

BOX

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FOLDER

184

Press Releases

1910 Mar-Sep

On March 7th last complaint was made to the Mayor that Alderman George Markert was getting licenses for pushcart peddlers by false means, and also taking money from the people whom he got the licenses for. The matter was referred to the Mayor's Executive Secretary, W. B. Meloney, who filed his report today. With the report he files three certificates on blanks of the St. Vincent De Paul Society of which Alderman Markert is a member. They are filled out in his handwriting, and are signed by him as Visitor of the said Society. One certifies that Joseph Brotsky, of 35 Moore Street, has five children named Naomi, Louis, Jacob, and Samuel and a baby named aged three years. Brotsky being summoned and examined on oath before Mr. Meloney swears that he has only three children, named Abraham, Katie and Hyman. The certificate also says that the father is ill. The other certificate is of Jacob Krafchick. It certifies that he has four children, Sarah, Samuel, David and Isaac, giving the ages of each. When he was summoned and examined he swore that his children's names were Fannie, Rosie, Maurice and Hannah, of entirely different ages, as was the case also with Brotsky's children. The other certificate is of the case of Abraham Beerman, which says that he has three children, Sarah, Dora and Moses. When he was summoned he testified that he has five children, Hyman, Sam, Ida, Rosie and Rachel. Each of the certificate blanks is filled out in the handwriting of Alderman Markert, and signed by him, and in addition to the above facts states the poverty of the family and that the father and mother are ill. Mr. Meloney reports that the certificates are false in all particulars. Mr. Oliver, the Head of the Bureau of Licenses, reported in writing that Alderman Markert presented the certificates and urged him to grant the licenses on the ground that they were poor people and were being supported by the St. Vincent De Paul Society, and that if the fathers got the licenses they could support themselves and the licenses were granted for that reason. The St. Vincent De Paul Society was not supporting them at all and had never

contributed anything to it. A letter in the handwriting of Alderman Markert was also produced addressed to "The Officer of the District", directing him to allow the said persons to use their pushcarts as he was going to get licenses for them through the Board of Aldermen. The testimony of Charles Weinstein and Mendel Weinstein is that they paid \$10 to Barney Rosensweig. Nathan Kharin swore that he had paid Abraham Silberberg \$5 on account of \$25 demanded as the price of obtaining a license. Samuel Leiter, who has no license, testified that he met Rosensweig in Alderman Markert's store and paid him \$5 on account of \$10 for which "Barney" promised to "make him a citizen"; that "Barney" demanded \$25 for a license; that he ~~was~~ told him he, Barney, was dealing in licenses; that after the fact became known that an investigation was being made the \$5 was returned to him. Morris Krentzel testified that Abraham Silberberg demanded \$25 from him for a license under pain of arrest. Abraham Brotsky testified that he paid "Barney" \$7 on account of \$25 to "Barney", who said it was for the Alderman; that he has never received a license. Barney, Rosensweig, Rabinowitz and Silberberg are said to be acquainted of Alderman Markert. The matter is now being put in shape to be sent to the District Attorney for examination.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Mar 25/10

Plumisy re-to Aldermen
Gen Martine
+ Push Cart License

Estimate, initiated the Hunt's Point proceeding, in which condemned property assessed at about \$4300 was acquired by the City at a cost of \$247,000. nor has the public

has the public forgotten that Haffen was removed by the Governor from the office of Borough President scarcely more than six months ago, upon express findings of padded pay-rolls, unconscionable waste of public moneys, his political jobbery, his use of official power to further his personal pecuniary gain.

I believe the law gives me the right to examine Mr. Haffen under oath as to his qualifications, and to object to anyone who is not of good moral character. This right of examination I shall of course exercise at the proper time and place. Meanwhile, I most earnestly protest against the appointment of Louis F. Haffen, or any of his kind, in any proceeding to which the City is a party, and further I respectfully request that the appointment of Haffen in the proceeding hereinabove referred to be forthwith annulled and revoked.

Respectfully,

Archibald R. Watson,

Corporation Counsel.

CORPORATION COUNSEL
CITY OF NEW YORK.

March 30, 1910.

Hon. Vernon M. Davis,
County Court House,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have expected during the past few days to see some public acknowledgment from you of your full responsibility for the appointment of Louis F. Haffen to be a Condemnation Commissioner, in the matter of the opening and extending of East 174th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

As ~~xxx~~ you best of all know, this was your appointment, not mine, though the contrary has been repeatedly stated by the public press, and as yet without contradiction. Of course I have no power to make any such appointment. As you also know, Haffen's name was not directly or indirectly proposed or suggested by me for this position. Indeed, I hope to go through my term of office without placing upon my record any such ineradicable stain as I should deem this to be.

