 1 answered "No", 1 that they were punished only for loitering; 2 cities declared they did not have any.

Manchester, N.H. Unfortunately we have no law to punish pimps who are a bigger menace to the public than the women themselves.

Des Moines, Ia. We raise relentless warfare on these fellows.
Dubuque, Ia. No punishment severe enough for these scoun-

drels.

Lansing, Mich. Can be sentenced to 30 years for pandering.

Philadelphia Yes but the Court procedure makes it difficult.

Akron, Ohio No, unless they come under the White Slave law.

Los Angeles, Cal. They are classed as vagrants; 100 days is the

—CONTINUED—

13. From what class of society do most of the prostitutes come?

The answers received are classified as follows:

- 10 --- All classes.
 - 11 --- Lower classes.
 - 6 --- Working class.
 - 3 --- Middle class.
 - 1 --- Underpaid working class.
 - 2 --- Some from best.
 - 1 --- Ignorant country people.
 - 1 --- Married.
 - 1 --- No special class.
 - 1 --- Girls from outside cities.
 - 1 --- (Pensacola) Illiterate.
 - 1 --- (Portsmouth, Va.) Among negroes.
 - 1 --- Impossible to say.
 - 50 --- Total in U. S.
-

14. What in your opinion are the local and general influences driving women into prostitution?

The answers classified are:

- 8 --- Neglect of parents.

- 9 --- Born that way and are such because they wish.
- 14 --- Idleness, love of pleasure and fine clothes.
- 3 --- Low wage and desire for fancy clothes.
- 1 --- Degeneration.
- 3 --- Poverty and unhappy marriage.
- 1 --- Money and desire.
- 1 --- Too many single men.
- 2 --- Many are deceived by men.
- 2 --- None.
- 1 --- Love.
- 1 --- Companionship.
- 2 --- Drink.
- 1 --- Environment.
- 2 --- No particular influence in this city responsible.
- 1 --- At an early age associating alone with opposite sex.
- 1 --- Modern society and modern business.
- 53 --- Total in U.S.

As many of these opinions are interesting a number of them will be given in full.

Norwich, Conn. Most of them are born that way and are such because they wish it.

Stamford, Conn. Idleness and love of pleasure.

Scheneectady, N.Y. Low wages, a desire for stylish clothes, public dance halls and a ignorance of sex hygiene.

Rome, N.Y.	Desire for money.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Very few, if any, driven to prostitution unless it be to satisfy their own passions; the majority do so from choice.
Lowell, Mass.	Love of finery and luxuriousness of living.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Desire for fine clothes.
South Omaha, Neb.	Laziness.
Des Moines, Ia.	Love of dress, excitement, high living, laziness, weakmindedness and abnormal sexual desire.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Sporty men with automobiles; a desire to imitate women with money.
La Crosse, Wis.	Drink, public dancing, desire for fine clothes.
Superior, Wis.	Too many single men and unrestricted public dances.
Racine, Wis.	Lack of parental control, bad home surroundings and married women being separated from their husbands.
Joplin, Mo.	Poverty, heredity and unhappy marriages.
Bay City, Mich.	Home surroundings, cheap labor.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Unfortunate marriages.
Oakland, Cal.	Use of alcohol, lack of home life; ignorance of sex conditions; vicious public dances.
Quincy, Ill.	Low wages, inability to secure work, deserted wives.
Butte, Mont.	Poverty superinduced by the capitalist system

which drives the wage earning women into prostitution.

15. Do many saloons cater to prostitution.

Eighty-eight answered this question; 70 answered, No ; 8, "Not to any extent" ; 8, had no saloons ; 8, thought saloons catered to prostitution to a certain extent.

In Battle Creek, Michigan, women are not allowed in saloons. In Spokane, they are not allowed in saloons ; in East Liverpool, Ohio, there is an ordinance prohibiting professionally immoral women from being served and this is in force ; in Victoria, British Columbia, a saloon is allowed to have only one room ; no other rooms or curtain spaces are permitted. In Manchester, N.H. no saloons may furnish liquor to a woman ; they must buy it in wholesale places.

16. Do you believe that certain occupations tend to produce immorality among women ?

Sixty-five cities answered this question ; 35 answered, Yes, and 27, No. Among those which answered yes:

Danbury, Conn. said: "It seems that manicurists, cashiers and those in similar occupations have especially strong temptations."

Des Moines, Ia. said: "Possibly occupations that throw a woman into the exclusive society of some man the greater part of every working day."

Oakland, Cal.

"The steady factory grind causes many girls to become discouraged."

Butte, Mont.

"Those occupations that pay lowest wages, or those that put wage-earning women into dependent position under men who take advantage of their position."

Newark, N. J.

thinks that over-fatigue may be a factor.

Superior, Wis.

"Any occupation that allows men and women to be alone together."

17. Do you think that the low wage is responsible for prostitution to any extent ?

The answers may be divided among three headings:

21 answered "No" ; 21, "To a certain extent," and 21 "Yes."

Among those that answered "Yes", two thought it was a very potent factor. Taking the "Yes" and "To a certain extent" together, we have 42 who believe that wages are a factor, against 31, who do not believe that the two things are connected.

PROSTITUTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Note: The conditions described in the following paragraphs are those existing up to 1913, when this investigation was undertaken.)

In Europe and in fact in almost all foreign countries it has been for a long time the custom to regulate prostitution. The methods of accomplishing this have varied with different periods and different countries. Those prevailing in certain representative countries will now be considered separately.

1. GERMANY. Most German cities have a Morals Police, whose only duty it is to keep watch of prostitution and see that it is kept within the regulations. From this it is not to be inferred that the Germans regard this subject as of paramount importance, for in Germany almost every aspect of civic life is regulated by a special municipal police. The Morals Police sees to it that every woman who practices prostitution for money is enrolled on the police books as a prostitute and is subjected to a regular medical examination. There are also certain restrictions regarding her living quarters, and the locality in which she plies her trade is definitely outlined. These women as a rule live in apartments, two or three together. The law does not permit more than three to be in the same house.

Formerly it was the custom of the police to register every woman who was caught or even suspected of being a prostitute ; she had no redress, and was not allowed to have a trial, but simply a hearing, which consisted in the officer giving his testimony.' Under this system very young girls, in fact children of thirteen, were registered.' The public at last became sufficiently enlightened to object to this, but in Germany it is a very difficult matter to alter an existing law. Finally, however, the law was so changed as to modify the arbitrary power of the police. It was then stipulated that young girls and children should not be registered ; that no woman should be registered on her first offense ; and that effort should be made to dissuade a woman from registering and a certain probation time given her. This legislation has had a very pronounced effect, for it has cut down the number of registered prostitutes from 7,000 to 3,300 in the last fifteen years.

The regular house of prostitution, as we understand it, exists to some extent in about one-half of the German cities, but in only one city are there many houses. In all other cities, notably in Berlin, they are not allowed to exist. But even where it is permitted the system is not flourishing and in general it is practically moribund.

Each German city has its own special laws governing

prostitution. In Hanover the matter is controlled by a body composed of one commissioner, 5 private members and 15 police. No houses are allowed. The police have entire charge of the women and are empowered to arrest suspicious ones. Medical examinations are held twice a week in a room at the police headquarters. When a woman is found diseased she is sent to the hospital for treatment; no treatment is allowed at home. All prostitutes must report a change of residence within 24 hours. If they go away for a short trip it must be announced 12 hours before. They are not allowed to remain at a railroad station longer than 15 minutes before the train leaves. They are assigned specified streets on which they can ply their trade. Certain districts are set apart for their residence ; they must not live within 100 metres of a church, hospital, school or official building. They are not allowed to live in hotels ; nor with men. Taking alcohol into their apartments is forbidden. They may be on the street from sundown to sunrise. They are not allowed to be seen in theatres, museums and picture galleries ; to work as singers or waitresses ; or to stand in the window in a suspicious manner ; in fact, their windows are usually required to be closed. Their residence must be announced at intervals.

