

MOTTO OF THE ASSOCIATION—Prevention of Crime is Better than Efforts at Cure.

Association has held eight National Conventions.

Governors of States and Territories are Honorary Vice-Presidents.

HEADQUARTERS OF NATIONAL BOARD, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment Association, OF THE UNITED STATES AND DOMINION OF CANADA.

Incorporated at Washington, D. C., October 27, 1889.

Office of

"Townsend Homestead"

343 West 34th St. New York City

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Mr. Charles H. Adam, - - " "

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS.

The following is a synopsis of laws for the suppression of crimes among youths and recommended to the legislators that assembled on January 1, 1898, for consideration and enactment by their respective bodies.

FIRST. Compelling officials of cities, towns and villages to detain and return to their homes all truant and tramping boys and girls.

SECOND. Compelling all children and youths under 15 years of age unless accompanied by parents or absent with leave (apprentices excepted and those employed) to be at their homes after the hours of 8 o'clock at night in winter and 9 o'clock at night in summer.

THIRD. To imprison all youths apart from old criminals.

FOURTH. To open a free, public intelligence office in the respective counties, cities, towns and villages of each of the States, enabling youths to secure homes or employment themselves or through their parents.

FIFTH. To protect children in the homes of vicious and immoral parents.

To the City Council of

Hoboken New Jersey -

Gentlemen

Reading the sug-

-gestion that a Curfew or

some

-restraining ordinance should

be established in your City, as

a result of the painful oc-

-currences in your City,

lphly - I enclose a paper
which may interest you - If you

came to pursue the subject. I shall
be happy to see any accredited
person. I worked very hard for some
thing of the kind in this city - but
New York is never first - & I was
~~I enclose~~ not successful -

Irresponsible parents - & awfully
precocious children are working
great havoc -

Very sincerely

Communicator
from Mrs John W.
Townsend Vice
President of Children's
Society relative
to restraining
or curbing for
children and forwarding
papers relating to same

May 25-1906

Presented read and
received

James H. Anderson
City Clerk

Mrs John W. Townsend

"Prevention of Crime Better than Cure."

THE AMERICAN CURFEW ORDINANCE.



The Most Important Municipal Reform for Preventing Crime Among Youths of the Present Century.

A POLICEMAN exclaims: "I have children of my own, and it is far more humane and less expensive to ring the Curfew Bell than arrest and imprison!"



CITY OFFICIALS report 50 per cent. of a decrease in Commitments to Reform Schools.
COSTS NOTHING TO ENFORCE IT.

ALEXANDER HOGELAND,

210 EAST CHESTNUT STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

has for sale pamphlets containing the Curfew Ordinance, together with letters of endorsement from the Mayors and Chiefs of Police of different cities.

The information contained therein is intended expressly for municipal governments.

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MR. WILLIAM B. THAYER, Kansas City, Mo.
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MR. EDWARD J. ROBINSON, Indianapolis, Ind.
MR. C. D. MEIGS, Indianapolis, Ind.
MR. CHARLES H. ADAM, Indianapolis, Ind.

To the Friends of Youth Generally:

INDIANAPOLIS IND., April 12, 1898.

Reports received from Governors of States, City Officials and Chiefs of Police in many of the principal cities of the country, and read at the Eighth National Convention of the Association, establish the fact of the existence of extensive and constantly increasing crime among minors, and show an army of runaway and tramping boys. Many of these officials report, in their own cities, bands of organized boy robbers. The Association has formulated laws for the consideration of the legislatures of all States, Territories and Cities relating to crime among minors. The two ordinances, "The American Curfew," and that for "restoring truant and tramping boys and girls to their homes," where enacted and enforced are reducing crimes among youths in cities and towns with a promptness that has never before in our history been equaled.

"The Curfew Bell and those Scales of Justice."

The old way of arresting annually in the United States fully 200,000 boys and girls, and their consignment to station-houses, jails and reform schools, must cease.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE.

A Scene in Court.—A Neglected Boy in the Police Court.



Vicious Parents Must Heed the Curfew.

Here is a scene from real life—a homeless and friendless boy of twelve years found at midnight by the police of a great city, and his appearance next day in the police court. He is only one of multitudes that may be found at all hours of the night upon the streets and alley-ways of cities and towns in the United States. Chicago alone arrests annually 17,000 minors.

