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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
POLICE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE
CITY OF BOSTON

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1919



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Mass. Secretary of the Commonwealth

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 29 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1919.

To His Excellency CALVIN COOLIDGE, *Governor*.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:— As Police Commissioner for the City of Boston I have the honor to present, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, a report of the police department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

Having been appointed Police Commissioner by Governor Samuel W. McCall, I assumed the office on Dec. 30, 1918, succeeding the late Stephen O'Meara. This report, the first that I have the honor to make, must of necessity deal principally with the greatest crisis the police department of Boston has ever passed through, — namely, the so-called strike of the police. This occurrence was so unprecedented in this country, so antagonistic to the fundamentals of government, and had such a revolutionary effect upon the police department itself that it seems fitting that the circumstances should be reviewed in considerable detail.

ABANDONMENT OF DUTY BY THE POLICE FORCE.

At 5.45 P.M. Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1919, 1,117 patrolmen out of 1,544 in the department abandoned their office as police, or, as it is more commonly termed, "struck." The sole issue involved in the "strike," — and the issue never changed, notwithstanding there was much public discussion of other questions not involved, — was whether the Boston

police force as a body should be allowed to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The matter of improvement of the conditions of the station houses was not an issue, for the men thoroughly understood that the Commissioner had taken all steps possible to relieve these conditions. Chapter 291, Acts of 1906, provides that "the city of Boston shall provide all such accommodations for the police of said city as said police commissioner may require." Within ten weeks of my assuming office I appointed a committee, consisting of a captain, lieutenant and sergeant, to examine every station house in this department, and report to me fully in regard to each station. The committee performed its duties and gave me a detailed report on the condition of every station house in the city of Boston, the city prison and the house of detention. On April 10, I forwarded to his honor the mayor a copy of said report, together with my recommendations and suggestions. His honor is, no doubt, proceeding with all the expedition possible, to obtain the necessary appropriations. This the patrolmen knew.

The question of wages was not an issue, because wages of patrolmen are fixed by concurrent action of the mayor and the Police Commissioner. The Police Commissioner is responsible for the \$200 increase in salaries that was given this year, and which was all the men asked for, and it was understood that that increase was not final, but that no further increases would be made until the superior officers, whose salaries have not been increased, were also taken care of. The absurdity of giving the patrolmen more than a sergeant is perfectly apparent. This the men understood.

Inability to obtain a hearing on grievances or obtain access to the Commissioner was not an issue, because the Police Commissioner had established an additional avenue by which the men could reach him independent of their superior officers. At the suggestion of the Commissioner a delegate from each station was elected for the purpose by ballot by the men themselves. These delegates met, organized and appointed a grievance committee. How well that worked is shown by the following copy of a letter from the grievance committee, dated as late as July 16:—

BOSTON, MASS., July 16, 1919.

Hon. EDWIN U. CURTIS, *Police Commissioner, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR: — We take this opportunity to thank you sincerely in behalf of all the patrolmen of the Boston police department for the many vital and important benefits obtained and which were championed by you, including the non-contributory pension, corrections in the rule relating to the unnecessary reporting by night men on their off days, and excuses from different roll calls. We desire to express our deep sense of gratitude for your efforts in our behalf in obtaining the increase in salary.

With assurance of our highest considerations and esteem, we remain,
Very respectfully,

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE,
MICHAEL LYNCH,
President.
JOHN J. HARNEY,
Secretary.

That the men had no grievance or quarrel with the Commissioner, and their relations were apparently very friendly, appears from a letter of the Boston Social Club, as follows: —

BOSTON SOCIAL CLUB, May 13, 1919.

E. U. CURTIS, *Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.*

DEAR SIR: — At a meeting of the Boston Social Club, held at International Hall, 67 Warren Street, Roxbury, Friday evening, May 9, by unanimous vote, a vote of thanks is hereby extended to you for your kind consideration in furnishing at your personal expense refreshments to the police officers detailed for duty at the parade of the 26th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces on April 25 last past.

This kindness, as well as many others for their welfare put into active operation by you since assuming your important office, is highly appreciated by the patrolmen of the police department, for which we sincerely thank you.

Yours very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. MCGILLIVRAY,
Secretary.

As has been stated, the sole issue in this matter was and is whether the Boston police force as a body should be allowed to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The

only possible ground a Police Commissioner, duly appointed and responsible to the Commonwealth and bound by his oath of office, could take forbade his recognizing any divided allegiance in the police force. It was clearly pointed out by the entire press of Boston, with the exception of one paper, that there should be no unionization of the police force. The one newspaper that did not at that time condemn editorially the project did not support it. Its editorial columns were silent. Moreover, the project received the express condemnation of my predecessor in office, Mr. O'Meara, and there are herewith submitted extracts from a General Order on the subject, which he issued under date of June 28, 1918.

It is probable that the printed rumors to the effect that members of the police department are discussing the advisability of organizing a union to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor represent no substantial sentiment existing among them. Under ordinary conditions no attention would be paid to such rumors, but even though unfounded they are so likely to injure the discipline, efficiency and even the good name of the force, and the times are so favorable to the creation of discontent among men who are bearing their share of the war burdens, though still at home, that I feel it to be my duty to make the situation clear.

There is no substantial disagreement as to the wisdom and even the necessity of maintaining unions among persons following the same industrial occupations.

Though a union of public employees, as distinct from those composed of employees of private concerns, is in itself a matter of doubtful propriety, such union in any case and at the worst could affect the operations only of a particular branch of the city service. The police department, on the other hand, exists for the impartial enforcement of the laws and the protection of persons and property under all conditions. Should its members incur obligations to an outside organization, they would be justly suspected of abandoning the impartial attitude which heretofore has vindicated their good faith as against the complaints almost invariably made by both sides in many controversies.

It is assumed erroneously that agents of an outside organization could obtain for the police advantages in pay and regulations. This is not a question of compelling a private employer to surrender a part of

his profits; it has to do with police service, which is wholly different from any other service, public or private, — a service regulated by laws which hold to a strict responsibility certain officials, of whom the Police Commissioner is one. The policemen are their own best advocates, and to suppose that an official would yield on points of pay or regulation to the arguments or threats of an outside organization if the policemen themselves had failed to establish their case would be to mark him as cowardly and unfit for his position.

I cannot believe that a proposition to turn the police force into a union, subject to the rules and direction of any organization outside the police department, will ever be presented formally to its members, but if, unfortunately, such a question should ever arise, I trust that it will be answered with an emphatic refusal by the members of the force who have an intelligent regard for their own self-respect, the credit of the department, and the obligations to the whole public which they undertook with their oath of office.

In the early spring rumors again began to arise that the movement to unionize the force, which apparently had been stopped by Mr. O'Meara's clear disapproval, was starting up again. I am informed that the matter was brought before the men's organization, and the proposal defeated. It was then reported that papers were being circulated for signatures in every station house, making application for a charter in the American Federation of Labor. A statement was at once issued to the press by the Commissioner disapproving the movement. It soon became apparent, however, that the men back of the movement were disregarding the Commissioner's views thus made public. It became necessary, therefore, to issue a General Order on the subject, which was done on July 29, 1919, in the following words: —

I note that a movement among the members of the Boston police force to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor is actively on foot. I had hoped that the older men in the service who have served under my predecessor, Stephen O'Meara, who understood his attitude on such matters would have speedily and effectually terminated such a movement. Mr. O'Meara issued a General Order to the police force on June 28, 1918. I repeat to the members of the force what he said in that General Order, and trust that every member of the force will weigh every word carefully.

The portion of Mr. O'Meara's order appearing in the first part of this report was then quoted, and the order was concluded as follows: —

I desire to say to the members of the force that I am firmly of the opinion that a police officer cannot consistently belong to a union and perform his sworn duty. I am not an opponent of labor unions, and neither was Mr. O'Meara. He pointed out in well-chosen language that there is no question in the police department as to how much of an employer's profits should be shared with the workers. Policemen are public officers. They have taken an oath of office. That oath requires them to carry out the law with strict impartiality, no matter what their personal feeling may be. The laws they carry out are laws made by the representatives of the people assembled in the Legislature. Therefore it should be apparent that the men to whom the carrying out of these laws is entrusted should not be subject to the orders or the dictation of any organization, no matter what, that comprises only one part of the general public. A man who enters the police force, as I have stated, takes an oath of office, and he should realize that his work is sharply differentiated from that of the worker in private employ. It is difficult to see, under these circumstances, what a policeman can hope to gain by the proposed affiliation, although it is easy to see how the other affiliated bodies may gain a great deal. Mr. O'Meara put it well when he said that "the policemen are their own best advocates, and to suppose that an official would yield on points of pay or regulation to the arguments or threats of an outside organization if the policemen themselves had failed to establish their case would be to mark him as cowardly and unfit for his position."

As Police Commissioner for the City of Boston I feel it my duty to say to the police force that I disapprove of the movement on foot; that in my opinion it is not for the best interests of the men themselves; and that beyond question it is not for the best interest of the general public, which this department is required to serve.

When it became evident that no attention was paid to the disapproval of both the present and former Commissioner, I was compelled to promulgate the rule, which with its preamble is herewith set forth: —

Boston, Aug. 11, 1919.

GENERAL ORDER No. 110.

It is or should be apparent to any thinking person that the police department of this or any other city cannot fulfil its duty to the entire

public if its members are subject to the direction of an organization existing outside the department. It is a well-recognized fact that a police officer is not an employee but a State officer. He is charged with an impartial enforcement of the laws under the direction of a commissioner who is himself a statutory officer. The following rule interferes in no wise in a policeman's interests and activities as a man and a citizen. It does, however, forbid him and the department from coming under the direction and dictation of any organization which represents but one element or class of the community. If troubles and disturbances arise where the interests of this organization and the interests of other elements and classes in the community conflict, the situation immediately arises that always arises when a man attempts to serve two masters, — he must fail either in his duty as a policeman, or in his obligation to the organization that controls him. Therefore the following is hereby added to and made a part of Rule 35 of the Rules and Regulations, and designated as section 19 of said rule: —

19. No member of the force shall join or belong to any organization, club or body composed of present or present and past members of the force which is affiliated with or a part of any organization, club or body outside the department, except that a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans and the American Legion of World's War Veterans may be formed within the department.

No attention was paid to the rule; it was deliberately disregarded. The men met, organized and elected officers August 15.

The men reported to have been elected officers were questioned as to their connection with the organization, and charges of having violated the rule were then brought against them.

Eight men were placed on trial August 26; eleven men on August 29.

By request of counsel for the men the Police Commissioner heard the cases himself.

There was no denial of the facts. Counsel for the defendants argued that the rule was invalid, unreasonable and contrary to the express law of Massachusetts.

Counsel quoted in support of the men's position a Massachusetts statute, Acts of 1909, chapter 514, section 19, but neglected to state, which is the fact, that a like statute had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Coppage v. Kansas*, 236 U. S. 1.

Counsel also quoted an Illinois decision of a lower court which decided that the school board could not pass a rule forbidding school teachers to join a union and refusing to employ those who did so (Appl. CD. Ill. 199 Ill. Appl. 356), but also neglected to state that this was a lower court decision which had been overruled by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was not and never has been the law of Illinois. (See *People v. City of Chicago*, 278 Ill. 318.)

On September 4 the Police Commissioner was ready to hand down his decision, and notified the men's counsel to be at his office to receive the decision. While they were there, and before the decision had been announced, a letter arrived from his honor the mayor, asking a continuance of the Commissioner's finding. This request was communicated to the defendant's counsel, and the Commissioner stated to the counsel that the request was one which should properly come from them, and asked if they requested the continuance. They replied that they were indifferent, and refused to request the continuance themselves. They even refused to say that they assented to the continuance.

Although sitting in judgment in this case, and feeling that requests having to do with the case should come from the parties interested, the Commissioner continued his findings until September 8, counsel for the men having reluctantly agreed to say that they did not object to the continuance.

It must be observed that there was ample opportunity between August 11, the day the order against affiliation was promulgated, and September 8 for these men and the other patrolmen in the department to give up their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor had they desired to do so. But it cannot be emphasized too strongly that at no time was it ever even intimated to the Commissioner that the men would abandon their union.

So much has been said about a certain plan proposed for a settlement of the trouble that the Commissioner's position should be made clear on this point. The plan, in substance, was this: —

1. That the policemen's union should not affiliate with any labor organization, but should retain its independence

and maintain its organization for the purpose of assisting its members concerning all questions relating to hours, pay and physical conditions.

2. That the present wages, hours and working conditions should be investigated by a committee of three citizens selected by the concurrent action of the mayor, the Commissioner and the policemen's union, and their conclusions communicated to the mayor, and that thereafter any differences which might arise between the Commissioner and the union relative to hours, wages and physical conditions of work which could not be adjusted should be submitted to three citizens of Boston, selected by agreement between the Police Commissioner, the mayor and the policemen's union, and that the conclusions of this committee should be submitted to the mayor, the Police Commissioner and the citizens of Boston.

3. That nothing should be done to discourage any members of the Boston police force from becoming or continuing to be members of the policemen's union, and that no discrimination should be made on account of such membership.

4. That there should be no discrimination on the part of the members of the policemen's union, or any of them, against a police officer who refused to join the union.

