It will pass off as quietly as in a country village. It will be as quiet and orderly as any election ever held in this city. The Chief of Police will take charge of that and will preserve order. I have the utmost confidence in the Chief. He knows his duties better than I do. He is a perfectly efficient Chief and understands how to maintain peace and order."

Chief Devery added: "I will do as the Mayor says. Order will be maintained."

DEVERY TOOK IT BACK

Shortly before midnight Chief Devery issued the following general order. It was telephoned from Police Headquarters to commanding officers in all precincts in all of the five boroughs:

"Pursuant to directions issued to me from his Honor the Mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, because of the misconstruction placed upon the order which I issued at 5:20 P. M., Nov. 4, 1900, commencing with the words 'Tactics as to methods of intimidation,' &c., you are hereby notified that the said order is revoked. You will instruct the members of your command that it is their duty, under section 7 of chapter 676 of the laws of 1898, as amended, to cooperate and assist in the execution and enforcement of the Metropolitan Election Districts law and to render aid and assistance to the State Superintendent of Elections and his deputies in the performance of their duties when called upon to do so. Read this at midnight roll call and at the roll calls in the morning prior to the men leaving their stations for duty at the polling places.

"WILLIAM S. DEVERY, Chief."

"You may say," said the chief to the reporters after giving this order out, "that to-morrow will be the fairest election ever held in New York city and that I will use all measures in my power to see that it is."

ORDER WHICH CAUSED THE ROW

This is the Chief's earlier order to the force which caused all the stir:

"*To All Commanders:* Tactics and methods of intimidation, perpetrated upon respectable citizens who have been one year in the State, four months in any of the four counties of New York city, namely, New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, who have resided thirty days in an election district and who are legal voters, by John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections, will not be tolerated or permitted by the Police Department, and the commanding officers of the department will give all complaints touching on such matters their special attention and will instruct the members of their commands to use all means within their power to protect the honest right and franchise of all citizens on election day. WILLIAM S. DEVERY."

Reporters were unable to find Sheriff Grell to learn what answer he would make to the Governor's letter, but it is not doubted that he will maintain the peace to the best of his ability.

GRAND JURY INDICTS DEVERY.

His Case to Be Taken Up After Election—Charged With Threatening McCullagh.

Chief of Police William S. Devery was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of felony in attempting to burden, delay and interfere with John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections, in the performance of his duties. He was notified of the indictment, and upon appearance before Recorder Goff, without the formality of the issuance of a bench warrant, he was released in $1,000 bail. The indictment was drawn by Deputy Attorney-General John G. Hammond, and the signatures of District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner and Attorney-General John C. Davies were appended to it. The District Attorney, however, knew nothing of the indictment until after it was returned and he vehemently repudiated the document. Together with Samuel Untermyer, who was retained by Devery to defend him, he planned to have the indictment dismissed by Justice Fursman, whose court was sitting last night owing to a disagreement of the jury in a murder trial. Mr. Untermyer was to move the dismissal with the concurrence of the District Attorney. The motion was to be made at 8 o'clock, but wiser counsels prevailed and the case did not come up.

ANTI-INTIMIDATION ORDER CAUSED THE FUSS.

The indictment was the result of the order printed above, which was issued by Chief Devery to the police force on Sunday relative to their conduct in to-day's election. When Supt. McCullagh read this in the newspapers yesterday morning he made up his mind that it was a threat. He consulted with Deputy Attorney-General Job E. Hedges and Hammond, and they bore him out. Mr. Hammond then went before the November Grand Jury, which was sworn in by Recorder Goff yesterday morning, with ex-Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure as foreman, and the following indictment was returned:

The Grand Jury of the county of New York by this indictment accuses William S. Devery of the crime of felony.

That, on the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1900, said William S. Devery, late of the borough of Manhattan, county of New York, being appointed and sworn member of and the Chief of the uniformed police force of the city of New York, and as such a public officer in the said city and on said day, one John McCullagh was the duly appointed and sworn State Superintendent of Elections in the Metropolitan Election District, and as such it was his duty personally and by his deputies to prevent violations of the Election law and of the Penal Code relative to crimes against the elective franchise and to execute warrants of arrest pursuant to the provisions of section 776 of the laws of 1896, as amended by chapter 466 of the laws of 1899 and Chapter 684 of the laws of 1900, as he, the said William S. Devery, then and there well knew on the day and in the said city, and therefore, in said county of New York aforesaid.

The said William S. Devery did attempt wilfully, knowingly and with felonious intent to burden and delay said John McCullagh in the performance of his duty of State Superintendent of Elections aforesaid, and the said William S. Devery did wilfully, knowingly and with felonious intent command the members of the said uniformed police force of the city of New York to interfere with said John McCullagh as such Superintendent of Elections aforesaid, and prevent him, the said John McCullagh, from performing his duties as required by law, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace of the State of New York and their dignity.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, District Attorney,
JOHN C. DAVIES, Attorney-General.

