

**BOX**

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**FOLDER**

**17**

**Charles H. Hyde-  
Correspondence**

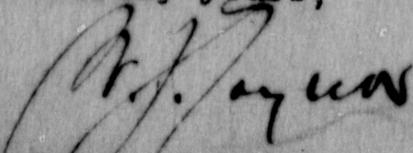
**1911-1913**

Nov. 16, 1911. k

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Your note is received. Let me know the amount and I will send you a check. I trust that the answer was carefully read over and revised in the light of the Court of Appeals decision. When I sent it in first I asked to have it carefully revised, but I never heard a word from it since. I think I sent it to Baldwin.

Sincerely yours,



Charles H. Hyde, Esq.,  
51, Chambers Street,  
Manhattan.

March 6, 1912. b

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Of course the appointment of a Police Surgeon will be of the first man on the list, as that is the standing executive rule, and I cannot possibly depart from it. I once knew the Sicard family quite well, and also met Admiral Sicard, whom I knew fairly well, when I was a young fellow. The other man you mention I will bear in mind. I suppose it is all right.

Sincerely yours,

*W. J. Gaynor*  
Mayor.

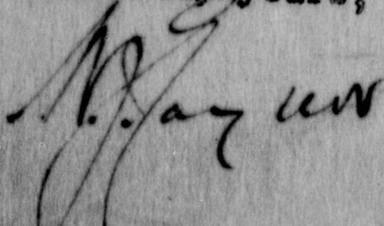
Charles H. Hyde, Esq.,  
51, Chambers Street,  
New York City.

April 15, 1912.b

My dear Hyde:

I spoke to Champ about  
the matter to-day and I am going  
into it with him more fully.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. H. Hyde". The signature is written in a cursive style with some flourishes.

Charles H. Hyde, Esq.,  
51, Chambers St.,  
New York City.

May 1, 1912. b

Dear Mr. Hyde:

I called Mr. Champ up on the telephone about the matter, and he stated that Mr. Underwood had explained to you a reason for delaying a while. I asked him to attend to the matter at once.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. Gaynor*  
Mayor.

Charles H. Hyde, Esq.,  
51, Chambers Street,  
New York City.

May 22, 1912.k

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Before receiving your letter  
I had already opened the case of Cap-  
tain O'Brien on a petition in his own  
handwriting signed by himself, from  
which I must infer that his attorneys  
had no authority to sign his name to  
the petition which you enclose. There  
must be some misunderstanding about it.  
I did not know that you had anything  
to do with the matter, even as a friend,  
as you say, or I would have sent you  
word of my action.

Sincerely yours,

*W. A. H. H.*  
Mayor.

Charles H. Hyde, Esq.,  
51, Chambers Street,  
Manhattan.

September 10, 1912. b.

Dear Mr. Hyde:

Brower is to be transferred, but on condition that Mr. Keith at once makes a complaint before the Commissioner for his removal. Mr. Keith and his friends say that Brower during hours when he should have been on duty in his service for the city was engaged on the outside in political work. The charges must specify the instances and the witnesses who can prove it. Please have this attended to forthwith. This letter Mr. Keith is to treat confidential.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. L. L. L.*  
Mayor.

Charles H. Hyde, Esq.,  
51, Chambers Street,  
New York City.

Paris, France.

Case of American Express  
Company

Dec. 14, 1912.

My dear Mr. Paynor.

Is there nothing that  
can be done for poor Charlie,  
they can't convict him - I can't  
think that my brother, who has  
always been so good to me and  
to whom I've gone in any moment  
of distress for help and who has  
been so faithful in his love for me,  
could do, in a moment of temptation,  
an unscrupulous thing that could  
wreck his whole life -

I have always been so proud  
of Charlie's association with you for  
whom I have <sup>always</sup> had a tremendous

admiration, firstly because you have inspired it and then the big way in which you acted in the case of your own son, and you are natural -

I notice that the greatest men are the simplest -

Poor dear Charlie - His home influence has not been such to inspire the highest ideals - in my mind - perhaps it is small to mention such a thing at this moment, but it is my growing impression - that the grasping desires of most women of this generation to have more than their neighbors - in the affection and higher thoughts - It is lamentable if a man is weak and has no incentive but gain in a material way -

I hope dear Mr. Gaynor you will

not think it a liberty - my writing you -  
I feel so helpless and I want to  
do something for my brother, who is  
so dear to me - I don't hear  
much news from New York in fact I  
avoid newspapers - this constant babble  
is so heartrending that I get only the  
main news from the foreign papers -  
otherwise it affects me so that I cannot  
work -

Oh Mr. Gaynor, I do hope Charlie  
has not wrecked your friendship for him -  
You, whom he has always held in the highest  
esteem - He writes me nothing at all except  
hope for my work -

Please accept my best wishes  
and believe me

Very sincerely yours  
Lora Hyde.