Cologne, with a population of 372,000 inhabitants, has 700 registered women ; the city contains of course a much larger

399

number of prostitutes than this if the clandestines be included. There are no public houses. The girl, when first found, is turned over to a Woman's Club, which tries to reclaim her ; the same is done when a girl voluntarily asks to be inscribed. If she still persists she is inscribed if she is over 18. Girls who wish to leave the life are aided in every possible way. The girls are supposed to live in a restricted quarter but this regulation is not carefully observed and they are found scattered among the poor and in undesirable contact with their children.

Munich has 173 registered prostitutes ; Bremen only 75.

2. FRANCE. In France houses of prostitution are everywhere falling off. In Paris there are only about 40 separate houses, and fewer than 400 inmates . There has been no deliberate effort to do away with the houses and the laws have favored their continuance, but in spite of this the number dwindles from year to year.

3. ITALY and the BALKAN STATES. These countries have the same general system of registration and in most cases they tolerate open houses, but here again there are strikingly few compared with the population and each year shows a decrease. Rome has but 225 registered women. In all these places the actual num-

ber of prostitutes is of course much larger.

4. NORWAY, SWEDEN and DENMARK. These governments have probably given this matter more attention and made it the subject of more legal enactments than have any other countries in the world.

Regulation was abolished in Norway in 1888 and no prostitution officially recognized, controlled, and tolerated does not exist in that country. There are no laws directed against prostitution itself, but the offenders are held as vagrants. Venereal diseases are placed among the other contagious infections and are reportable. It has been the effort of the government to have these diseases treated free, so that any one may be cured whether he is able to pay or not. All persons having syphilis are required to sign a slip stating they have been declared syphilitic and that they understand the danger of infecting others, and that they will be held responsible if they do so infect others. The law is also very careful as to the nursing of infants by women other than their mothers.

In Sweden regulation has been enforced for many years. Several years ago a Royal Commission was appointed to study the whole question of prostitution and especially to recommend measures by which venereal disease could be lessened. This Commission

consisting of some of the leading men of the kingdom, conducted one of the most exhaustive examinations ever made. The time required was seven years. They recommended that all legal recognition should be abolished ; that venereal diseases should be reported by number in some instances and by name in others ; that prostitutes be treated as vagrants and that all agencies promoting commercialized vice should be most strenuously combatted. The report of this Commission has not been adopted up to the present time ; and regulation, medical inspection, and so on are still in force.

In 1492 a law was enacted by the King of Denmark requiring all harlots to wear red and white checkered hats.

In 1520 the women were all collected and placed in a special district and Torrella, physician to Caesar Borgia, promised to do away completely with venereal diseases. He said that "the French disease" could be wiped out "by the aid of God Almighty and the glorious Virgin Mary", if the authorities would only isolate all women who showed traces of disease and treat them.

It is needless to say that this did not succeed.

In 1537 Christian III, King of Denmark, attempted to check prostitution by a law condemning a man who practiced adultery to lose his head, while a married woman guilty of the same offense was to be tied in a sack and drowned.

In a letter of Frederick II in 1674 he said: "We have found out the presence of a large number of libertine women who have practically overrun certain quarters of the city. These excite the disgust of God and the indignation of all honest citizens ; in order to prevent such abuses, we pray and order that these may be carried out, to wit: That these women shall be beaten and chased out of the city ; if they return after having been beaten their ears shall be cut off ; if they return after this, they shall be tied in a sack and drowned."

A later report says that in spite of these drastic measures the ladies came back.

In 1874 a law was enacted bringing all prostitutes under very close surveillance ; they were required to live in certain quarters ; to have medical examination , and very definite regulations were prescribed for the maintenance of the houses.

In 1897 in the city of Copenhagen there were 615 women who were so classed. There were 83 houses of prostitution and 100 inmates.

In 1881 prostitutes were prohibited from working in cafes and restaurants ; and public places where they were allowed, such as theatres, dance halls and so on, were brought under much more rigid inspection.

In the study of 4,295 women who were arrested from 1891

Handwritten signature

to 1897, there were 151 married ; 212 single girls living with their parents ; 121 servants in good families ; 123 servants in public places ; 688 without any work ; 670 costumers , 228 workers in factories ; 25 dancers at cafes, concerts and so on ; 189 laundresses ; 1153 occasionally occupied ; and 293 habitual public women.

In this study it was asserted that the causes which drove women into prostitution were the following: Insufficient wage, laziness, illegitimate children ; the desire for pleasure, the sexual instinct and the desire to make money.

In 1906 the government abolished all regulation and refused to recognize the right of a woman to live by prostitution. Such women are now treated as vagrants.

There is an active warfare against prostitution, with no distinction between the male and female. Venereal diseases have been placed in the same category as other infectious maladies. The communication of these diseases from one person to another is an offense punishable by imprisonment.

At the present time Denmark is more adequately supplied with hospital accommodations for the treatment of venereal diseases than any other country in the world.

Studies by municipalities of venereal diseases have been very exhaustively made in all these countries, but it has not been

proved that the measures instituted have had very much effect on the total number of cases of these diseases. This is a very difficult study, however, and one where it is almost impossible to arrive at accurate figures.

5. HOLLAND. Holland has now abolished all regulation and refuses to recognize the professional prostitute.

In 1896 a Commission was formed in Amsterdam to inquire into the character and extent of prostitution.

This Commission reported:

First, that the houses were frequented for the most part by married men and that sexual perversion was extensively practiced; second, that there was found in these houses a definite commerce of women; third, that the houses were dangerous from a sanitary point of view, but that they were less dangerous than clandestine prostitution. The figures brought forward were the following:

In 1889, in the houses 67%

clandestine 77%

In 1890, in the houses 62%

clandestine 67%

In 1891, in the houses 53%

clandestine 75%

In 1894, in the houses 89%

clandestine 79%

The committee then recommended this vigorous law: "It shall not be permitted for any one to maintain a house of debauch or to participate in any manner in such a commerce."

The law has reference to the proprietors of the house of debauch, as well as those that rent it, or are employed in the house, or represent the proprietors of the house. It also sanctions the already existing laws which impose an imprisonment of four years for a father, mother or guardian who exercises any influence on a girl which would cause her to become a prostitute. It also prescribes an imprisonment of three years for anyone who for the sake of money influences a minor to aid in debauch.

These measures have all been adopted. There are now no open houses of prostitution and clandestine prostitution in as far as possible restricted.

6. BELGIUM. In all Belgian cities houses of prostitution have become fewer each year. Brussels has now but eight houses. The number of registered women has also dwindled; there has been, it is said, a growing indisposition on the part of the public to brand a woman legally as a prostitute. Brussels has now 182 registered women and 3000 clandestine prostitutes.

Some of the most important regulations in regard to the bawdy house are as follows:

No house may be open within a certain distance of any bureau of education or public edifice ; second, it is especially prohibited that prostitutes shall receive men at places other than their respective houses ; third, no madam shall admit a girl without permission of the Bureau ; fourth, it is not permitted that any minors shall be employed in a house ; fifth, no children older than 4 years shall be permitted to stay in a house ; sixth, the clothing of inmates cannot be held under any pretext whatever.

The inscription of the girl is regulated as follows:

Registration can be done only by the city officials. In case the girl is a minor the permission of her parents or guardians must be obtained.

If she is married, she must have the consent of her husband.

Each girl must have a card which she is to keep ; if it is loaned, or in any way disposed of, she is fined.

She is registered in a central bureau ; her name, surname, age, place of birth and last house where she lived must be given.

She is always free to go ; the mistress of the house shall not put any obstacles in the way of her departure.

No registered prostitute can live by or in a saloon or

171

tabacco store.

If a woman wants to quit, all traces of her former life must be destroyed by the police bureau.

In a study of 3,505 who were questioned as to the cause of their taking up the life of prostitution, 1523 gave the reason as general misery ; 1118, the passion of men ; 420, seduction ; 316, disgust for work ; 101, abandoned by lovers 10 induced by parents ; 7 abandoned by husband ; 4 induced by tutor ; 3 troubles in family.

7. SWITZERLAND. This country has abolished all regulation of prostitution, except in Geneva where it still exists to a certain extent. Geneva has 85 registered prostitutes. There are also a few open houses in this city.

8. RUSSIA. Russia first officially noticed prostitution and venereal diseases in 1763 ; an order was then issued that all women who were found infected should be taken to a physician and treated.