It is now positively known that this vast army of youth styled "criminal" is, through the kindly ringing of the Curfew ordinance, reduced from 50 to 80 per cent. in arrests and commitments to station-houses, jails and reform schools.

At no time in the history of the United States has there been a single day when crime could be said to be on the decrease until the adoption of the Curfew Ordinance, January, 1896.

This circular of indorsements and testimonials is being mailed over the country with a view to stimulating the officials of cities and towns to adopt the Curfew as promptly as possible. At the request of the National Association at its recent convention, I will, if arrangements are made, give one or more addresses in churches or halls in cities or towns, explanatory of the Curfew. These addresses show distinctly where crime comes from, and the remedy for its suppression. The addresses are usually followed by the adoption of the Curfew.

The best advised of officials declare "The Curfew Ordinance the most important municipal reform of the present century."

The work of the Association is specially directed to saving neglected youths and children from lives of crime.

ALEXANDER HOGELAND, *President National Association.*

The Curfew Shall Ring.

ENDORSEMENTS.

To the Honorable Mayors and City Councils throughout the United States:

Accept congratulations. The Curfew Ordinance is the most important municipal reform movement socially and morally among youth since the discovery of America.

Prevention of crime is better than trying to cure it.

Arresting, incarceration in prison, is trying to cure the crime, while kindly assisting fathers and mothers in keeping their boys and girls off the streets and at their homes at night is the universally and humanely acknowledged plan for preventing the child from becoming a criminal.

The size of cities cuts no figure or excuse for not enacting the Curfew. In cities where it is in force the officials, parents, business men, and teachers in public schools are delighted with the promptness with which the Curfew signal is obeyed. It is enforced without additional expense to cities.

Schooling, self-respect, and love of home are instilled into the wayward class of youths. Owners of mills and factories who employ apprentices admit getting better service from these youths on account of keeping better hours. The newsboys, from getting needed rest, sell more papers.

It is in full force at Omaha and Lincoln, Neb.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Lawrence and Kansas City, Kan., and fully two hundred other cities. Officials at Lincoln report a decrease of 75 per cent. in crimes and arrests among youth for the first month of Curfew.

Mayor Graham, of Lincoln, Nebraska, writes: "Mayor Swift, of Chicago, says: 'The results of the enforcement of the ordinance in reducing crime were a complete surprise both to the police and city officials. There was a decrease of 75 per cent. in arrests of youths for the first month's enforcement of the ordinance. This result has required no increase in our police force. There has been a decided improvement, socially and morally, of the youth, and a pecuniary saving from the falling off in the number of arrests. This seems to be the strictly proper way of reducing crime among youths of the cities of the country.'"

Prof. Jno. T. Mallalieu, Superintendent of the Nebraska Reform School, writes: "I know the enforcement of this ordinance in cities will be the means of keeping many boys and girls out of the Reform School. Where it is enforced there has been a decrease in commitments of delinquents to the Reform School."

Samuel M. Melick, Chief of Police of Lincoln, Neb., says: "We have had it in force for several weeks, with results the most gratifying, socially and morally, to youth. There has been a falling off of fully 75 per cent. in the former number of arrests for truancy and disorderly conduct. Teachers in public schools say that 'since Curfew went in force boys who formerly kept late hours on the streets at night and were behind with their studies, under Curfew come regularly, are punctual, and mentally refreshed and up with their studies.' I can not see why any city government in the country should hesitate to enact the ordinance."

The chief, John Broder, at St. Joseph, Mo., under date of January 29, 1897, says: "After seven months of enforcement of the Curfew Ordinance, I beg leave to inform you that it has proven an unqualified success, and at the present time I am safe in saying that at least seven eighths of the people of this city give it their sincere and cordial approval and support. It has been instrumental in keeping hundreds of children off the streets and away from public places at night who previous to the passage and enforcement of the Curfew were accustomed to run at will at all hours of the night. There has been a reduction of fully 50 per cent. in commitments to the Reform School, from St. Joseph, since the enactment of the Curfew Ordinance. I am happy to say that it has passed the probationary period and has come forth victorious, without a scar, and that the Curfew has accomplished even more than its most sanguine friends expected, and I am confident that at the present it is wielding an influence for good among the children of the city, heretofore unknown."