5. That no member of the union should be discriminated against because of any previous affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

In the first place, this plan was merely brought to the attention of the Commissioner and was not prepared by the men, and the attitude of the men in regard to it was in no way indicated. It must be borne in mind that at the time this plan was presented I was sitting in judgment on the cases of nineteen men charged with violating the rule. While the attitude of these men as to future violation of the rule was of importance, it was of importance only, in the event of their being found guilty, in mitigation of the sentence to be imposed. So far as the men on trial were concerned, the plan gave no evidence whatever of any change of heart or attitude, and if such had been its object, it should have been urged by the men themselves, or their counsel speaking

for them. I have never been able to understand why any one who approved the rule and condemned the violation of it could have expected me to dicker with its violators, or that I, rather than they, should make the offer of compromise. The suggestion would have been impossible enough, even if the men or their counsel had asked me to agree to drop the proceedings and put the plan into operation on the agreement of the union to surrender its charter.

So far as the plan itself was concerned, if it was not intended as a basis of compromise of the cases on trial it had no connection with these cases, and its merits could properly come up for discussion only after the men on trial had purged themselves of their violation of a rule of the department. As to the arbitration features of the plan, it should be said that nowhere in the statute by virtue of which the Police Commissioner holds office is there any language that authorizes or permits him to divide his authority and responsibility with any one. The proposal that he should do so is both novel and fundamentally incompatible with the responsibility to the public which the law casts upon the Commissioner for the government of a police force, and with the sense of responsibility to the Commissioner which the members of the force must feel if proper discipline and efficiency are to be maintained. The plan was a reversion to the state of divided responsibility, vacillating policy and dilatory action, which prompted the Legislature to first take the control of the police force of Boston from three commissioners appointed by and subservient to the mayors of Boston, and to place that control in a board of three appointed by the Governor; and then, later, to still further concentrate responsibility by transferring the control to a single commissioner, under the present law.

The Commissioner rendered his decision on the nineteen men on trial on September 8. They were found guilty and were suspended. It should be especially noted that they were suspended and not discharged, because if they had been discharged they could not have been thereafter reinstated on the force. An opportunity to retract, if they had

the inclination, was still left open to them and the other members of the force. This opportunity was flouted; the men persisted in their course; a secret ballot was taken; and, in pursuance of the vote, the majority of the patrolmen abandoned their office, when and with what results now so well known.

As criticism has been made because the State Guard was not in readiness to patrol the streets the evening and night of the desertion of the police, it may not be inadvisable to call attention to facts which apparently are not generally known.

The maintenance of law and order under ordinary conditions is imposed by law almost exclusively upon the authorities and police departments of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. A few years ago a bill was reported to the Legislature by a commission appointed to study the question, which, if it had passed, would have provided a form of police reserve throughout the State capable of being assembled and held in readiness at points where conditions such as those in Boston existed. This bill, however, did not become law, so that each community was left for protection, as before, to its own resources in its own police department, or to such citizens as might temporarily be invested with police power. It is only when "tumult, riot or mob is threatened, or in case of public catastrophe when the usual police provisions are inadequate to preserve order and afford protection to persons and property," that St. 1917, chapter 327, section 26, allows the mayor of a city for his community, or the Governor of the Commonwealth for the State, to call upon the State Guard to aid the civil authorities. No authority at all is given the Commissioner himself, nor can the Governor or mayor invoke this aid merely because there is possibility of rioting. If it were otherwise it would make the State Guard subject to be called by the mayor of a city on every occasion when a more than usual crowd was collected, or when, for the moment, the resources of the local police force seemed overtaxed. As the court has said in regard to this law in an earlier form, it does not even

enlarge the power of the civil officers by giving them any military authority, but only places at their disposal, in the exercise of their appropriate and legal functions, an organized and equipped body of men "capable of more efficient action in an emergency, and among a multitude, than an ordinary police force." (Ela r. Smith *et als.*, 5 Gray, 121.) To invoke this statute the mayor or the Governor must at least have reasonable grounds for the belief, not only that rioting actually threatens, but that the usual provisions for policing are inadequate.

At 5.45 P.M. September 9, when the policemen of Boston deserted, neither of the conditions under which the law authorizes the calling of the State Guard existed. The streets of Boston were quiet, there were no threats of rioting or disorder, and no part of the population, except, perhaps, the policemen themselves, were in that state of excitement or stirred by those passions which are the precursors of rioting. Furthermore, up to the very moment the policemen deserted, the "usual police provisions" which the statute refers to could not be called inadequate, because until that moment the Boston police department was at full strength and performing its full duty. Not only this, but up to that moment there was no certainty, even, that the police force of Boston would actually desert that duty. Most diligent inquiries had been made throughout the department by the superior officers who, through personal contact with the men at the stations, many of whom they had known for years, were in the best position to size up the situation. Yet this most careful canvass did not produce any definite information either in respect to the number of members of the union, or whether a strike had been determined upon, or, if so, when it would probably take place, or how many of the men, if any, would desert. It was known with certainty that many of the men would remain loyal in any event. Such information as the Commissioner and others had been able to obtain in this and other ways tended to show that, in case a strike was called, 700 or 800 patrolmen would refuse to desert. This number, reinforced by State and metropolitan park police, would have left a substantial force adequate

to tide over the emergency. In a strike against a private concern the strikers generally name a date when they will walk out if their demands are not granted. In this "strike" against public safety, however, no such amenity was observed. The time fixed was suddenly and secretly determined upon. The Commissioner was given no notice. It was the obvious policy on the part of the deserters to conceal their intentions to the last moment. Their success depended upon deception, secrecy and surprise. The meetings of the union were in secret. The press could get no definite information, and every time it quoted an officer or member of the union as to what was done in the meetings, that officer or member was quoted as saying that the word "strike" had never been mentioned. This state of uncertainty had existed some days before September 9. These facts were known by the mayor and the Governor, and obviously were not sufficient to warrant them, under the law, in calling out the State Guard Tuesday, any more than on several of the preceding days. When disorder broke out the mayor was notified and then called on the State Guard. It is unfortunate that there were no provisions of law adequate to meet the circumstances of this extraordinary situation. But prior to the events of the evening of September 9 a suggestion that a law was needed creating a reserve of police officers who could be assigned anywhere at a moment's notice to take the place of striking police officers would have excited ridicule.

As the law did not permit holding the State Guard in readiness to take up the policing of Boston at a moment's notice at any time during the week or ten days of suspense immediately preceding the "strike," the Commissioner was left to the ordinary resources provided by the law. This consisted almost solely of authority to appoint special or temporary police who might be substituted for the regular police. The difficulties with which this limitation of authority hampered the Commissioner are apparent on slight reflection. It is not every man who is fitted to perform police duty, and few men who are so fitted can afford to give up their jobs or occupations to become special police for a short time, either with or without pay. The Commissioner was, there-

fore, compelled by force of circumstances to organize a reserve police force from those public-spirited men who were so situated as to be able to afford to volunteer to take up police duty at a moment's notice. Some time before the strike actually took place measures were taken to organize such a force.

Measures taken for the Protection of the City.

First. Volunteer Policemen. — Former high police officials headed by former Superintendent Pierce, on pension, were called to duty and put in charge of enrolling a volunteer police force. At the time of the abandonment of duty there was a substantial number of volunteer police. As the patrolmen who are now out carried on their purpose in secret, however, it was not possible to put these men in the station houses at once. Such a force, composed of men who had their ordinary duties to attend to, could not have been kept mobilized during the time that rumors of "strike" were in the air, nor would it have been expedient to put them in the station houses while the regular force remained. It can be readily seen that to put a volunteer police force into a station before the regular police officers had abandoned their positions would have given the regular men an opportunity to say that they were distrusted by the Commissioner. Moreover, the volunteer police officers could not be furnished with arms until they had been surrendered by the regular patrolmen.

Second. — For some time previous the police department was busy swearing in special policemen among the employees of business houses of Boston for the protection of property where they were employed. The Police Commissioner never had any power to call the State Guard, but had consulted with His Excellency, and by reason of such consultation the Adjutant-General prepared for the most prompt mobilization of the troops if the emergency should arise.

Third. — The Police Commissioner also arranged, through the Governor, for the largest possible number of the metropolitan park police force and of the State police force. That resulted in over 60 State police being on duty and 100 park police.

Subsequent events have shown that the metropolitan park police did not render the efficient service the Police Commissioner had the right to expect.

Fourth. — On September 8, the day before the policemen abandoned their duty, the commanding officers of the several police divisions, in conference with the Commissioner and superintendent, gave it as their best judgment that nearly 800 patrolmen would remain on duty. As a matter of fact, somewhat over 400 did remain on duty, and were on duty that night. Vacations and days off were suspended, and there were also in the police department 225 superior officers who remained on duty and who did police work.

Fifth. — Section 26 of chapter 327 of the Acts of 1917 justifies the calling out of the troops only when there is "a tumult, riot or mob, or body of persons acting together by force to violate or resist laws of the Commonwealth or when such tumult, riot or mob is threatened." No such conditions contemplated by the statute appeared until the night of the 9th or the morning of the 10th, when the Commissioner notified the mayor that in his judgment the troops should be called, and the mayor made the call. Subsequently His Excellency took charge of the entire situation, calling out all the troops and assuming control and direction of the troops and the police department.

The secrecy of the proceedings on the part of the men, and the frequently reiterated statement that the word "strike" had never been mentioned, made it impossible to have the troops on the scene before they actually got there.

A call can be made only when the riot or tumult is in existence or threatened, and it was not intended by the perpetrators of the betrayal of duty that there should be any notice given or any time for preparation for the emergency. The disorder that came that night was planned and intended, in order that the city might be so terrorized that a demand would come to recall the faithless officers on their own terms.

At the present time, when there is more or less talk about the men having been punished enough, it must be remembered that the men themselves still cling to their organiza-

tion, show no indication of giving up their affiliation, and are doing everything in their power to prevent the recruiting of a loyal police force, and to sow the seeds of disloyalty among the men who are now being taken.

Present Situation.

The Police Commissioner is filling his police force as rapidly as possible. He has sent to the Civil Service Commission for a non-competitive examination a sufficient number of men to fill the vacancies. Every possible method has been used to prevent the recruiting of this force. Misapprehensions were created. Men were deterred from applying because they were made to think that the position was not going to be permanent, and applicants have been hounded both at the place of examination and at their homes. Every method has been employed to prevent the manufacture of uniforms, and time has necessarily been lost by the actions of these former patrolmen and their supporters who have succeeded, not in preventing the uniforms being made, and made by well-paid labor, but in a certain amount of delay and the sending out of the State of Massachusetts the money and the work that should be kept here for Massachusetts concerns and Massachusetts employees.

I have realized that the salaries in this department need revision, and I therefore make the following recommendations in regard to salaries that are fixed by statute: —

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Since the salary of the superintendent was fixed in 1906, there has been no change, yet the duties have become arduous and will increase rather than diminish in the years to come. If \$5,000 was considered a proper compensation in 1906, a much larger salary must be paid to-day commensurate with the requirements and responsibilities of the office. I therefore recommend such increase, appending to this report a bill as required by chapter 131 of the General Acts of 1919.

THE SECRETARY.

The secretary to the Commissioner has many duties beyond the ordinary secretarial position. Not only has he those duties, but a large part of the administration of the Commissioner's office devolves upon him. He must be not only a good executive, but also a well-equipped attorney, for it is to him that the department must go for all legal services and legal advices. He must appear in various kinds of litigation, as, for instance, the disposition of property coming into the possession of the police by process of law where there are many claimants and frequent suits. He defends police officers sued civilly for causes arising out of the performance of their duty. He must sometimes appear for the prosecution in cases where the decision is of importance to the department. He has to hear and cause to be investigated and report on all cases where there is discussion concerning any license that the department issues. He must conduct cases before the trial board where the accused patrolman comes with counsel. The salary as fixed by the act of 1906 is inadequate, and feeling that it should be increased, I recommend legislation accordingly and append to this report a bill as required by chapter 131 of the General Acts of 1919.

COUNSEL.

The Commissioner may spend \$3,500 per year for legal counsel. The events of the past few months have demonstrated that it is possible for that sum to be inadequate in certain contingencies, and the department should not be so crippled. In the matter in which the Commissioner was obliged to seek outside counsel this year, the counsel secured considered it so vital to the whole State and Nation that he felt it his duty as a citizen to give his services for a mere nominal fee. The Hon. Herbert Parker charged but a nominal fee of \$50, and charged that merely because he felt that it was necessary in order that the relation of counsel and client be established. Nevertheless, he postponed all his other affairs to the matter in which the department was

concerned, and was constantly available for any service required. This report would not be complete or just without the grateful acknowledgment of the Commissioner and the department to him. The city and State are under a debt to him. The sum allowed for counsel fees, however, might easily in any one year be inadequate for the exigencies of this department, and I recommend that there be allowed the sum of \$7,000, and append to this report a bill as required by chapter 131 of the General Acts of 1919.

RESPECT FOR THE SYMBOL OF THE LAW.