Catherine II issued an order that all houses of prostitution should be examined medically. The law specified that there should be a list of all public women ; second, that they should be examined at least once a week ; and, third, that they should be sent to a hospital and treated free of charge.

In 1848 additional regulations were made. The more important ones concerning the management of the houses were as follows:

1. No girl under 16 ^{years} ~~will~~ be permitted to enter a house as an inmate.

2. Debt to the madam is not sufficient to keep the inmates from leaving a house.

3. Small children shall not be left in houses of prostitution.

In general, these regulations obtain up to the present time, but it does not appear that they are rigidly enforced.

In 1889 the number of registered prostitutes in Russia was 13,482; in 1893, 15,103. The number of open houses was 1,362, in 1889, and 1,208 in 1893. In 1889 the number of prostitutes living singly was 17,310; in 1893, 19,544.

Among the 15,103 in 1893 there were 2,598 who were known to have syphilis, and among the 19,543 known to be living alone, there were 2,614 syphilitics.

In addition to the above numbers there were 14,258 who were arrested for secret prostitution.

Among the whole number of prostitutes as studied in recent years, there were 87.3 per cent single; 9.3 per cent mar-

400

ried ; 4.1 per cent widows ; 2.9 per cent divorced , only 3.6 per cent had both parents ; 87.4 per cent were orphans. 78 per cent were not able to read or write ; 83.5 per cent had come from very poor families.

As to the occupations, 37.5 per cent were servants ; 6.4 per cent were factory workers ; 12.2 per cent were seamstresses ; 3.7 per cent were cigarette makers ; .2 per cent governesses ; .1 per cent actresses ; .6 per cent chorus girls ; .2 per cent teachers. 80.7 per cent of the inmates of houses and 60.6 per cent of the clandestine prostitutes were younger than 25 years.

According to a study of the women who had been in houses for 3 years, 58.3 per cent had syphilis.

In Moscow one hospital alone has 210 beds used exclusively for the treatment of prostitutes. In spite of this, there is not sufficient room. The women are supposed to stay in the hospitals until they are well, but as a matter of fact the overcrowding is so great that they are shipped home as soon as they are relieved of their acute symptoms. This is shown by the fact that cases of syphilis remained 28 days and gonorrhea 20 days.

Syphilis in some of the country districts of Russia is frightfully prevalent. It is especially manifest among infants

and is disseminated by the use of a common nursing bottle. In some provinces it is said that 25% of all infants are syphilitic.

9. HUNGARY. In Hungary the registration is voluntary, never in any case forced. After the women are registered they have a weekly examination. 20 physicians are engaged for this work, and it would appear that it is fairly well done. When found diseased, the women are taken to a hospital, in every case.

In an examination of 428 as to their social standing 120 had been servants ; 89 were maids who cleaned rooms ; 20 were factory workers ; 25 waitresses ; 23 cashier girls ; 19 seamstresses ; 15 shop girls ; 10 cooks and so on.

The following causes for their entering prostitution were given: 61, in order to earn their bread ; 42 were disappointed in love. The remainder named seduction, a hard life, and a number said that they had been induced both by men and women. In one instance 3 sisters had met a prostitute in a hospital and at her solicitation they had taken up her trade. Others said that they had been taken to houses of prostitution by men who told them they could give them work.

Their ages were as follows 2 were 16 ; 29 were 17 ; 66 were 18 ; 65 were 19 ; 50 were 20 ; 62 were 21 ; 34 were 22 ; 13 were 24 ; 12 were 25 ; 8 were 26 ; 7 were 27 ; 3 were 29 ; 4 were 30 ; 3 were 31 ; 3 were 32 ;

411

2 were 33 ; 2 were 34 ; 3 were 35 ; 2 were 36 ; 4 were 37 ;
2 were 38 and 1 was 40.

10. CROATIA and SLAVONIA. Some slight attempt has been made here to control prostitution. However, there are two and a half million people in the two countries and the number of registered prostitutes is 207 ; so it can be seen that the effort at regulation has been ineffectual. They have one law which seems to be peculiar to them, namely, that no woman may practice prostitution after she is forty.

11. SERBIA. The first law regulating prostitution in Serbia was made in 1871. In 1881 a new and more vigorous law was put into effect ; in 1884 it was still further corrected and this law is still in force. Two kinds of prostitutes are recognized: the women in regular houses and those who live by themselves throughout the city. Both classes are supposed to be inscribed. If a woman is reported by some reliable person she is investigated and if found to be a prostitute she is arrested and warned ; if she offends a second time she is warned again ; on her third offense she is inscribed as a prostitute. She is then given a ticket with her name, age and photograph, and must report twice weekly for examination. The women living in the houses are examined there and are charged two francs for it. No girl may be

inscribed if she is under 18 and none held for any reason if she wishes to quit the life. The police are ordered to give every possible aid to women who wish to leave.

In Serbia syphilis is widespread ; in some provinces it is endemic. It has had a very marked effect on racial development.

12. ROUMANIA. Here the same general system exists ; prostitutes are to be found both in public houses and private domiciles. Lately the Government has taken up the subject with a great deal of care, being forced to this on account of the enormous prevalence of venereal disease. The authorities have instituted a system of very rigid inspection and their records seem to show that they are carrying it out.

In 1845 we see that the Government ordered all persons who were affected with venereal disease to be placed in hospitals; in 1852 an order was issued to make an examination of the entire population ; those found / be infected with any venereal disease were to be placed in a hospital.

In 1854 an order was issued to the hospitals to use every possible means, however, forcible to exterminate these diseases.

In 1855 the Prince Regent addressed an order to the

Minister of the Interior urging that means be taken to examine the whole population and place those found to be suffering from venereal disease in some kind of isolation. The Directors General at this time erected several hospitals solely for this kind of treatment; they advised that the greatest care be taken of all public places. During a period of 5 years, from 1892 to 1897, there were 151,161 gratuitous treatments given for venereal disease.

13. EGYPT. Cairo has 570,062 inhabitants. There are 404 inscribed prostitutes and 100 houses of prostitution. The city has a system of registration and examination, but it is not at all effective. The police say that beside the number quoted there are 200 girls who work in breweries, 100 married women and 100 dancers who should rank as prostitutes.

The regulations are that no girl under 18 may be registered, but there are many instances of little girls of 10, 12 and 14 who are prostitutes and who live with their mothers and sisters. The regular house of prostitution must be in a segregated district; it shall have only one door of entrance and shall not communicate with other apartments, stores or public establishments.

All persons who wish to open houses of prostitution must make a written application to the Governor 15 days in advance.

No one who has been convicted of any crime will be allowed to open a house.

All inmates of the houses shall be register, together with a description showing their age, name, nationality and so on. All changes of residence must be told to the police 24 hours after they occur.

All foreign women found in these houses must be sent to their respective consuls.

Prostitutes may not stand or sit at open doors or windows.

14. TURKEY. Here there is no regulation of prostitution whatever and no attempt made to combat venereal diseases. As many customs prevail which spread it very widely syphilis, particularly in Asia Minor, exists to an enormous extent. The population on the coast of the Black Sea is almost entirely contaminated and there are villages where not one inhabitant has escaped.

In explanation of this, it is said that men usually marry when about 18 years of age, their wives being from 12

to 14. At 20 they quit their homes and go into the army for a service of from 3 to 5 years this leaves the family without support and many of the wives become immoral and are infected. Also, a large proportion of the husbands become infected in the army and bring the disease back to their families, infecting them if they have been fortunate enough to escape up to that time.

A marked source of danger is the public bath. Another is the custom of using a water pipe, which passes around from mouth to mouth without being washed. Then the waitresses in the cafes usually light the cigarettes or cigars for their customers and take a puff or two before giving it to them.

Sexual perversion is extensively practiced, and without exaggeration it may be said that the Turkish baths are simply the houses of prostitution for boys of 10 to 15. Pederasty is practiced among them and the anus becomes infected with syphilis and thus they propagate the disease.

15. ALGERIA. Prostitution here is under police regulation. The laws are about the same as in the French cities, but the police are kept so busy with other matters that they seldom have time to enforce the regulations. The

authorities have the French system of medical examination but it is not effectively put into practice.

The French army shows a high percentage of infection, about 3 times greater than in France.