January 7th, 1913.     s

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Brower is on trial before Thompson, who is anything but friendly toward him. But he told me the other day that he doubted if any case had been proved against him. If I had time I would look over the evidence. Mr. Thompson says that the lawyers have managed to pile up a formidable roll of evidence, which would take a long time to read. Mr. Brown is the one who asked to have Brower transferred to Suffolk County, and when Brower got there they had some falling out. I have never looked into the case myself, not having the time.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. Bryan*  
MAYOR.

Charles E. Hyde, Esq.,  
11, Pine Street,  
New York City.

January 8th, 1913. s

Dear Mr. Hyde:

V I do not remember this matter of Mr. Higgins of which you write. I want to do everything that I can for Mr. Hennessy. He is one of the truest and most intelligent men that I have ever met. I am sorry that I did not think to appoint him to the head of the Civil Service Commission. It just occurred to me on receiving your letter. But he is so wedded to his own profession that I dare say he would have declined.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. Gaynor*  
M a y o r.

Charles H. Hyde, Esq.,  
11, Pine Street,  
New York City.

June 23, 1913. d

Dear Mr. Friend:

I thank you very much for your letter. The whole case against Hyde was cooked up in answer to the clamor of corrupt newspapers who wanted to hit me. But in it all there was no wrong thing alleged, none stated in the indictment, and not a particle of any such thing on the trial. The judges on appeal do what I never knew them to do before. They do not merely reverse the judgment, and order a new trial, but dismiss the whole case on the ground that no offense is alleged in the indictment, and that no evidence of any offense appeared on the trial, and that the whole case is without a leg to stand on.

Sincerely yours,

*J. P. Mayer*  
Mayer.

M. H. Friend, Esq.,  
New York City.

June 25, 1913. v

Dear Mr. Gardner:

I am very much gratified by your kind letter of June 24th. Your comparison of the courts here in times of political clamor for some years past with the Revolutionary tribunals in Paris is no overstatement. We see things happen here in this County of New York which could not by any possibility happen in the other three counties of the city, namely, Kings, Queens and Richmond. If the Hyde matter had been before a grand jury of any of these counties, no indictment would ever have been found. There wasn't a syllable of a foundation for an indictment. To ask other banks who had city money on deposit to make loans on ample security to another bank with city deposits which was in trouble, could not in any aspect be deemed a crime. On the contrary, it was the duty of the Chamberlain to do what he did. The Secretary of the United States Treasury does it right here in this city every time there is trouble in Wall Street. He throws a lot of money into some one bank and says you must loan so much to that bank and so much to that bank and so on, and if you do not do it I will withdraw the deposit from you. Indeed, the

JMG-2

Chamberlain had a right to draw the city's deposits out of the Northern Bank, and deposit them with the Carnegie Trust Company, on good security, of course. Instead of doing that, he called on the Northern Bank and other banks to loan money to the Carnegie Trust Company, on ample security, saying at the same time that if they did so he would leave the city deposits with them. And this is what they got a grand jury and a petit jury to think was a crime. It is awful when you come to think of it. But to the credit of the judiciary of this city there was only one judge who could be got to take that view of it, and at the request of the District Attorney he was appointed by Governor Dix to do the infamous business.

Very truly yours,

*N. C. Taylor*  
Mayor.

John M. Gardner, Esq.,  
141 Broadway,  
Manhattan.

June 25, 1913. &

Dear Mr. Hart:

I am very glad to receive your letter. I am well aware that the business world here thoroughly understands the outrage which the prosecuting authority and the court committed on Mr. Hyde. There never was a shadow of a case against him, and they knew it well. An indictment was obtained of the Grand Jury only by persistent effort. In any other of the counties of this city no indictment would have been found. Over here the Grand Jurors have come to think they have to do as they are advised by the District Attorney and the Judge, although the law is the very contrary, namely, that they must give their independent judgment after hearing such advice, if they

Sincerely yours,

Mayer.

M.M. Hart, Esq.,  
215, Nassau Street,

✓ June 26, 1913. d

Dear Mr. Stearns:

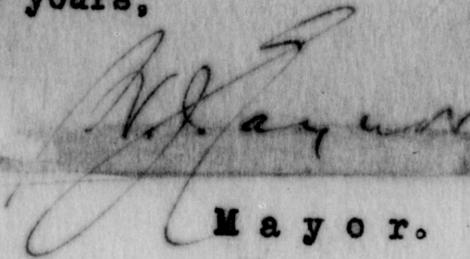
I thank you very much for your letter. The district attorneys and certain judges over here in the county of New York have for years been responding to newspaper clamor and framing up indictments against innocent persons, as in the case of Hyde, which you mention. It is so atrocious that one can hardly realize that such a thing could exist, but it does exist here. It has gone on for years in answer to periodical corrupt newspaper clamor. And those who do it do it to obtain popularity. But instead of obtaining popularity they have always ruined themselves in the estimation of all intelligent and just minds, and in the end it is always the estimation of the community at large. The people of this country will not stand for any such business. I suppose you know we have four counties here in the city of New York, each with its own district attorney, grand juries, and courts. This practice of framing up criminal cases exists only here in the County of New York. In the other three counties, namely, Kings, Queens and Richmond, no such thing has ever happened or could happen. In those counties you could not