It is regrettable that the following recommendation is necessary, but when men wearing the uniform of the law showed it disrespect it is hardly to be wondered at that others in the community should do likewise. I find it incumbent on me to ask that there be incorporated into the statute law a provision compelling a respect for the uniform and office of a policeman. In the General Acts of 1917, chapter 327, Part I, section 56, the soldier is protected from abuse and insult. I ask for the same safeguard for the members of all the police forces of the State, and append to this report a bill as required by chapter 131 of the General Acts of 1919.

PENSIONS.

The Police Commissioner may at the present time retire from active service and place upon a pension any member of the police department who has served for twenty years and who is incapacitated for any cause. He cannot do so, however, without the request of the member himself, so that in cases which may arise where the member is clearly incapacitated and declines to make the request the only method of dispensing with his services is to remove him for inefficiency, — a rather harsh method. I therefore recommend that chapter 353 of the Acts of 1892 be so changed that the Police Commissioner may retire a man so incapacitated, and submit a bill as required by chapter 131 of the General Acts of 1919.

The Commissioner gratefully acknowledges the efficient and important services gratuitously rendered to him in matters of law by Thomas W. Proctor, Esq.

It would hardly be fitting that this annual report should be submitted without due and proper acknowledgment made to the individuals and organizations serving to protect the city when the police force was depleted. A splendid body of citizens enrolled themselves as volunteer policemen, serving, and willing to serve, without compensation or expectation of any; willing to undergo the hardships and the dangers of such service, and neglectful of their own interests and pursuits. To them this department owes a debt of gratitude for the service so unselfishly undertaken and splendidly performed, and for the department I thank them.

The whole community is now aware of the promptness with which the Massachusetts State Guard was mobilized, and the effectiveness with which it worked when it came into the city. I cannot add anything to the universal chorus of commendation that has greeted their work. But I can and do express the gratitude of the police department and the citizens of Boston to the citizen soldiery that preserved law and order here. It was indeed a pleasure to be in daily official communication with the leader of the troops, Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker. He gave unsparingly of his time and his talents, and was of the greatest possible assistance to me throughout the whole situation. I desire to express to him publicly my appreciation of his admirable handling of the situation. He co-operated with this department in every particular, and with the fullest harmony, and from him, his officers and his troops the department has learned many things of value which will make for a more efficient and better-equipped police force. General Parker and the Massachusetts State Guard can rightly claim no little share in building up and starting on its road the police force that now protects the city.

EDWIN U. CURTIS,

Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

BILLS SUBMITTED.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SALARY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECTION 1. Section thirteen of chapter two hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out, in the tenth line, after the word "police", the comma, and inserting in place thereof a period; by striking out, in the tenth and eleventh lines, the words "which shall not exceed five thousand dollars per annum", and by inserting in the ninth line thereof, after the word "action", the words:— with the approval of the governor, — so that the same may read as follows:— *Section 13.* Except as authorized by the mayor of said city said commissioner shall not appoint any greater number of patrolmen than the present board of police of the said city is now authorized to appoint, nor shall the pay of the members of the police force other than said police commissioner and superintendent of police be increased or diminished, except by the concurrent action of the said mayor and the said police commissioner. The police commissioner may, without such concurrent action, with the approval of the governor, fix the salary of the superintendent of police.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SALARY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECTION 1. Section eight of chapter two hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six, as amended by chapter three hundred and seven of the Special Acts of the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended by striking out, in the third line, the words "three thousand dollars", and inserting in place thereof the words:— an amount which shall be fixed by the police commissioner with the approval of the governor, — so that the same may read as follows:— *Section 8.* The annual salary of the police commissioner shall be eight thousand dollars, and of the sec-

retary an amount which shall be fixed by the police commissioner with the approval of the governor, which shall be paid in monthly instalments by the city of Boston. Subject to the approval of the governor and council the police commissioner shall be provided with such rooms, which shall be suitably furnished, as shall be convenient and suitable for the performance of his duty, the expense of which shall be paid by the city of Boston.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECTION 1. Section nine of chapter two hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "thirty-five hundred dollars", and inserting in place thereof the words:— seven thousand dollars,— so that the same may read as follows:— *Section 9.* Said police commissioner may employ such legal assistance as he may deem necessary in the performance of his duty, and may incur expense therefor to an amount not exceeding seven thousand dollars in any municipal year, which expense shall be paid by the city of Boston upon the requisition of said police commissioner.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A PENALTY FOR INTERRUPTING, MOLESTING, INSULTING OR OBSTRUCTING A POLICE OFFICER WHILE IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

Whoever interrupts, molests or insults, by abusive words or behavior, or obstructs any police officer while on duty or in the performance of his duty shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PENSIONING OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and fifty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two is hereby amended by striking out in the second line

thereof the words "at his own request", so that the same may read as follows:— *Section 1.* The board of police of the city of Boston may retire from active service and place upon a pension roll any member of the police department who has performed faithful service in said department for a period not less than twenty years, if in the judgment of the board said officer is incapacitated for useful service on said force, and said board shall retire from such service and place upon a pension roll any member of said force who has arrived at the age of sixty-five years, or any member who shall be certified to said board in writing, by the physician to the board of health of said city, as being permanently incapacitated, either mentally or physically, by injury sustained in the actual performance of duty, from further performing duty as such member: *provided, however,* that no officer shall be retired under the provisions of this act unless such action is approved in writing by the mayor of the city of Boston; and *provided,* that soldiers and sailors who served during the war of the rebellion and who have received an honorable discharge shall not be retired at the age of sixty-five years except at their own request.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

THE DEPARTMENT.

The police department is at present constituted as follows:—

Police Commissioner.	Secretary.	2
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The Police Force.

Superintendent,	1		Lieutenants,	41
Deputy superintendent,	1		Sergeants,	125
Chief inspector,	1		Patrolmen,	1,343
Captains,	27			
Inspectors,	28		Total,	1,568
Inspector of carriages (lieutenant),	1			

Signal Service.

Director,	1		Linemen,	6
Foreman,	1		Driver,	1
Signalmen,	6			
Mechanics,	3		Total,	18

Employees of the Department.

Clerks,	18		Foreman of stable,	1
Stenographers,	4		Hostlers,	9
Matrons of house of detention,	5		Assistant steward of city prison,	1
Matrons of station houses,	7		Janitors,	17
Engineers on police steamers,	3		Janitresses,	16
Firemen on police steamers,	7		Telephone operators,	3
Van drivers,	2			
			Total,	93

Recapitulation.

Police Commissioner and secretary,	2
Police force,	1,568
Signal service,	18
Employees,	93
Grand total,	1,681

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

The distribution of the police force is shown by Table 1. During the year 98 patrolmen were promoted from reserve men; 12 patrolmen and 6 reserve men were reinstated; 1,018 patrolmen were appointed; 41 patrolmen were discharged; 1,117 patrolmen abandoned their positions; 43 patrolmen and 2 reserve men resigned; 1 inspector, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant and 9 patrolmen were retired on pension; 1 captain, 2 inspectors, 2 lieutenants and 11 patrolmen died. (See Tables II, III, IV, VI.)

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them on account thereof, and the causes of the injuries:—

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men injured.	Number of Duties lost.
In arresting prisoners,	39	626
In pursuing criminals,	15	237
By stopping runaways,	1	44
By cars and other vehicles at crossings,	9	548
Various other causes,	62	440
Totals,	125	1,895

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of persons arrested, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 67,947 as against 90,293 the preceding year, being a decrease of 22,346. The percentage of decrease and increase was as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Offences against the person,	Decrease, 5.03
Offences against property committed with violence,	Increase, 13.83
Offences against property committed without violence,	Decrease, 5.19
Malicious offences against property,	Increase, 10.60
Forgery and offences against the currency,	Increase, 43.55
Offences against the license laws,	Increase, 22.51
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.,	Decrease, 40.76
Offences not included in the foregoing,	Decrease, 27.03

There were 7,402 persons arrested on warrants and 49,253 without warrants; 11,292 persons were summoned by the court; 64,715 persons were held for trial; 2,595 were released from custody; and 637 were delivered to United States authorities. The number of males arrested was 62,280; of females, 5,667; of foreigners, 24,776, or approximately 36.46 per cent; of minors, 9,660. Of the total number arrested, 27,325, or 40.21 per cent, were nonresidents. (See Tables X, XI.)

The nativity of the prisoners was as follows:—

United States,	43,171	East Indies,	6
British Provinces,	3,780	West Indies,	83
Ireland,	7,694	Turkey,	125
England,	973	South America,	41
France,	152	Switzerland,	9
Germany,	262	Belgium,	63
Italy,	3,210	Armenia,	32
Russia,	4,700	Africa,	8
China,	272	Hungary,	17
Greece,	400	Asia,	19
Sweden,	887	Arabia,	1
Scotland,	591	Mexico,	6
Spain,	78	Japan,	10
Norway,	239	Syria,	121
Poland,	208	Roumania,	7
Australia,	28	Lithuania,	3
Austria,	187	Egypt,	2
Portugal,	195	Philippine Islands,	1
Finland,	235	Cuba,	2
Denmark,	70		
Holland,	44	Total,	67,947
Wales,	15		

The number of arrests for the year was 67,947, being a decrease of 22,346 from last year, and 26,731 less than the average for the past five years. There were 35,540 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 19,408 less than last year, and 26,533 less than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year there was a decrease of 35.40 per cent in males, and a decrease of 34.26 per cent in females from last year. (See Tables XI, XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (67,947), 525 were for violations of the city ordinances; that is to say, 1 arrest in 129 was for such offence, or .77 per cent.

Fifty-four and fifty-six one-hundredths per cent of the persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty and forty. (See Table XII.)

The number of persons punished by fines was 12,225, and the fines amounted to \$107,325. (See Table XIII.)

Sixty-two persons were committed to the State Prison, 2,240 to the House of Correction, 73 to the Women's Prison, 104 to the Reformatory Prison and 1,235 to other institutions. The total years of imprisonment were 1 life, 428 indefinite, 2,214 years, 8 months; the total number of days' attendance at court by officers was 30,274; and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$8,493.35.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$226,262.62.

Thirty-five witnesses were detained at station houses; 56 were accommodated with lodgings, a decrease of 21 from last year. There was a decrease of 5.04 per cent from last year in the number of insane persons taken in charge, a decrease of about 17.80 per cent in the number of sick and injured persons assisted, and a decrease of about 6.91 per cent in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property stolen in the city for the five years from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, was \$536,066.52; in 1919 it was \$1,415,485.79, or \$879,419.27 more than the average. The amount of property stolen in and out of the city which was recovered by the Boston police was \$1,238,206.26, as against \$578,890.63 last year, or \$659,315.63 more.

The average amount of fines imposed by the courts for the five years from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, was \$113,364.50; in 1919 it was \$107,325, or \$6,039.50 less than the average.

The average number of days' attendance at court was 41,973; in 1919 it was 30,274, or 11,699 less than the average. The average amount of witness fees earned was \$11,771.74; in 1919 it was \$,493.35, or \$3,278.39 less than the average. (See Table XIII.)

Drunkenness.

In arrests for drunkenness the average per day was 97. There were 19,408 fewer persons arrested than in 1918, a decrease of 35.32 per cent; 50.99 per cent of the arrested persons were nonresidents, and 40.58 per cent were of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The "identification room" now contains 57,801 photographs, 50,603 of which are photographs with Bertillon measurements, a system used by the department for the past twenty years. In accordance with the Revised Laws, chapter 225, sections 18 and 21, we are allowed photographs with Bertillon measurements taken of convicts in the State Prison and reformatory, a number of which have already been added to our Bertillon cabinets. This, together with the adoption of the system by the department in 1898, is and will continue to be of great assistance in the identification of criminals. A large number of important identifications have thus been made during the year for this and other police departments, through which the sentences in many instances have been materially increased. The records of 735 criminals have been added to the records in this Bureau, which now contains a total of 41,836. The number of cases reported at this office which have been investigated during the year is 7,528. There are 32,927 cases reported on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports made on these cases are filed away for future reference. The system of indexing adopted by this Bureau for the use of the

department now contains a list of records, histories, photographs, dates of arrest, etc., of about 175,000 persons. There are also "histories and press clippings," now numbering 8,126, made by this Bureau, in envelope form for police reference.

The finger-print system of identification which was adopted in June, 1906, has progressed in a satisfactory manner, and with it the identification of criminals is facilitated. It has become very useful in tracing criminals and furnishing corroborating evidence in many instances.

The statistics of the work of this branch of the service are included in the statement of the general work of the department, but as the duties are of a special character the following statement will be of interest:—

Number of persons arrested, principally for felonies,	1,573
Fugitives from justice from other States, arrested and delivered to officers from those States,	41
Number of cases investigated,	7,528
Number of extra duties performed,	2,503
Number of cases of homicide and supposed homicide investigated and evidence prepared for trial in court,	192
Number of cases of abortion and supposed abortion investigated and evidence prepared for court,	6
Number of days spent in court by officers,	3,065
Amount of stolen property recovered,	\$417,759.68
Number of years' imprisonment imposed by court, 164 years, 10 months	
Number of photographs added to "identification room,"	2,898

OFFICER DETAILED TO ASSIST MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The officer detailed to assist the medical examiners reports having investigated 844 cases of death from the following causes:—

Abortion,	5	Drowning,	32
Aeroplane,	1	Electricity,	2
Alcoholism,	5	Elevators,	9
Asphyxiation,	2	Falling objects,	11
Automobiles,	12	Falls,	53
Burns,	25	Heat,	2
Collapse of tank,	19	Kicked by horse,	1

Ladder truck,	1	Suffocation,	6
Machinery,	6	Suicides,	66
Natural causes,	267	Teams,	8
Poison,	84	Homicides,	183
Railway (street),	3		
Railroad (steam),	33	Total,	844
Stillborn,	8		

On 330 of the above cases inquests were held.