"MCCULLAGH'S CRAZY" WAS DEVERY'S COMMENT.

The indictment was handed down shortly after 2 o'clock. A few minutes later Senator Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan appeared at Police Headquarters, accompanied by Michael F. Lyons, the restaurant keeper of 290 Bowery. The two went into the chief's private office and came out in a few minutes with the Chief. The latter was very red in the face.

"McCullagh's crazy," he said, and he and Lyons turned into the Chief's cab and started for the Criminal Courts building. They both went before Recorder Goff, who ordered Assistant District Attorney Unger to make out a bail bond in the sum of $1,000. As soon as it was signed Devery and his bondsman came out and hurried away. He refused to talk.

The news of the indictment made a great rumpus in the Criminal Courts building. The District Attorney's office threw a blanket on it. The indictment was a fraud, was irregular, wouldn't hold water, was an outrage, and all sorts of other things that were objectionable. It had not been drawn up on the usual printed indictment blank, at the bottom of which appears the name of Asa Bird Gardiner in type. Instead the whole bill was typewritten, including the names of Col. Gardiner and John C. Davies, the Attorney-General.

WONT HOLD WATER, SAYS GARDINER.

"Col. Gardiner was not a party to this," declared Mr. Unger. "His name is used without his authority. He knew nothing about it. I don't stand for it, either. It's the greatest outrage in the history of New York. It's an attempt to intimidate the whole police force by putting their chief under indictment."

Meanwhile District Attorney Gardiner was in consultation in his inmost sanctum. He could not be reached then, but he sent out the following statement by Assistant District Attorney Dan O'Reilly:

"The indictment does not charge that an overt act was committed by Chief Devery, and without the committing of an overt act there could be no interference. The indictment merely alleges that William S. Devery is Chief of Police and that John McCullagh is State Superintendent of Elections. They intended to charge Chief Devery with sending instructions to his men to do their duty, but they did not even allege that in the indictment. The indictment will not, therefore, hold water."

This was all he had to say at first. In the statement, which was in writing, there was no mention as to irregularity in the indictment by reason of his name having been signed to it without direct authorization by him. Later he used harsh words as to this, but before he had spoken Deputy Clerk Welsh of the Court of General Sessions declared that the indictment on its face was regular.

"The name of the District Attorney is seldom signed by his own hand to indictments," Mr. Welsh said. "When the form of the indictment is printed the District Attorney's name is printed also. In this case the indictment was typewritten and naturally so were the names of the District Attorney and the Attorney-General.

PLAN TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT GIVEN UP.

Mr. Untermyer, who was counsel for Col. Gardiner when the City Club was trying to get Gov. Roosevelt to oust the Colonel from the District Attorney's office, had been retained by Devery as his counsel. Mr. Untermyer soon went to see Col. Gardiner and Col. Gardiner telephoned to Chief Devery to come to the District Attorney's office. Very quietly they got together and had a long confab, the result of which was that they decided to hit the indictment a legal uppercut right on the jump. It had been the intention of Mr. Untermyer to go into the Court of General Sessions and move the dismissal of the indictment, but he found all the parts of that court adjourned until Wednesday. Luckily, as it was then thought, Justice Fursman was trying an Italian for murder in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and the jury was out having a hard time reaching an agreement. The Justice had taken a recess until 8 o'clock last night to give the jury time to come to a decision. Here was a chance to have the indictment quashed on Mr. Untermyer's motion with Col. Gardiner's concurrence. It was agreed that this should be done at 8 o'clock.

When the District Attorney came out of the conference, however, he did not say anything about these plans. This is what he did say in explanation of the Chief's presence:

"I asked Chief Devery to meet me to confer about the affidavits made by Supt. McCullagh, which refer to violations of the law which he and his deputies have discovered while looking into cases of alleged colonization. Many of the affidavits submitted did not give the names of the persons accused and no Magistrate would issue a warrant upon such affidavits. The whole matter has been turned over to Forbes J. Hennessy, one of my assistants, who is a man of integrity and ability. Such of the cases which McCullagh has submitted as were worthy of prosecution he has attended to and warrants are now issued for arrests in many of them."

COL GARDINER IN A GREAT RAGE.

"Did you characterize as forgery the signing of your name by typewriter to the indictment found against Chief Devery to-day by the Grand Jury?" Col. Gardiner was asked.

"I did," he replied. "My name was used without my knowledge or consent."

"What do you think of the indictment?"

