

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 16th, 1897.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson,
Franklin, Pa.

Madam:

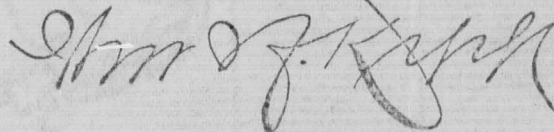
At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day I was directed to transmit you report of Sergeant Byrne, of the Bureau of Information, relative to the addresses of your sisters, as follows:

"The names of George Halet or Harry Thompson, do not appear in any of the Directories of this city, and no knowledge has been obtained as to their whereabouts.

Diligent inquiry has been made among the colored residents of the city, but I fail to find any one who has a knowledge of the whereabouts of the above parties."

Any further comments or suggestions you may have to make will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully,



Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 16th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to directions contained in your communication of
June 2nd, 1897, by direction of the Board of Police, I enclose herewith
copy of letter this day mailed Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson.

Very respectfully,

John J. Ryan

Chief Clerk.

Board of Police Commissioners.

Frank Moss,
President.
Overy D. Andrews,
Treasurer.
Frederick D. Grant,
Andrew D. Parker.

Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,

New York, mm

June 16, 1897

Respected Sir:-

Your two favors of June 15th. received. The one referring to the merchant in Warren Street will be handed to the Chief, and the suggestions will be considered. That referring to prize fights will be submitted to the Board, and I shall advise prompt and efficient action. I am in thorough sympathy with the sentiments which you express.

Yours truly,

Frank Moss

To

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor's Office,
City Hall, New York.

Frank Moss

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 17, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., forwarding communication of Rev. J. L. Campbell, pastor Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, enclosing copy of preamble and resolutions protesting against pugilistic encounters at the Palace Athletic Club, and to say that the same has been referred to the Chief of Police to report what violations, if any, have taken place, and to take such action in future as will result in a strict enforcement of the law.

I am also directed to acknowledge the receipt of your enclosure of communication from G. H. Mayer, complaining of treatment of David Fermoglich by the police, which has been referred to the Chief for report.

Very respectfully,

John J. Ryan
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

June 17, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th inst., relative to and enclosing communication from John A. Waddell, with reference to carrying goods across sidewalk, and to say that the same has been referred to the Chief of Police for recommendation as to proper regulation with view to having the ordinances amended if, in his opinion, any amendment is proper, and to report to the Board.

Very respectfully,

John J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

Police Department

of the City of New York

300 Mulberry Street

Office of Chief of Police

New York, June 21st, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th inst. forwarding letter of complaint of Benj. T. Cook, Barnum, Wis., against the Excelsior Importing Co. of this city.

Replying thereto I would say, that I have investigated Mr. Cook's complaint, and received from said company two letters in explanation of their delay in filling Mr. Cook's order, one addressed to Your Honor (herewith enclosed), and the other to the Chief of Police. I have written to Mr. Cook, giving him the result of the investigation, and forwarding a copy of the letter from the Excelsior Importing Co. addressed to the Chief of Police.

Very respectfully,



Deputy and Acting Chief of Police.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York, June 30th, 1897.*

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day copy of communication from Deputy and Acting Chief of Police Cortright, relative to violation of, "Horton Law", and action of police to strictly enforce the same in future, was ordered sent to each Commissioner and his Honor the Mayor:

"Pursuant to action of your Board at the meeting held on June 16th, 1897, forwarding the Chief of Police communication from His Honor Mayor William L. Strong and from Rev. J. L. Campbell, protesting against pugilistic encounters at the Palace Athletic Club with directions "To report what violations, if any, have taken place, and to take such action in the future as will result in a strict enforcement of the law," I would state that Chapter 301 of Laws of 1896, which is known as the Horton Law, went into effect on September 1st, 1896, and the records of the Department show that from that time to this the following violations and arrests for same took place, viz,

"January 2nd, 1897, at the Broadway Athletic Club, George Justice, who on that date was entered in a contest with James Duffy, was arrested by Captain John R. Groo, charged with being a suspicious character, which charge was afterwards changed to homicide, following the death of said Duffy from the consequences of said contest. Said Justice was discharged at 2nd District Court on January 12th, by Magistrate Flammer. Thomas F. O'Rourke, Manager of Club, and Richard Roche, referee, were also arrested at the time, on the same charges and were also discharged by Magistrate Flammer at the time and place above given."

"On January 23rd, 1897, Captain Schmittberger, then of the

.....2.

20th precinct, arrested Joseph Reuth, Nicholas Probst, Philip Dewel, Thomas Baker and George Hammell, charged with a violation of the Horton Law, at 413 West 39th street. The prisoners were held in \$300. bail for trial by Magistrate Deuel, and pleaded guilty before Judge McMahon. Sentence was suspended.

"On June 14th, 1897, at the Arena Athletic Club, 207 West 42nd street, James Larkin, John McBride, Walter DeBaun, Timothy Keefe, James Shaughnessy, Morris Conklin, John Donohue, William O' O'Brien and Edward O'Brien, were arrested by Captain Schmittberger, of the 22nd Precinct,, charged with a violation of the Horton Law. On the same date and at the same place another bout was stopped, and the principals and participants also arrested. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the 4th District Court on June 15th, and some discharged, while nine were fined amounts varying from \$10. to \$2.50.

"On June 9th, 1897, at the Palace Athletic Club, 107th street and Lexington Avenue, Inspector McLaughlin arrested Peter Maher and Thomas Sharkey, together with their seconds and trainers, for violation of the Horton Law. They were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the 5th District Court, and discharged.

"On May 22nd, 1897, at the National Sporting Club, 124th street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Captain Devery arrested Casper Leon and Edward Vaughan, together with their seconds and trainers, for violation of the Horton Law. They were arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the 5th District Court, held for examination, and subsequently discharged by Magistrate Hedges.

"The contests given under the law have been carefully watched by the police, and the only cases in which violations occurred are those specified above,, and in each case arrests promptly followed the violations.

"As to your direction "To take such action in future as will result in a strict enforcement of the Law," I would state that upon receipt of notice of your direction in this regard I gave to the Commanding officers of Districts and Precincts orders to see that the provisions of this law were strictly enforced.

"I would state that as a result of these orders contests which were scheduled to take place in the following places were indefinitely postponed, and in some instances money was refunded to the persons who had purchased tickets, viz,

"National Athletic Club, 124th street and St. Nicholas Avenue
Polo Athletic Club, 155th street and 8th avenue;
Arena Athletic Club, 207 West 42nd street

"On Saturday night last, 19th inst., in a sparring contest given at the Palace Athletic Club, only forty persons were present.

"I would also state that as a result of the orders given by me the boxing bouts arranged by the Pastime Athletic Club were

.....3.
abandoned.

"I shall see that Commanding officers of Districts and Precincts give this matter their attention, and that they strictly enforce the law and make arrests whenever and wherever it is violated."

Respectfully,
(signed) Moses W. Cortright.
Deputy and Acting Chief of ~~Rail~~
Police."

Very respectfully,

John J. Ketch
Chief Clerk.

Porter

Law

June 2

13

ed. " enforce the law and make arrests whenever
prosecutors give the matter their attention
abandoned. "I shall see that commanding officer
..8.

Board of Police Commissioners.

Frank Moss,
President.
Avery D. Andrews,
Treasurer.
Frederick D. Grant,
Andrew D. Parker.

Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York, July 2, 1897

My dear Mr Mayor:

In the temporary absence of Mr Moss, I have received your note of the 1st instant relative to election advertising in the New York Press. You may be assured that this paper will be invited to submit an estimate for this work.

Under the practice since this Board came in office, we have given the advertising to those papers of general circulation offering to us the lowest rates and best terms. This, as you are no doubt aware, has resulted in a saving to the city of a large sum of money, amounting to approximately \$25,000. per annum, as near as I now recall.

I shall personally take pleasure in seeing that every opportunity is given to the claims of the Press for this work. They have had this work on one or two occasions at least, and I hope will receive it again.

Yours very sincerely,

Avery D. Andrews

Hon. William L. Strong,
MAYOR.



OFFICE OF
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Littleton Raleigh, N.C. June 28/89

His Honorable the Mayor of N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I write this letter of inquiry for you to see if you can find a man Robert Sedell in your city. He is my sister's husband; We have not heard from him in nearly a year. If you need a photo of him I can send you one, if that will assist you to find him. I am Mayor N.C. Cor: 68th St. N. Boulth N.Y. took the photo I have. He is a waiter by profession is about 5 ft. 6 in & in ginger cake complexion, wears his hair short has a mustache. and goes well dressed please assist me to find him.

I am truly your obt. Servt

Joe. L. Russell

P.O. Box 78

ell

Police Department of the City of New York.