Condemnation Commissioners occupy a most important public office, and one which I hope to see raised to its proper place of honor and dignity in this community. They are sworn officers of the Supreme Court, recognized by the Constitution of our State. They pass upon the most substantial of the property rights of citizens and taxpayers. Their duties and functions are in many respects similar, and in some only second in importance, to those of justices of the court, and much the same personal qualities are necessary to insure an honest and efficient discharge of their work.

I should say that Haffen was, beyond question, notoriously unfit. He has been convicted upon a trial and hearing before a referee, with the approval of the Governor after a review of the evidence, of the worst of official and moral delinquencies. The public forgets quickly, perhaps, but it has not forgotten the gross iniquities of Haffen, and that it was he who, in the Board of

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CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Mar 30 / 1910

Plumsey - re - to appointment of
Lewis Stapp as Commissioner

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME,

105 East 22nd St.,

New York, March 30th, 1910.

Hon. William J. Gaynor,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:

A rumor has been current that Police Officers Cunningham and Keenan who have been under charges of insubordination and other offences, were being supported, advised or assisted by the Society for the Prevention of Crime. My denial of that rumor was printed in the papers, but did not receive the prominence that it should have received. I do not believe that an unsupported rumor as to a matter of this sort would be believed by you, but on account of the peculiar interest attached to the situation, I will take the liberty of saying to you directly that there is not a word of truth in the report.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime has twenty five directors and an executive committee of six directors. Every important measure and policy is discussed and decided by formal resolution. At no meeting of these bodies, nor at any conference of the members has any action been taken which would even bear a semblance of supporting those policemen, and I do not believe that any such proposition would be entertained by the Society.

If I may speak as an individual, and as one who has held the highest position in the controlling of the Police Department, I would say that whatever may have been the motive of the two men I could never countenance insubordination and unregulated police activity. The primary duties of the police force are the protection of life and property, and proper discipline and control are essential to the performance of these duties.

If it be suggested that the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was present at the trial of the two officers, my answer would be that his attendance was without instruction or direction, and that he attended on his own motion for the sole purpose of informing the executive committee of the matters that might be developed at the trial of that interesting case.

Yours truly, FRANK MOSS, President.

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CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Mar 30/10

Transy of Mayors - re - to
Frank Moss

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

March 31, 1910.

S i r :

If the court does not substitute forthwith some one in place of Mr. Haffen on the Commission, I think it will be our duty to lay the matter before both Houses of the Legislature, as they have under the Constitution the supervision of the conduct of judges and power to remove them. To have such an appointment made after the effort which we have made to do away with the abuses and waste of the public funds in condemnation proceedings by having honest and fit men appointed as commissioners therein is discouraging to the last degree, and in addition is an affront to the Governor of the State who so recently removed him from office for official misconduct. We may as well have this matter out now and once for all. Several of our judges here have been to see me heretofore and are most anxious to have these condemnation proceedings put on a proper footing, and that proper commissioners be appointed.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Gaynor,

M a y o r.

A. R. Watson, Esq.,

Corporation Counsel.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.



Transy of Mayors to Mr C. Watson
Re. to Haffens appointment
From Judge Davis

The Mayor of New York needs no introduction to the Society of Oneida (Applause).

MAYOR GAYNOR: Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen of the Society of Oneida, Sons of Oneida, I believe I was one of the first to join the Society, if I was not among those who helped to form it, something that I suppose Mr. Caruth, ~~the~~ the father of the Society, can tell us something about. But I never looked forward to being President of the Society. These were in my modest days, when my aspirations were not high, but here I am after all, to-night, the President of the Sons of Oneida in the City of New York.

There are not many of us to be sure, but I tell you we are all pretty good quality: (Applause). We come from good stock, don't we, and had good training? (Cries of "Yes!")