Of the total number, the following homicide cases were prosecuted in the courts:—

Aeroplanes,	1	Neglect,	1
Asphyxiation,	1	Poison,	2
Automobiles,	111	Railway (street),	18
Boxing matches,	1	Shooting (accidental),	2
Burns,	1	Shot resisting officer,	2
Collapse of tank,	1	Shot in riot,	8
Elevators,	2	Suicides,	1
Falls,	1	Stick thrown,	1
Manslaughter,	14	Teams,	3
Motorecycle,	1		
Murder,	10	Total,	183
Natural causes,	1		

LOST, ABANDONED AND STOLEN PROPERTY.

On Dec. 1, 1918, there were 1,088 articles of lost, stolen or abandoned property in the custody of the property clerk; 1,117 were received during the year; 663 pieces were sold at public auction and the net proceeds, \$955.78, were turned over to the chief clerk; 53 packages containing money to the amount of \$239.02 were turned over to the chief clerk; one horse and wagon were sold at public auction and the net proceeds, \$23.14, turned over to the chief clerk; 87 packages were delivered to owners, finders or administrators, leaving 1,401 on hand.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of special events transpiring during the year, and gives the number of police detailed for duty at each:—

	Men.
1918.	
Dec. 7, Boston Opera House and Symphony Hall, British jubilation meeting,	70
Dec. 8, Meeting of Friends of Irish Freedom,	26
Dec. 11, Hoosac Dock, return of soldiers,	28
Dec. 12, North Station, Home Guard returning to Camp Devens,	94
Dec. 14, Funeral of Lieut. William J. Irwin,	45
Dec. 17, Funeral of Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara,	135
Dec. 18, Boston arena fire,	38
Dec. 19, Faneuil Hall, Italian American Red Cross meeting,	24
Dec. 21, Dancing on Boston Common, auspices of Red Cross,	18
Dec. 24, Boston Common, Christmas Eve celebration,	42
Dec. 24, Beacon Hill, Christmas Eve celebration,	32
Dec. 24, Holy Cross Cathedral, midnight Mass,	22
Dec. 25, Beacon Hill, Christmas carol singing,	27
Dec. 31, Boston Common, New Year's Eve celebration,	17
1919.	
Jan. 3, Faneuil Hall, meeting of Independent Workmen's Circle,	107
Jan. 15, North End, explosion of molasses tank,	190
Jan. 16, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	93
Jan. 17, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	93
Jan. 18, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	93
Jan. 19, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	93
Jan. 20, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	45
Jan. 21, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	45
Jan. 22, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	45
Jan. 23, Scene of molasses tank explosion,	45
Jan. 29 to Feb. 10, inclusive, special duty to district attorney's office,	260
Jan. 30, North Station, return of Harvard Unit from war,	46
Feb. 3, Crawford House fire,	46
Feb. 5, Funeral of Inspector Thomas H. Lynch,	40
Feb. 5, South Station, returning wounded soldiers,	40
Feb. 8, South Station, returning soldiers,	21
Feb. 9, South Station, returning soldiers,	8
Feb. 11, Naval parade,	342
Feb. 12, Jamaica Pond, ice carnival,	42
Feb. 24, Visit of President Wilson, parade and receptions,	1,542
Mar. 9, Wilbur Theatre, women's suffrage meeting,	18
Mar. 19, Symphony Hall, Lodge-Lowell debate,	95
Mar. 23, Faneuil Hall, Civic Federation meeting,	19
Apr. 3, Reception and parade, returning colored soldiers,	268
Apr. 4, Commonwealth Pier, returning soldiers,	30
Apr. 5, Commonwealth Pier, returning soldiers,	94

1919.	Men.
Apr. 6, Commonwealth Pier, debarkation of soldiers,	48
Apr. 8, Commonwealth Pier, debarkation of soldiers,	48
Apr. 15 to 21, inclusive, strike of telephone operators,	385
Apr. 19, Marathon race,	437
Apr. 20, Boston Common, reception to officers of 26th Division,	21
Apr. 20, Boston Opera House, Friends of Irish Freedom,	19
Apr. 21, Boston Common, Liberty Loan drive,	25
Apr. 25, Parade of 26th Division,	1,372
Apr. 28, Franklin Field, airplanes arriving,	51
Apr. 29, Funeral of Inspector Alfred N. Douglas,	40
May 1, Roxbury riot,	248
May 3, South Boston, parade of returned soldiers,	297
May 5, Liberty Loan drives,	86
May 5, Funeral of Capt. Hugh J. Lee,	67
May 6, Franklin Field airplanes,	62
May 8, East Armory, school cadet drill,	17
May 10, Boston Common, Liberty Loan drive,	16
May 10, Parade of Girl Scouts,	43
May 15 and 16, Charlestown, reception to returned soldiers,	155
May 28, Parade of Jewish Conference,	364
May 30, Fire in Graham Paper Factory, South Boston,	34
June 7, Brighton's reception to returned soldiers and sailors,	42
June 7, Boston Common, Junior Red Cross Field Day,	60
June 7, Dorchester Day celebration,	87
June 8, Parade of National Polish Department of America,	370
June 10, Mechanics' Building, meeting of Friends of Irish Freedom,	63
June 14, Boston Common, Flag Day exercises,	47
June 16, Charlestown, night before the 17th of June,	175
June 17, Anniversary of Battle of Bunker Hill,	373
June 19, Funeral of Patrolman Adolph F. Butterman,	56
June 28 to 30, inclusive, visit of President of Irish Republic,	277
June 30 to July 1, inclusive, visit of President of Brazil,	80
July 2 to 11, inclusive, Market Teamsters' strike,	153
July 4, Celebration, Independence Day,	620
July 9, Funeral of Lieut. Albert F. Lovell,	40
July 17, Strike of Boston Elevated Railway employees,	637
July 18, Strike of Boston Elevated Railway employees,	540
July 19, Strike of Boston Elevated Railway employees,	568
July 20, Strike of Boston Elevated Railway employees,	76
Aug. 26, Parade of Italian sailors,	57
Aug. 29, North End reception to Italian sailors,	39
Sept. 1, Labor Day parade,	336
Oct. 5 and 6, Visit of King and Queen of Belgium, and visit of Cardinal Mercier,	321
Oct. 11, Soldiers' Field, Harvard-Colby football game,	20

1919.	Men.
Oct. 13, Columbus day parade,	146
Oct. 18, Soldiers' Field, Harvard-Brown football game,	25
Oct. 25, Soldiers' Field, Harvard-Penn football game,	25
Nov. 1, Soldiers' Field, Harvard-Springfield football game,	28
Nov. 4, State election,	240
Nov. 22, Stadium, Harvard-Yale football game,	128
Nov. 22, Braves' Field, Somerville-Everett high school football game,	22
Nov. 27, Stadium, 101st Engineers and 101st Field Artillery football game,	28

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Abandoned children cared for,	11	15	14
Accidents reported,	5,114	4,555	4,009
Buildings found open and made secure,	2,790	3,034	3,459
Cases investigated,	26,857	26,804	29,482
Dangerous buildings reported,	19	32	16
Dangerous chimneys reported,	6	23	26
Dead bodies cared for,	435	384	303
Dead bodies recovered,	64	30	28
Defective bulkheads reported,	-	-	11
Defective cesspools reported,	232	124	90
Defective catch basin reported,	-	1	-
Defective drains and vaults reported,	18	15	28
Defective fences reported,	3	1	-
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported,	4	4	1
Defective gas pipes reported,	-	-	47
Defective hydrants reported,	151	173	88
Defective lamps reported,	5,592	650,906	29,148
Defective water meters reported,	1	7	-
Defective sewers reported,	162	85	75

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS — *Concluded.*

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Defective signs reported,	8	16	—
Defective streets and sidewalks reported,	8,812	8,192	8,545
Defective wires reported,	—	9	1
Defective trees reported,	27	4	1
Defective water gates and shutoffs reported.	10	19	—
Defective water pipes reported,	182	244	119
Defective water fountains reported,	—	1	—
Disturbances suppressed,	654	424	565
Extra duties performed,	50,810	43,175	42,057
Fire alarms given,	2,056	2,449	2,676
Fires extinguished,	991	1,232	974
Insane persons taken in charge,	477	436	414
Intoxicated persons assisted,	27	15	12
Junk dealers investigated,	—	—	1
Lost children restored,	1,821	1,977	1,859
Missing persons reported,	506	529	567
Missing persons found,	191	250	262
Pawnbrokers investigated,	—	—	4
Persons rescued from drowning,	22	16	12
Private detectives investigated,	—	—	5
Second-hand dealers investigated,	—	—	4
Sick and injured persons assisted,	7,533	6,320	5,195
Stray teams reported and put up,	155	130	82
Street obstructions removed,	2,377	1,854	1,185
Water running to waste reported,	562	984	485
Witnesses detained	60	71	35

INSPECTOR OF CLAIMS.

The officer detailed to assist the committee on claims and law department in investigating claims against the city for alleged damage of various kinds reports that he investigated 1,497 cases, 7 of which were on account of damage done by dogs.

Other Services performed.

Number of cases investigated,	1,497
Number of witnesses examined,	7,537
Number of notices served,	4,283
Number of permissions granted,	5,679
Number of days in court,	122
Number of cases settled on recommendation from this office,	55
Collected for damage to the city's property and paid bills amounting to,	\$474.50

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The house of detention for women is located in the court house, Somerset Street. All the women arrested in the city proper are taken to the house of detention in vans provided for the purpose. They are then held in charge of the matron until the next session of the court before which they are to appear. If sentenced to imprisonment, they are returned to the house of detention, and from there conveyed to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced.

During the year there were 4,055 women committed for the following:—

Drunkenness,	1,921
Larceny,	388
Nightwalking,	68
Fornication,	208
Being idle and disorderly,	103
Assault and battery,	11
Adultery,	35
Violation of the liquor law,	2
Keeping a house of ill fame,	8
Witness,	2
County jail,	852
Municipal court,	137
Various other offences,	320
Total,	4,055

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Boxes.

The total number of boxes in use is 504. Of these, 325 are connected with the underground system and 179 with the overhead.

Miscellaneous Work.

During the year the employees of this service responded to 1,334 trouble calls; inspected 504 signal boxes, 18 signal desks and 955 batteries; repaired 64 box movements, 11 registers, 17 polar box bells, 43 locks, 20 time stamps, 4 gongs, 1 stable motor, 2 stable registers, 4 vibrator bells, besides repairing all bell and electric light work at headquarters and the various stations. There have been made 5 plungers, 10 complete box fittings, 8 line blocks, 15 old style box movements, and a large amount of small work done that cannot be classified. A new register was built from an old "Boston style" register for Station 18, so that theirs might be repaired.

The following boxes have been installed underground: 1 at Station 10, 1 at Station 11 and 1 at Station 14. Again this department had to rearrange the fourth circuit at Station 11, to clear the 1919 underground district on Pleasant and Hancock streets, as there were no ducts, and an extra cable was laid in Adams Street from the station to Eaton Square.

There are in use in the signal service 3 horses, 5 patrol wagons and 1 pung.

During the year the wagons made 35,772 runs, covering an aggregate distance of 43,851 miles. There were 35,353 prisoners conveyed to the station houses, 1,942 runs were made to take injured or insane persons to station houses, the hospitals or their homes; and 438 runs were made to take lost children to station houses. There were 947 runs to fires and 24 runs for liquor seizures. During the year there were 504 signal boxes in use arranged on 72 battery circuits and 70 telephone circuits; 568,731 telephone messages and 3,522,508 "on duty" calls were sent over the lines.

The following list comprises the property in the signal service at the present time:—

18 signal desks.	47,923 feet of duct.
72 circuits.	61 manholes.
504 street signal boxes.	1 buggy.
14 stable call boards.	1 line wagon.
81 test boxes.	1 express wagon.
955 cells of battery.	1 mugwump wagon.
589,044 feet underground cable.	1 traverse pung.
239,550 feet overhead cable.	1 caravan.

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the police of Division 8, comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows:—

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, rigging, float-stages, etc.,	\$59,081.89
Vessels from foreign ports boarded,	516
Vessels ordered from the channel,	734
Vessels removed from the channel by police steamers,	11
Assistance rendered vessels,	85
Assistance rendered to wharfingers,	2
Permits granted to discharge cargoes from vessels at anchor,	48
Obstructions removed from channel,	46
Alarms of fire on the water front attended,	35
Fires extinguished without alarm,	2
Boats challenged,	1,177
Sick and injured persons assisted,	10
Dead bodies recovered,	23
Dead bodies cared for,	3
Persons rescued from drowning,	2
Vessels assigned to anchorage,	470
Cases investigated,	1,393

The number of vessels that arrived in this port during the year was 7,241, 6,318 being from domestic ports, 407 from the British provinces and 516 from foreign ports. Of the latter, 485 were steamers, 2 ships, 18 barks and 11 schooners.