"It was an outrage—an outrage. I had nothing to do with it and would not countenance it. The indictment of the man at the head of 7,500 policemen on the eve of a great election is nothing but a political dodge. And it was found before a newly organized body of men before whom I had not yet had time to go and pay my respects."

"You know the foreman of the jury, Mr. Faure?"

"A bastard reformer."

"Was there anything in the finding of the indictment against Chief Devery that was irregular?"

"It was contrary to the rules of my office. It has been my order to have accused men first arraigned before a City Magistrate in order that a Magistrate may pass upon the evidence and the man have an immediate chance to clear himself. This was not done in this case. Through my assistant, Mr. Unger, I pass upon all cases going before the Grand Jury. He knew nothing of this one until the indictment had been found. Of the indictment I know nothing officially. All I know I have read in the papers and I hear that the indictment has been found upon the order issued by Chief Devery last night. As I read it, it was nothing more than an order to the police to do their duty and protect the honest voter. The indictment was obtained on insufficient evidence, for no overt act had been committed."

CASE WAITS UNTIL ELECTION'S OVER.

There was a large attendance in the Criminal Courts Building at 8 o'clock, but Justice Fursman did not appear. After an hour's wait it was noised through the corridors that he would not appear until 11 o'clock and that then there would be nothing doing in the Devery case. It was expected that the scheme to have the indictment quashed had been rejected as being unwise and likely to lead to trouble in view of the fact that the name of the Attorney-General as well as the District Attorney was signed to the document. So the crowd left disappointed.

Samuel Untermyer told THE SUN over the telephone from his country home at Greystone, Yonkers, last night, that as Chief Devery's counsel he would make no motion to have the indictment quashed until after election. Nothing would be done about the matter now, Mr. Untermyer said, but as soon as the election was over a motion would be made to have the indictment quashed.

JURYMEN WHO FOUND THE INDICTMENT.

This is the list of the members of the Grand Jury which found the indictment:

JOHN P. FAURE, importer, 86 Franklin street, foreman.
SIMON ADLER, real estate, 155 Broadway.
SEYMOUR H. GEARY, broker, 35 Wall street.
EZEKIEL C. M. RAND, retired, 101 West Eighty-third street.
JAMES L. FORD, Vice-President, 9 Murray street.
SIGOURNEY W. FAY, merchant, 82 Worth street.
JAMES L. LIBBEY, agent, 69 Liberty street.
NATHAN FERNBACHER, real estate, 536 East Eighty-third street.
TREVOR J. FIKE, broker, 43 Exchange place.
THOMAS KELLY, real estate, 208 East Eighty-fifth street.
WILLIAM A. FRASER, retired, 36 East Sixty-fourth street.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, secretary, 32 East Fourth second street.
FREDERICK C. ROGERS, merchant, 19 John street.
MAX J. LISSAUER, jeweler, 12 Maiden Lane.
EMANUEL APPEL, oil buyer, 521 Broadway.
BENJAMIN F. WOOD, publisher, 53 William street.
FLEMING H. RANDY, secretary, 178 West Eighty-third street.
JONAS M. LIBBEY, real estate, 43 Broadway.
JOHN A. HELIN, merchant, 68 Leonard street.
THEODORE SAMES, insurance, 56 Cedar street.
JOHN E. BRUNING, four, 14 Front street.
EDWARD R. BIDDLE, importer, 73 Leonard street.
MICHAEL GREENSPECHT, retired, 9 East 129th street.

John P. Faure was one of the late Mayor Strong's Charities Commissioners. In charging the Grand Jury yesterday Recorder Goff warned its members against indulging in indictments on trivial evidence, but told them not to let local feeling or public clamor deter them if indictments ought to be found.

"At this time when men's passions are aroused to the highest pitch," said the Recorder, "I would impress on you the need of being cool and calm. No matter what a man's position or his principles, if the evidence convinces you of his guilt you should not hesitate to indict him. You are to consider neither political nor party interest."

There were only three witnesses against Devery. They were McCullagh, Martin J. Conglin, the telegraph operator who sent out the obnoxious order, and Sergt. John Flood, who has charge of the police records.

DAY-LONG BATTLE BY LETTER.

Devery Challenged McCullagh and Then Cried That It Was Insincere.

When all the fuss and feathers caused by the various typewritten documents sent out from McCullagh's headquarters in Broadway and Police Headquarters in Mulberry street are eliminated the controversy indulged in specifically between the police and the State Superintendent of Elections rested on whether or not McCullagh's deputies have the right to arrest a man charged with illegal registration while he is in the act of voting, should there be a regularly issued warrant out for his arrest. McCullagh says he has this right and that he intends to exercise it. President York said McCullagh has not this right. Chief Devery, however, in an order sent out to the force twenty-four hours before his now famous direction to "stand no intimidation from John McCullagh's deputies" was issued had laid down this rule:

"When an officer holds a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with a violation of law he shall execute such warrant by the arrest of the person named therein as soon as his identity is sufficiently established."