Bureau of Information

300 Mulberry street.

New York July 8th, 1897.

Peter Conlin

Chief of Police

Sir:-

Inquiry shows that Robert Iredell the person referred to in the annexed letter left this City eighteen months ago and is now employed as waiter at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond Va.

This information was obtained from C. Randolph, headwaiter, Sherman Square Hotel 70th street and Western Boulevard.

Very respectfully

Patrick Byrne

Sergeant C. O. Squad.

Copy.

67
Lansing Road 7/4/97

Hon Mayor Strong
New York City

Dear Sir

Can you inform me of the whereabouts of
One William H. Vanbrunt who formerly lived
in New York City and probably lives there now.
Also a man by the name of John Post.
If you will kindly look in the City Directory
and find out if these parties still reside in
New York City yet it will be a great accommodation
to me, and any information concerning them
will be gratefully received

Yours Very Respectfully

Issac Van Brunt
Box 2 Lansing Road

Police department of the City of New York.

Bureau of Information

300 Mulberry street

New York July 13th, 1897.

Peter Conlin

Chief of Police

Sir:-

Inquiry shows that a William H. Van Brunt formerly a resident of this City now resides at 46 Bond street Brooklyn N. Y.

An examination of the directories of this City shows the name of John Post once as residing at 29 East 111th street.

Respectfully

Henry Relyea

Rounds. C. O. Squad.

Copy.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York*

July 16th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor New York.

Dear Sir:-

By dierection of the Board of Police and in further
reply to your favors of the 29th ult. and the 8th inst. I return
herewith letters from J. J. Russell and I. Van Brunt with copies
of reports thereon. Reports have also been forwarded to the writers.

Very respectfully

John J. Kane
Chief Clerk.

C O P Y.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
PRECINCT NO. 19.

New York, July 21st, 1897.

John J. Harley,
Acting Inspector.

S i r:-

In compliance with your orders I respectfully state I made a personal visit to the store of Siegel & Cooper, 6th Avenue, 18th and 19th Streets, and found no violation of law at said place. There was a band of music playing there but no stage entertainment. I saw Mr. Greenhut of this firm and he assured me that no entertainment of the stage or other performance will be given at their place, until after a license shall be procured for the same.

I will give my personal attention to this matter and see that no violation of law occurs at the above place.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George S. Chapman,
Captain, 19th Precinct.

Police Department

of the City of New York.

300 Mulberry Street,

Office of Chief of Police.

New York, July 22nd, 1897.

Hon. John Jeroloman,

Acting Mayor.

My dear Sir:-

Relative to the conversation, on telephone, which I had with you on 20th inst., in the course of which you called my attention to a concert alleged to be given at Siegel Cooper's establishment, 6th Avenue, 18th and 19th Streets, I have the honor to inform you that I directed Acting Inspector Harley, 4th Inspection District to cause an investigation to be made, and I forward to you herewith copy of report of Captain Chapman on the subject.

Very respectfully,

Moses W. Cortright

Deputy and Acting Chief of Police.

for F.

Police Department

of the City of New York.

300 Mulberry Street,

Office of Chief of Police.

New York, July 22nd, 1897.

Hon., John Jerome,

Acting Mayor, New York City,

Dear Sir:-

Your communication of 20th inst., to Hon., Frank Moss, Pres't., Board of Police, relative to unlicensed stands, was this day referred to me. Orders have been issued to Commanding Officers of Precincts with direction to give attention to the matter mentioned and report A.M., Monday 26th inst., which will be forwarded to you.

Very respectfully,



Deputy & Acting Chief of Police.

\$6/15

Bufflo.

July 8. 1847.

Dear Sir.

I hope you will excuse
me for taking the liberty of
writing you these few lines.
You would do me a great
favor if you would try and
find out John McKelvey
upon I last heard of him
he was in the City of
New York six years ago.
he comes from Silver Bridge
& miles from Crossmaglin
Ireland. County Armagh.

he has two Brothers and one
Sister who was Married before
he came to this Country.

His names are Patrick and
Thomas Kelly and Bridget
and Information you can
give me will be thankfully
received from me

I remain in Affection
Bertha

W. C. Kamee
Hotel Brozel.
Buff
N.Y.

8515
Louisville, Ky. July 5, 1897.

Mr.

Mayor of New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

As I do not know where my aunts
Miss Annie Guyert and Katie Krieling
Lives I thought it was good if I would
ask you to put it in the paper. Our house
number is 995 Gray St.

My Aunt Kreylings residence
was 309 E 48 St. N. Y.

We sent a letter but it came back
so I think she moved.

Whatever this may cost Let me
know and I will pay you for it.

Yours Respectfully,
Conrad Hofmann.

Our Name is Hofmann and our
Residence is 995 Gray St.

Louisville, Ky.

Their Born names are Annie and
Katie Wink.

Police Department of the City of New York
Bureau of Information
300 Mulberry street
New York July 20th, 1897.

Peter Conlin
Chief of Police

Sir:-

The name of Michael Kelly appears in the directory of this City twenty six times the writer can obtain the addresses of same by calling at the office of the Buffalo Directory Co. 197 Main street Buffalo N. Y. and consulting the New York Directory on file in said office.

Respectfully

Patrick Byrne
Sergeant Commanding C. O. Sqd.

Police Department of the City of New York.
Bureau of Information.
300 Mulberry street.
New York July 20th, 1897.

Peter Conlin
Chief of Police.

Sir :-

Inquiry shows that Mrs. Katie Kricling now resides at 333 East 46th street and Mrs. Anne Guyert resides at 308 East 119th street this City.

Respectfully

Patrick Byrne
Sergeant in Command C. O. Sqd.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

July 23rd, 1897.

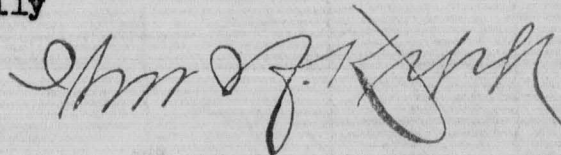
Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor New York.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further
reply to your favor of 10th inst. enclosing letters from Bertha
McNamee and Conrad Hofman I return original communications with
copies of reports thereon. Copies of reports have been forwarded
to writers.

Very respectfully



Chief Clerk.

*Com^r Grants
Statement &
Resolutions*

MEMORANDUM.

Gentlemen:

I have examined the charges formulated against Captain Groo, and the evidence upon which it rests. The testimony of the witnesses has been reduced to affidavits, in the form of question and answer. There is no doubt of the character of the houses mentioned, Captain Groo himself having reported them as suspicious in his report of July the 1st and July the 8th, and having procured evidence in the premises as far as he could, before the investigation of the Central Office was made.

It is not necessary to spread the details of this case before the Police Board in its public session. Their substance is that the officers who made the affidavits procured their evidence of the disorderly character of the four houses specified, by lying as well as by participating in acts of shamelessness, as did the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who testified against Captain Eakins.

Upon the trial of Captain Eakins, I stated that I was convinced that the uniformed police force should never be called upon, in order to procure evidence in these cases, to do acts necessarily degrading and demoralizing to themselves. I consider that to procure evidence against disorderly-houses by such methods is not the duty of the uniformed force. My association and training have taught me that in the army, spies, paid to do what is dishonorable and base,

cannot be trusted as loyal and true soldiers. I cannot therefore consent to aid and abet the debasement and demoralization of the Police force of New York City in demanding of them a duty, acts which destroy their self-respect as men and their efficiency as officers who are expected to protect the life and property of others.

I have remained consistent and firm on this point since becoming a member of the Board of Police, and now see no reason to change my views. On the contrary, the opinion of the Honorable Justices of the Appellate Division, as I read it, and as those whose legal opinion I have sought, say it should be read, approve the position I took in the Eakins case, to this extent, that "If evidence as to the character of such houses could only have been attained in the manner in which the witnesses for the prosecution attained it, the findings would hardly be justified."

The only evidence against Captain Groo in support of the charges against him has been obtained in the manner apparently disapproved of by the Honorable Justices. Using their opinion as a guide, and following my own ideas of what is right, I emphatically disapprove of the method of obtaining evidence against Captain Groo, and also of the charge.

I foresee, if this method of gaining evidence adopted in Captain Groo's case, is to be followed, that differences of opinion may arise in this Board, the policy of the members of which should be unanimously agreed upon to be effective. I wish to state frankly my own position and opinion on

this policy, and to ascertain that of my colleagues.

So far as I am personally concerned, I shall never command or permit to be commanded any police officer to do personally the degrading acts committed by the Central Office men in this case, and by the so-called agents who testified in the Eakins case.

It is only just to the men, whose affidavits I have, to state that in expressing to me their own feelings about the work they were called upon to perform, they said that they found it most distasteful, demoralizing and abhorrent.