A patrol service was maintained in Dorchester Bay from June 23 to October 16. The launch "Alert" cruised nightly from Castle Island to Neponset bridge. Three hundred and

twenty-nine boats were challenged; 122 cases investigated; and assistance rendered to 9 boats in distress by reason of disabled engines, stress of weather, etc. From these boats 23 persons whose lives were in jeopardy were rescued, and property to the value of \$3,800 was saved from destruction.

HORSES.

On the 30th of November, 1918, there were 38 horses in the service. During the year five were purchased, five delivered to the State Department of Health, four sold and three humanely killed. At the present time there are 31 in the service, as shown by Table IX.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

Automobiles.

There are 38 automobiles in the service at the present time: four attached to headquarters; one at the house of detention, used as a woman's van and kept at Division 4; six in the city proper and attached to Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; four in the South Boston district, attached to Divisions 6 and 12; two in the East Boston district attached to Division 7; five in the Roxbury district attached to Divisions 9 and 10; three in the Dorchester district, attached to Division 11; two in the Jamaica Plain district, attached to Division 13; three in the Brighton district, attached to Division 14; one in the Charlestown district, attached to Division 15; two in the Back Bay and Fenway, attached to Division 16; two in the West Roxbury district attached to Division 17; two in the Mattapan district, attached to Division 19; and one unassigned.

Cost of Running Automobiles.

Repairs,	\$11,819 33
Tires,	6,777 99
Gasoline,	7,507 60
Oil,	641 11
Rent of garage,	467 55
License fees,	98 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$27,311 58

Ambulances.

The department is equipped with combination automobiles (patrol and ambulance) located in Divisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19; also ambulances located in Divisions 1 and 13.

During the year the ambulances responded to calls to convey sick and injured persons to the following places:—

City Hospital,	1,598
City Hospital (Relief Station, Haymarket Square),	764
City Hospital (Relief Station, East Boston),	202
Calls where services were not required,	189
Home,	113
Massachusetts General Hospital,	97
St. Elizabeth's Hospital,	57
Morgue,	49
Boston State Hospital (including 40 to Psychopathic Department),	41
Police station houses,	18
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital,	10
Forest Hills Hospital,	6
Faulkner Hospital,	4
Lying-in Hospital,	4
Carney Hospital,	2
Homœopathic Hospital,	1
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1
St. Mary's Infant Asylum,	1
State Armory (south),	1
Total,	3,158

List of Vehicles used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Combination Auto and Ambulance.	Patrol Wagons.	Other Wagons.	Automobiles.	Pong.	Vans.	Ambulances.	Buggies.	Sleigh.	Motor Van.	Motor Cycles.	Motor Cycle Side-cars.	Totals.
Headquarters,	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Division 1,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Division 2,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 3,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 4,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Division 5,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Division 6,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Division 7,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Division 9,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Division 10,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Division 11,	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Division 12,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Division 13,	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Division 14,	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
Division 15,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 16,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	11
Division 17,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Division 18,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 19,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Joy Street stable,	-	2	6	-	1	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	18
Unassigned,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	19	5	6	18	1	4	5	2	1	1	12	4	78

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

During the year there were 1,631 carriage licenses granted, being an increase of 12 as compared with last year; 1,132 motor carriages were licensed, being an increase of 87 compared with last year.

There has been a decrease of 320 in the number of horse-drawn licensed carriages during the year.

There were 73 articles, consisting of umbrellas, coats, handbags, etc., left in carriages during the year, which were turned over to the inspector; 48 of these were restored to the owners, and the balance placed in the keeping of the lost property bureau.

The following statement gives details concerning public hackney carriages, as well as licenses to drive the same:—

Number of applications for carriage licenses received,	1,642
Number of carriages licensed,	1,631
Number of licenses transferred,	158
Number of licenses canceled or revoked,	62
Number of carriages inspected,	1,631
Applications for drivers' licenses reported upon,	1,867
Number of complaints against drivers investigated,	192
Number of warrants obtained,	14
Number of days spent in court,	17
Articles left in carriages reported by citizens,	43
Articles found in carriages reported by drivers,	73
Drivers' applications for licenses rejected,	9

Since July 1, 1914, the Police Commissioner has assigned to persons or corporations licensed to set up and use hackney carriage places designated as special stands for such licensed carriages, and there have been issued in the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, 495 such special stands.

Of these special stands there have been 42 canceled and 2 transferred.

Sight-seeing Automobiles.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, there have been issued licenses for 24 sight-seeing automobiles and 21 special stands for them. There have been 42 chauffeurs' licenses granted.

WAGON LICENSES.

Licenses are granted to persons or corporations to set up and use trucks, wagons or other vehicles to convey merchandise from place to place within the city for hire.

During the year 5,204 applications for such licenses were received; 5,201 of these were granted and 3 rejected.

Of these licenses 70 were subsequently canceled for non-payment of license fee, 22 for other causes, and 25 transferred to new locations. (See Tables XIV, XVI.)

LISTING MALE RESIDENTS OF BOSTON, ETC.

YEAR.	May Canvass.	YEAR.	May Canvass.
1903,	181,045	1912, ¹	214,178
1904,	193,195	1913, ¹	215,388
1905,	194,547	1914, ¹	219,364
1906,	195,446	1915, ¹	220,883
1907,	195,900	1916,	- ²
1908,	201,255	1917, ¹	221,207
1909,	201,391	1918, ¹	224,012
1910, ¹	203,603	1919, ¹	227,466
1911, ¹	206,825		

Women Voters verified.

1903,	14,611	1912,	10,567
1904,	15,633	1913,	9,683
1905,	14,591	1914,	8,963
1906,	13,427	1915,	8,253
1907,	12,822	1916,	- ²
1908,	11,915	1917,	9,291
1909,	11,048	1918,	18,950
1910,	10,486	1919,	17,289
1911,	9,935		

¹ Changed to April 1.² Listing done by assessors.

Listing Expenses.

The expenses of listing residents, not including the services rendered by members of the police force, were as follows:—

Printing,	\$14,569 48
Clerical service,	12,250 00
Stationery,	308 80
Interpreters,	480 63
Teaming,	24 00
Telephone,	14 66
	<hr/>
Total,	\$27,647 57

Number of Policemen employed in Listing.

April 1,	1,227
April 2,	1,086
April 3,	730
April 4,	290
April 5,	53
April 7,	5
April 8,	1

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police officers are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on the written application of any officer or board in charge of a department of the city of Boston, or on the application of any responsible corporation or person, such a corporation or person to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, there were 3,142 special police officers appointed; 15 applications for appointment were refused for cause and 2 revoked.

Appointments were made on applications received, as follows:—

From United States government,	193
From State departments,	32
From city departments,	395
From county of Suffolk,	20

From railroad corporations,	220
From other corporations or associations,	1,954
From theatres and other places of amusement,	256
From private institutions,	60
From churches,	12
	<hr/>
Total,	3,142

RAILROAD POLICE.

There were 136 persons appointed railroad policemen during the year, 78 of whom were employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 55 of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 1 of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, and 2 of the New York Central Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of applications for miscellaneous licenses received was 20,339; of these, 20,245 were granted, of which 117 were canceled for nonpayment, leaving 20,128 issued. During the year 227 applications were transferred, 94 rejected, 1,956 canceled and 30 revoked. The officers investigated 306 complaints arising under these licenses. The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$41,179.50. (See Table XIV.)

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

Itinerant.

During the year there were 63 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, all of which were granted. Three licenses were subsequently canceled on account of nonpayment of the license fee.

All the instruments in use by itinerant musicians are inspected before the license is granted, and it is arranged by a qualified musician, not a member of the department, that such instruments shall be inspected in April and September of each year.

During the year 108 instruments were inspected, with the following results:—

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.	Number inspected.	Number passed.	Number rejected.
Street pianos,	60	50	10
Hand organs,	21	13	8
Violins,	8	8	—
Harps,	3	3	—
Flutes,	3	3	—
Accordions,	4	4	—
Guitars,	4	4	—
Banjos,	3	3	—
Mandolins,	2	2	—
Totals,	108	90	18

Collective.

Collective musicians' licenses are granted to bands of persons over sixteen years of age to play on musical instruments in company with designated processions at stated times and places.

The following shows the number of applications made for these licenses during the last five years, and the action taken thereon:—

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.
1915,	253	250	3
1916,	262	261	1
1917,	265	265	—
1918,	225	224	1
1919,	224	220	4

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The following return shows the number of applications made to the Police Commissioner for licenses to carry loaded pistols or revolvers in this Commonwealth during the past five years, the number of such applications granted, the number refused and the number revoked: —

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.	Revoked.
1915,	1,556	1,425	131	—
1916,	1,384	1,301	83	—
1917,	2,719	2,583	136	—
1918,	2,463	2,374	89	3
1919,	5,006	4,539	467	4

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES.

The following shows the number of public lodging houses licensed by the Police Commissioner under chapter 242 of the Acts of 1904 during the year, the location of each house and the number of lodgers accommodated: —

LOCATION.	Number lodged.	LOCATION.	Number lodged.
19 Causeway Street,	6,779	120 Eliot Street,	52,999
164 Commercial Street,	16,752	1025 Washington Street,	36,499
194 Commercial Street,	36,083	1051 Washington Street,	68,581
234 Commercial Street,	18,655	1202 Washington Street,	55,084
238 Commercial Street,	31,959	Total,	360,738
17 Davis Street,	37,347		

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

On Dec. 1, 1918, there were 232 pensioners on the roll. During the year 14 died, viz., 1 inspector, 2 lieutenants, 10 patrolmen and a signal service driver; and 18 were added, viz., 1 inspector, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 9 patrolmen, the director of the signal service, a signal service painter, and

the widows of Patrolmen Brennan, Buttermann and Deining, leaving 236 on the roll at date, including the widows of 24 policemen and the mother of 1 policeman who died of injuries received in the service.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$152,439.24, and it is estimated that \$168,609.16 will be required for pensions in 1920. This does not include pensions for 2 captains, 1 sergeant and 8 patrolmen, all of whom are sixty-five or over, and are entitled to be pensioned on account of age and term of service.

The invested fund of the police charitable fund on the thirtieth day of November last amounted to \$207,550. There are 72 beneficiaries at the present time, and there has been paid to them the sum of \$7,940 during the past year.

The invested fund of the Police Relief Association on the thirtieth day of November was \$203,532.97.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including the pensions, house of detention, station house matrons and listing persons twenty years of age or more, but exclusive of the maintenance of the police signal service, were \$2,832,675.88. (See Table XVII.)

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from fees from licenses over which the police have supervision, for the sale of unclaimed and condemned property, uniform cloth, etc., was \$60,398.64. (See Table XIV.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$72,111.59. (See Table XVIII.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Distribution of Police Force, Signal Service and Employees, Nov. 30, 1919.

RANK OR POSITION.	Headquarters.	DIVISIONS.																		Table Police.	Signal Service.	House of De- rention.	Totals.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					19
Police Commissioner,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendent,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy superintendent,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Inspector,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Captains,	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Inspectors,	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Lieutenants,	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	28
Sergeants,	22	0	0	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	7	5	4	4	4	1	-	-	42
Patrolmen,	24	04	102	70	85	68	75	59	12	77	72	72	56	53	61	50	80	40	18	41	3	-	-	125
Clerks,	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	1,313
Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Firemen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

TABLE II.
List of Police Officers in Active Service who died during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

RANK.	NAME.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman,	John H. Bohling,	16	Apr. 29, 1919	Paralysis.
Patrolman,	Edward F. Brennan,	17	Feb. 2, 1919	Pleurisy.
Patrolman,	Adolph H. Buttermann,	9	June 16, 1919	Bullet wound.
Patrolman,	Joseph F. Crotty,	9	Feb. 25, 1919	Fractured skull.
Patrolman,	Charles E. Deiningger,	1	Feb. 13, 1919	Bullet wound.
Inspector,	Alfred N. Douglas,	B. C. I.	Apr. 26, 1919	Bright's disease.
Patrolman,	Michael M. Foley,	5	Apr. 8, 1919	Tuberculosis.
Patrolman,	Daniel J. Hart,	9	July 3, 1919	Heart disease.
Patrolman,	Thomas H. Hoadley,	12	June 29, 1919	Hemorrhage.
Patrolman,	Timothy W. Hurley,	3	Dec. 28, 1918	Pneumonia.
Lieutenant,	William J. Irwin,	5	Dec. 13, 1918	Pneumonia.

TABLE II—*Continued.*

RANK.	NAME.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Captain,	Hugh J. Lee,	9	May 2, 1919	Heart disease.
Lieutenant,	Albert F. Lovell,	9	July 7, 1919	Complication of diseases.
Patrolman,	Richard J. Lynch,	19	Sept. 22, 1919	Tuberculosis.
Inspector,	Thomas H. Lynch,	B. C. I.	Feb. 2, 1919	Pneumonia.
Patrolman,	Richard D. Recents,	10	Sept. 11, 1919	Bullet wound.