As a voter must give his name before he receives a ballot it must be considered that his identity is established before he receives the ballot. This is where the McCullagh deputy will step in. President York held, however, that when a man has a ballot in his hand and is about to vote he is not under the authority of either the police or McCullagh, but solely under the authority of the election officers. If these officers say that the man shall swear in his vote Mr. York said that it would be the duty of the police to obey the instructions of the election officers. Supt. McCullagh declared positively that his men should not stand by and see a felony committed when they had a warrant for the offender, whether he was in the act of voting of not. As a matter of fact the McCullagh men are likely to have ample opportunity to make an arrest before the would-be voter gets his ballot. McCullagh, however, was backed up in his contention by Deputy Attorney-General Hedges. Mr. Hedges said in explanation of the Superintendent's position:

"The warrant comes from a court where a prima facia case against the man has been established. The warrant is mandatory, compelling the officer to bring the person against whom it is issued before the Court. If the deputy does not serve it he leaves the decision in the case to others than the Magistrate, which is manifestly wrong."

DEVERY SAID LET HIM VOTE.

Chief Devery said: "I am just as eager for an honest election as McCullagh is, and I tell you there will be no trouble. If any one who isn't entitled to it attempts to vote he must be crazy, positively crazy. I say let him vote, if he will swear in his vote; then you have him for perjury, too. But it isn't for me or for any policeman to say. It is for the Board of Election Inspectors to decide. What they say goes. The police will see that it does, and that is all they have to do. If there is any row, they will find me on top of them before they know it, and they will have cause to remember me. They will get me right after a while, if they keep on talking long enough."

Before the Chief's threatening order of Sunday night had ceased making a sensation another order to the force came to light yesterday, which was issued by him on Saturday night at the instance of President York. If this had been made public instead of being kept secret and if the Chief had not lost his temper on Sunday after being told by a reporter of the letter Supt. McCullagh had on the stocks for him, Mr Devery had been spared some trouble, and a lot of confusion might have been avoided. Here is the order:

EARLIER ORDER WHICH WAS KEPT QUIET.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1900.

SIR: In conformity with your duties as a commanding officer of the police force of the city of New York, you are hereby directed to take such means and use such members of the force of your command as may be necessary to execute promptly and without delay any warrants you may have obtained for the arrest of persons charged with illegal registration within your jurisdiction.

You are also directed to render to the State Superintendent of Elections and his deputies such aid and assistance as may be necessary or may be requested in the enforcement of the law relative to elections. Where any disputed question arises with reference to any elector who is in the act of voting such disputed question of fact shall be determined by the Board of Inspectors, and the direction of such Board of Inspectors shall be complied with by the officer.

In the event of failure prior to election day to execute the warrants for persons said to have been illegally registered, you will have such warrants placed in the hands of the police officers who may be assigned to the polling places of the respective election districts in which said persons are said to have registered illegally, and have the officers instructed to arrest the persons named in the warrants if they present themselves at the polls. Section 166 of the Election law provides, in part, as follows: "When a person shall have received an official ballot from the ballot clerks or inspectors, as hereinbefore provided, he shall be deemed to have commenced the act of voting, and if, after receiving such official ballot, he shall leave the space enclosed by the guard rail before the deposit of his ballot in the ballot box, as hereinbefore provided, he shall not be entitled to pass again within the guard rail for the purpose of voting, or to receive any further ballot. The moment determines the point at which the act of voting is begun, and no person shall be prevented from casting his vote after he has begun the act of voting, such act being begun as set forth in the portion of Section 166 of the Election law above quoted; it is stated as evident that the Board of Inspectors by a majority vote shall direct otherwise, and where the Board of Inspectors shall order or direct the performance of any act, with reference to an elector who has begun the act of voting as above described by the police officer, such direction or order shall be obeyed and carried out as directed by such Board of Inspectors.

Where any question arises in reference to an elector who has begun the act of voting, the officer shall not participate in any discussion with reference thereto, but shall require that the disputed question, whatever it may be, shall be decided by the Board of Inspectors of Election Inspectors without otherwise interfering with, or retarding the balloting, the officer shall abide by and enforce the decision of the Board of Inspectors as the same may be communicated to him by such inspectors.

When an officer holds a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with a violation of law he shall execute such warrant by the arrest of the person named therein as soon as his identity as such person is sufficiently established.

Read this to the members of your command at all platoon roll calls from its receipt until election day.

(Signed) WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Chief of Police.

"That is the order that goes," said President York yesterday, "for it is the law. I don't know anything about any other order. But I do know that all the talk of intimidation is rot. The police will do their duty. Whoever does not will answer for it. Now that is all there is to it."