I myself do not admit that to secure a fine of twenty-five dollars, or any nominal punishment usually inflicted on the miserable outcasts who unfortunately return to their trade after their punishment, the whole police force should be demoralized and converted into a body of liars and sneaks. If I were a member of the uniformed force I would resign before I would do, or command others to do, the acts indicated, which disgrace the profession and the men.

If my views on this question differ from those of my colleagues and of His Honor, the Mayor, I wish to resign my position as a member of this Police Board. This matter is to me one of vital principle, and not merely a matter of administration to which one can yield his opinion. Feeling as I do thus strongly on this subject, and wishing to avoid further differences of opinion, I think it wise for each of us to place upon record our approval or disapproval of the said method of obtaining evidence. I therefore move the

adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Board it is conduct unworthy and unbecoming an officer for any member of the uniformed police force to solicit a prostitute on the street, or to accompany her socially to any house of ill-fame, or to drink stimulants with her, or to encourage or permit her in his presence to behave indecently, or by lies and deceit induce her to act in any disorderly manner; and further, that any officer who shall do any of these things or shall pay any women for doing any such thing, whether out of lewdness or in order to procure evidence against any place of ill resort, shall, upon adequate proof of his offense, be dismissed from the police force.

RESOLVED, That a committee of the lawyers composing this Board be appointed with instructions speedily to examine the statutes and law reports, to consult, if necessary, with the City Magistrates and District Attorney and Chief of Police, and to devise and report to this Board for the guidance of the Chief of Police and his subordinates such a plan and procedure for enforcing the laws for the regulation and suppression of disorderly houses as can be followed by members of the force without, on their part, participation in or instigation of acts of falsehood, immorality or indecency.

(Signed)

Frederick D. Grant.

MEMORANDUM:

Gentlemen:

I have examined the charges formulated against Captain Groo, and the evidence upon which it rests. The testimony of the witnesses has been reduced to affidavits, in the form of question and answer. There is no doubt of the character of the houses mentioned, Captain Groo himself having reported them as suspicious in his report of July the 1st and July the 8th, and having procured evidence in the premises as far as he could, before the investigation from the Central Office was made.

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Upon the trial of Capt. Eakins, I stated that I was convinced that the uniformed police force should never be called upon, in order to procure evidence in these cases, to do acts necessarily degrading and demoralizing to themselves. I consider that to procure evidence against disorderly houses by such methods is not the duty of the uniformed force. My association and training have taught me that spies paid to do what is dishonorable and base cannot be trusted as loyal and true soldiers. I cannot therefore consent to aid and abet the debasement and demoralization of the police force of New York City, in demanding of them as a duty, acts which destroy their self-respect as men and their efficiency as officers who are expected to protect the life and property of others.

I have remained consistent and firm on this point, since becoming a member of the Board of Police, and now see no reason to change my views. On the contrary, the opinion of the Honorable Justices of the Appellate Division, as I read it, and as those whose legal opinion I have sought, say it should be read, approve the position I took in the Eakins

sought, say it should be read, approve the position I took in the Eakins case, to this extent, that "If evidence as to the character of such houses could only have been attained in the manner in which the witnesses for the prosecution attained it, the findings would hardly be justified."

The only evidence against Captain Groo in support of the charges against him has been obtained in the manner ^{apparently} disapproved of by the Honorable Justices. Using their opinion as a guide, and following my own ideas of what is right, I emphatically disapprove of the method of obtaining evidence against Captain Groo, and also of the charge.

I foresee if this method of gaining evidence adopted in Captain Groo's case, is to be followed, that differences of opinion may arise in this Board, the policy of the members of which should be unanimously agreed upon to be effective. I wish to state frankly my own position and opinion on this policy, and to ascertain that of my colleagues.

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It is only just to the men, whose affidavits I have, to state that in expressing to me their own feelings about the work they were called upon to perform, ^{said that they} ~~that~~ they found it most distasteful, demoralizing and abhorrent.

I myself do not admit that to secure a fine of twenty-five dollars, or any nominal punishment usually inflicted on the miserable outcast, who unfortunately return to their trade after their punishment, ~~that~~ the whole police force should be demoralized and converted into a body of liars and sneaks. If I were a member of the uniformed force, I would resign before I would do, or command others to do, the acts indicated, which disgrace the profession and the men.

If my views on this question differ from those of my colleagues

and of His Honor the Mayor, I wish to resign my position as a member of this Police Board. This matter is to me one of vital principle, and not merely a matter of administration to which one can yield his opinion. Feeling as I do thus strongly on this subject, and wishing to avoid further differences of opinion, I think it wise for each of us to place upon record our approval or disapproval of the said method of obtaining evidence---I therefore move the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Board, it is conduct unworthy and unbecoming an officer for any member of the uniformed police force to solicit a prostitute on the street, or to accompany her socially to any house of ill fame, or to drink stimulants with her, or to encourage or permit her in his presence to behave indecently, or by lies and deceit to induce her to act in any disorderly manner: and further, that any officer who shall do any of these things or shall pay any woman for doing any such thing, whether out of lewdness or in order to procure evidence against any place of ill resort, shall, upon adequate proof of his offense, be dismissed from the police force.

RESOLVED, That a committee of the lawyers composing this Board be appointed with instructions speedily to examine the statutes and law reports, to consult if necessary with the city magistrates and district attorney and chief of police, and to devise and report to this Board, for the guidance of the Chief of Police and his subordinates, such a plan and procedure for enforcing the laws for the regulation and suppression of disorderly houses, as can be followed by members of the force without, on their part, participation in or instigation of acts of falsehood, immorality or indecency.

No. 1.

Statement and
resolutions laid
before the Board
of Police by
Comr Grant on
July 21st 1897.

EXTRACT FROM AFFIDAVITS OF THE SEVEN CENTRAL OFFICERS WHO SECURED EVIDENCE AGAINST CAPTAIN GROO, OF THE 15TH PRECINCT.

No. 1. The man with the greatest experience of all thus replies, (On page 10 of his affidavit), to questions:

"Q. What is your candid opinion of the effect of such work upon the morals of the men?

A. With young men, I think it is the worst thing that ever happened to them to send them to secure evidence against disorderly houses, and I wish I had never secured evidence against one."

Q. In your opinion, it is demoralizing?

A. ~~ixdixxwhanixstaxtdixixgexxhaxdnnaxttxix~~
Very much so.

Q. Do you suffer any sense of shame in doing this particular work?

A. I did when I started; I got hardened to it and didn't care.

And when I was ordered on these last cases, I was very much averse to it, but didn't say anything and done it.

Q. You look upon the duty as degrading?

A. Yes, in a sense I do.

Q. And you would prefer doing the duty of a peace officer?

A. It is my belief that any police officer who says he goes out after disorderly house evidence for the good of the community is a liar. It is a great thing to have evenings off, and when a policeman is on this kind of duty, he is not under the surveillance of his superior officers, not so apt to get complaints; he has an easier time, and his expenses are paid. That is my honest feeling in the matter. "

No. 2. In answer to like questions says (On page 7):

" It does not have a good effect, makes a low association, as to continue in it he has to associate with these women, so that he can keep track with what is going on. I don't like it, I never cared for it. I tried to get out of it by being promoted."

No. 3 says (On page 7), that such details are avoided "Because they tend to degrade a man. Members of the force deem it a mean and low kind of business. In my estimation, it is very low, and a mean

business." And again, at page 8, "It has a bad effect, it tends to degrade a man in the eyes of his colleagues and at home, because they deem such work very filthy work. Nearly all the members of the force do not relish such work as that. "

Q. Do they abhor it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you suffer any sense of shame in doing this particular work?

A. I do.

Q. Why do you do it then?

A. Because I deem it my duty to obey my superiors."

No. 4 says (Page 6), "Personally I have great objection. I regard it as degrading and humiliating."

Q. You regard it as disgusting and unmanly?

A. A. Yes, sir. I wouldn't like my family or people to know."
I wouldn't want to injure my family's feelings by thinking I had to do this work."

And at Page 8, "I think it has a bad effect. A great many young men are sent to this work that have not perhaps got a strong will power. I think it is very hurtful and temptation to some men". And he adds that he suffers a sense of shame in getting up his reports.

No. 5 says (At page 9), "I think it is ruinous to a man, ruins him for life sometimes. There is an awful temptation in it, and if he has no will of his own, he gets accustomed to it and is always after it."

Q. Do you suffer any sense of shame in doing this particular work?

A. Through my friends in speaking about it I hear of it. Well, I did at first, but it has all been driven out of me."

No. 6 (At page 7), says, "Well, I think it is a very poor business for a man to do". Some men will yield to temptation easier than others. The fact that a man is single might have something to do with it. Of course I don't care much about doing it. I don't want to say No, I ~~won't~~ want to do it."