16. JAPAN. Up to 1596 prostitution was unlicensed and unregulated. In 1612 an active reformer brought about the institution of a segregated district. He instanced in his argument:

1. The scattered condition of prostitution.
2. The notorious behavior in such houses ;
3. The keeping of visitors as long as their money lasted.
4. The kidnapping and holding of children for immoral purposes, and
5. The harboring of ruffians.

In instituting the segregated district, the government selected 12 acres of ground outside of the city limits, which was called the "Field of Seeds" or the "Yoshiware". Houses were built in this quarter and the following rules established:

1. All houses of prostitution shall be placed in this restricted quarter ;
2. No guest shall remain in the brothel longer

than 24 hours.

3. Inmates are forbidden to wear gold or silver embroidery.
4. The houses shall not be of imposing appearance.
5. The inmates shall discharge the duties of fireman.
6. Inquiry shall be made of guests whether they be gentlemen or commoners.

The building of this district was commenced in 1617 and finished in 1626. It ran smoothly for 40 years and then in 1666, owing to the need of this land by the city, the Governor decreed the removal of the women and as concession gave a new quarter of 18 acres. He further allowed that the women work both day and night ; formerly they had been restricted to the day. He exempted the inmates from fire duty and he appropriated \$5,000 to help with the expense of moving. This project was not fully carried out for a fire nearly destroyed the city and burned most of these houses.

Later, in 1668, unlicensed prostitution became so prevalent that an order was issued to have all the women placed in a segregated quarter. 500 of those outside were corralled and put in the district ; additional buildings were erected; the assignation houses in the quarter were abolished and the tea houses instituted in their place. In spite of all this,

segregation does not appear to have been successful for in 1772 secret prostitution had again reached enormous proportions and the Governor ordered that any woman who was found keeping a bawdy house should be seized and manacled for 100 days and all of her property confiscated. Furthermore, that the owner of the house and grounds should be treated in like manner. The carstaker also should have all his furniture seized and be manacled for 100 days. In addition to these measures, persons who were found harboring any of these offenders were liable to death or banishment.

In 1876 the prevalence of secret prostitution gave rise to the following order:

1. Any persons practicing prostitution or keeping secret houses shall be punished as follows:

First offense \$5.00 or 2-1/2 months imprisonment.

Second offense \$10.00 or 5 months.

At the present time the segregated district or "Yoshiware" still exists, but this measure has by no means succeeded in restricting prostitution, for a recent examination has shown it to be widely scattered and the Government is seriously considering abolishing the district altogether.

The tea houses serve the purpose of introducing the guest to the other houses. The high class patron enters the tea house and makes known what kind of a girl he wishes ; she is procured for him and on leaving he is presented with an itemized bill which is usually very little less than the entire sum of money that he is carrying. In these houses the fee ranges from five cents to \$8.50. Those of the highest class have elegantly fitted apartments and a retinue of six servants. The government maintains an active oversight of their management but in spite of this a most outrageous form of slavery has been discovered from time to time.

In 1792 the managers had become so brazen and cruel that a special law was made to limit their governing of the inmates, and in 1872 a decree was issued granting absolute liberty to all prostitutes. Within a few weeks several thousand women left the houses.

17. CHINA. In China little attention is paid to prostitution. It appears that almost all of the well-to-do men, both in the upper and middle classes, have their concubines and thus there is not the same demand for the public woman. There has been no systematic study of the problem in this country, consequently there is little literature available.

18. SOUTH AMERICA. The system prevailing in Chili may be taken as typical of the entire country. In Valparaiso the regulation is that each prostitute shall be examined once a week. The houses must be on a secluded street and the doors kept closed during the day. No woman is allowed to solicit on the street ; the sale of alcohol is absolutely prohibited; the houses must not be nearer than 150 metres to a church, school or public building ; and no children over 5 years may live in them.

The inmate of a house must be 18 ; she must go to the police and become inscribed, giving her name, age, place of birth and previous occupation. She must have her photograph taken and be subjected to a once-a-week examination.

Prostitutes are allowed to live by themselves but in this case they are required to have the same examination as the house inmates, and they must be provided with the necessary antiseptic for cleansing. When a woman is found infected she is usually taken to a hospital but may be treated at home.

Before the present stringent regulations were put into effect in Valparaiso, there were 4,000 women inscribed by the police. Today this number has fallen to 578. This is an example of what is shown all over the world whenever the inspection and regulation is really sufficient to find disease. and

a treatment adequate for its cure insisted on. Immediately the number of women submitting to these restrictions diminishes and continues to lessen until it represents only the weakest and feeblest type.

19. MEXICO. At a recent meeting of the Pathological Institute of Mexico City a committee was appointed to inquire into the prevalence of venereal diseases. It was found that syphilis was very wide-spread in all classes. There are no adequate hospital facilities, nor, in fact, any sufficient means for treating venereal diseases. No attention is paid to prostitution or the means of preventing infection.

20. AMERICAN INDIANS. There is no record of the prostitution of women among the Indians, but there were male Indians, called Boyas, who were passive pederasts. Most of the tribes had two or three such individuals ; these began very early in life to practice their occupation ; they were dressed in the manner of women, associated with women and were exempt from war duty and hunting, but were accordingly despised by the whole tribe.

Chastity among the Indians was usual. Among the Crows and Black Feet, it was guarded with especial strictness. The

Black Foot mother at night tied her unmarried daughter's feet together with a band or small string. In the morning she removed it ; for any one else to cut the string, meant death.

SEXUAL PERVERSION - (Homo-Sexuality)

By homo-sexuality we mean those cases in which the sex instinct is directed to the same sex - that is male to male, and female to female.

In the course of the investigation we found fifteen young men scattered about the city who practiced perversion for money. They solicit men along the streets, in railroad stations and in a few saloons. Those whom they pick up are taken to some secluded spot, such as a space behind a building or a dark alley-way, or a private room. They demand for this service from \$1 to \$5. Occasionally some of these fellows spend the nights in hotels with other men ; for which they charge \$10.

The police officials detailed during one summer two plain clothes men to patrol certain streets in several sections of the city and watch for this kind of traffic. In a period of three months, extending from the first of June to the first of September, 25 men were arrested. Most of these arrests were made on Charles St., Franklin St. and Mulberry St. The men arrested were usually between the ages of 18 and 30 ; about half were white and half colored. Some of them demanded from \$2 to \$5 of their clients, and some agreed to give the client \$5 if he would allow perversion. These men were arrested on the charge of assault. A number of them were fined from \$50

to \$100, and a few were imprisoned as well. It was discovered that one man had associated with him a number of boys, all of whom he had taught to do perverted acts. He gave each boy 25 cents and to the one who acted as procurer he gave 35 cents for every new boy brought to him. This man took the boys into a dark alley-way, where the practices were done. An additionally sad feature about this case was that the man had a syphilitic throat and had infected one of the boys.

Knowledge has recently come to us of a kind of organization composed of from 40 to 50 men and boys. These, according to the testimony of one of the boys, meet in rooms and have disgusting sexual orgies. It is also claimed by the boy that the older men have induced the boys to take heroin and cocaine. We have the names and addresses of 30 men who belong to this society; but it has not been possible up to now to make a thorough investigation.

As a rule, men of this type are distinct from the normal individual and can be easily recognized on the street. Their peculiarities are: feminine mannerisms, as shown in the gait and in the movements of head and hands; in the rather high-pitched voice, simulating a woman's; and in the choice of words, - such expressions as "how charming," "most enchanting", "gorgeously delicious," and "oh, my dear" are frequently used. They are strikingly verbose and nearly always speak in superlatives. They are much addicted to letter writing.

and their epistles are long and are filled with various veiled references to their practices. They nearly always address each other by a girl's name and begin their letters with "My dearest Madge," "My dear Gladys," or "My darling Phyllis." Many of these fellows are designated by the names of well-known women ; for instance, one is known as "Maggie Pepper," another as "Grace Larue," another as "Lillian Russell." In their rooms, particularly when several of them are together, they put on slippers and wrappers of feminine style, and imitate women in other ways.

The method of perversion which they use varies with different individuals or different sets of individuals, and for obvious reasons will not be described here.

There are many actors who are perverts, and who soon become acquainted with others in the town in which they are playing.