I suppose I have not got along so far in life yet so far into the sear and the yellow leaf -- that my life has become reminiscent, which they say is the most unhappy of all states for a man to get into. But still, as we are here among ourselves, and it has been a habit of the past, I suppose we will all say something about Oneida to-night, and our reminiscences of it. I was born on a farm in Oneida County, and right on the farm in a little place, not a village -- I don't know that I can call it a place (Laughter), called "Skeeterboro". The nearest village was Oriskany. Oriskany being about five miles from Rome, and about eleven miles from Utica; and in those days I assure you that was a long distance. We did not have trolleys and means of travel then which we have here now, and also there. While I was down here some years after I came down here, I read an account of the dedication of the monument to General Herkimer of the Battle of Oriskany, and I read all the accounts, but I could not remember, for the life of me, where that place was.

I had heard of Herkimer County, and all accounts agreed that this was not in Herkimer County, but somewhere near Oriskany. So the next time I went back to look at the old farm which happened within two or three years, I got there and talked with the people that had succeeded us there, and who were living in the same hard times that we lived in there, and asked them where this monument was, and this Battle of Oriskany that I read about, and they said if you will go around that clump of trees, you can see it, and sure enough it was there within a mile of the farm on which I was brought up -- a mile and a half farther on the road on which I lived, the monument being further down toward the river on the other road, was the little school-house that I went to school to, the district school, a little-board school-house, absolutely innocent of any paint -- and it is absolutely innocent of any paint to-day. It is the same old school-house yet. The benches in the school-house were around the side of the school-house, and slanted down from the wall (I see

you nodding your head -- many of you have seen the same thing) ~~the desks were around -- and the benches were along in front of them, and we sat with our faces toward the wall and studied our lessons and when we came to recite we just kicked our heels up over the benches and looked around toward the middle of the room, and the teacher and said our lessons. And what a big stove we had in the room in which we burned cord wood, and more than once we went in with our ears frozen, and when we thawed them out in front of the big stove then was the agony and the crucifixion.~~

But I am getting away from what I wish to say to ~~the view of the little school house.~~

You. I went up to see the little school house, and there in full view of the little school house was this fine monument, rearing its head over the battlefield of Oriskany, where Herkimer and his men fought and fell. Now I hope I am not humiliating myself or any one else present by saying that during all my time up there at the farm and at the school house, right in sight of that battle field, this historical battle field, one of the great battle fields of the world, I never heard of the battle of Oriskany or of General Herkimer in all my life (laughter). I read of it for the first time down here. That shows the benighted condition in which we were up there. We worked hard all year round. We planted and we reaped, we mowed and we cradled, we sawed saw-logs in the winter, we split rails with wedges and mauls and mallets, and some of the fences that I built are there yet, although there is not a single man living there who saw these rails split and these fences built. So that you see even the life of a fence is longer than the life of a man. But before I leave the monument let me call your attention to the fortunate thing it was that this monument was built. From the twilight of fable; from that borderland where fable scarcely ceases and history hardly begins, the monuments have been the great teachers of the world, and the history of the world today reposes on the monuments of the world.

Fran-1st take

I go up there now and every man, woman and child knows all about the Battle of Oriskany, and all about General Herkimer, simply because this monument is there, and everybody inquires what it means, and even the people going up on the trains, and on the canal boats ask what this monument is, and they tell each other, and they read about it, and they know all about this great event. Why, people up there now that you would not expect it of will tell you how the British column came down from the North there through the Mohawk Valley, in order to go down to Albany and the Hudson River, and there join with the other British column that was coming around the other way by Lake Champlain, which was going to go towards Saratoga, and those two columns were to converge at the Hudson, and cut New England off from New York, and thus probably decide the fate of the War. Herkimer and his men met column at Oriskany and shattered it, and checked it, and we all know the fate of Burgoyne at Saratoga where now a noble monument has been erected to celebrate that event. Also in this same country that I come from we erected a monument to Baron Steuben, who was another Revolutionary character there. As the Germans say, "Stauben", but here and there we say "Steuben". In the same way his doings up there are celebrated by this monument. New England got ahead of the rest of the country, for from the beginning they put up Bennington and Bunker Hill monuments, and thereby educated the whole country to military events, -- to events no greater and very often less great, than events that occurred in the Revolutionary War in other parts of the country. We owe that monument, sir, above all other men to the exertions of one man to whom you have ~~alluded~~ alluded, whose name you have mentioned here to-night, one of the most lovable and benign of characters, most scholarly gentlemen, Horatio Seymour.