It might have been, had the order come out before. But before any one knew of it the Grand Jury had indicted Devery on his oath but a twenty-four hours later, and Devery had given bail. When he came back to Mulberry street yesterday after doing this the Police Board was in session. He was called upstairs and the doors of the board room were closed.

POLICE BOARD CALLS FOR FACTS.

What happened within was not made public but may be inferred. President York used the word "rot" with more than ordinary emphasis once or twice after the meeting, and the clerk recorded the following resolution:

A communication having been this day received from John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, addressed to the Police Board, and one having also been received from his Honor the Mayor transmitting a like communication received by him from the said John McCullagh, the board having duly considered the said two communications, it is hereby

Resolved, that the Chief of Police be and is hereby directed to take such action as may be necessary for a rigid and impartial enforcement of the law having reference to elections, and that he enact and require a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Excise law with reference to elections.

It is further resolved that the Chief of Police be and is directed to communicate with the said John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, demanding that he furnish to the Chief of Police information as to the place or places in which he, the said John McCullagh, has reason to believe concerted or organized attempts will be made for the purpose of interfering with or intimidating legal voters in the election.

And it is further resolved that the Chief of Police be and is directed to take such action as will guard against and prevent any interference or any act upon the part of any person or persons that will tend in any manner to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election and with the order of voting at the respective voting polls on election day.

ENJOINED POLICE TO IMPARTIALITY.

This pronouncement was immediately followed by this order, issued from the Chief's office, to all precinct commanders:

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1900.

SIR: You will be held to a rigid and strict accountability for the absolute and impartial enforcement of all laws having reference either directly or indirectly to the election, and I shall hold you personally responsible for the conduct of your men. They are required to intelligently, fearlessly, promptly and impartially enforce all laws and execute all processes for the enforcement of the same.

You will see to it that all persons entitled to the right of suffrage shall not in any manner be interfered with in the exercise of such right.

Your attention is especially directed to order issued dated Nov. 3, instant, in which your attention is called specifically to the provisions of section 101 of the Election law and the duty of officers with reference to Boards of Inspectors of Elections.

This order will be read to all men in your command at the 6 P. M. and 12 midnight roll call. (Signed) WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Chief of Police.

DEVERY "WOULDN'T BE BULLDOZED."

Twilight had come by that time and with it exhaustion to the mimeograph experts of the department. The Chief wiped his heated brow and declared that he would not be bulldozed, no, not by McCullagh himself, so there!

Supt. McCullagh ate a late lunch in a Broadway lunch room and winked over a glass of apollinaris water:

"The Election Boards are to judge if the man can swear in his vote or not, eh?" said he. "But what if, by virtue of my supreme command, I call upon the members as citizens to aid me and my men? What then? They will not let any man swear in his vote for whom my deputies have a warrant. Not if I know myself."

WHERE M'CULLAGH FEARED REPEATING.

In the meantime the Police Board had embodied the resolutions it had passed in a letter to McCullagh. A few minutes after this letter was sent over to Broadway the superintendent received one from Devery sent in compliance with the board's order to demand specific information from McCullagh. After brief consideration McCullagh sent the following communication back to the chief:

CITY OF NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1900.

William S. Devery, Esq., Chief of Police.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of even date in which you say, "Pursuant to the requirements of said resolution (the Police Board) I hereby demand that you furnish to me information as to the place or places in which you have reason to believe concerted or organized attempts will be made for the purpose of interfering with or intimidating legal voters in this city, to the end that I may use such information as you may furnish in regard to the matters referred to for the purpose of preventing any attempts to interfere with or intimidate legal voters of this city."

In reply I beg to state that the attempts will be made to repeat, intimidate and interfere with legal voters in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Assembly districts of the county of New York, and in the election districts of Coney Island, county of Kings. Respectfully yours,

JOHN MCCULLAGH,
State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District.

EVASION! CRIED DEVERY.

In reply to this Chief Devery's official typewriter hammered out this angry retort:

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1900.

John McCullagh, Esq., State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District, New York city:

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 5, 1900, in which you state that attempts will be made to repeat, intimidate and interfere with legal voters in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Assembly districts of the county of New York, and in the election districts of Coney Island, county of Kings, has been received. There are in the First Assembly district 15 election districts; in the Second, 20; in the Third, 22; in the Fourth, 20; in the Fifth, 24; in the Sixth, 25; in the Eighth, 16; in the Ninth, 25; in the Eighteenth, 23; in the Twentieth, 23; in the Thirty-first, 43; in the Thirty-fourth, 40, and in Coney Island, 6.