The Mayor of North Platte, Neb., writes: "For two years before passing the ordinance we sent fourteen boys and girls to the Reform School, and for the two years we have enforced it we have not sent any."

B. J. Miles, of Iowa Reform School at Eldora, says: "I heartily indorse the Curfew Ordinance. Reform schools are schools of emergency. Every lover of youth must know that home training and home influence can prevent the growth of the criminal boys and girls."

Extract from preamble and resolutions adopted by the City Council of Lincoln, Neb., February 21, 1896: "The practical results to the youth of the city, growing out of the enactment of the Curfew Ordinance, have been such as to satisfy the members of this council that it should be adopted at the earliest moment by the council of every city, town, and village in the country."

Chief Sigward, of Omaha, says: "We have had no occasion to make any arrests under its provisions since it has been in force. When 9 o'clock comes, the children make it a point to go home. It is now an easy matter for parents to enforce home rules."

An Omaha merchant says: "Curfew is a blessing. Before it boys and girls, black and white, ran about the streets until midnight, making such a racket that people could not sleep, and using awful language. Now that is all stopped and they keep off the streets after 9 o'clock."

Mayor Bowen, of Broken Bow, Neb., says: "The Curfew does its work effectually. Every city council adopting it merits the name of true patriots."

The Daily Chieftain, Pueblo, Colo., says: "It is approved by every one and enforced without difficulty." Chief of Police at Pueblo, says: "Many young girls between the ages of thirteen and sixteen who were formerly on the streets as late as 12 o'clock at night now stay at home and have been saved by the Curfew Ordinance."

Mayor Hook, of Leavenworth, Kansas, says: The Curfew Ordinance has worked like a charm, and all the mothers in Leavenworth are in love with it." The ordinance has been declared constitutional.

Judge Carlous, of St. Joseph, Mo., in a test case gives a sweeping decision in favor of the Curfew Ordinance.

Not half a dozen arrests of youths under Curfew were made last year in Omaha, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, Mo. The same holds good in other cities where in force, showing that law-abiding citizens respect it.

Chief of Police, at Denver, says: "I concur with all thoughtful persons that crime among the youth of cities is largely due to indiscriminate wandering on the streets at late hours of the night unaccompanied by parents or guardians. I am sure that none of the police or other city official is willing that his children should be abroad on the streets, willfully, after late hours of the night."

Howard McCommon, Mayor of Marysville, Mo., says: "Our Curfew went in force September 15, 1896. We are well pleased. I think all cities should adopt the Curfew system and care for the children of parents who do not, after dark."

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Des Moines, Iowa, July, 1897.

Col. A. Hogeland, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your letter, I beg to say that we consider the Curfew Ordinance a very wise law, and wonder now how we ever got along without such regulating ordinance. There have been few arrests made under the law, but the effect is all that could be desired. The signal is respected by all classes; and I give you work my hearty approval.

JOHN MAC VICAR, Mayor.

The National Convention of Sheriffs of the United States, at Denver, August 6, 1896, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the municipal governments of all cities, towns, and villages in the United States enact and enforce the Curfew Ordinance with as much promptness as possible."

The following is a partial summary of what the Curfew Ordinance will do for the unprotected youths of the country:

First—It is absolutely free from any political and denominational feature.

Second—It costs nothing to enforce it.

Third—It improves parents and children morally and socially, builds up homes, and increases the attendance in churches, Sabbath-schools, and day-schools, and is a complete remedy against truancy in the public schools.

Fourth—It lessens commitments to the station-house, jails, and reform schools in cities where enforced, 50 per cent.

Fifth—It will lessen convicts in the penitentiary in the same proportion and protect the trades of honest mechanics.

Sixth—Police officials say it will save thousands of boys from becoming tramps and rescue a multitude of young girls from lives of shame.

Seventh—The Curfew prevents accidents and fatalities to youths who willfully board street-cars after night.

Eighth—Cities with Curfew have no bands of boy robbers.

Ninth—Where cities have the Curfew, young hoodlums no longer raid empty houses and appropriate the brass and copper fittings or destroy windows.