In season and out of season, he taught the importance of putting up these monuments as teachers of the history of that locality, and he inspired the Oneida Historical Society to do it, when historical societies in this part of the State, as in Brooklyn where I live, where the Battle of Brooklyn was fought were so active that they actually erected nothing here. There is no excuse at all why there should not be a monument on Long Island to commemorate the Battle of Brooklyn, except that the Historical Societies and the busy men there lacked the interest which Horatio Seymour and other men in Oneida County had -- what they had and other men in the other parts of the country had. Well, I lived up in that country without knowing anything about this, and to learn it afterwards from everybody when I went up there. It is always now and for many years has been a melancholy thing to go back there to the old farm. We all remember these old days, you men here of Welch names, so many of whom I knew in my schoolboy days, so many of whom I studied and recited with, -- the Evans's, one here on the platform, the Griffiths, and Joneses, and the Owens's, and they all spoke Welch too; I was able to make a fist at it myself in those days (Laughter).

I was very happy last summer to go over to Wales and hear the sound of that language again. It was a hard place; it was a hard school. We worked hard and we ate little, and we did not always have enough to eat either; and the recollections of those days will always abide with me, -- not only the hardships of them, but some of the joys of them too, the joy of living, and the joy of working, and also the knowledge of the great men who lived there, and to whom Judge Coxe has alluded. My father was the friend and great admirer for many years of the uncle of Judge Coxe, Roscoe Coughlin (Applause). I shall never forget the first time that I saw him. I went down to Utica and it was a great event in my life to go to Utica, and went to the court house with my father; and there Roscoe Conklin was pleading a case against the New York Central Railroad Company for damages.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Apr 19th

Mayors speech at Fairs of America
Dinner

Police Commissioner Baker, Coroner Schwanneke and Lieutenant Timothy J. McAuliffe appeared before the Mayor at a quarter to ten this morning in accordance with the Mayor's direction of yesterday. The Coroner stated that he was sitting as a Magistrate in the Captain's room of the 61st Precinct Station House examining witnesses in the case of Robert Fallem, deceased, and that Lieutenant McAuliffe came in and told him to get out and caught hold of him and put him under arrest and brought him to the desk and afterwards put him out and would not allow him to go on with the inquest. That he told him to desist, and that he would complain to Superintendent Flood, Commissioner Baker and the Mayor, whereupon McAuliffe said he did not care a damn for Superintendent Flood, Commissioner Baker or the Mayor; that he had got away with other things and could get away with this whether they liked it or not. That McAuliffe seized him again and arraigned him at the desk and retained him in the station house for two hours, until Captain Naughton of the Precinct arrived and stopped the whole proceeding. The Mayor asked Lieutenant McAuliffe if he did not know that the Coroner was a Magistrate, and he said that he did. He then asked him why he interfered with a Magistrate and took hold of him and put him out. He responded that he did so because the Coroner was examining a woman who had a little baby in her arms, and he thought the Coroner was talking too loud to the woman. The Mayor asked him if he did not know that no policeman had a right to interfere with the court or a Magistrate in the performance of his duties, and had no right to tell a Judge how loud or how low he should speak. He said he did not know that. The Mayor said he could not deem it otherwise than a most extraordinary thing that a policeman should consider that he had a right to go into a court, whether a Magistrate's Court or the Supreme Court and pull a Judge off the Bench and put him out. He said he did not see how anybody on the police force could entertain such a dangerous notion as that in his head. He told the Coroner that an apology was due to him and that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner on behalf of the City apologized to him. The Mayor said to the Coroner: "I do not know how high you speak or how low in your Court, but I could think that every one on the police force would

know that no policeman has a right to go into your Court to regulate your manners or the way of conducting your business. It would be no more or less surprising if this officer had come in here yesterday and put me out of this room, nor would the offense have been any graver."

April 19-1910
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CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

April 29, 1910.

S i r :

In respect of the magistrate in Brooklyn who dismissed the five Liquor Tax cases on the ground that the tax certificate was not brought into court, be so good as to give me in a written report the names of the cases, the name of the magistrate, the court stenographer's minutes and all of the particulars. It is time that complaint be made to the Appellate Division for the removal of magistrates who make disorderly rulings, and we must take that in hand. Please keep a record of them as they occur. It is useless for the police to do their duty only to be thwarted by ignorant or dishonest ~~tax~~ judicial rulings.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Gayner,

M a y o r.