Perversion in Schools.

One Maryland school, comprising 56 boys, was investigated ; 49 of these were found to be engaged in some form of sexual perversion, the most common of which was pederasty. Some time later it was discovered that the principal of the school was practicing perversion with the boys. He had had relations with about twelve of them ; and with three other boys whom he had adopted into his family he had established

very extensive relations. Sometimes he practiced perversion on the boys and at other times they practice it on him. Several forms were practiced ; here again pederasty was the most common. . .

The investigator talked with a number of boys at this school, most of whom were quite open and frank about the practice ; it was so common that they had ceased to regard it as a novelty or anything to be particularly ashamed of. One student said that a small boy had received 13 other boys in the course of an afternoon and evening. One of those engaged in the practice had had sex relation with a colored girl in the neighborhood and from her had contracted syphilis. He later infected two other boys in the school.

An investigator was placed in a school comprising a large number of boys, varying in ages from 12 to 20. He remained there for about one week and during that time he found 20 boys who practiced perversion. This practice is quite openly talked about, and the boys have developed a special set of names to distinguish various phases of the practice. The boys who act as passive agents are usually the younger set and are paid in various things, such as pieces of tobacco, cigarettes, pie-crust and so on. These fellows are designated by the name of "punk", and are spoken of as this or that boy's "punk." The practices are done in the rooms of the boys, in the toilets, and in any secluded place. Being seen does not

constitute any special disgrace. Three teachers in this institution were found to be engaged in the practice with the boys. The investigator did not himself observe anything of the sort in connection with these men, but it was told him by a number of the students, and several smaller boys were pointed out as being used by the men.

At still another school, where there are about 140 boys, we found that the practice obtained ; but as a thorough investigation was not allowed we cannot speak as to its extensiveness. One of the teachers in the institution was suspected.

A man who was principal of a school in one of the towns of Maryland was asked to resign because it was thought very probable that he was engaged in perversion with some of the students. He afterwards obtained a position in another school.

Several years ago a professor in a school for boys was asked to resign because of this practice. We have also notes on another school man of considerable prominence, both here and abroad, who is a pervert.

The community is familiar with the recent exposure of an official in the public schools of Baltimore.

We have notes of several men in Baltimore, aged from 55 to 65, who have relations with boys ; two of these men are very well known and have business prominence.



There is a fairly well-known man who is a pervert and whose house is used as a rendezvous for men of this type. He has had several love-affairs with men, and one of them, with whom the investigator talked, "raved" over him.

We have one authentic instance of a man's keeping another man ; that is, supplying him with all the money which he needs in return for perverted relations.

Homo-sexuality among Women.

It has not been possible to investigate this carefully, but with very little effort we have discovered several striking examples. Two well-known women who are engaged in various affairs about the city are perverts. A set of three others, one in a very responsible position, and one in a minor position, all have perverted relations among themselves.

There are numerous younger women who are guilty of this practice. Of these, one usually simulates the man, and as a rule is of a masculine type and is not infrequently called a man's name.

Perversion among Men and Women.

In the investigation of the houses of prostitution we found in 76 houses girls who would practice perversion. In four houses all of the inmates⁴³¹ were perverts and normal

intercourse was very rare. The price charged for this was the same as for the normal relation.

As the investigation extended among the higher group of girls, we were astonished to find that among the more seclusive street-walking type, the kept-girl type, and various types of immoral working girls, this practice was not at all uncommon. We are constrained to believe that it exists among all classes and is more extensive than is usually supposed.

Inquiry made of a number of physicians discloses the fact that many forms of perversion are found among married

Several months ago the Commission recommended that all houses of prostitution be abolished. Among the reasons for these recommendations are the following:

1. If the sex relation is a definite necessity to the mental and physical health of individuals, a municipality should allow, or even arrange for some outlet for its gratification. If it is not a necessity, and if, in addition, it can be proved that its gratification under certain conditions tends to produce social derangement, a municipality has the right to inaugurate means to restrict immorality. The Commission is of the opinion that the researches of the most advanced physiologists and biologists, together with the practical testimony of the leading clinical physicians, show that sexual intercourse is not necessary to the mental or physical health of any normally-constituted man or woman. Furthermore, it is of the opinion that immorality does tend to produce very marked social derangement.

2. An objection often raised to the closing of houses of prostitution is that it scatters the inmates through residential sections. The Commission has taken especial pains to see if this is true. It has found that when prostitutes are not permitted to live in their former houses, they take up their residence somewhere near the "red-light" section, and do not distribute themselves to any material extent over the city. The statement that they go to high-class apartment houses and other places where they would prove particularly obnoxious, or

perhaps dangerous, is unfounded. It has been shown, however, by our investigation that there are many women living in first-class apartments and in high-class residential districts who are to all intents and purposes prostitutes, but have never lived in the "red-light" district.

3. An argument that has been offered in favor of the existence of the house of prostitution is that it gives an outlet to the sexual act, a natural and necessary thing. We grant that sex relation is fundamental and natural under proper restraint ; but we do not grant that, because this is so, it should be stimulated and commercialized into a regular business, as is done in these houses.

4. The opinion, frequently expressed, that the houses, by providing an outlet for the sexual energy of the community, in this way save respectable women, is shown to be not well founded in view of the fact that commercialized vice represents less than 10% of the whole traffic. Then, too, who gave us the right to use one woman more than another ? Why ^{must} ~~has~~ a poor, non-resistant, weak girl be injured to save some one else ? Why should a certain set of women be sacrificed in order that another set may remain pure ?

5. It has been stated in favor of the existence of the houses that the inmates have an opportunity to keep themselves clean and therefore are much less dangerous than the street-walkers. Our investigation has shown that they do not use a ~~douche~~ or any effective means of cleansing themselves after having sex relation with a man. Often a woman has this relation with ten or fifteen men without using a douche, - in fact this is the usual thing. Only two or three women told us that they used a douche while trading ; the almost universal testimony was that they used it only once or at most twice a day. The repugnant filthiness of this, to say nothing of the increased danger, is manifest.

6. Another argument advanced in favor of the existence of houses of prostitution is that they have existed from all time and will continue to exist. Following this line of reasoning, we should not try to improve any very old custom, and should be content to follow in passive helplessness the methods of the Middle Ages. No progress would ever be made ; no alleviation of ills would be accomplished, and no combatting of harmful influences attempted. We should merely sit idly by and say: What is the use ? - it always was and must therefore continue to be.

7. Confuting the statement that prostitution cannot be hindered, we say that our study of conditions for the past three years shows beyond question that the efforts of the Police Board have very markedly restricted the traffic, and, we believe, have accomplished much good.

8. There is a condition in which vice flourishes to the fullest extent ; another condition in which it is to a certain degree restricted. It surely must be admitted that it is the City's duty to bring about the latter. It is believed by this Commission that the open sanction of houses of prostitution renders less effective other methods of suppressing immorality.

9. Toleration of these houses is an admission on the part of the city that they are necessary, and in a certain sense an invitation to the boys of the community to visit them.

10. They offer accessible places to unsophisticated youths, to drunken men and to strangers who may desire the sex relation. Were these houses not open, immoral acts, so far as concerns these classes of men, would at least be restricted.

11. The houses of prostitution represent commercialized vice ; they are a market where lust is traded in ; a place where men and women engage in the traffic for the purpose of gain. The obtaining of girls for the houses has become

a definite business : the holding of them an organized method : the taking of their profits a system of colossal trickery ; the pushing of them further and further down, a conscienceless exploitation, - these things, taken in conjunction with the rapaciousness and the cunning shrewdness of the madams, stamp it in every way as a nefarious trade.

12. We found that, according to our rough estimate, 24% of the girls in these houses are feeble-minded, that is, have not intelligence enough really to appreciate what they are doing. It is nothing short of monstrous for such persons to be found in such a life ; they are absolutely non-resistant and are an easy prey to conscienceless madams and victims of the degraded appetites which many men possess.

13. As the demand for new girls for the houses of prostitution is constant, the madams induce, in every way at their command, the youngest and most attractive girls they can find to enter the life. This greed and rapaciousness on the part of many of the women causes them to receive and hold mere children. Before the law became stringent, these women had girls of from 14 to 16 years of age living in their houses as inmates.