If you have any information which shows that attempts will be made to repeat, intimidate and interfere with legal voters in any of the election districts of these Assembly districts, I demand that you send the same to me at once. You will recognize that it is almost impossible to locate and prevent the commission of crime upon such meagre information.

I demand that you give to me a full statement of whatever evidence or facts which you have in your possession, if you have any, including the names of all persons upon which you base your said charge that attempts will be made to repeat, intimidate and interfere with legal voters. If you are really interested in the prevention of crime against the elective franchise, you will furnish this information at once, and not evade my demands by furnishing so-called information, so vague and indefinite, which you know cannot be of any use or service whatever. Respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Chief of Police.

THEN THE TYPEWRITERS STOPPED.

This remained unanswered and the battle of the typewriters rested. It is to be presumed that McCullagh's reason for not giving more specifically the data asked for by the Chief is that he has already laid the information on which his plans are based before the Police Board and the District Attorney's office in his communication of Oct. 8, when he gave a list of resorts from which he believed that colonization was being carried on, and in a later communication to the District Attorney since then.

The Chief would not talk for a while after receiving McCullagh's latest communication. He raged. When he had cooled off a little he said to the reporters:

"It's just a lot of rot. The answer itself shows that he has no information as to preconcerted efforts at intimidation or repeating. It's just an attempt to reflect on the fair name of New York city. This thing happens every year. The trouble is that certain people don't sleep enough. They have hallucinations in the top of their heads."

NO FRICTION IN BROOKLYN.

Deputy Chief of Police P. H. McLaughlin summoned the Brooklyn captains to headquarters yesterday and explained to them the instructions they should give to the members of the force for election day. The chief duty, he said, of the policemen at the polls was to see that every voter has an opportunity to cast his vote without coercion, hindrance or any improper influence. After the conference Deputy Chief McLaughlin said:

"We anticipate no trouble and know of no attempts at illegal registration or intimidation. If such attempts are made to-morrow they will be dealt with promptly and without gloves. There is no friction here between the police and Supt. McCullagh's special deputies. Both know their duty and will perform it."

SCORES OF WARRANTS OUT.

McCullagh's Men Holding Them for Use Should Suspects Try to Vote.

Between one and two hundred warrants for persons charged with registering illegally have been issued by Magistrate Mott in the Jefferson Market police court in the last ten days. Most of the applications have been made by McCullagh deputies and more than nine-tenths of the warrants are being kept in reserve for to-day's exigencies. Special arrangements have been made by the Board of City Magistrates to provide for a speedy disposal of the many cases expected in the Jefferson Market court. The court will open soon after 7 o'clock in the morning and will remain open as long as may be required. Magistrate Mott will sit in the court room and Magistrate Crane will hold court in the large examination room.

The Centre street police court will open at 7:30 o'clock this morning and will remain open until the polls close. Frederick A. Ware, who has been detailed by the Attorney-General, to conduct the election cases in that court, has secured about fifty warrants in the last three days. He said yesterday that if necessary a large number of arrests would be made without warrants.

Detective sergeants attached to the District Attorney's office, also, it was said at the Criminal Courts Building, yesterday, have a number of warrants which they are holding in reserve till to-day. These warrants were sworn out on evidence furnished to the District Attorney by Supt. McCullagh.

Deputy Elsner showed to Magistrate Mayo in the West Side police court yesterday a long list of names of men who, he said, had registered in uptown districts in this borough, although they had been enrolled as residents of Coney Island. The McCullagh deputies, he said, expected to arrest every one of these men if they appeared at the polls to-day. Magistrate Mayo held for examination to-day Martin Sindic, an interpreter employed in a Sixth avenue department store. He is charged with registering illegally in the Nineteenth election district of the Nineteenth Assembly district. A McCullagh deputy produced in court an affidavit signed Martin Sindic, in which Sindic had sworn to a residence at Brighton Beach on July 20 and demanded his enrolment there as a Democrat. Sindic declared that the signature to the affidavit was a forgery.

Eligio Medino, a Cuban cigarmaker, was held by Magistrate Mott yesterday for trial on a charge of registering illegally in the Twentieth election district of the Fifth Assembly district. The policeman who arraigned him said he had registered from 81 West Third street, and that he was living at 237 East Seventieth street. Thomas Peoples of 138 Macdougal street and John Stephens of 81 West Third street, negroes, who were arraigned on similar charges, were released because they were able to prove that they legally resided at the addresses they gave.

EVERY COP MUST WORK TO-DAY.

The Whole Force on Duty—Heavy Reserves Held Ready to Suppress Disorder.

Every policeman in the city who is able to be about will be on duty all to-day and all night to-night. Every detailed man who could be spared stepped back in the ranks last evening for the time being. Every man of the 8,000 will be needed to-day for the watching of the polling places, the carrying of the returns and for ordinary or extra duty.