TABLE III.

List of Officers retired during the Year, giving the Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement (Years).	Years of Service.
Bowers, Charles A., . . .	Incapacitated, . . .	54	23
Burke, John H., ¹ . . .	Age, . . .	74	22
Burr, Levi W., . . .	Age, . . .	62	32
Colbert, James, . . .	Age, . . .	65	34
Duke, Patrick J., . . .	Incapacitated, . . .	57	26
Hazlett, Henry, . . .	Incapacitated, . . .	53	30
Homer, Horatio J., . . .	Age, . . .	71	40
Keenan, Thomas M., . . .	Incapacitated, . . .	52	26
Mahoney, Jeremiah J., Jr., . . .	Incapacitated, . . .	39	11
Merritt, Frank L., . . .	Incapacitated, . . .	50	23
Morgan, Elam W., . . .	Incapacitated, . . .	44	18
Orr, James S., . . .	Age, . . .	64	34
Sanford, James E., . . .	Age, . . .	63	37
Shaw, Thomas J., . . .	Age, . . .	60	34
Weigel, John, ² . . .	Age, . . .	72	31

¹ Employee in police signal service.

² Director in police signal service.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers who were promoted above the Rank of Patrolman during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

Date.	NAME AND RANK.
Jan. 31, 1919	Lieut. William L. Devitt to the rank of captain.
May 24, 1919	Lieut. Perley S. Skillings to the rank of captain.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sergt. Michael J. Burke to the rank of inspector.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sergt. James R. Claffin to the rank of inspector.
May 24, 1919	Sergt. James H. Eagan to the rank of inspector.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sergt. John F. Mitchell to the rank of inspector.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sergt. Patrick J. O'Neill to the rank of inspector.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sergt. Thomas M. Towle to the rank of inspector.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sergt. John F. Ahearn to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 15, 1919	Sergt. Frank Arnold to the rank of lieutenant.
Nov. 28, 1919	Sergt. Bernard J. Hoppe to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 15, 1919	Sergt. Mathew Killen to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 15, 1919	Sergt. Jeremiah J. Riordan to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 15, 1919	Sergt. Frank H. Thompson to the rank of lieutenant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Benjamin Alexander to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Delbert R. Augusta to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Joseph W. Comerford to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman William F. Crawford to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Timothy F. Donovan to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman John A. Dorsey to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Frederick M. Finn to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Stephen J. Flaherty to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Francis P. Haggerty to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Edward G. Kennedy to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman John F. McCarthy to the rank of sergeant.
Mar. 29, 1919	Patrolman Thomas F. Mulrey to the rank of sergeant.

TABLE V.

Number of Men in Active Service at the End of the Present Year who were appointed on the Force in the Year stated.

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Chief Inspector.	Captains.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1869,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1875,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1878,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
1879,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1880,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
1881,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5
1882,	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	7
1883,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
1884,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
1885,	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	7	11
1886,	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	6	10
1887,	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	12	18
1888,	1	-	-	2	1	6	2	25	37
1889,	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	10	14
1890,	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	9	18
1891,	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	8	14
1892,	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	10	17
1893,	-	-	-	3	4	6	12	31	56
1894,	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	8	17
1895,	-	-	-	4	4	7	18	54	87
1896,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	9	13
1897,	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	8
1898,	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	16	22
1900,	-	-	-	1	3	2	16	33	55
1901,	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	9	21
1902,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1903,	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	25	34
1904,	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	18	24
1905,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
1906,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
1907,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	24
1908,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	24
1909,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
1910,	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	8
1911,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
1912,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	15
1913,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
1914,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1915,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
1916,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
1917,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
1918,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1919,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	937	937
Totals,	1	1	1	27	28	42	125	1,343	1,568

TABLE VI.
Officers discharged and resigned during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

Rank.	Name.	Discharged.	Resigned.	Length of Service.
Patrolman,	Richard J. Austin,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	1 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	Joseph J. Barry,	-	Nov. 27, 1919	1 day.
Patrolman,	Jesse E. Hootliby,	-	Dec. 22, 1918	3 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	William F. Brown,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	6 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	Edmund J. Burke,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	13 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	James L. Butler,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	10 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	William E. Clouten,	Nov. 26, 1919	-	1/2 year.
Patrolman,	Philip S. Corbett,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	4 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	Henry T. Cunniff,	Jan. 25, 1919	-	5 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	John F. Cunningham,	Oct. 29, 1919	-	14 days.
Patrolman,	James F. Dillon,	Nov. 22, 1919	-	14 days.
Patrolman,	John F. Dolan,	May 5, 1919	-	10 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	John J. Driscoll,	-	Aug. 13, 1919	1 month.
Patrolman,	Thomas J. Driscoll,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	3 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	Stephen J. Dunoavy,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	8 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	John H. Falvey,	-	May 9, 1919	1 year.
Patrolman,	George E. Ferrin,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	10 1/2 years.
Reserve man,	Morris G. Naahy,	-	Dec. 9, 1918	7 1/2 year.
Patrolman,	William J. Gallagher,	May 21, 1919	-	5 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	Hugh H. Garrity,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	7 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	James J. Garrity,	Sept. 13, 1919	-	8 1/2 years.
Patrolman,	James C. Good,	Nov. 6, 1919	-	8 days.

TABLE VI — *Concluded.*

RANK.	NAME.	Discharged.	Resigned.	Length of Service.
Patrolman,	Martha W. Mullen,	Apr. 17, 1910	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	John J. Murray,	Apr. 17, 1910	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Joseph A. McCulloch,	—	Aug. 6, 1910	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
Patrolman,	John J. McGowan,	—	Oct. 2, 1910	1 day.
Patrolman,	John F. McInnes,	Sept. 13, 1919	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Maek McKenzie,	—	Nov. 29, 1919	$\frac{1}{2}$ year.
Patrolman,	William E. Nolan,	—	Jan. 31, 1919	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Richard T. O'Brien,	—	Nov. 10, 1919	3 days.
Patrolman,	John C. O'Connor,	—	Jan. 28, 1919	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	John H. O'Hare,	Sept. 13, 1919	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Thomas H. O'Neil,	—	Nov. 10, 1919	14 days.
Patrolman,	James G. Peters,	Sept. 13, 1919	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Nicholas H. Prempas,	—	Dec. 13, 1918	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Harry Quirk,	Jun. 30, 1919	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	James Rafferty,	—	May 3, 1919	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Patrick Rafferty,	—	Aug. 5, 1919	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
Patrolman,	Thomas F. Robinson,	—	Oct. 17, 1919	1 day.
Patrolman,	Stephen J. Ryder,	Sept. 13, 1919	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Gustave A. Sandberg,	—	Feb. 19, 1919	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	Anthony B. Schlenkert,	—	Mar. 25, 1919	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Patrolman,	John J. Sheehan,	—	Mar. 8, 1919	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
Patrolman,	William M. Sheehan,	Nov. 4, 1919	—	12 days.
Patrolman,	Francis A. Slater,	—	Dec. 5, 1918	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Patrolman,	Clifford E. Smith,				Jan. 1, 1919	15 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Michael Speroufske,				Nov. 5, 1919	20 days.
Patrolman,	Walter F. Spratt,				Mar. 24, 1919	3 ¹ / ₂ year.
Patrolman,	John L. Sullivan,				July 8, 1919	5 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Philip A. Sullivan,				Oct. 3, 1919	1 day.
Patrolman,	Joseph B. Swanson,				Jan. 27, 1919	5 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	James J. Tansy,				Nov. 25, 1919	7 ¹ / ₂ year.
Patrolman,	William R. Thompson,			Oct. 6, 1919	—	4 days.
Patrolman,	John H. Webber,			—	Nov. 17, 1919	5 days.
Patrolman,	John F. Welch,			—	Oct. 29, 1919	14 days.
Patrolman,	John P. Whitten,			Sept. 13, 1919	—	9 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	William P. Wills,			Sept. 13, 1919	—	15 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Herbert L. Wingate,			—	June 26, 1919	18 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Albert Wood,			Nov. 6, 1919	—	22 days.

TABLE VII.
Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

	Reserve.		Regular.		Reserve.	Regular.
December, 1918, ¹	.	81	1,110	.	-	707
January, 1919, ¹	.	105	1,518	.	-	793
February, 1919, ¹	.	53	1,091	.	-	1,093
March, 1919,	.	-	1,100	.	-	630
April, 1919,	.	-	1,162	.	-	522
May, 1919,	.	-	967	.	-	
June, 1919,	.	-	734	.	-	
			Totals,		239	11,433

Average number of men on the force, reserve, 19, regular, 1,548.

Average number of sick daily, including reserve men, 32, or 2.18 per cent.

¹ The rank of reserve man was abolished by statute on Feb. 10, 1910.

TABLE VIII.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Disposition of Case.
27	Patrolman, . . .	Joining and belonging to an organization outside of the police department in violation of section 19 of Rule 35 of the Department Rules.	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
8	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
2	Patrolman, . . .	Intoxication,	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Engaging in private business,	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
2	Patrolman, . . .	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
2	Patrolman, . . .	Not patrolling or not properly patrolling route during tour of patrol duty.	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
4	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Not patrolling or not properly patrolling route during tour of patrol duty.	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Engaging in private business,	Guilty; sentenced to perform 170 hours' punishment duty.

TABLE VIII — *Concluded.*

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Disposition of Case.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to perform 140 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Not being punctual in attendance at court, . . .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 105 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to perform 90 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Guilty; sentenced to perform 70 hours' punishment duty.
6	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Resigned, pending charges.
2	Patrolman, . . .	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Resigned, pending charges.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Engaging in private business,	Resigned, pending charges.
2	Sergeant, . . .	Failure to report officer's absence from route, . .	Reprimanded in General Orders.
13	Patrolman, . . .	Joining and belonging to an organization outside of the police department in violation of section 19 of Rule 35 of the Department Rules, and absence without leave.	Sentence suspended.
13	Patrolman, . . .	Joining and belonging to an organization outside of the police department in violation of section 19 of Rule 35 of the Department Rules.	Sentence suspended.

1	Patrolman, . . .	Absence without leave,	Sentence suspended.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	On account of defendant abandoning position the hearing was cancelled.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Joining and belonging to an organization outside of the police department in violation of section 19 of Rule 35 of the Department Rules.	On account of defendant abandoning position the hearing was cancelled.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Absence without leave,	Complaint dismissed.
2	Patrolman, . . .	Joining and belonging to an organization outside of the police department in violation of section 19 of Rule 35 of the Department Rules.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Neglect of duty,	Complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Absence without leave,	Complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman, . . .	Joining and belonging to an organization outside of the police department in violation of section 19 of Rule 35 of the Department Rules.	Complaint placed on file.

TABLE IX.

Number and Distribution of Horses used in Department.

DIVISIONS.	Wagons.	Vans.	Patrol.	Riding.	Ambulance.	Driving.	Totals.
Division 1,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Division 16,	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
Signal service repair department, 40 Joy Street.	3	-	1	5	-	1	10
Prison van,	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Totals,	3	4	1	21	1	1	31

TABLE X.

Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters,	1,152	426	1,578
Division 1,	8,079	492	8,571
Division 2,	4,575	592	5,167
Division 3,	11,019	1,115	12,134
Division 4,	5,914	426	6,340
Division 5,	5,214	953	6,167
Division 6,	3,025	169	3,194
Division 7,	2,563	160	2,723
Division 8,	19	1	20
Division 9,	3,745	250	3,995
Division 10,	3,772	355	4,127
Division 11,	2,155	68	2,223
Division 12,	1,044	48	1,092
Division 13,	851	34	885
Division 14,	1,153	84	1,237
Division 15,	2,861	194	3,055
Division 16,	3,055	222	3,277
Division 17,	955	18	973
Division 18,	345	14	359
Division 19,	788	42	830
Totals,	62,284	5,663	67,947

TABLE XI.
Arrests and Offences for Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

No. 1. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PEIRMON.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or to United States Au- thorities.
	Males.	Females.									
Affray, engaging in,	38	2	40	0	28	0	17	20	12	40	-
Assault,	67	1	68	28	29	11	30	7	12	68	-
Assault and battery,	1,474	202	1,676	726	484	466	873	236	225	1,676	-
Assault, felonious,	18	-	18	11	7	-	11	4	3	18	-
Assault, indecent,	32	-	32	14	17	1	14	3	7	32	-
Assault on police,	87	2	89	45	41	3	10	21	22	80	-
Blackmailing,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Child, abandoning,	1	2	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Child, female, abuse of,	23	2	25	10	0	-	20	2	2	25	-
Child, refusing to support,	65	5	70	65	-	5	35	5	4	70	-
Children, minor, neglecting,	3	7	10	6	-	4	2	2	1	10	-
Extortion, or attempt,	3	-	3	2	1	-	2	-	2	3	-