14. In all the houses of prostitution we find that many of the inmates and patrons⁴³⁷ quickly become satiated with

the normal relation and drift into some form of perversion. This degrading practice is often carried by the men who practice it to other classes of society.

Our investigation has shown that 63% of the women in houses of prostitution have syphilis; that 92% have gonorrhea; that 47% have both syphilis and gonorrhea; and that 96.61% have either gonorrhea or syphilis. The experience of Europe has abundantly proved that it is useless to try to cure the women so long as they remain in the life. Now, therefore, should a municipality license or knowingly tolerate an infected district which is scattering disease among its citizens to such an extent that everyone who frequents this district is extremely likely to acquire one or both of these

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS NOT SUFFICIENTLY EMPHASIZED
IN THE FOREGOING PAGES.

The Number of Prostitutes in the District compared
to the Number Outside.

From the observations and interviews of our investigators, together with those of individual members of the Commission, we have roughly estimated that 3,800 women in Baltimore derive, in whole or in part, means of livelihood from the practice of prostitution. In the red-light district at the time the foregoing estimate was made, there were 325 women. It will be seen from this that the women in the district represent less than 10% of the total number estimated. When the fact is taken into consideration that our investigation disclosed all of the professional prostitutes, but certainly by no means all of the clandestine, we believe we do not err in supposing that the actual proportions diverge even more widely than this. It must be admitted that the mode of life of the majority of the 3,800 women was judged chiefly by observation; but the investigators whom we employed were thoroughly informed as to this type of person, and we believe that their opinion was in most cases sound.

We judge, therefore, that any system for repressing prostitution which is directed only toward the women in the houses must of necessity fall very short of being adequate.

The Decline of Houses of Prostitution.

A study of conditions abroad shows that almost everywhere in Europe houses of prostitution are passing away. . . . In most of the large Continental cities there are no officially tolerated places. Berlin has none ; London, none, Brussels, none ; Amsterdam, none ; and Paris, only 43. In Paris, though there has been no special regulation which would cause them to decline, they are falling off every year. This does not mean that there is less immorality; but it does mean that immorality is changing its form and assuming a more clandestine character.

In the cities of America, open houses exist in only a few places ; and these the smaller cities. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Baltimore have forbidden them. Several of these cities assert that conditions are worse now than they were with the open houses ; but this assertion in most cases is made by certain individuals, while others assert just as positively that things are better.

The fact to be gleaned from all of this is not so much that the law is doing away with houses of prostitution, as that they are ceasing to exist because of the lack of demand for them. The reason that they can be so effectually closed by the police is that they are moribund.

Former Baltimore Prostitutes now living in Highlandtown.

It is often asserted that when the houses of prostitution of Baltimore were closed a large number of the former inmates went to live in Highlandtown. We made a special investigation of this point and found the statement to be only in part correct. Four of the former Baltimore madams are running saloons, with assignation rooms attached ; and a few others have opened bed or assignation houses. Not many of the former inmates of the Baltimore houses are living in the Highlandtown section ; but there are a great many who live in Baltimore and go down in the evening and on Sunday to the various saloons, rooming houses, shores and shore parks.

The major portion of the prostitution in this section is carried on by girls who live there, but have never been inmates of the houses in Baltimore.

So-called "Charity" Girls.

In the study of prostitution in Baltimore the Commission has learned of a large number of girls from 13 to 20 years of age who are willing to have promiscuous sex relations with strangers, without pay. These girls not only do not demand money, but refuse it if it is offered them.

Some of them live at home and do not go out to work ; others are employed during the day in factories, in laundries, as domestics, and in various other ways.

Where Found.

These girls may be found walking along the street ; at moving picture places ; at certain cafes ; and in the middle-class dance halls. In the summer their chief resorts are shore parks. They go to the various places in pairs usually and remain together until joined by men, when the pairs either separate or stay together and go to some place of assignation. Sometimes after meeting the man they go to a place of amusement or to a restaurant for something to eat or drink. Later they are taken by the men to some obscure place near the park or to a rooming house or to their own homes.

Our investigators interviewed about ¹⁸⁰~~200~~ of these "charity" girls; and from these interviews we conclude that the majority come from the poor walks of life, have very little education and only a moderate degree of intelligence.

The following factors seem to have had influence in determining their course of conduct (though it must be remembered that our study is not sufficiently exhaustive to permit us to draw definite conclusions):

1. In a large number of cases the integrity of the home has been impaired - by the death of one or both parents, or by the immorality of one or both parents, or by alcoholism in one or both parents : or by poverty.

2. General laxness of home conditions prevails. The parents do not seem to have control over the girls and do not attempt to exercise any special authority. Many of the girls have, since childhood, been permitted to roam the streets until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. Their first lessons were in street morality, and it was consequently an easy step to practice what they had so often seen around them.

3. Many of these girls who work and earn money seem to have a feeling of independence and believe that since they make their own living they should not be governed by their parents ; consequently they rebel at restrictions. This is an important factor and should not be overlooked in considering the economic position of girls.

4. In our industrial conditions, in which many of the immature girls are thrown into contact with a group of men, they often succumb to the temptations surrounding them. For a time the girl has relations with only one of the men ; but she often drifts into promiscuity and develops the ways of the "charity" type.

5. In the same way her surroundings throw her into contact with older, immoral and worldly-wise girls. We found groups of eight or ten of the more immature and innocent type who were governed largely by some of the older ones ; they had been introduced to many questionable places and led directly into immorality.

6. Another factor which has promoted immorality and led to promiscuity among this younger set of girls is the automobile or the motor cycle ; this is a definitely effective agent. Men owning machines stroll about certain districts, pick up girls and take them into the country to a secluded spot or to a road house.

7. Promiscuous association in dance halls has, according to our observations, served as a source of supply for many of this type. Moving picture theatres and other similar meeting places also may be mentioned in this connection.

Municipality's Duty.

The municipality's duty is to see that its popular amusements are not detrimental to the moral welfare of its immature citizens. The shore parks should be kept under careful supervision. At present mere children go to these places unescorted ; they meet strange men ; they are allowed to drink beer ; and in the neighborhood are rooming houses to which men may take them.

Theatres, moving pictures and other similar amusements should be equally censored ; and plays that are simply an appeal to sex should be eliminated.

Most of the dance halls are not under supervision ; unescorted girls, no matter how young are admitted. Still worse, we find that some of these places are run in connection with saloons ; and in one very popular dance hall we have seen very young girls partly drunk.

The best way to fight an evil is to provide a substitute. All young people demand recreation and amusement. When proper recreation is provided many boys and girls will be diverted from wrong courses. All recreation, therefore, that the city can offer in the way of entertaining the public is of practical value. School buildings and churches should

be opened in the evening for entertainments ; more municipal dance halls under efficient supervision should be established; moving pictures of a high class and educational in value might, with profit, be run by the city ; parks and playgrounds should be thrown open, and play and athletics encouraged in every way possible.

Influences causing girls to become prostitutes.

We believe that the most important single agent that maintains prostitution is the desire for money. Were it possible to eliminate the money value of this relationship the whole traffic would greatly decrease. A working-girl's pay averages about \$5 to \$8 a week. If she becomes a prostitute or promiscuously immoral she can earn from \$20 to \$50 a week. This is a fundamental point in the consideration of the subject ; it is one of the most important and certainly one of the strongest influences that can be brought to bear to persuade a girl to continue to be immoral. We do not believe, however, that the desire for money plays a great part in influencing her to take the initial steps ; but we have much evidence to show that it is the chief factor to be reckoned with after she begins.

Houses of Correction and Reformatories in General.

Houses of Correction and Reformatories, as some are conducted at present, are defective in many ways. They are not progressive, many of them having adopted no new methods for some time. Many of the girls and boys in them are allowed to associate with more vicious ones, and they come out of the institutions much worse than when they went in,- of this we have plenty of evidence. There should be more scientific management of such

places study should be given to the individual ; special defects should be combated ; and a system of segregation should be inaugurated in order that inmates of the better class may be kept from injury or contamination by the more vicious type. There is need for the establishing of a thoroughly up-to-date State institution.

Institutions for Feeble-minded.