No. 7 alone says (At page 7), that he has no sense of shame in this work, and, "If it is worked right, I don't think it has any harm". What sort of a man this officer is, who feels no shame, is indicated by the brutal, profane language he utters to the wretched woman, his companion, when he says, when asked the question "What kind of language did you use?", replied in answer, "Well, I says, You mustn't mind them fellows. I says, How much did you make to-night? She shook her head and said Four dollars. Well, I says, God damn you, you ought to be satisfied with that. Well, she says, I'm going to try one more."

Here is ample testimony to the harm done the force by this system of compulsory lying and indecency, which all the men say they did not anticipate on joining the force; and there is no evidence of compensating good results. The persons arrested are lightly or even nominally punished, and return to their haunts. Clearly, the system is ineffective. It demoralizes the force, but does not abate the evil.

No 2.
Extract from
affidavits.

compensation, when he says, when asked
and said about dollars. Well, I say
I say, How much did you
replied in answer,
Here is ample testimony
of compulsory living and ind
not participate in demonstrating the
system of compulsory living and ind
satisfied with that. Well, she said
and said about dollars. Well, I say
I say, How much did you
replied in answer,
compensation, when he says, when asked

MEMORANDUM.

Commissioner Andrews
Statement

ter. In January of this year, the Chief of Police in order to place
This memorandum is filed in reference to the resolutions
ports from the commanding officer of each Inspection District. The
offered by Commissioner Grant on July 21, and his accompanying re-
reports were to the effect that specific orders had been repeated-
quest for an expression of the views of the other members of the
ly given by all commanding officers upon this subject. As a fair
Board. The resolutions and the subject matter to which they re-
illustration of these reports, attention is invited to that of
late are not in my opinion matters for public discussion in this
Acting-Inspector McCallagh, dated February 1, 1897, copy of which
Board. The regulation and suppression of disorderly houses is a
is hereto annexed.

phase of police work which tends to demoralization and degradation
About the same time the Chief of Police in order to place
in direct proportion to the publicity and sensationalism attending
upon record his views upon this question and to remove any poss-
it. It is also impossible for me to support a course of action
ible doubt, issued General Order No. 350, dated Febr. 2, 1897,
which deliberately announces in advance the steps which the Police
copy of which is hereto annexed, in which the Chief says: "and that
Department will take in proceeding against a certain class of law
must not be a party to any immoral, indecent or unlawful act". If
breakers. More than all, it is wholly indefensible and unjust to
in addition to the rules of the Department, the orders of the Chief,
publicly, and in my opinion without sufficient foundation of fact,
Inspectors and Captains, anything more can be said or done to em-
accuse and condemn officers of this Department for obeying the
phases the attitude of the Department upon this question. I shall
specific orders of the Chief of Police, and for following a course
be very glad to assent to it. The trial and dismissal of guilty
which has hitherto received the express sanction and approval of
officers, if any, upon charges based upon existing rules would be
this Board and of all Boards of Police for many years.
far more effective than any additional resolutions.

If the sole purpose and effect of the resolutions was to
More surplusage is not the only objection to the reso-
warn officers of this Department against the commission of any in-
lutions. If so, it would be easily waived. But their adoption
decent or immoral act, it is not to be supposed for a moment that
would not only nullify the law against disorderly houses, but would
any Commissioner would hesitate to vote for their adoption. But
open wide the door for police blackmail.
the fact is, however, that the rules and regulations of this De-
partment, published by authority of the Board, already cover this
and declares its keeper to be guilty of a misdemeanor. This sec-
subject in forcible language.

A careful inquiry from the officers of this Department
be a resort for purposes injurious to the public health, morals,
establishes unquestionably the further fact that there is no un-
convenience or safety.
certainty or error as to the position of the Board upon this mat-

(Commissioner Parker approved this mem. & voted against Grant's)

2.

Section 282 of the Consolidation Act is as follows:

ter. In January of this year, the Chief of Police called for reports from the commanding officer of each Inspection District. The reports were to the effect that specific orders had been repeatedly given by all commanding officers upon this subject. As a fair illustration of these reports, attention is invited to that of Acting-Inspector McCullagh, dated February 1, 1897, copy of which is hereto annexed.

About the same time the Chief of Police in order to place upon record his views upon this question and to remove any possible doubt, issued General Order No. 350, dated Febr. 2, 1897, copy of which is hereto annexed, in which the Chief says: "and they must not be a party to any immoral, indecent or unlawful act". If in addition to the rules of the Department, the orders of the Chief, Inspectors and Captains, anything more can be said or done to emphasize the attitude of the Department upon this question I shall be very glad to assent to it. The trial and dismissal of guilty officers, if any, upon charges based upon existing rules would be far more effective than any additional resolutions.

Mere surplusage is not the only objection to the resolutions. If so, it would be easily waived. But their adoption would not only nullify the law against disorderly houses, but would open wide the door for police blackmail.

Section 322 of the Penal Code defines a disorderly house, and declares its keeper to be guilty of a misdemeanor. This section has been liberally construed to include all houses which may be a resort for purposes injurious to the public health, morals, convenience or safety.

to regulate and suppress them. The police must deal with crime,

degradation Section 282 of the Consolidation Act is as follows: to

have it. "It is hereby made the duty of the police force at all times of day and night, and the members of such force are hereby thereunto empowered x x to carefully observe and inspect x x all houses of illfame or prostitution and houses where common prostitutes resort or reside x x and to repress and restrain all unlawful or disorderly conduct or practices therein".

demoralize them, they will be of but little service to this City.

This section is printed in and forms a part of rule 290

In this connection, it is proper to state that the relative importance of this subject has been vastly overestimated. Not more or less directly to this subject and the duties of the more than 25 to 30 officers, or about one-half of one per cent. of police in regard thereto. In the enforcement of this statute the its total force are regularly employed in securing evidence against courts require certain evidence within precise and definite limits disorderly houses. It is a custom in the Department not to send well known to this Department. Annexed hereto is a form of affidavit upon duty of this kind an officer who has any conscientious or other objections to the performances of such work. It should be ic questions, each of which must be fully and definitely answered done only by officers of recognized discretion and probity. This before a warrant will be issued. It is not necessary to review in amount of money expended has also been greatly exaggerated. During detail the nature of the evidence required, except to refer to the the first five months in the year 1897, the total amount of money great difficulty and frequent impossibility of securing the evidence actually expended in securing evidence against disorderly houses dence required by the Magistrates. amounted approximately to \$1,075.

The kind and amount of evidence required in any particu-

I have discussed this subject with several officers of lar case rests within the sound discretion of the court, and it is the Department of many years' experience, and am assured by them not the duty or the right of the police to question the authority that the methods followed at the present time do not differ from of the courts; nor can this Department excuse itself from its plain those which to their personal knowledge have been followed for the duty by declining or refusing to secure the only evidence which last 30 years and probably longer. It has not demoralized the the courts will accept.

Nor do I admit that officers of this Department must be hand, there has been a vast improvement in the City in regard to spared from coming into contact with that which is frequently de- disorderly houses. They are unanimous in the opinion that the moralizing or indecent. Police work to be efficient must be prac- adoption of the present resolution would result in absolute freedom tical. As long as the law exists in its present form against dis- and license to all disorderly houses, except those which the police orderly women and disorderly houses, it is the duty of the police should desire to harass for the purposes of blackmail. Hundreds to regulate and suppress them. The police must deal with crime, and thousands of people are waiting in this City the adoption of

degradation and misery as it exists, and not as we would like to have it. If policemen must be spared from contact with that which is unpleasant, or told that they must not under any circumstances witness any indecent or immoral act, because it will tend to demoralize them, they will be of but little service to this City.

In this connection, it is proper to state that the relative importance of this subject has been vastly overestimated. Not more than 25 to 30 officers, or about one-half of one per cent. of its total force are regularly employed in securing evidence against disorderly houses. It is a custom in the Department not to send upon duty of this kind an officer who has any conscientious or other objections to the performance of such work. It should be done only by officers of recognized discretion and probity. The amount of money expended has also been greatly exaggerated. During the first five months in the year 1897, the total amount of money actually expended in securing evidence against disorderly houses amounted approximately to \$1,075.