William F. Baker, Esq.,

Police Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Apr 19/1910

Amey re. to Coroner Schwannick
& Lieut J. M. Huggs

Reverend Thomas M. Chalmers of the "Jewish Evangelization Society" of New York City wrote to the Mayor asking for a license to preach for the conversion of Jews to Christianity on the corner of Hester and Norfolk streets, and on 13th street near 5th avenue in Manhattan, and at the corner of Sitten avenue and Powell street in Brownsville, which is the Jewish section of Brooklyn. The Mayor has sent him the following letter:

"Reverend and dear Sir:

It seems to me that this work of proselyting from other religions and sects is very often carried too far. Do you not think the Jews have a good religion? Have not the Christians appropriated the entire Jewish sacred scriptures? Was not the New Testament also written entirely by Jews? Was not Jesus also born of the Jewish race, if I may speak of it with due reverence? Did not we Christians get much of the most of what we have from the Jews? Why should anyone work so hard to proselytize the Jew? His pure belief in the one true living God comes down to us even from the twilight of fable, and is one of the unbroken lineages and traditions of the world. I do not think I should give you a license to preach for the conversion of the Jews in the streets in the thickly settled Jewish neighborhoods which you designate. Would you get annoy them and do more harm than good? How many Jews have you converted so far?

Very truly yours,

W. J. Gayner."

Rev. Thomas M. Chalmers,
63, Central Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 21, 1910.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Apr 21/1910

Transy of Letter by the Mayor
to Rev J. M. Chambers

Private Secretary Adamson made the following statement for the Mayor:

"The Mayor is not required to sign warrants at all. They are made out and signed by the Comptroller, and then by the chief clerk of the Mayor's office under authority of section 195 of the charter. Over 275,000 such drafts are signed in a year, some days over 1,100. The Mayor has never signed one. Some one told the Mayor the first or second day he was in office that Chamberlain Martin had held this draft up as he was unfriendly to Mr. Cahalan. Whether it was Comptroller Fiedbergast or some one else the Mayor does not recall nor do I. How the story originated that some signature was scratched off the draft I do not know. The draft is still complete just as it was drawn and signed before the present Mayor came into office. Here it is, look at it. The claim was for legal services in the franchise tax suits. Several lawyers were paid including Judge Parker. The claim was audited and fixed by the Comptroller in December, after much evidence was taken, and thereby became a legal claim against the city. Mayor Gayner never had anything to do with it."

April 29-1910

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Apr 29/1910

Transy of Sir Adamson's statement
in re to Charles H. C. C.

The Mayor received a dispatch from the Secretary of State this morning fixing Wednesday evening ^{next}, May 4th, as the date for the Mayor to give an official dinner to the Chinese Prince Tsai-t'ao. The time is so short that the invitations will have to be of a very informal character, some of them even by telephone and telegraph. The Secretary of State notified the Mayor two weeks ago that it was expected that he would give such a dinner to the prince. The night selected by the State Department and the Mayor was Tuesday evening, May 3rd. The Secretary of State requested the Mayor to communicate with the Asaitic Society and ask them to help in making up the official dinner. Meanwhile the Asaitic Society got up a dinner of its own, and the State Department was obliged to select another night, namely, Wednesday, May 4th, for the official dinner, and the Secretary of State so notified the Mayor this morning. The invitations having been issued for the Asaitic Society dinner, the executive committee of that Society did not deem it practicable to recall them.

April 29, 1910.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Apr 29/1910

Thomson - re to Sumner & Thayer Fund
" " 5 Liquor Tax cases

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR/

May 10, 1910.

S i r :

Your report has been communicated to me, and your action in refusing to renew the license to the New York Theatre which had just expired, and thereby closing the place last night and preventing a continuance of the so-called play which was running there, is approved. Please do not renew the license until you consult with me, and we get some guaranty of future decency. The people of this city have had enough of false and nasty theatres, as well as of the few false and nasty newspapers, and want to drop them.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Gaynor,

M a y o r .

William F. Baker, Esq.,
Police Commissioner.

Following up his letter to the Police Commissioner to have the practice discontinued of arresting engineers, motormen and drivers when an accident occurs in the street, the Mayor had a consultation with the Police Commissioner on the subject today and drew up the following to be issued to the whole force as a general order:

In the case of persons injured or killed by railroad engines or cars, or street cars, or trucks, or the like, the engineer, motorman, driver, or other employee, should not be arrested without a warrant unless it be obvious on the facts, after careful observation or examination, that the case is not one of accident, but that he is guilty of manslaughter, or some other felony, intentionally or through gross negligence. Let the practice of arresting such persons without warrant cease, unless as aforesaid. The proper way is to make a thorough examination of the facts and then apply to a magistrate for a warrant, unless the case be one in which the person is plainly guilty of a felony.