Tenth—Families with children are leaving cities and towns and leave vacant houses, where there is no Curfew, expressly to avoid the influence of neighbors' children who are on the street at all hours of the night.

Eleventh—Superintendents of reform schools certify that the Curfew if honestly enforced will prevent commitments to their schools.

American Curfew Indorsed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 13, 1898.

To the Friends of Neglected, Criminal and Dependent Youths throughout the United States—

GREETING :

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment Association closed a two days' session here on the 14th and 15th of December, 1897. The reform it has undertaken is conceded to be the most important legislative and municipal reform of the present century. The absorbing topic of the convention was reports from chiefs of police in the principal cities of the country, giving accurate statistics on crime among youths. These came in response to requests sent to executives of States and municipal officials by Gov. James A. Mount, Hon. D. M. Geeting, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Thomas Taggart, Mayor, Capt. Quigley, Commissioner of Police, and the Indianapolis School Board, and were replies to fourteen questions (police circular) on crime among youths, furnished by the Association. The reports aggregated in arrests of youths in 1895 and 1896, in less than 100 of our cities, 197,227. It was conceded if responses had been received from the 900 circulars sent out, they would have aggregated fully half a million arrests of youths for the same period. Under the question asking for the number of bands of boy robbers in cities in five years, they were shown to be in excess of 500 boys. Had all responded, it would have gone into the thousands. Over 400 boys were reported arrested for the highest crimes known to the law. The question on boy tramps reported thousands.

The further fact was brought out at the convention that the Association has, for the first time in our history, united State executives, officials of cities, school boards and police officials in a general convention for ascertaining where crime comes from, and that the discovery had been made, and the officials referred to were going hand in hand for its suppression. The Association is a chartered one, has no salaried officers, absolutely free from political or denominational features, and is entitled to the fullest confidence of every American citizen.

"I think Col. Hogeland is doing an excellent work among the neglected boys of our land, and I commend the appeal for the funds necessary to continue it.

BENJ. HARRISON" [Ex.-Pres.]

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT, Governor.
W. D. OWEN, Secretary of State.
F. J. SCHOLZ, Treasurer of State.
D. M. GEETING, Superintendent Public Instruction.
THOMAS TAGGART, Mayor, Indianapolis, Ind.
ALBERT SAHM, Postmaster.
DAVID K. GOSS, Supt. City Schools and Secretary State Board of Education.
JAMES SOMERVILLE, V. P.
THOS. C. DAY, President Indianapolis Educational Society.
C. N. SIMS, Pastor Meridian M. E. Church.
J. CUMMING SMITH, Pastor Tabernacle Church.
CHARLES D. MEIGS, Supt. State Sunday School Association of Indiana.
MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Local Council of Women of Indianapolis.
MRS. E. J. FOSTER, Vice-President Boys' Club.

MRS. F. A. BLANCHARD, Supt. Indianapolis Training School.
F. WAYLAND DOUGLAS, Chairman of Executive Board.
HENRY RUSSE, President School Board.
V. T. MALOTT, President Indiana National Bank.
M. B. WILSON, Pres. Capital National Bank.
WILLIAM FORTUNE, President Commercial Club of Indianapolis.
J. F. WALLICK, Supt. W. U. Telegraph, Indianapolis, Ind.
HARRY S. NEW, the Indianapolis *Journal*.
CHARLES G. STEWART, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.
M. MESSING, Rabbi of Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation.
O. N. FRENZEL, Vice-President Merchants National Bank.
JAMES F. QUIGLEY, Supt. of Police.
CHARLES COX, Police Judge.
HORACE E. KINNEY, President Indianapolis Board of Trade.

To the Honorable Mayor, Springfield, Mass.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 16th, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—This will introduce to you Col. Alexander Hogeland, "The Friend of American Youth and Father of the Curfew," who informs me that he has been invited to speak on the subject in Springfield.

The ordinance provides that youths under fifteen years of age, (in cities and towns) shall be at their homes after nightfall unless accompanied by parents or guardians. It was adopted by the Indianapolis City Council in January of this year and the Curfew signals given voluntarily nightly on the whistles over five of our leading manufactories are obeyed.