I have discussed this subject with several officers of the Department of many years' experience, and am assured by them that the methods followed at the present time do not differ from those which to their personal knowledge have been followed for the last 30 years and probably longer. It has not demoralized the force in the past and will not in the future; while, upon the other hand, there has been a vast improvement in the City in regard to disorderly houses. They are unanimous in the opinion that the adoption of the present resolution would result in absolute freedom and license to all disorderly houses, except those which the police should desire to harass for the purposes of blackmail. Hundreds and thousands of people are waiting in this City the adoption of

The first duty of the Police is unquestionably to protect life and property; to make our streets safe at all times of the day or night, and to render property secure. I should be unwilling to impose upon the police any duty which would render this subject unattainable or difficult. The police force of this City, however, is large enough to attend with reasonable diligence to each of the many demands upon it; and while no one subject relating to the public health, comfort or morals should be given exclusive attention to the detriment of public order and safety, the minor duties must not be neglected. I am therefore unwilling to adopt any resolution which would add nothing to our present orders against indecency or immorality; which would unquestionably result in an abandonment of all effort on the part of the police to regulate or suppress disorderly houses; which would invite the re-establishment of hundreds of vile resorts in all parts of the City; which would tend to encourage and develop a system of police blackmail; and would in my opinion be a gross violation of our duty towards the City of New York.

July 28, 1897.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
300 Mulberry Street,

New York, February 1, 1897

GENERAL ORDER NO. 350.

New York, February 2, 1897.

Peter Conlin,

Captain Chief of Police.

S i r:-

Since July 20, 1883, the date of my appointment as Captain in the Police Department, I have been in command of various Precincts. During this time, I have frequently detailed patrolmen in plain clothes to obtain evidence against houses of prostitution and assignation; and have always instructed them as to the manner in which they were to proceed in obtaining such evidence, and have particularly cautioned them against committing themselves by having sexual intercourse with such females as they might employ, or to conduct themselves in any manner which might reflect upon themselves or the Department.

I have always understood that this was the general rule throughout the Department.

The commanding officers of the various Precincts within this District have reported to me that they proceeded in the above mentioned manner, and have understood that such was the general rule throughout this Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) John McCullagh,

Acting Inspector, 6th District.

300 MULBERRY STREET
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
CITY OF NEW YORK

To
The Board of
POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
Gentlemen:
300 Mulberry Street,

The undersigned, representing property owners in West
GENERAL ORDER NO. 350. desire to express our appreciation of the
services of Captain Max F. Schmittberger of the Twenty-second Pre-
cinct, in causing the arrest of Will New York, February 2, 1897.
proprietors of the hotel on the corner of Forty-fourth Street and
Sixth Avenue, known for many years as the Sixth Avenue Hotel, a
notorious resort for disreputable characters.

Captain For months he opposed the granting of a liquor tax cer-
tificate, alleging that Smith had caused a side door on West Forty-
fourth Street to be closed in a temporary manner, and stating in
his application that there was no dwelling within two hundred feet
of the premises.

We took proceedings to have license cancelled for false
statement. Whenever a case occurs in your precinct or in the territory
In the present month of July, the bricks were removed
over which you have jurisdiction which requires you or any other
on the stoop with signs "Hotel Entrance" and it seemed after a con-
ference in command of your station house to detail an officer or
agents to the Deputy Excise Commissioner and to the Building Depart-
ment officers to endeavor to obtain evidence as to the existence of a
without remedy.

house of prostitution or assignation, houses known as "bed-houses"
and his officers acted in the most energetic and skillful manner,
to or other disorderly houses or places to which prostitutes resort
the officers reported - "saw prostitutes solicit on Broadway,
for immoral practices, you will see that such officers are instruct
with persons solicited to the Hotel, and after an hour or so, leave
said that in obtaining evidence against such places they must not,
This established the fact, but was not evidence, as they could not
under any circumstances, have sexual intercourse with any female,
only sensible thing to do, - they procured evidence. The officers
and they must not be a party to any immoral, indecent or unlawful
prostitutes would expose themselves and dance the Gouache-couchee,
act, and must not require or countenance any female in going any
procured liquors without a meal at prohibited hours, which liquors
we further in exposing her person, etc., than is necessary to indi-
The proprietors were held on each charge, - disorderly
house that she knows the character of the place and that she has
New York, July 22, 1897.

accompanied the officer there for the purpose of prostitution; and
(Signed) Joshua C. Sanders, 115 E. 44th St.
that she has become a party to an agreement to go there for such a
purpose.
Association.

(Signed) Peter Conlin, 44th St.
Secy. of the above association.
Chief of Police.

Stephen E. Bragis, 115 West 44th St.

200 WEST 44TH STREET
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Sec. 151.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

DISTRICT

To

The Board of Police Commissioners,
City of New York.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned, representing property owners in West Forty-fourth Street, desire to express our appreciation of the services of Captain Max F. Schmittberger of the Twenty-second Precinct, in causing the arrest of William Smith and Charles Loos, proprietors of the hotel on the corner of Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, known for many years as the Sixth Avenue Hotel, a notorious resort for disreputable characters.

For months we opposed the granting of a liquor tax certificate, alleging that Smith had caused a side door on West Forty-fourth Street to be closed in a temporary manner, and stating in his application that there was no dwelling within two hundred feet of the nearest entrance.

We took proceedings to have license cancelled for false statements, but failed.

In the present month of July, the bricks were removed from the closed door, the doors opened, and shelter doors erected on the stoop with signs "Hotel Entrance" and it seemed after a contest lasting a year in the Police Court, Supreme Court, and by protests to the Deputy Excise Commissioner and to the Building Department as to closing a Hotel Entrance, without a permit, that we were without remedy.

Captain Schmittberger then took the case in hand, and he and his officers acted in the most energetic and skilful manner, - to show the character of the place, we quote - within twenty days the officers reported - "saw prostitutes solicit on Broadway, Forty-second Street, forty-fourth Street, and on Sixth Avenue, go with persons solicited to the Hotel, and after an hour or so, leave separate, and the women again solicit and return to the same hotel" This established the fact, but was not evidence, as they could not see through a brick wall, double doors or awnings, so they did the only sensible thing to do, - they procured evidence. The officers were solicited and went to the hotel, were given a room where the prostitutes would expose themselves and dance the Couchee-couchee.

The officers on five occasions, on four different days, procured liquors without a meal at prohibited hours, which liquors were preserved in flasks and produced in Court.

The proprietors were held on each charge, - disorderly house and violation of the liquor tax law.
New York, July 22, 1897.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Joshua C. Sanders, 119 W. 44th St.,
President of the 44th St. Property Owners' Association.

Wm. H. Marstin, 112 West 44th St.
Secy. of the above association.

Stephen B. Bague, 115 West 44th St.

Question - State the number of times you visited said premises, and give the date of each visit.

Answer -

Sec. 151.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT, DISTRICT.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

In the name of the People of the State of New York; To the Sheriff of the County of New York, or to any Marshal or Policeman of the City of New York, or to any Peace Officer in the County of New York. GREETING:

Whereas, Complaint in writing, and upon oath, has been made before the undersigned, one of the City Magistrates for the City of New York, by
of No. Street, that on the day of
189 . at the City of New York, in the County of New York,
did keep and maintain at the premises known as Number
Street, in said City, a
and there unlawfully procure and permit as well men as women of evil name and fame, and of dishonest conversation, to visit, frequent and come together for unlawful sexual intercourse, and for the purpose of prostitution, and there unlawfully and willfully did permit said men and women of evil name and fame there to be and remain drinking, dancing, fighting, disturbing the peace, whoring and misbehaving themselves, whereby the peace, comfort and decency of persons inhabiting and residing in the neighborhood and there passing are habitually disturbed, in violation of the statute in such case made and provided.

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, in the name of the People of the State of New York, to Command you, the said Sheriff, Marshals and Policemen, and each and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said

.....
and all vile, disorderly and improper persons found upon the premises occupied by said
..... and forthwith bring them before me, at the DISTRICT CITY
MAGISTRATE'S COURT, in the said City, or in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible City Magistrate in this City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with according to law.

Dated at the City of New York, this *day of* 189

..... City Magistrate.

Magistrates' Court, District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

vs.

WARRANT—Keeping Disorderly House, &c.

ed.....189

..... City Magistrate.

..... Officer.

..... Precinct.

The Defendant.....

and brought before the Magistrate to
er the within charge, pursuant to the com-
d contained in this Warrant.

..... Officer.

ed.....189

This Warrant may be executed on Sunday
night.

..... City Magistrate.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

_____ of No. _____ Street, in said City, being duly sworn, says
that at the premises known as Number _____ Street,
in the City and County of New York, on the _____ day of _____ 189 , and on divers
other days and times between that day and the day of making this complaint,

_____ did unlawfully keep and maintain and yet continues to keep and maintain a _____
_____ and did then, and on the said other days and times, there unlawfully procure
and permit as well men as women of evil name and fame and of dishonest conversation to visit, frequent and come
together for unlawful sexual intercourse, and for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, and then and on the said other
days and times, unlawfully and willfully did permit and yet continues to permit said men and women of evil name
and fame there to be and remain drinking, dancing, fighting, disturbing the peace, whoring and misbehaving themselves,
whereby the peace, comfort and decency of persons inhabiting and residing in the neighborhood, and there passing, are
habitually disturbed, in violation of the statute in such case made and provided.