Family, abandoning or neglecting,	52	6	58	57	-	1	15	8	2	58	-
Family, refusing to support,	710	2	712	641	8	63	301	95	20	712	-
Illegitimate child, refusing to support,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Intimidation and threatening language, using,	82	4	86	71	1	14	61	5	1	86	-
Kidnapping,	-	3	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	-
Manslaughter,	82	1	83	21	61	1	27	27	12	83	-
Mayhem,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Murder,	20	4	24	14	10	-	14	4	3	24	-
Murder, accessory to,	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Murder, assault with intent to,	74	3	77	32	45	-	51	13	3	77	-
Parent law, violation of,	29	8	37	14	-	23	17	10	2	37	-
Rape,	24	-	24	19	5	-	13	3	4	24	-
Rape, assault to,	11	-	11	8	3	-	8	1	1	11	-
Riot, or inciting to,	88	14	102	6	96	-	85	47	7	102	-
Rob, assault to,	51	-	51	29	21	1	5	12	12	51	-
Robbery,	232	3	235	107	126	2	55	62	52	235	-
Sodomy and other unnatural practices,	8	-	8	5	3	-	1	2	1	8	-
Total,	3,270	272	3,551	1,950	904	601	1,086	592	410	3,551	-

TABLE XI — Continued.
 No. 2. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Referred to United States Authorities.
	Males.	Females.									
Breaking and entering dwelling at night,	90	3	93	49	44	—	24	19	32	93	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted.	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day,	100	11	111	59	51	1	31	24	32	111	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted.	6	2	8	5	2	1	3	3	1	8	—
Breaking and entering a building,	445	4	449	153	289	7	66	74	223	449	—
Breaking and entering a building, attempted.	28	—	28	3	25	—	2	5	14	28	—
Breaking and entering vessels,	5	—	5	1	4	—	1	—	4	5	—
Breaking and entering railroad car,	18	—	18	5	13	—	—	—	7	18	—
Breaking and entering railroad car, attempted.	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
Trespass, injury to,	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Totals,	696	20	716	276	430	10	129	125	315	716	—

No. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Animals, vehicles and boats, using without consent of owner.	71	-	71	38	16	17	6	7	41	71	-
Automobile, unlawful appropriation.	4	-	4	1	3	-	-	1	2	4	-
Buildings, defacing, etc.	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Burglar's tools, having in possession.	13	-	13	13	-	-	1	2	2	13	-
Conspiring to defraud.	43	-	43	42	1	-	9	6	1	43	-
Inholders, boarding-house keepers, etc., defrauding.	22	3	25	17	8	-	7	17	10	25	-
Lamps, extinguishing, breaking, etc.	6	-	6	5	1	-	3	1	-	6	-
Larceny.	2,325	792	3,117	1,150	1,810	157	1,003	1,012	738	3,117	-
Larceny, accessory after fact.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny in building, attempt to commit.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Larceny from person.	178	24	202	59	139	4	59	52	41	202	-
Larceny from person, attempt to commit.	54	4	58	8	48	2	19	18	11	58	-
Larceny, attempt to commit.	59	2	61	25	36	-	14	20	19	61	-
Larceny in a building or vessel.	10	1	11	8	3	-	1	1	5	11	-
Larceny from an express.	25	-	25	7	18	-	4	5	7	25	-
Larceny from realty.	6	-	6	-	2	4	-	1	4	6	-
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	26	6	32	30	-	2	13	7	2	32	-

TABLE XI — Continued.
 No. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE — Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Not- roadside.	Minor.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or to United States Au- thorities.
	Males.	Females.									
Mortgaged property, concealing, convey- ing, selling, etc.	8	-	8	7	-	1	6	2	-	8	-
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.,	245	26	271	152	91	28	155	51	35	271	-
Taxi-cab fare, evading,	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Trespass,	311	11	322	20	200	63	130	82	123	352	-
Totals,	3,440	870	4,310	1,584	2,727	270	1,431	1,280	1,043	4,310	-

No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson and other burnings,	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	1	3	-
Malicious mischief,	87	10	97	49	27	21	37	18	22	97	-
Slot-machine, wilfully breaking,	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	0	0	-
Wilful damage and trespass,	37	3	40	27	3	10	7	3	16	40	-
Totals,	133	13	146	76	33	37	45	22	45	146	-

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Counterfeit money, passing, etc.,	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	2
Forgery and uttering,	79	7	86	63	23	-	17	36	19	86
Worthless check, passing,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	82	7	89	64	25	-	19	37	20	89

No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

Auctioneer's license law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2
Carriage regulations, violation of,	4	-	4	-	-	4	2	1	-	4
Common victualler and inholder, as- suming to be,	5	-	5	1	-	4	4	-	-	5
Dentist, practicing unlawfully,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dog law, violation of,	23	3	26	-	-	26	14	-	3	26
Insurance broker, assuming to be,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intelligence office, keeping unlawfully,	3	1	4	-	-	4	3	1	-	4
Junk, dealing in unlawfully,	9	1	10	3	1	6	8	3	1	10
Liquor law, violation of,	169	23	192	102	66	24	121	19	6	192
Lodging house law, violation of,	51	57	111	50	7	51	60	13	9	111

TABLE XI — Continued.
 No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS — Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or (to United States Au- thorities.
	Males.	Females.									
Lying-in hospital law, violation of, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Merchandise, sale or storage of, in public place.	257	3	260	2	148	110	225	11	20	200	-
Milk law, violation of, . . .	37	1	38	-	-	38	10	5	-	38	-
Pawnbroker, assuming to be, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Peddling without a license, . . .	41	-	41	1	38	5	33	7	10	44	-
Peddler's license law, violation of, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Physician, practicing unlawfully, . . .	7	2	9	7	-	2	6	-	1	9	-
Pool and billiard room, unlawfully ad- mitting minor to, . . .	3	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-
Public amusement, unlawfully main- taining, . . .	5	2	7	-	-	7	-	-	1	7	-
Revolver, carrying without license, . . .	19	-	19	6	11	2	11	2	5	19	-
Second-hand articles, dealing in unlaw- fully, . . .	11	-	11	2	-	9	0	1	1	11	-
United States liquor law, violation of, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total, . . .	658	41	701	179	471	301	318	43	61	751	-

No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

Abortion,	6	3	9	8	1	-	4	-	-	0	-
Abortion instruments, having in possession.	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Abduction,	3	-	3	1	2	-	3	1	-	3	-
Adultery,	80	68	148	35	111	2	54	30	8	148	-
Animals, cruelty to,	30	1	31	5	6	20	15	6	3	31	-
Bastardy,	93	-	93	89	1	3	27	29	19	93	-
Bigamy,	2	1	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	-
Conception, instruments to prevent, having for sale or in possession.	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Disorderly house, keeping,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Female, annoying or accosting with offensive language.	47	1	48	16	28	4	24	12	4	48	-
Female under eighteen years, inducing to have sexual intercourse.	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fornication,	415	420	835	29	806	-	233	261	52	835	-
Illegitimate child law, violation of,	34	-	34	29	-	5	8	7	4	34	-
Ill-fame, keeping house of,	10	10	38	29	0	-	10	1	-	38	-
Incest,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Indecent exposure of the person,	42	1	43	6	37	-	13	5	3	43	-

TABLE XI—Continued.
 NO. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or to United States Au- thorities.
	Males.	Females.									
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	160	163	323	92	228	3	103	25	24	323	-
Lewd person, in speech and behavior,	3	4	7	1	6	-	1	3	3	7	-
Night walking,	-	68	68	3	65	-	21	15	21	68	-
Obscene books and prints,	20	-	20	16	4	-	12	6	1	20	-
Open and gross lewdness,	8	2	10	5	4	1	5	2	3	10	-
Polygamy,	0	2	2	11	-	-	7	3	-	11	-
Prostitute, deriving support from,	4	-	4	3	1	-	3	1	-	4	-
Prostitution, enticing to,	2	1	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	3	-
Public conveyance, being disorderly in,	8	-	8	5	2	1	1	5	1	8	-
School, disturbing,	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-
Unnatural and lascivious acts,	13	1	14	7	7	-	-	6	1	14	-
Totals,	1,007	756	1,763	401	1,319	43	557	419	151	1,763	-

No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Adulterating food, drugs, butter, etc., . . .	127	1	128	3	3	122	42	60	11	128
Agricultural law, violation of, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Air rifle, selling to minor, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Abus, soliciting, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anti-anarchy law, violation of, . . .	5	2	7	4	3	-	4	3	-	7
Automobile law, violation of, . . .	5,562	36	5,598	279	240	5,079	1,146	2,926	683	5,598
Bail bond, . . .	6	-	6	2	4	-	2	-	-	6
Bets, registering, . . .	6	-	6	3	3	-	1	5	2	6
Bicycle, riding on sidewalk, . . .	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	2	-	2
Bonfire, making, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Bribery, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bucket shop, keeping, . . .	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Business, doing under assumed name, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Capias, . . .	85	7	92	49	17	26	26	9	54	92
Children, delinquent, . . .	2,914	147	3,061	286	1,192	1,583	354	182	3,061	3,061
Children, neglected, . . .	93	82	175	166	4	5	8	3	175	175
Children, wayward, . . .	8	12	20	8	11	1	1	5	19	20

TABLE XI — Continued.
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or to United States Au- thorities.
	Males.	Females.									
City ordinance, violation of,	482	43	525	75	243	207	157	74	100	525	-
Cocaine law, violation of,	0	2	8	5	3	-	1	2	-	8	-
Common nuisance, keeping,	24	16	40	31	8	1	21	1	2	40	-
Common brawlers,	-	0	9	1	-	8	5	-	-	9	-
Concealed weapons, carrying,	213	7	220	79	140	1	106	61	45	220	-
Contempt of court,	3	1	4	2	1	1	3	-	-	4	-
Crime, soliciting person to commit,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Dazzling light law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	-
Dagger, carrying,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Default warrant,	374	61	435	434	1	-	140	63	87	435	-
Delinquent law, violation of,	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Denatured alcohol, unlawful sale of,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Deserters,	105	-	105	2	103	-	20	41	32	-	105
Disorderly,	341	91	432	-	432	-	98	188	160	-	432

District Police rules, violation of,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Disturbing the peace,	82	13	95	20	30	-	30	25	8	51	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkard, common,	7	2	9	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	33,040	2,500	35,540	38	35,502	-	-	14,421	18,124	480	-	35,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election law, violation of,	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eavesdropping,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, unlicensed,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, unlawfully diverting,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expectoration law, violation of,	457	-	457	19	203	-	175	271	123	43	-	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fire alarm, giving false or tampering with,	11	-	11	2	0	-	-	2	-	0	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms, selling to minor,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Commissioner's rules, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire prevention rules, violation of,	4	-	4	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire escape, obstructing,	3	3	6	1	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fugitive from justice,	61	5	66	44	22	-	-	20	35	9	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming and being present at,	512	-	512	79	43	-	390	233	75	124	-	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming house, keeping,	14	-	14	14	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI — Continued.
No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Males.		Females.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Poli- tigue con.	Non- residents.	Minnn.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or dropped for Statute Au- thorities.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
Gaming implements, being present where found.	497	-	-	-	497	120	377	-	385	60	17	497	-
Gaming on the Lord's Day and being present at.	1,480	2	2	2	1,488	57	1,431	90	754	103	411	1,488	-
Glass, maliciously breaking.	33	-	-	-	35	21	7	7	-	8	13	35	-
Health law, violation of.	19	-	-	-	19	11	-	8	14	4	2	19	-
Highway Commission regulations, viola- tion of.	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hypnotic law, violation of.	65	10	10	10	81	33	47	1	10	13	4	81	-
Idle and disorderly persons.	95	148	148	148	243	90	144	-	02	50	81	243	-
Immigration law, violation of.	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2
Inebriety.	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Income tax law, violation of.	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
Inane person.	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Interstate commerce act, violation of.	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	5
Internal revenue act, violation of.	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Jewelry peddling.	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	3	1	-	3	-

TABLE XI — Continued.
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or to United States At- tornies.
	Male.	Female.									
Opium law, violation of,	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	8	1	30	-
Pardon, violation of conditions,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Parole, violation of conditions,	40	6	46	29	17	-	8	6	24	45	1
Perjury, and subornation of,	9	4	13	11	2	-	2	2	1	13	-
Plumbing law, violation of,	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Police rules, violation of,	42	-	42	4	5	33	10	7	2	42	-
Postal law, violation of,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Prisoner, escaped,	10	2	18	3	15	-	2	0	0	10	2
Prisoner, aiding to escape,	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue,	41	1	42	15	27	-	11	10	6	42	-
Probation, violation of conditions,	215	43	258	245	13	-	82	18	75	258	-
Provost guard, interfering with,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Public meetings, disturbing,	45	-	45	7	38	-	5	4	35	45	-
Public park regulations, violation of,	104	5	109	0	20	140	47	70	21	109	-