In the case of ~~any~~ all such accidents let full information thereof be secured, with the name and address of all witnesses thereto, and the name and address of the engineer, motorman, driver, or as the case may be and entered on the blotter.

May 9, 1910.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

May 9/1910
" " 10/1910

Thermy-re-to arrest of Matorman
Engineers & Drivers
Thermy-re-to License to the
NY Theatre

To the Police Force:

No one who has pride in the city of New York can fail to be gratified with the spectacle of this day. Never have I seen a finer body of men, especially of young men. I said repeatedly after I became mayor that the great majority of you, probably 95 per cent. of you, are as fine and fit and polite as are to be found anywhere. I repeat that this day after my four months experience of working with you. The intelligent way in which you have responded, officers and men, to the special things I have asked of you could not be excelled. When I mapped out a new course for you in excise violations, for instance, you understood me in spirit and letter, and were ready even before the word was given later, especially the men of the ranks. And so in other matters. I have still other things to suggest for your guidance, and now I shall be entirely confident of being understood by you all the time. I understand you and you understand me. The matter of doing away with needless arrests for small matters I have yet to lay before the Commissioner. Everywhere I go in the city I find you alert. Let none of you be afraid to write to me or see me. I shall always be just to you, and of course every one of you who has the right spirit wants me to be reasonably strict. You want to get rid of those among you who mistreat citizens and the shirkers as much as I do. You are a splendid body of men, and do not want among you these who leave post, mistreat citizens or otherwise dishonor you.

May 14, 1910.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

May 14/10

Transy Mayors Statement
to the Police Force

CITY OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Mayor.

Sept. 1, 1910.

Sir:

On July 8th the Acting Corporation Counsel rendered an opinion in reply to a question put by you, advising you that the duty of cleaning macadam streets in the Borough of Brooklyn rested upon the Borough President and not upon your department. This opinion was predicated upon a statement to the effect that the work of maintenance and the work of cleaning are practically one, and that the former involves the latter. Under this opinion you very properly withdrew your men from these streets.

In view, however, of the statement of the Borough President that he is unable to cope with the situation because of the lack of an appropriation made for this purpose, and in view, further, of the doubt which existed in my mind of the obligations of your department under the statute, emphasized by reason of the fact that an opinion of the Corporation Counsel of January 21, 1909, is in apparent direct conflict with that rendered on July 8th of this year, I requested you to place a sufficient number of men on the unpaved and macadam streets of Brooklyn to insure that no menace to health might exist, pending the final determination of this matter. These men, as I understand it, have been engaged in the cleaning of both macadam and dirt roads since that time.

This morning, as you know, President Steers, in conference with you and myself, indicated his readiness to assume all responsibility for the maintenance and cleaning of dirt roads in the Borough, for the reason that the work of cleaning appears to be involved in the work of maintenance in the case of such streets.

Confirming our understanding of this morning, therefore, I request that, until further advised by the Corporation Counsel, you continue to clean the macadam streets of the Borough, but that, pursuant to the agreement with President Steers, you leave to the Borough authorities the work of maintenance and cleaning of dirt roads.

I am requesting the Corporation Counsel to further advise me upon the law.

Respectfully,

John Purroy Mitchell,

Acting Mayor.

Hon. William H. Edwards,

Commissioner, Department of Street Cleaning.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Sept. 11 91

Re. to St. cleaning
Im. Pave. macadam

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During the period of the investigation, the following copies of the report were made by the officers of the vessel of the Board of Directors of the Board, and by the Secretary, and the conditions of the vessel during the period from August 1, 1911 to August 1, 1912. These conditions are contained in the report, and are also contained in the report of the Board of Directors, and are also contained in the report of the Board of Directors, and are also contained in the report of the Board of Directors.

1953

11-11-68

to the Headquarters of Marine

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

To Com. of Exercise Sept. 10/1910

Affidavits made by Insp.
Com. of Accounts Office re. to
Coney Isl. from Aug. 13/30/1910

SEP 22 1964 1964

The President of the Board of Elections has just informed me of the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Council Committee of the Democratic Party of New York City, dated January 10, 1912, in which the provisions of Section 503 of the General Election Law, regarding the President of the Board of Elections to select and appoint a certain number of election inspectors heretofore appointed to his list of inspectors by the said Council, and requesting him to appoint for their places a new list of inspectors.