There is no longer any doubt that the ordinance is one of great importance in reducing crimes among the boys and girls of our cities, the falling off in commitments of youths in Indianapolis is fully equal to that certified to by the officials of cities that have had it in for a year or more. Our Superintendent of Police reports a decrease of fully eighty per cent.

There should be no hesitation on the part of City Councils, in adopting and enforcing the ordinance. All objections formerly urged against it are no longer heard.

There is every thing in favor of the ordinance and nothing against it. It not only reduces crime, but saves taxes. It is very popular with our Police Force. There is no reason why City Councils should not adopt it if only as an experiment. I am with very great respect your obedient servant.

T. TAGGART, Mayor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 11, 1898.

We cordially testify to the successful advocacy of the Curfew movement in our city by Mr. Alexander Hogeland, President of the Curfew National Association. His campaign here has resulted in the Curfew law, and each evening the whistles notify the youths of crude age to leave the streets. Mr. Hogeland has his own unique eloquence in urging his cause. He has occupied most of the pulpits in his free illustrated lecture on Curfew, and they have proven intensely interesting and practical.

J. CUMMING SMITH, Tabernacle Church.
C. N. SIMS, Meridian M. E. Church.
C. E. BACON, Roberts Park M. E. Church

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 3, 1898.

To the Clergy, Press and Friends of Youth in the New England States :

Alexander Hogeland, Father of the Curfew, and President of the Boys and Girls National Home and Employment Association, has spoken twice before union meetings at the First Congregational Church in Springfield in explanation of the Curfew reform. The subject is one that commends itself to every lover of youth; we do earnestly recommend that Pastors of churches and benevolent associations in sympathy with the work, and wanting the Curfew established in their city or village, arrange with Mr. Hogeland for one or more of these addresses.

Very respectfully,

F. L. GOODSPEED, Pastor First Church.
F. B. MAKEPEACE, Pastor North Church.
C. L. GARDNER, District Attorney.
A. C. SKINNER, Pastor Trinity Church.
CHARLES JACOBUS, Chairman of Committee to present petition to City Government.

To the Pastors of all New England Churches :

Col. Alexander Hogeland, "Father of the Curfew," and President of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment Association, addressed a union meeting of several congregations in the First Congregational Church here, on the subject of the American Curfew ordinance. The address should be repeated in every city in New England, and when convenient to do so we recommend that congregations unite as far as possible in union services. Sincerely,

R. B. ESTEN, Baptist Church.
L. H. DORCHESTER, Methodist Church.
LYMAN H. BLAKE.
JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, First Church.

WESTFIELD, MASS., April 25, 1898.

The Curfew in Springfield.

Mass

On Sunday evening, May the 1st, one of the most notable reform meetings ever held in this city in the interest of reform in behalf of youth took place at the First Congregational Church. The meeting was a union of several churches for giving expression to public sentiment in favor of the American Curfew ordinance, to come up before the City Council of Springfield at their next meeting. The speakers were Alexander Hogeland, Father of the Curfew; Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, pastor of the church; Rev. B. D. Hahn, Rev. F. B. Makepeace, District Attorney C. G. Gardner, Charles Jacobus, ex-principal of the High School, Miss Mary P. Barnard, and Mrs. Eliza E. Mallory, police matron.

Letters from numbers of representative citizens of Springfield; including the superintendent of Public Schools, Protestant and Catholic clergy, were read, giving the adoption of the Curfew their unqualified indorsement.

The following resolutions indorsing the Curfew, and urging the city of Springfield to adopt the ordinance were passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the city government should be, and it hereby is, petitioned to enact the Curfew ordinance.

Resolved, That six persons be elected to present to the city government the above resolution, and take such other steps as may seem to them wise to secure the adoption of the Curfew ordinance.

The following were then named the Committee: Charles Jacobus, W. H. Haile, Rev. D. A. Reed, C. W. Stebbins, William Orr, Jr., District Attorney C. L. Gardner.

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Third. To imprison all youths apart from criminals.

Fourth. To open a free, public intelligence office in the respective counties, cities, towns and villages of each of the States, enabling youths to secure homes or employment themselves or through their parents.

Fifth. To protect children in the homes of vicious and immoral parents.