Deponent therefore prays, that the said _____
and all vile, disorderly and improper persons found upon the premises occupied by said _____
_____ may be apprehended and dealt with as the law in such cases made and provided may direct.

Sworn to before me, this _____ }
day of _____ 189 } _____

City Magistrate.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT.....DISTRICT.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

of No. Street, in said City, being duly sworn, says
that at the premises known as Number Street,
in the City and County of New York, on the day of 189 , and
on divers other days and times between that day and the day of making this complaint,

.....
did unlawfully keep a place, to wit,, being a part of the house situated
on the premises aforesaid, for persons to visit for unlawful sexual intercourse, and for lewd, obscene and
indecent purposes, in violation of the provisions of Section 322, Penal Code of the State of New York.

Deponent therefore prays, that the said
and all vile, disorderly and improper persons found upon the premises occupied by said
.....
may be apprehended and dealt with as the law in such cases made and provided may direct.

Sworn to before me, this }
day of 189 }

.....
City Magistrate.

FORM No. 13.

AFFIDAVIT ON APPLICATION FOR WARRANT.—Disorderly House.

City Magistrates' Court.....District.

THE PEOPLE, ETC., ON COMPLAINT OF

vs.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } ss.:

..... being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is
..... years of age, and is a attached to the
Precinct; that on the day of 189 , and on divers other days and
times hereinafter mentioned he visited the premises known as No.
Street, in the City and County of New York, which said premises were then and still continue to be kept
and maintained by as a disorderly house, in violation of
Section 322 of the Penal Code of the State of New York.

That deponent's allegation that said premises are so kept and maintained as aforesaid, are based
upon facts within his knowledge and which are fully set forth in the answers to the following ques-
tions, which questions and the answers thereto are incorporated herein and are to be taken as and
form part of this affidavit.

Question.—What is your business or occupation?

Answer.—.....

Question.—Describe fully and particularly the situation of the premises that you allege are kept and
maintained as a disorderly house.

Answer.—.....

Question.—State the number of times you visited said premises, and give the date of each visit.

Answer.—.....

Question.—Do you know who is the proprietor of said premises? and if so, give the name.

Answer.—

Question.—How do you know that he is the proprietor of said premises?

Answer.—

Question.—Who (if any one) was with you on each occasion that you visited said premises?

Answer.—

Question.—Do you know of your own knowledge or have you any information sufficient to form a belief whether any person other than yourself visited said premises? and if so, give h
name and the date of such visit.

Answer.—

Question.—State what you saw and found on each occasion that you visited said premises.

Answer.—

Question.—Did you see the proprietor on either of the occasions that you visited said premises? and if so, state upon what occasion, and also state the conversation that took place between you.

Answer.—

Question.—Did you see any of the inmates or visitors of said premises commit any lewd, indecent or disorderly acts therein? and if so, state when it was, who were present and what you saw and heard.

Answer.—

Question.—How many men and women did you see in said premises on each occasion that you visited them?

Answer.--

Question.—Do you know any of the women you saw therein on either of the occasions that you visited the premises? and if so, state whether you know their character for chastity, and whether it is good or bad.

Answer.—

Question.—Do you know the character of the persons who frequent said premises? and if so, state whether they are persons of good or bad character.

Answer.—

Question.—What (if any) other evidence have you tending to support the allegations made herein against the person accused?

Answer.—
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Deponent further says that he has carefully read the foregoing affidavit, and that the same is true.

Sworn to before me this..... }
day of..... 189..... }

.....
City Magistrate.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT, DISTRICT.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

.....being duly examined before the under-
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h right to
make a statement in relation to the charge against h ; that the statement is designed to
enable h if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h ; that
he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h waiver cannot be used against
h on the trial.

Question. What is your name ?

Answer.

Question. How old are you ?

Answer.

Question. Where were you born ?

Answer.

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there ?

Answer.

Question. What is your business or profession ?

Answer.

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your
exculpation.

Answer.

Taken before me this
day of 189..... }

City Magistrate.

City Magistrates' Court, _____ District.

THE PEOPLE, & C.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

vs.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Offense

Dated _____ 189

_____ City Magistrate.

_____ Officer.

_____ Precinct.

Witnesses, _____

No. _____ Street,

No. _____ Street,

No. _____ Street,

No. _____ Street,

\$ _____ to answer _____

BAILED,

No. 1, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 2, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 3, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 4, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within-named.....

*.....guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of
.....Hundred Dollars,.....and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the
City Prison of the City of New York until he give such bail.*

Dated,.....189

*.....
City Magistrate.*

*I have admitted the above-named.....
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.*

Dated,.....189

*.....
City Magistrate.*

*There being no sufficient cause to believe the within-named.....
.....guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h to be discharged.*

Dated,.....189

*.....
City Magistrate.*

Comm^r Moss' }
Statement

The carefully prepared memorandum of Colonel Grant, was submitted in public at the last meeting, without previous consultation between the Commissioners, or notice to them. It touches directly, a subject of great importance in police administration, and indirectly it affects the vital question of police honesty.

Colonel Grant stated that he desired each Commissioner to place his views on record. I comply without hesitation. I feel that the remarks in the memorandum, especially the reflections on the Chief, and on faithful members of the detective bureau, are not justified by the facts in the case, and I believe that the resolutions are entirely unnecessary, badly and unfairly expressed, and in the present condition of affairs, their passage would be very injudicious. I express myself the more readily, because the form of the memorandum and resolutions, has created a popular misapprehension of the situation.

I regret that in a matter of such great importance, and in which differences of opinion were to be expected, there should not have been some notice, - some attempt to arrive at a unanimous decision in private. We could at least have corrected each other's errors. The memorandum and resolutions, professedly connected with the complaints against Captain Groo, were offered before any report was made on that case, and before any ~~to~~ other Commissioner had seen the affidavits of the police detectives who were so severely attacked. No commissioner was in position to ~~defend~~ defend the Chief

and his men from the harsh and unmerited public criticism.

There are Captains of precincts to-day, who are praying ^{they} for the passage of the resolutions, so that ~~they~~ may no longer have reason to dread the sword that ~~they~~ know has been hanging above their heads;- and these are Captains who are permitting disorderly resorts to flourish, and who are allowing ^{rapidly} residence neighborhoods to degenerate into new "Tenderloins." They are Captains from whose precincts floods of complaints are coming into my office, and concerning whom, charges of collusion and complicity with law-breakers are frequently made.

You may say the resolutions do not express as much as I find in them;- perhaps they do not in words, - but the spirit in them is plain. If they be passed, it is notice to the force that there will not be another Eakins trial, even though new "Tenderloins" grow into old "Tenderloins."

~~Colonel Grant did all he could to save Eakins, and he is consistent in his attempt to save the present Captain of the same precinct, as well as other Captains, from suffering punishment for allowing their districts to degenerate, - but~~
In the Eakins case the majority of the board took a firm stand on the question of the duties of a precinct commander. They adjudged him guilty of neglect of duty, ~~notwithstanding~~ ~~Colonel Grant's dramatic action,~~ and the Appellate Courts have all sustained the majority of the board. The disposition to hold Captains responsible for the condition of their precincts was recently manifested in the discussion of Cap-

tain Schmittberger's communication, and the Board's action thereon.

I am not so much concerned with the question of the suppression or regulation of the ^{social} ~~special~~ evil, as I am with the question of police bribery and official partnerships with crime.

and
I have some knowledge of this subject, have had some experience in its investigation, and I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, that the existence in a precinct, of established disorderly-houses, policy-shops, gambling houses and pool rooms, is conclusive moral evidence of the guilt of those police officers who manage the district; indeed it has been judicially stated to be presumptive evidence. Captains who are so situated are frequently inclined to moralize, to talk wisely about "necessary evils", "licensing" &c., and to quickly take advantage of any action of their superiors which can be construed into an excuse for their inaction.

I am filled with indignation when I go through certain splendid sections of our City, which by honest effort could be kept pure and clean for the enjoyment of their respectable residents, that are being allowed to lapse into the degradation that disgusts decent folks, depreciates property values, and pays for protection; and I am told again and again, that money purchases immunity.

Colonel Grant's memorandum and resolutions closely follow remarks that I have made in board meetings indicative of

of my wish that the Chief would hold Captains to a strict accountability for their precincts. This sequence may be only a coincidence. However that may be, I am convinced that the natural result of the proposed action would be to make these Captains ^{feel} secure from attack.

Now, as we look at this subject quietly, and without hysterical paroxysm, let me make good my objections to the remarks and the resolutions.