The experience of the preceding year in the prosecution of election frauds has shown that the following steps of investigation are necessary in those districts which ballot box stuffing frauds have been reported to have occurred. A number of inspectors at election (approximately 20 each) were removed shortly before or on the morning of Election Day and others assigned to their places. The inspectors at the residence addresses of those who were removed were to be kept on duty. Investigation should be made as to persons or persons who had lived at the addresses given.

The purpose of this mission was to determine the number of officers and the number of men in the lot box containing the same. It was found that the end of the mission was at least 1000 men since the number of the lot box was 1000. The number of officers in the lot box was 1000. The number of men in the lot box was 1000. The number of officers in the lot box was 1000. The number of men in the lot box was 1000.

I fear freed in the same manner. The only way to prevent that is the duty of the police to take the necessary preventive measures. To that end we are working on a plan.

of last Saturday, I further request that a sufficient number of
patrolmen be assigned to each polling place to maintain order
to act as one of the five police officers referred to in my letter
of Saturday, and that he be given clearly defined instructions as to
his full responsibility for the maintenance of order and the particu-
lar if more ballots are found in the possession of any person
the polls, than correspond to number and the names of persons
the new paper of the polls. It is further requested that the
agent will be placed on the stand at each polling place to observe
election history in this city and to report.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

To the Commissioner of Election
[Address]

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Sept. 12/1910

Letter Re. to Police at Primary elec-
tion of Sept 13

Gentlemen of The International Prison Congress:

In the absence of the Mayor of New York, necessitated by his temporary disability following the dastardly attack upon his life, of which you all know, it is my very grateful duty to bid you welcome in the name of the first city of the United States.

You are here, as I understand it, to study the correctional institutions of this country, with the direct purpose of devising, through examination and comparison, better methods of treatment and administration and the means whereby the condition of the unfortunates, who become public charges in these institutions, may be improved and they themselves brought more rapidly to a state which will justify the community in receiving them once more into its life as good and useful citizens.

Here in this great city, into which flow an ever increasing stream of immigrants from the old world, this city which must assimilate in its citizenship elements from every civilized nation of the earth, where the extremes of wealth and poverty are to be found side by side, and where the problem of congestion presents itself in its most acute form, you will find a field for your studies which I do not hesitate to say is without parallel. You will find here, too, a city whose people have ever been ready, both through their governmental institutions and their private philanthropies, to pour out funds for the relief and advancement of the unfortunate and rebellious of the community. In this most generous of all cities you will find a diversity of institutions and a range of philanthropic endeavor of a correctional nature which, if I may venture the opinion, would justify the expenditure of your entire time in their study.

In the name of New York I thank you for the honor of your presence. New York throws the doors of her institutions open to you and invites your inspection. Since you cannot spend all of your time with us, we are glad that the first days of your visit find you here, and hope that you will take away with you a sense of the hospitality of this City and a lasting impression of the goodness of the welcome which it now extends.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Sept. 19/1910

Actg: Mayor
to
Internatl. Peace Congress
& Delegates

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

September 24, 1909

Sir :

Herewith I enclose for your information, a letter which I have this day transmitted to the Commissioner of Police. You will note that therein I call his attention to the prevalence of gambling and open prostitution in this county. I have suggested to him that he forward to you evidence of the prevalence of this character, in order that you may take appropriate action against the owners of the premises under Sections 973 and 1146 of the Penal Law.

I have further suggested to the Commissioner of Police that he forward to you a full list of all known or suspected gambling houses within this county, for the purpose of enabling you to proceed against them in the exercise of the powers conferred upon you by section 996 of the Penal Law. Through the operation of this statute and your official relations with the Grand Jury, as I understand it, you are supplied with the means of collecting evidence against such places, which are possessed by no other official.

In order that you may not be without the means of securing witnesses, I have instructed the Police Commissioner temporarily to detail to your office, upon request from you, a number of Central Office men sufficient to carry on this work promptly and effectively.

As I have pointed out to the Police Commissioner, the prevalence of gambling in New York County seems to be well established, and the conditions to call for vigorous measures on the part of the officials charged with responsibility in the premises.

Respectfully,

JOSH PURROY MITCHELL

Hon. Charles S. Whitman,
District Attorney
Criminal Courts Building,
New York City

Acting Mayor

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Sept. 17/1910.

From Actg. Mayor
to

District Attorney