The polling places alone absorb more than three thousand men. In addition, 450 extra men went to Brooklyn from Manhattan before daybreak; 200 travelled over to Staten Island and 150 to Queens. Besides these, in Queens and Richmond, 58 bike men will travel between polling places and police stations carrying the returns. Above the Harlem mounted men will perform that duty. A force of 250 men, with patrol wagons for all, went to Police Headquarters at daybreak and is held there in readiness for outbreaks of disorder which, the Chief and the Police Board say, will not come, and which nobody else believes in. In precincts where the vote is heavy and close, such as the Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second, on the West Side, and the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth on the East Side, extra heavy reserves will be held in readiness all day. The Chief will be at the telephone from daybreak, and the Police Board will sit all day.

To-night heavy details of policemen will be told off for Printing House Square, Herald Square, 125th street and Eighth avenue, Long Acre Square, the Hoffman House, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hotel Bartholdi, Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club. For one day there will be no sinecurists in the police service.

TO PROTECT REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

Lawyers Will Be on Hand at All These Courts To-day.

The Republican County Committee announced yesterday that it had made arrangements for the protection of Republican voters who may be arrested or interfered with while attempting to vote to-day. Lawyers and bondsmen will be at each of the Magistrate's courts to defend Republican voters, and also at the County Court House to obtain necessary writs permitting voters to vote who are improperly prevented from so doing.

Former Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen will be at Republican County Committee headquarters, 1 Madison avenue, all day long. At each Assembly district headquarters there will be one or more Republican lawyers.

The following are the lawyers who have volunteered to serve at the various courts:

Criminal Courts Building—A. C. Asterita, F. A. Ware, W. W. Bryan, F. E. M. Bullowa.

Jefferson Market—Herbert Barry, Julien T. Davies, Jr., Henry Hardwick, M. S. Hyan.

Essex Market—C. R. Pelgram, A. S. Gilbert, Paul D. Cravath, A. E. Ommen, A. E. Hagar, W. C. Findlay, R. C. Gignoux, John N. Johnson, Otto A. Rosalsky.

West Forty-fourth street—E. A. Jones, F. D. Tappley, Willard McDonald.

Harlem—H. H. Gibbs, John Nicholson, Jr., Samuel Strasbourger, R. W. Thompson, Jr., Alfred R. Page.

Yorkville (East Fifty-seventh street)—James Nugent, A. L. M. Bullowa, Benjamin E. Hall.

Morrisania—C. A. Jackson, W. H. Van Benschoten, Donald McLean.

County Court House—A. V. Campbell, E. H. Fallows, John F. Baker, James P. Davenport, Boardman Wright, Charles Eiteler.

WOMAN DEFIED M'CULLAGH.

Wanted Pay Before She'd Go to See Him—Cops Chased Her Over Roofs and Took Her.

Mrs. Margaret Leddy, janitress of the flat house at 2131 Madison avenue, was held by Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem police court yesterday for trial for refusing to obey a summons issued by Supt. McCullagh directing her to appear before him to testify in an illegal registration case in which that house was concerned.

The summons was served on Mrs. Leddy last Friday by Charles W. Mahrwold, one of McCullagh's deputies. She refused to obey it unless the deputy guaranteed to give her $5 cash and take her to McCullagh's headquarters in a carriage. Mahrwold tried to reason with the woman. She said finally that she would go if he paid her 50 cents and her carfare. The deputy abandoned argument then. He went to the Harlem court and got a warrant for the woman's arrest from Magistrate Cornell.

The warrant was served yesterday, but not until Mahrwold and two policemen had chased Mrs. Leddy over the roofs of three houses and down to the street. When asked why she refused to obey the summons served on her she said that was her own business.

BRYAN'S LAST APPEAL.

Hopes the People Will Vote Early and Then See That the Vote Is Counted.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—Mr. Bryan to-night gave out the following statement:

"The evidence is in, the arguments have been made and the case is now submitted to the jury. If the jury will accept the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States as the instructions of the court, there will be no doubt as to the verdict. I hope that the people will vote early, and then see that the vote is counted as cast.

"I have been informed that there is a plan to buy any purchasable voters with a sum contingent upon gains in the precinct; but I do not believe that the plan will work, because a Democrat who would become a Republican worker at the last moment would be suspected by his neighbors, and I believe that the people are so much in earnest that bribery upon any extended scale will be impossible. W. J. BRYAN."

Election Returns by Telephone.

Complete arrangements have been made for receiving and distributing election returns to-day over the telephone system of Manhattan and The Bronx and Westchester county. A large number of extra telephone sets have been fitted up in the operating room of the Cortlandt street telephone building, which has just been completed. On one side of the room the returns from all over the country will come in and on the other they will be transmitted to the various central offices and to the hotels, clubs and other public places that have applied for the special service. Any telephone subscriber who desires information will be put in communication with the Thirty-ninth street telephone building for the purpose of answering inquiries. This service is supplied gratuitously.