get a grand jury together which would permit itself to be led by the nose by the district attorney or the judge to find such an indictment. Over here the district attorney and the judge tell the grand juries that they are their legal advisers and that they must do as they advise. It is a falsehood. There is no such law. On the contrary, while the grand jury has to listen to their advice, it is then the duty and prerogative of the grand jurors to do as their judgment dictates. They cannot be required or forced by any advice to find an indictment. That in the end is for them to say in their sound judgment and discretion. The grand jury which indicted Hyde was worked on for two months before it could be induced by a bare majority of one to indict him. The indictment stated no criminal offense, there was no evidence of any criminal offense, and there was no criminal offense. So that when it got to the appeal judges they did not merely reverse the conviction, but they said that there was no offense at all in the whole matter, and pitched the whole thing out of the courts. Indeed, they said that what Hyde did it was his duty to do. Just think of a district attorney and a judge who would under such circumstances cater to newspaper clamor and dictation even to the conviction of a man innocent of any criminal offense whatever. To do justice to all of our other judges hereabouts every one of them said that there was

no offense. But those engaged in the business thought they would make themselves popular by conforming to the clamor of certain corrupt newspaper proprietors who are supposed to have much power here but in fact have none. Such a condition is dangerous to the liberties of everyone. All that Chamberlain Hyde did was to ask several banks who had deposits of city money to make loans to the Carnegie Trust Company in order to tide that company over difficulties, at the same time promising meanwhile to leave such city deposits with them. The city had eight hundred thousand dollars deposited in the Carnegie Trust Company, and it was the duty of the Chamberlain to do what he could to sustain that bank in order to save the city's money. The Secretary of the United States Treasury does this every time there is trouble in Wall Street. He deposits money with certain banks with the understanding that at his request they must sustain other banks by loans. Hyde did not ask any bank to make a loan without security. On the contrary, all the loans were made on absolute security, so that they were paid at once as they became due. Just think of a man being convicted under such circumstances as that. He had the right to draw the city's deposits out of any banks as he saw fit, and deposit the same with the Carnegie Trust Company, on good security, of course. Instead he asked certain banks to make the loans, promising that he would leave the

city deposits with them meanwhile. But the falsehood was given out from day to day as a grand jury secret that money was paid to Chamberlain Hyde. There was not a scintilla of evidence of any such thing. At the trial, to make some pretense in this respect, it was shown that four months after the alleged offense was committed, namely, the request that the loan should be made by the Northern Bank, a note of another person endorsed by Mr. Hyde was discounted in the Carnegie Trust Company, and promptly paid when it became due. No one can think of such things without perceiving the degradation which the administration of the criminal law in this county of New York has come to. I am speaking plainly about the matter, because I hope all intelligent people like you will see to it that no such infamous thing happens again. The courts ought to be sanctuaries of refuge against clamor, instead of places where clamor is used to inflame and corrupt the administration of justice.

Sincerely yours,



W. H. Murray

Mayor.

Theron C. Stearns, Esq.,  
44, Montgomery Street,  
Jersey City, N.J.

CLYDE S. S. COMPANY  
ON BOARD

S.S. Senape

Aug. 2, 1913.

My dear Judge:

I am on my way  
to DeLeon Springs, Florida, where I hope  
to be relieved of my kidney trouble.  
I forgot to tell you that ex Gov.  
Benton MacMillan, of Tennessee  
who has recently been appointed  
minister to Peru, when in New  
York last week wished me to  
present his compliments to  
you and say that on his return  
to the city week he would call  
upon you. Mrs. MacMillan is

a very charming woman &  
will probably be with the  
Governor. I am sure you  
will enjoy their visit. They  
are very intimate friends  
of some friends of mine.  
I see Mitchell is nominated  
by Fusion. Will it make that  
or confusion. My only  
regret is that I cannot be  
of more service to you. However,  
hope springs eternal in the  
human breast" so the poet  
says and I hope yet to  
be of some service.  
Faithfully  
Chas. H.

CHARLES H. HYDE

ATTORNEY

~~60 WALL STREET~~

NEW YORK

SAMUEL K. KELLOCK  
CLARENCE B. CAMPBELL

272 West 54th St.  
N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I see by the papers that a delegation has protested against the Irish players. It would seem that plays and players that have met with success in Ireland should not be condemned here. Not long ago I had a talk with Yeats the Irish poet & dramatist. When this same Company opened in Boston they had the same trouble but it passed over. Mr. Yeats told me of this and also of the plays and their great success in Ireland. I thought you might care to know this if it had not been brought to your attention.

Yours sincerely  
Charles H. Hyde