Profano and obscene language, using, . . .	140	161	29	101	28	50	35	43	161	-
Railroad law, violation of, . . .	206	209	8	171	30	103	72	57	209	-
Runaways, . . .	414	509	6	503	-	53	265	501	21	485
Refusing to pay car fare, etc., . . .	12	12	3	6	3	5	4	2	12	-
Registered label law, violation of, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Regulations of school committee, violation of, . . .	3	4	3	-	1	2	-	1	4	-
Safe-keeping, . . .	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	5	-	7
School law, violation of, . . .	14	16	6	-	10	12	-	-	16	-
Signature, obtaining by fraud, . . .	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Shotgun or rifle, unlawful possession of, . . .	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-
Stragglers from United States navy or army, . . .	251	251	-	251	-	15	231	81	-	251
Street car, disorderly conduct in, . . .	14	13	4	9	-	7	11	3	13	-
Street railway transfers, misuse of, . . .	10	11	6	-	5	9	-	1	11	-
Street traffic regulations, violation of, . . .	1,780	1,780	45	50	1,094	528	865	167	1,780	-
Stubborn children, . . .	82	139	112	3	24	11	3	139	139	-
Sunday law, violation of, . . .	99	111	2	4	105	100	15	5	111	-
Suspicious persons, . . .	1,633	1,667	-	1,667	-	490	516	510	-	1,607
Tobacco law, violation of, . . .	4	5	2	-	3	2	1	-	5	-

TABLE XI — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- named by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or to United States Au- thorities.
	Males.	Females.									
True name law, violation of,	119	97	216	171	42	3	74	73	17	216	-
United States army and navy uniform, wearing unlawfully,	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	3	2	-	4
United States flag law, violation of,	6	-	6	3	-	3	4	2	1	6	-
United States law, violation of (prof- iteering),	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
United States Navy regulations, viola- tion of,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
United States national defense act, vio- lation of,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
United States registration act, violation of,	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	2
United States selective service act, vio- lation of (delinquent),	122	-	122	2	119	1	70	39	2	-	122
United States selective service act, vio- lation of (section 13),	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Vagrants, tramps, etc.,	150	5	155	25	129	1	56	104	15	155	-
Vagabond,	69	2	71	21	50	-	23	20	-	71	-
Vehicle light law, violation of,	132	-	132	3	-	129	55	26	38	132	-
Wage law, violation of,	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-
Weights and measures, using falsely,	7	-	7	1	-	6	1	-	-	7	-

Winning more than \$5 at card game,	5	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	5
Wire law, violation of,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Witness,	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	-	3
Totals,	52,989	3,632	56,621	2,866	43,731	10,021	20,391	24,778	53,389
									3,232

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1, Offences against the person,	3,279	272	3,551	1,956	994	601	1,686	592	410	3,551
No. 2, Offences against property, committed with violence,	696	20	716	276	430	10	129	125	315	716
No. 3, Offences against property, committed without violence,	3,440	870	4,310	1,584	2,447	279	1,431	1,289	1,043	4,310
No. 4, Malignant offences against property,	133	13	146	76	33	37	45	22	45	146
No. 5, Forgery and offences against the currency,	82	7	89	64	25	-	19	37	20	89
No. 6, Offences against the license laws,	658	93	751	179	271	301	518	63	63	751
No. 7, Offences against chastity, etc.,	1,007	756	1,763	401	1,319	43	557	419	151	1,763
No. 8, Offences not included in the foregoing,	52,989	3,632	56,621	2,866	43,731	10,021	20,391	24,778	7,613	53,389
Totals,	62,284	5,063	67,347	7,402	49,353	11,292	24,776	27,325	9,660	64,715
										3,232

1 637 to United States authorities.

TABLE XII.
Age and Sex of Persons arrested.

[NOTE. — "M", male, includes boys; "F," female, includes girls.]

OFFENCE.	UNDER 10		10 AND UNDER 15		15 AND UNDER 20		20 AND UNDER 25		25 AND UNDER 30		30 AND UNDER 35		35 AND UNDER 40		40 AND UNDER 45		45 AND UNDER 50		50 AND UNDER 55		55 AND UNDER 60		OVER 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1.	-	-	12	-	304	14	732	50	650	51	40	418	32	239	31	180	10	60	12	8	40	3	-	-
No. 2.	-	-	11	-	269	0	218	3	77	4	1	31	3	20	1	10	-	7	2	1	5	-	-	
No. 3.	-	-	41	-	684	128	763	222	563	160	99	337	85	241	01	182	57	104	25	51	17	50	12	-
No. 4.	-	-	1	-	41	-	41	1	10	3	6	2	12	3	0	2	4	1	7	1	5	-	-	-
No. 5.	-	-	-	-	11	2	19	3	15	-	18	1	11	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
No. 6.	-	-	4	-	30	1	77	0	70	16	132	7	09	10	75	10	71	12	38	0	28	5	19	2
No. 7.	-	-	-	-	44	40	220	218	180	104	170	120	134	100	99	48	83	31	30	13	18	3	17	1
No. 8.	240	63	1,000	137	4,201	354	6,688	351	7,020	404	0,900	470	7,240	575	5,545	447	5,007	388	3,502	237	2,035	123	1,841	114
Totals.	240	63	2,035	137	5,480	554	8,758	800	8,012	802	8,220	715	8,282	824	0,220	600	0,242	511	3,704	303	2,109	150	1,087	132

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work 1915 to 1919, inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Amount of Property stolen in the City.	Amount of Property recovered stolen in and out of the City.	Amount of Fines imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment imposed by Court.	Number of Days' Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees earned.
1915,	770,590	88,702	11.51	\$228,636 07	\$291,289 43	\$113,459 00	3,753 1/2	45,447	\$13,357 12
1916,	788,407	96,476	12.23	202,014 06	311,530 58	114,788 00	3,328 1/4	48,222	12,401 45
1917,	802,853	108,550	13.52	388,329 16	402,240 98	124,252 50	3,449 1/2	45,800	13,316 01
1918,	815,320	90,293	11.07	445,867 51	578,890 63	106,998 00	2,015 1/2	40,124	11,260 15
1919,	826,938	67,947	8.21	1,115,485 79	1,238,206 26	107,325 00	2,214 1/2	30,274	8,493 35
Averages,	800,823	90,407	11.31	\$536,066 52	\$576,431 57	\$113,304 50	3,072 1/6	41,973	\$11,771 74

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Licenses of all Kinds issued by the Police Commissioner and the Amount of Money received from all Sources and paid to the City Collector during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

CLASS OF LICENSE.	Applica- tions received.	Licenses issued.	Rejected.	Trans- ferred.	Can- celed.	Revoked.	Com- plaints investi- gated.	Amount.
Auctioneer, ¹	175	171	4	3	-	-	0	\$338 00
Cleanseur,	42	42	-	-	-	-	4	21 00
Dog,	8,292	8,292	-	-	-	-	50	21,457 00
Driver, hackney carriage,	1,857	1,858	0	-	-	0	105	1029 00
Hackney carriage,	1,042	1,031	0	158	66	0	3	1,031 00
Hand cart,	62	68	4	-	-	-	-	68 00
Junk collector,	638	608	17	-	-	-	3	1,210 00
Junk-shop keeper, ²	101	148	13	10	13	4	4	140 00
Musical, collective, ³	221	220	4	-	-	-	-	60 00
Musical, itinerant, ⁴	63	60	4	-	-	-	-	330 00
Pawnbroker, ⁵	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	3,880 00
Private detective, ⁶	40	33	1	-	-	-	8	60 00
Public holding house, ⁷	10	10	-	-	-	-	6	330 00
Second-hand rifle, ⁸	631	600	30	27	21	10	12	3,045 00
Sight-seeing automobile, ⁹	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	205 00
Street railway conductors, motormen and starters, ¹⁰	1,013	1,014	-	-	1,736	-	2	253 50
Used cars, ¹¹	150	142	2	-	-	-	2	1,775 00
Wagon, ¹²	5,304	5,131	3	23	92	-	9	5,131 00
Badges for itinerant musicians,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58 05
Badges for junk collectors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 33
Badges for social police,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135 00
Badges of license,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 25
Received from Metropolitan Park Commission for food and carriage of prisoners, ¹³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178 00
Received from New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, communication on automatic pay station, ¹⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 85
Rent of 38 Fox Street, ¹⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 00
Sale of condemned property of the police department, ¹⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365 45
Sale of lost, stolen and abandoned property, ¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,217 04
Sale of old listing cards and police lists, ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 62
Sale of pawnbrokers and second-hand articles report blanks, ¹⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405 50
Uniform cloth, etc., ²⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,285 83
Contribution of citizens toward purchase of firearms, ²¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,077 20
Refund from Clarence A. Glendon, ²²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 00
Refund from Patrolman Thomas F. J. McGrath, ²³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380 10
Totals,	20,339	20,128	64	227	1,850	30	306	\$60,398 64

¹ No fee.

² Two at \$25.

³ Two veterans.

TABLE XV.

Number of Dog Licenses issued during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Breeders.	Totals.
1,	23	2	—	—	25
2,	7	2	2	—	11
3,	147	59	15	2	223
4,	90	51	2	1	144
5,	277	114	16	2	409
6,	99	25	1	—	125
7,	392	75	13	—	480
9,	452	128	24	1	605
10,	343	87	22	—	452
11,	1,077	211	95	3	1,386
12,	338	80	27	—	445
13,	412	101	37	—	550
14,	487	127	66	2	682
15,	282	101	14	—	397
16,	492	130	48	—	670
17,	653	135	87	—	875
18,	313	58	18	—	389
19,	333	54	37	—	424
Totals,	6,217	1,540	524	11	8,292

TABLE XVI.

Total Number of Wagon Licenses issued in the City by Police Divisions.

Division 1,	900	Division 12,	75
Division 2,	1,509	Division 13,	74
Division 3,	189	Division 14,	70
Division 4,	519	Division 15,	169
Division 5,	440	Division 16,	113
Division 6,	442	Division 17,	54
Division 7,	130	Division 18,	79
Division 9,	179	Division 19,	15
Division 10,	145		
Division 11,	99	Total,	5,201

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

EXPENDITURES.	
Pay of police and employees,	\$2,359,458 68
Pensions,	152,439 24
Fuel and light,	37,906 05
Water and ice,	1,001 16
Furniture and bedding,	4,123 23
Printing and stationery,	31,971 92
Care and cleaning station houses and city prisons,	9,342 71
Repairs to station houses and city prison,	8,764 13
Repairs and supplies for police steamers,	30,736 97
Rent and care of telephones and lines,	6,598 87
Purchase of horses and vehicles,	15,237 40
Care and keeping of horses, harnesses and vehicles,	10,485 09
Care and repair of automobiles,	14,717 17
Transportation of prisoners, sick and insane persons,	1,146 10
Feeding prisoners,	2,800 57
Medical attendance on prisoners,	5,660 36
Transportation,	4,466 22
Pursuit of criminals,	6,217 81
Cloth for uniforms and uniform helmets,	36,296 27
Badges, buttons, clubs, belts, insignia, etc.,	23,898 60
Traveling expenses and food for police,	10,100 24
Rent of buildings,	17,522 00
Legal services,	50 00
Total,	\$2,790,940 79
Expenses of listing,	27,647 57
Expenses of house of detention and station house matrons,	14,087 52
Expenses of signal service (see Table XVIII),	72,111 59
Total,	\$2,904,787 47
RECEIPTS.	
For all licenses issued by the Police Commissioner,	\$19,722 50
For sale of unclaimed and condemned property, itinerant musicians' badges, junk collectors' badges, carriage maps, etc.,	2,956 11
For dog licenses (credited to school department),	21,457 00
Total,	\$44,135 61
For uniform cloth, etc.,	8,285 83
Citizens' contribution to furnish arms for the department,	7,977 20
Total,	\$60,398 64

TABLE XVIII.

*Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year ending
Nov. 30, 1919.*

Labor,	\$31,916 41
Hay, grain, shoeing, etc.,	4,108 56
Rent and care of buildings,	5,071 04
Purchase of horses, harnesses and vehicles,	627 00
Stable supplies and furniture,	44
Repairs to buildings,	732 98
Repairing wagons, harnesses, etc.,	17,625 49
Fuel, light and water,	1,454 34
Miscellaneous, car fares, etc.,	660 71
Signaling apparatus, repairs and supplies therefor,	7,081 20
Underground wires,	2,791 63
Printing, stationery, etc.,	41 79
Total,	\$72,111 59

TABLE XIX — *Continued.*

CAUSE.	Division 12.		Division 13.		Division 14.		Division 15.		Division 16.		Division 17.		Division 18.		Division 19.		Total killed.	Total injured.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Heavy carts,	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	96
Light carts,	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	91
Privato carriages,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Licensed carriages,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Fire engines,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Bicycles,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Street cars,	1	10	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	23	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	31
Automobiles,	3	43	4	42	9	79	4	79	7	215	4	53	3	3	4	61	15	268
Defects in streets,	1	7	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,701
Falling objects,	1	10	1	19	1	25	1	42	1	6	1	10	1	1	1	1	2	41
Falls, various causes,	1	7	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	104
Excavations in streets,	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
Railroad trains,	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
Snow and ice on sidewalk,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Coasting,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Bitten by dog,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Jumped from window,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Kicked by horse,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Motocycles,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Patrol wagon,	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Humway horse,	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Shot or stabbed,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Coal hole,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Burns,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acroplane,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total killed,	4	82	4	73	12	133	6	145	8	295	5	95	5	82	11	89	144	3,156
Total injured,	4	82	4	73	12	133	6	145	8	295	5	95	5	82	11	89	144	3,156

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