There are inadequate facilities for the detention and segregation of feeble-minded boys and girls above 16 years of age. The practical significance of their being at large is that when free they are allowed to propagate their kind. We have numerous examples of feeble-minded girls who have had two or three children, and of some who have had four or five. Their offspring are nearly always of the same type. It is of economic value to the State to put a stop to such propagation,- to say nothing of the humane aspect of the case.

Scope of Law Bearing on Prostitution.

Our opinion as to a law necessary to restrict prostitution may be summed up in a few words: The effort should consist in trying to suppress the third party concerned,- that is, the person who is profiting by the immorality of others who is commercializing it for his own gain ; who is inducing men and

510

increased ; and who is stimulating the traffic beyond the bounds to which it would be carried by the natural sex instinct.

This applies in particular to the woman who keeps a house of prostitution ; to any one who runs a furnished-room house that caters to immorality ; to any one who conducts a saloon that harbors men and women and offers a rendezvous for immoral purposes ; to any proprietor of amusement parks, gardens, dance halls, questionable theatres and restaurants that are directly connected with immorality. In other words, it is the province of the city to prevent in every way possible the commercializing of another's misfortune or sin.

The above suggestion is given in a general way ; we do not consider it our province at this time to be more specific.

Permanent Morals Welfare Commission.

The Commission believes furthermore, that a Morals Board, consisting of not more than three persons, should be appointed by the Government to study the general moral welfare of the public and to see that proper regulations are made and enforced. Such a board should have at its disposal sufficient funds to enable it to employ means of keeping informed about conditions as they exist.

SECTION 3: SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Contemporary Vice Reports

- Bay City Ministerial Association, Social Evil in Bay City. [Bay City, MI], 1914.
- Betts, Frederick W. *The Social Evil in Syracuse: Being a Report of an Investigation of the Moral Condition of the City, Conducted by a Committee of Eighteen Citizens*. Syracuse: [Publisher not identified], 1913.
- Bridgeport Vice Commission. *The Report and Recommendations of the Bridgeport Vice Commission*. Bridgeport, CT: The Commission, 1916.
- Cleveland Baptist Brotherhood. Report of the Vice Commission of Cleveland Baptist Brotherhood. Cleveland, OH: [publisher not identified], 1911.
- Committee of One-hundred for the Suppression of Commercialized Vice in St. Louis. *Brief in Support of Citizens' Memorial to the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis, Missouri, on the Illegality and Inexpediency of Segregating Commercialized Vice in St. Louis*. St. Louis, [publisher not identified], 1914.
- Commonwealth Club of California. *The Red Plague*. San Francisco, CA: Commonwealth Club of California, 1911.
- Executive Committee for Women's League of Good Government, *A Report on Vice Conditions in Elmira, NY*. [Place of publication and publisher not identified], 1913.
- Honolulu Social Survey. *Report of Committee on the Social Evil*. Honolulu: Printed by Honolulu star-bulletin, 1914.
- Johnson, Fred R. *The Social Evil in Kansas City*. Kansas City: [publisher not identified], 1912.
- Kneeland, George J. *Commercialized Prostitution in New York City*. New York: Century, 1914.
- Lafayette Vice Commission. *A Report on Vice Conditions*. Lafayette, IN: [publisher not identified], 1913.
- Lancaster Citizens Committee. *Report on Vice Conditions in the City of Lancaster, Pennsylvania*, Lancaster, PA: [publisher not identified], 1914.
- Little Rock Vice Commission. *Report of the Little Rock Vice Commission*. [Place and publisher not identified], 1913.
- Massie, Robert Kinloch. *Report of the Vice Commission of Lexington, Kentucky*. Lexington, KY: Press of J.L. Richardson & Company, 1915.
- Morals Commission. *Report of the Morals Commission of the City and County of Denver Concerning Licensed Cafes and Restaurants*. [Place and publisher not identified], 1913.
- Nelson Ministerial Association. The Situation in Nelson, B.C.: What Are You Going to do About It?. [Nelson, British Columbia, Canada]: Nelson Ministerial Association, 1912.

- Newark Citizens' Committee, American Vigilance Association. *Report on the Social Evil Conditions of Newark, New Jersey, to the People of Newark, 1913-1914*. Newark, NJ: [publisher not identified], 1914.
- Pittsburgh Morals Efficiency Commission. *Report and Recommendations of Morals Efficiency Commission*, Pittsburgh, PA: Pittsburgh printing company, 1913
- Prostitution in America: Three Investigations, 1902-1914. New York: Arno Press, 1976. [Reprint of the 2d rev. ed. of *The Social Evil*, with Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York, by the Committee of Fifteen, published in 1912 by Putnam, New York; *The Social Evil in Syracuse*, published in 1913 in Syracuse, N.Y.; and *Report of the Commission for the Investigation of the White Slave Traffic, So Called*, published in 1914 by Wright and Potter Printing Co., state printers, Boston.]
- Public Welfare Commission, *Report on the Social Evil*, Grand Rapids, MI: [Publisher not identified], 1913.
- Rhodes, Frederick A. *Report and Recommendations of Morals Efficiency Commission, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1913*. Pittsburgh, PA: Pittsburgh Print. Co., 1913.
- Robson, H.A. *Judge Robson on Segregation or Toleration of Vice: The Duty of Police Authorities, the Enforcement of Law : the Report of Social Vice Commission, Winnipeg, January 11th, 1911*. Toronto, ON, Canada: Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, [1911].
- Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson. *The Social Evil, with Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York*. New York, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1912.
- Shreveport Vice Commission. *Brief and Recommendations by Shreveport Vice Commission in Support of Suppression Versus Regulation of Vice*. Shreveport, LA: The Commission, 1915.
- Shutter, Marion D. *Report of the Vice Commission of Minneapolis to James C. Haynes, Mayor*. Minneapolis, MN: Hall, 1911.
- Society for the Suppression of Vice of Baltimore. *Annual Report of the Society for the Suppression of Vice of Baltimore for the Year Ending December 31, 1914*. Baltimore: [publisher not named], 1914.
- Talbot, Henry Russell. *Report of the Portland Vice Commission to the Mayor and City Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, January 1913: The Same Being a Compilation of All the Reports Made by the Commission on Various Phases of what is Commonly Known as the "social Evil."* Portland, OR: [Portland Vice Commission], 1913.
- The Vice Commission of Chicago. *The Social Evil in Chicago: A Study of Existing Conditions with Recommendations*. Chicago: The Vice Commission of Chicago, Inc., 1911.
- The Vice Commission of Philadelphia. *The Vice Commission of Philadelphia: A Report on Existing Conditions with Recommendations to the Honorable Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: The Commission, 1913.

- Walker, George, MD. *Traffic in Babies: An Analysis of the Conditions Discovered During an Investigation Conducted in the Year 1914*. Baltimore: The Norman, Remington Co., 1918.
- Wells, Ernest A. *Report of the Hartford Vice Commission*. Hartford, CT: [publisher not identified], 1913.
- Wisconsin White Slave Traffic Committee. *Report and Recommendations of the Wisconsin Legislative Committee to Investigate the White Slave Traffic and Kindred Subjects*. Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Company, 1914.

Contemporary Commentary

- “Baltimore’s Vice Commission and Its Report.” *The Medical Critic and Guide* 19 (1916): 202- 204.
- Butler, Elizabeth. *Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores, 1909*. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1916.
- Hooker, Donald, MD. “Pioneer Experiences.” *Social Hygiene* 2 (1919): 575.
- Hooker, Donald, MD. “Social Hygiene—Another Great Social Movement,” *Social Hygiene* 2 (1916): 1-5.
- Janney, Oliver Edward. *The White Slave Traffic in America*. New York: National Vigilance Committee, 1911.
- Kelly, Howard A., MD and Winthrop D. Lane. *The Double Shame of Baltimore: Her Unpublished Vice Report and Her Utter Indifference*. [Baltimore, MD; publisher unknown, 1916]
- Kelly, Howard A., MD. “The Social Diseases and Their Effects on the Community.” *Journal of the American Medical Association* 59, no. 14 (Oct. 6, 1912): 1312.
- Miner, Maude E. *Slavery of Prostitution: A Plea for Emancipation*. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1916.
- Note and Comment. “The Abolition of the Red Light Districts in Baltimore,” *Social Hygiene* 2 (1916): 282-283
- Roche, Josephine A. *Wage Earning Women and Girls in Baltimore: A Study of the Cost of Living in 1918*. New York: National Consumers League, May 1918.
- Whitin, Frederick H. “Obstacles to Vice Repression.” *Social Hygiene* 2 (1916): 145-177.