"If Walls Had Ears"

They'd overhear many an outspoken compliment for the

GAS RANGE.

Grateful cooks don't hesitate to praise this modern aid to kitchen comfort. It has no drawbacks, no disadvantages, no wasteful features. Delicate dishes become easy and practical, everyday cookery a pleasure, not a burden.

Rented and kept in repair one year for $3.00.

AT ALL OFFICES OF

Standard Gas Light Co.

ALL CHEERED ROOSEVELT.

MIGHTY MUSTER OF LONG ISLANDERS AT GOVERNOR'S HOME TOWN.

Came From Far and Near to Welcome Him Back and to Hear Him Speak—Oyster Bay in a Whirl of Enthusiasm and Red Fire Parades, Brass Bands and Campaign Songs.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt's home town gave him a welcome home and a godspeed all in one to-night that was as remarkable in its Oyster Bay way as the sound money parade in New York was remarkable for the metropolis. Long Island never saw anything like it. Oyster Bay is an unemotional community. Two years ago, when Col. Roosevelt came back from the Spanish war, the town rather surprised itself by its cordiality. But that meeting was a mere Oyster Bay festivity. The meeting to-night drew from every county in Long Island for its enthusiasm. One hour and a half before the electric lamps in the big circus tent in Tucker's lot on the outside of the town were lighted the rest of Oyster Bay began to light up. There seemed to be hardly a house in the whole town that did not have a string of Japanese lanterns along its front porch. Even the Seawanhaka House, an ancient Bryanite citadel, swung out its lanterns because it really could not let everything go to the Octagon Hotel across the way, which has been a Republican stamping ground. Then down by the railroad station a big bonfire blazed up and sent a column of flames and sparks and glowing smoke up into the air until its reflection flickered yellow over the bay.

One special train after another rolled into the circle of light and poured out black streams of people, who turned loose red fire and flaring brass bands. They came from Hempstead, from Mineola, from Huntington, from Babylon, from Sag Harbor and from Long Island City, with all the points between. As the bands broke loose marching clubs fell into line and burned red fire and lit the candles inside of transparencies not complimentary to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Croker or any other opponent of the cause of sound money or national honor.

The processions wound their glowing and devious ways up through the town, gathering numbers as they went. They marched through streets house after house of which was not only decorated with lanterns but had every window lighted by dozens of candles. All Oyster Bay was on the sidewalks except so much of it as was dodging among the marchers and the teams in the leaf-strewn streets. Everybody was headed for Tucker's lot. A tent big enough for 1,500 people had been put up there. The Oyster Bay Republican Club put it up. Then it realized that the tent was not going to be big enough and added on a second tent as large. Both tents put together could not hold half the crowd that came. All over the lot were sticks of red fire and in two of the corners were volcanoes, rockets and Roman mines and bombs and queer whizzy things that tore around in the air and screamed like fiends and scared all the girls into fits of giggling.

William H. Howard presided and introduced first William J. Youngs, who made a short but effective speech and was loudly cheered. When Mr. Youngs finished the chairman told the quartet to sing. The quartet wasn't as brave as Mr. Youngs and they refused. They were told that they must sing and they did. To the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time" they sang:

All join in, prosperity all hail,
Four years more of the full dinner pail,
When the ice trust melts, the Silver Trust must fail,
There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night.

This pleased the audience greatly. Walter C. Emerson of Maine was then introduced. He said:

"It's all over. [Laughter.] All you have got to do now is to get a permit from Mr. Croker and go home. You know what Crokerism means. It means throw out the election inspectors, and it means insulting banners on Broadway. You ought to have been in New York to see the men march through that rain. At this point Mr. Emerson was interrupted by the cheering of the crowd and the playing of the bands outside. The crowd outside sang plaintively:

"It rained, it rained, it rained like hell,
But we marched for Teddy and we'll vote as well."

The cheering quieted down somewhat after that and Mr. Emerson was able to make himself heard. He remarked that the sentiment was a good one, no matter about the language. Mr. Emerson referred to the Governor as a "steam engine of energy and an express train for work." Then he spoke of how Maine had voted against Bryan and said that if New York did as well in comparison with the size of the two States it would make a magnificent showing. A man at the back of the crowd shouted:

"Two hundred and fifty thousand for McKinley!"

"At least, at least," said Mr. Emerson in reply.

Any further speech on the part of Mr. Emerson was stopped by the entrance of the Governor. The cheers started in the overflow meeting outside. The crowd whooped it up in great style. Cheer upon cheer was s