FIRST;- As to the remarks:

The police of the Central Office did not follow any new methods. They pursued the course that has been followed for many years in cases of houses of assignation; indeed, ^{they are} the very methods of the officers of Captain Groo, who ^{places of assignation} is commended. The houses were old and notorious and a standing menace to the neighborhood. Captain Groo had indeed shown his inefficiency in dealing with them. I have examined the affidavits of the Central Office men whom Colonel Grant excoriated. The officers did not defile themselves with the women, they did not solicit them to perform any immoral act. They were themselves accosted by the women who took them into the houses in question, and who demanded and received their usual prices and went to rooms with the consent of the proprietors. In no case was any exposure demanded, and the officers quickly left the premises without having participated in any immoral act. They did not secure their evidence by lying and sneaking, unless

we admit that detective work is generally of that character.

they said It was cruel to publicly accuse these men of falsehood *when*
~~in saying~~ that they had not gone to extremes with the women, and it shows a poor comprehension of manly nature to say that it is impossible on general principles to believe their statements. When an honest policeman is required to secure such evidence as this, the importance of his work, and the fact that he is on public duty, will join with whatever personal honor he has to keep him from yielding to the disgusting blandishments of street-walkers.

It appears that the women exposed themselves when they reached the rooms, but the act was not requested by the officers, and was as natural to the women as the dealing of cards is to the gambler. The witnessing of such an act is not necessary to the making of a case, as the officers well know, and they merely reported the acts of these persons as circumstances in the cases.

In other capacities than my present one, I have often accused and tried police officers; but I have never hesitated to commend and defend those who were deserving. These Central Office detectives had uncomfortable and uncongenial work to do. They were soldiers, fighting the enemy, and they had to do it without kid gloves. They shall not be defamed with my consent, nor shall suspicion be unjustly attached to them.

As to methods of getting evidence, generally, - we should not consult our enemies, we should not publish our plans, -

and we should not neglect the method approved in ^{warfare} ~~our force~~ of working our own men into the intrenchments of our enemies so as to get evidence of their acts and their situation.

We should select men to do that work who can be relied on, and they should be commended, not humiliated.

SECOND;- The resolutions are badly and unfairly expressed:

They plainly assumed that the detectives solicited prostitutes on the street, and that they encouraged them to behave indecently, and by lies and deceit, induced them to act in a disorderly manner. As I have shown, the insinuations are unjust.

It is bad policy for us to add to the burden of this kind of work, by holding up to execration the men who have done it.

If any man has done wrong, he should be charged openly and fairly, and put on trial, - not attacked by innuendo.

THIRD;- The resolutions are unnecessary.

First resolution.

Rule 137 expressly provides for the punishment of officers who are guilty of immoral conduct, conduct unbecoming an officer, and conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, and rule 337 provided for the dismissal from the force of all officers who are convicted of lying. If any officer commits the reprehens-

ible acts specified, he can be speedily and effectively punished by proceedings under these rules. I cannot admit that there has been any ~~real~~ occasion in fact, for the passage of such a resolution as that which is proposed.

Second resolution:

Section 256 of the Penal Code prohibits the keeping of disorderly houses. Section 282 of the Consolidation Act requires the police force to carefully observe and inspect all such houses and to repress all disorder in them, and to arrest all offenders therein. It has been ^{declared} judicially ~~decided~~ that a police captain is liable to indictment, trial and conviction if he does not move practically and effectively against such places, and that the existence of numbers of them in a precinct; ^{of} is presumptive evidence ~~against~~ the captain's criminal neglect of duty.

The statutes have laid burdens upon the department that it cannot put off. The adoption of a particular method to be pursued by the force, would practically exclude all others, - no method could be devised that would apply to all cases, - and the criminals would be apprised of the department's plans. I have no sympathy with the proposal to adopt the policy of employing "stool-pigeons". I have seen the results of that policy and they are sadly demoralizing and inefficient. I hold some examples in my hands. The regular officers of the

or of an established Corporation

city, detailed by their superiors to do a particular work in connection with their regular duties must necessarily have a better standing with judges and juries than private citizens who sell their services for that special purpose.

FOURTH;- The passage of the resolutions would be injudicious.

They do not stand by themselves. Their meaning will be interpreted by all the circumstances of the situation which called them forth.

I feel that we are in a critical period in this department.

It has suffered severely in the past, because of the venal practices of commanding officers. There are many officers still in the force, who are suspected to have been involved in the past scandals of the department;- suspected by the commissioners, the Chief, and the public. Many of the older captains have been put in command of relatively unimportant precincts. Some of the most important and trying precincts have been given to officers who until recently, were sergeants under the old commanders. I have watched the course of these new captains with great interest. Some of them have made commendable records, others have been great disappointments,- and seem to be relying on the tolerance of the board that made them captains. I fear that

several of the new captains are fully equal to their old predecessors. I am convinced that in some precincts money is being collected from lawbreakers, by policemen in plain clothes, for themselves, their captains, or somebody else; (indeed, I have sworn evidence of that fact, though I am not yet at liberty to use it.) I did not mean to express this conviction so soon, but the proposed resolutions and the discussion seem to require this frank statement now. I have stood against police corruption and brutality when it prevailed in the force, and when my position jeopardized my private interests and my personal safety, and I cannot remain inert now, when responsible to some extent for the department's condition, I see again the old familiar signs.

I wish to caution my colleagues, to warn those who are lapsing or in danger of yielding to the temptations of opportunity, and to express my admiration of a ^{host} list of brave and honorable men on the force who do their duty faithfully, and scorn to participate in dishonest gains. I repeat that we are in a crisis in this department which requires good sense, firmness, unanimity

and public spirit in our Board. *The danger now is not that numbers of the Force may lose their virtue by doing defective work; but that a considerable section of* Gentlemen; remembering that many of the men who *the Force will drift back into corruption under our eyes* were partially uncovered by the Lexow Investigation are still on the force, a nucleus for corruption, and that

temptation and opportunity are ever present, - ^{it is my} ~~let us~~

hope that we may put away all foolish strife, ~~stand together for the do-~~
~~ing of our work~~, and so conduct this department, that
honest and efficient policemen may have their just re-
wards , and venalty be effectually repressed.

Nothing is so important as the holding of captains
to a strict accountability, - and we must not do any-
thing that will even tend to release them from re-
sponsibility.

I urge the withdrawal of the resolutions.

July 21 - 30

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(3)

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York.*

*Frederick D. Grant,
Commissioner.*

July 30th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor of New York.

Your Honor:

On July the 21st, I placed before the Police Board a statement, with two resolutions, which, together with a ~~small~~ extract from affidavits of the seven central officers who secured evidence against Captain Groo, I forward to Your Honor herewith for your perusal. My resolutions are too definite to be misunderstood, the first being to the effect that certain specific acts should not be performed by officers of the uniformed force, and the second, that a committee be appointed from the lawyers of the Board to, devise, after consulting with the City Magistrates, a plan for getting evidence against places of ill-repute, without the commission of acts of shame on the part of police officers.

I made that statement and offered those resolutions because, upon investigation of the officers' evidence, I became convinced that they had been called upon to perform as a duty, work which I consider demoralizing and degrading beyond expression, and which, if persisted in, will eventually convert the entire Police Force into a body of liars and sneaks. My colleagues say that the present methods of gaining evidence have been always used--That is true, and the result has been much corruption in the Force; and Commissioner Moss says that "There is

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York.*

*Frederick D. Grant,
Commissioner.*

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blackmailing going on now by officers in citizen's clothes". There seems to be no abatement of the evil. These methods, therefore, must be ineffective, and I believe that a change should be made, and more decent methods should be adopted. Men whose duties corrupt them can not be expected to be honest and upright.

Since my appointment to this office, it has been my faithful effort to elevate and improve, both morally and physically, the Police Force. I have given my energy to that end, and I will not abet any policy which will tend to degrade them, or will compel policemen to lie, so that they can not retain their self-respect and honor. It is only just to the officers who made the affidavits, to state that they all expressed a dislike for the so-called "duty", and a shame in its performance. I beg to call your attention to the extracts of affidavits (which I mark with numbers to avoid publicity of names).

My principles and all my training prevent my favoring methods so debasing, and I will not give my approval to bills, for the services of policemen, which indicate their degradation, and the horrible details of which denote a practice that should be made impossible, under our modern civilization.

After a week's consideration, my colleagues voted down my resolutions. The majority decided in favor of a policy to which it is utterly impossible for me to agree, and which my strong convictions

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300. Mulberry Street,
New York.*

*Frederick D. Grant,
Commissioner.*

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prevent my aiding or abetting. My voice, as a dissenting minority, could carry no influence on this subject, and I will make no compromise in the matter. I can not conscientiously recede one step from my position, nor acquiesce in the continuance of these methods, which I believe, will destroy the efficiency and honesty of the police of New York. Neither am I willing to act as an obstructionist in the Board. Therefore, while thanking Your Honor for the compliment paid me, when you appointed me, I now offer you my resignation of my position as Police Commissioner, and I beg Your Honor at the same time to consider my resignation final, and to accept it immediately.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Frederick D. Grant

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 18.