Secondary Sources

- Allen, Robert C. *Horrible Prettiness: Burlesque and American Culture*. The University of North Carolina Press, 2006.
- Argersinger, Jo Ann E. *Making the Amalgamated: Gender, Ethnicity, and Class in the Baltimore Clothing Industry, 1899-1939*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999.

- Carbaugh, Heidi E. "A Murder for a Diamond:" Digitally Mapping Prostitution in Gilded Age Baltimore, 1868-1910." MA Thesis, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, 2017; website: <https://gapebaltovicemap.wordpress.com/>
- Connelly, Mark Thomas. *The Response to Prostitution in the Progressive Era*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011.
- Crenson, Matthew. *Baltimore: A Political History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2017.
- Crooks, James B. *Politics & Progress: The Rise of Urban Progressivism in Baltimore, 1895-1911*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana University Press, 1968.
- Decker, John. *Prostitution: Regulation and Control*. Little, Colorado: F.B. Rothman, 1979.
- Donovan, Brian. *White Slave Crusades: Race, Gender, and Anti-Vice Activism, 1887-1917*. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2006.
- Haag, Pamela S. "Commerce in Souls': Vice, Virtue, and Women's Wage Work in Baltimore, 1900-1915." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 68 (Fall 1991): 292-308.
- Halpin, Dennis P. "The Struggle for Land and Liberty': Segregation, Violence, and African American Resistance in Baltimore, 1898-1918." *Journal of Urban History* 44 (July 2018): 691-712.
- Hemphill, Katie M. *Bawdy City: Commercial Sex and Regulation in Baltimore, 1790-1915*. Cambridge University Press, 2019.
- Hennigan, Peter C. "Property War: Prostitution, Red-Light Districts, and the Transformation of Public Nuisance Law in the Progressive Era." *Yale Journal of Law and the Humanities* 16, no. 1 (2004): 126-27.
- Hill, Jayme Rae. "From the Brothel to the Block: Politics and Prostitution in Baltimore during the Progressive Era." MA thesis, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, 2008.
- Hobson, Barbara Meil. *Uneasy Virtue: The Politics of Prostitution and the American Reform Tradition*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990.
- Holmes, Kay Ann. "Reflections by gaslight: Prostitution in another age." *Issues Criminology* 7 (1972): 83.
- Hunt, Alan. *Governing Morals: A Social History of Moral Regulation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- James, Jennifer, Jean Withers, Marilyn Hart, and Sara Theiss. *Politics of Prostitution*. Seattle, Washington: Social Research Associates, 1977.
- Kappelman, Lynn. "Prostitution in the Progressive Era: Reform Movements in Three Jurisdictions." Washington, DC: Georgetown University Digital Repository, 1988.
- Keire, Mara L. "The Vice Trust: A Reinterpretation of the White Slavery Scare in the United States, 1907-1917." *Journal of Social History* 35, no. 1 (Autumn 2001): 5-41.
- Keire, Mara L. "Dope fiends and degenerates: The gendering of addiction in the the

- twentieth century." *Journal of Social History* 35, no. 4 (Summer 1998): 809-822.
- Keire, Mara L. *For Business and Pleasure: Red-Light Districts and the Regulation of Vice in the United States, 1890-1933*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010.
- Luker, Kristin. "Sex, Social Hygiene, and the State: The Double-Edged Sword of Social Reform." *Theory and Society* 27, No. 5. (October 1998): 601-634.
- Mackey, Thomas C. *Red Lights Out: A Legal History of Prostitution, Disorderly Houses, and Vice Districts, 1870-1917*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1987.
- Odem, Mary E. *Delinquent Daughters: Protecting and Policing Adolescent Female Sexuality in the United States, 1885-1920*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1995.
- Reynolds, Helen. *The Economics of Prostitution*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1986.
- Riegel, Robert E. "Changing American Attitudes Towards Prostitution: 1800-1920." *Journal of the History of Ideas* 29, No. 3 (July-September 1968): 437-452.
- Rockman, Seth. *Scraping By: Wage Labor, Slavery, and Survival in Early Baltimore*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009.
- Rosen, Ruth. *The Lost Sisterhood: Prostitution in America, 1900-1918*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.
- Rothman, David J. and Sheila M. Rothman, ed. *Risks For the Single Woman in the City*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1987.
- Rothman, David J. and Sheila M. Rothman, ed. *Women & Children First: Social Reform Movements to Protect American's Vulnerable, 1830-1940*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1987.
- Wozniak, Robert H., and Jorge A. Santiago-Blay. "Trouble at Tyson Alley: James Mark Baldwin's Arrest in a Baltimore Bordello." *History of Psychology* 16.4 (2013): 227.

NOTES

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1. See Section 3, Bibliography, Contemporary Vice Reports.
2. Hemphill, Katie M. *Bawdy City: Commercial Sex, Capitalism, and Regulation in Nine-teenth-Century Baltimore*. 2014. Johns Hopkins University, Ph.D. dissertation: p. 361.
3. Hemphill, *Bawdy City*, p. 360.
4. *Laws of the State of Maryland*. Annapolis, MD, Department of Legislative Reference, 1914: p. 647.
5. "MAYOR CALLS IT LIBEL: HE AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS DENOUNCE VICE REPORT AS SCANDALOUS AND UNTRUE." *The Baltimore Sun* (1837-1995), Dec 22, 1915, pp. 5
6. "CITY "ONE OF CLEANEST": SOCIETY FOR SUPPRESSION OF VICE REPORTS TO GRAND JURY." *The Baltimore Sun* (1837-1995), Jan 05, 1916, pp. 7.
7. "HALTED ON VICE REPORT: GRAND JURY REFUSED NAMES OF PERSONS REFERRED TO DR. WALKER HAS THEM IN VAULT WILLING TO TAKE CONSEQUENCES, HE SAYS--FREDERICK H. GOTTLICH DOES NOT REMEM-BER." *The Baltimore Sun* (1837-1995), Dec 28, 1915, pp. 3.
8. Kelly, Howard A., MD and Winthrop D. Lane. *The Double Shame of Baltimore: Her Unpublished Vice Report and Her Utter Indifference*, p. 6.
9. Kelly, *Double Shame*, p. 7.
10. "DR. WALKER, WIDELY KNOWN SURGEON, DIES: CHIEF UROLOGIST OF AMERICAN ARMY AFTER ARMISTICE WAS 68 HEADED MARYLAND VICE COMMISSION FUNERAL SERVICES TOMORROW IN MOUNT VERNON PLACE M. E. CHURCH WARTIME SURGEON WAS CHIEF UROLOGIST OF U. S. ARMY AFTER ARMISTICE FUNERAL SERVICES TOMORROW IN MOUNT VERNON PLACE M. E. CHURCH." *The Baltimore Sun* (1837-1995), Apr 01, 1937, p. 26.
11. *Esquire*, 02/01/1954, <https://classic.esquire.com/article/1954/2/1/b-belles-of-burlesque>.
12. Hill, Jamie Rae. *From the Brothel to the Block: Politics and Prostitution in Baltimore During the Progressive Era*. 2014. University of Maryland, Baltimore County, MA Thesis, p. 114, 119.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Bill LeFurgy is a professional historian and archivist who has studied the seamy underbelly of urban life, including drugs, crime, and prostitution, as well as more workaday matters such as streets, buildings, wires, and wharves. He has put his many years of research experience into writing gritty historical fiction about Baltimore, where he lived for over a decade. It remains his favorite city.

Bill has graduate degrees from the University of Maryland and has worked at the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore City Archives, National Archives and Records Administration, and the Library of Congress. He has learned much from his family, including patience, emotional connection, and the need to appreciate different perspectives from those on the autism spectrum and with other personality traits that are undiagnosed, misdiagnosed, or unexplained.

Subscribe to my email newsletter: <http://eepurl.com/gUf6CD>

BillLeFurgy.com