New York, July 31st 1897.

To the
Hon. J. B. Hedges.
Judge, 4th Dist Court.
My Dear Judge.

I trust that you will pardon me for intruding upon you with this communication. But, I saw in the Morning Journal, this morning that his Honor the Mayor had the name of Col. George Moore Smith under consideration for appointment as Police Commissioner. The news is too good to be true. I have known Col. Smith for a period of twenty years and his reputation is known to every one. I have no axe to grind and have not spoken to Col. Smith within the year. but speaking as one of the senior officers of the department I know of no better man for the position than the Colonel. His appointment would give

My Dear Mr. Mayor: He enclosed letter to plain's trap. It will doubtless be interesting to you. I will preserve my compliments Monday. He will need not be returned. Thank you very much.
J. B. Hedges

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 18

New York,

July 31st

1897

universal satisfaction and confidence to every member of the force, and would imbue the force with new life and energy. Knowing the relations that exist between you and his Honor, will you do me a great favor to see that the expression of opinion of a senior Officer of the department of twenty-five years experience be conveyed to his Honor, that he may know the opinion entertained by the members of the force, of Col. Smith

Respectfully,

Edw. J. Smith
Captain 18th Prec.

Board of Police Commissioners.

Frank. Moss,
President.
Avery D. Andrews,
Treasurer.
Frederick D. Grant,
Andrew D. Parker.

Police Department,
of the City of New York.

300 Mulberry Street,

New York,

Aug. 4, 1897.

Respected Sir:-

Your two communications, one referring to stock-jobbing houses, and the other to waste paper in the streets, have been received and will be attended to.

Respectfully,

Frank Moss

Hon. William E. Strong,

Mayor's Office,

City Hall New York.

Police Department,

of the City of New York,

300 Mulberry Street,

Office of Chief of Police.

New York,, August 12th, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor,

New York City.

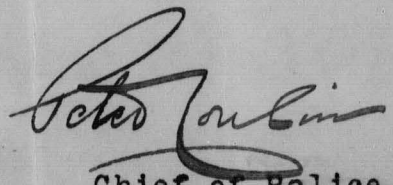
Dear Sir:-

Your communication of the 9th inst., concerning a missing girl named Mary Costello, was duly received, and attention promptly given to the case.

As a result of the investigations I caused to be made, I have the honor to report that it was found that said Mary Costello had secured employment at the Seabright Inn, Seabright, N. J., through the Grand Central Employment Agency, at 749 Sixth Avenue, and that she is at present working at said hotel under the assumed name of Mamie Fromme. It has been further learned that the girl's father visited her at this place, the Seabright Inn, and expressed himself as satisfied to have her remain there.

Trusting that you will be satisfied with the results obtained, as above set forth, I am,

Very respectfully,


Chief of Police.

Conlin
March - Aug.

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Police Department of the City of New York.

Office of the 4th Inspection District.

#300 Mulberry street

New York, August 14th, 1897.

Peter Conlin, Esq.,

Chief of Police.

Sir:-

In compliance with your orders, in company with Sergeant William Cruise of the 4th Inspection District, I visited Madison Avenue and 24th street, on August 13th, 1897, where meetings are held every Tuesday and Friday evenings, under the auspices of the "Single Tax Club", of which club, Robert Schalkenback is President and Emanuel M. Klein, Treasurer. I remained in the vicinity from the opening of the meeting at 8.15 until its close at 10.30 P.M. At no time was there more than 100 people, all of whom acted in the most orderly manner, noting was done or said during the progress of the meeting that, in my opinion, would warrant the police interfering.

Attached you will please find the report of Sergeant McDermott of the 19th Precinct relative to the same.

Respectfully

Anthony J. Allaire
Captain & Acting Inspector 4th District.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

August 19th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor New York.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further reply to your favor of the 4th inst. ,regarding merchants strapping boxes on the sidewalks,I would respectfully state that Acting Inspector A? J.

Allaire reports as follows:

" In reply to the attached letter,from his Honor the Mayor William L. Strong,I have the honor to report:-

That on receipt of said letter I directed the Captains of the 5th and 6th Precincts,in which the dry-goods houses mentioned are located to instruct the members of their command to be as lenient as possible under stated circumstances,but to see that the ordinance relative to the obstructing of the streets is not grossly violated,and allow the employees' of said concerns to use as much of the sidewalk as will not incommode pedestrians."

Very respectfully

John J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

R. SCHROEDTER & CO.

Real Estate and Mortgage Bankers

FIRE INSURANCE AND RENTING.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 427 LINCOLN AVE.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7th 1897

Mayor's Office
New York City
N. Y.

John Horner:-

Last year in consequence of an advertisement I have given the Legacy Advance Company 225 E. 14th St. whose Counsel and General Manager is J. H. Jahl, an inheritance which I could raise in Europe for collection, but have heard nothing more from the Company and all of my letters remained unanswered, for which reason I now take the liberty to request you for information, in regard to the Company's Business management, as I believe that the heritage has come in long ago and is being retained from me.

Yours very respectfully
R. Schroedter

From the Board. 5949
Report in Duplicate

New York, Aug 11, 1897

Referred to Act. Insp. Brooks
for immediate investigation, attention and report

Peter J. Quinn
CHIEF OF POLICE

RECEIVED
POLICE DEPT.
AUG 18 11 25 AM 1897
OFFICE OF CHIEF

Chaf for attention &
reply.

W. H. C. -

Police Department of t e City of New York.

Precinct No. 18

New York August 16th, 1897.

Nicholas Brooks

Acting Inspector of the 3rd District

Sir:

In answer to the attached letter concerning the Legacy Advance Company of 225 East 14th street I herewith respectfully report that I detailed Detective Charles Rink of my command to make an investigation relative to the contents of the above letter and find that Mr. J. W. Jahl manager of the Legacy Advance Company is at present in Germany settling a number of inheritance claims among them the one spoken of. duplicats of letters in answer to ~~xxxxxx~~ inquiries made by R. Schroedter were also shown the officer. The company is duly incorporated under the laws of this state and have a rating in Bradstreets, I fail to secure any evidence of unlawful practice at this place.

Respectfully

Elbert O. Smith
Captain 18th Precinct.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

August 20th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further reply
to your favor of the 10th inst. I return herewith letter from Mr.
R. Schroedter and copy of report thereon. Same has been sent to writer

Very respectfully

Thos. Lamont
1 Sep 1897

Board of Police Commissioners.

Frank Moss,

President.

Avery D. Andrews,

Treasurer.

Frederick D. Grant.

Andrew D. Parker.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York.*

300 Mulberry Street,

New York, Aug. 24th, 1897.

Hon. W. L. Strong.

Office of the Mayor,

New York.

Respected Sir:-

I received your communication concerning children
in the neighborhood of Pitt St. etc. where houses are being torn
down.

I have instructed the Chief to give prompt attention
to this matter

Respectfully,

Frank Moss



GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
COMMISSIONER.

New York, August 25th, 1897.

Mr. Ben. L. Burrows, Secretary,
Office of the Mayor,
City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of August 24th, with enclosure from Mayor Strong of an invitation from Park Commissioner Dettmer, of Brooklyn, to attend an exhibition of the new electric fountain in the Prospect Park Plaza, on Wednesday, August 25th, and beg that you will convey my thanks to the Mayor. I will gladly avail myself of the opportunity of witnessing this interesting exhibition.

Very truly yours,

Police Department.

of the City of New York.

300 Mulberry Street.

Office of Chief of Police.

New York, August 26th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

"Mayor".

Sir:-

Your communication of the 24th inst. to President Moss, calling attention to the tearing down of buildings in that part of the city bounded by Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Stanton Streets, and Hester, Canal, East Broadway, Jefferson, Division, Suffolk and Norfolk Streets, and of the danger to children and grown persons running about said buildings carrying away the wood and other material, and suggesting precaution be taken to prevent accidents etc., was referred to me.

Replying thereto, I have the honor to report, that officers have been detailed to cover the sections mentioned from 8 O'clock A. M. until 12 midnight each day until the buildings are removed, to prevent accidents and the removal of building material by unauthorized persons.

Respectfully,

John S. Burroughs
Chief of Police.



GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
COMMISSIONER.

New York, August 31st, 1897.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor,

New York City.

Sir:--

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th inst., with its enclosure of Roundsman Edward J. McAuley's statement of his services. As I agree with you that his record is one which should entitle him to consideration, I shall be pleased to assist in forwarding the interests of Roundsman McAuley when the matter of promotions is taken up.

Very respectfully,