

BATTLING CRIME WITH SCIENCE

ALL PHASES OF SCIENTIFIC ATTAINMENT TURNED TO ADVANTAGE IN THE NEW YORK DETECTIVE BUREAU'S GREAT CRUSADE AGAINST BRAINY CRIMINALS

Measuring
Extension
of Arms

SINCE General Theodore A. Bingham became police commissioner of the city of New York the detective bureau attached to headquarters has been practically revolutionized. Much of the tradition preserved so tenaciously has been discarded. A new organization has sprung up almost like magic, and its sole endeavor seems to be the discovery and adoption of methods that will meet the complex and scientific features of the crime of today.

When General Bingham accepted the huge responsibility of maintaining a fair semblance of law and order among the various nationalities represented in New York's composite population he began by making a careful survey of the field. Practiced soldier that he is, it did not take long for him to make up his mind as to what an ideal detective bureau should be. He realized that it should be composed of men not only letter perfect as to the natural history of criminals, but also of those who were conversant with languages, toxicology, chemistry, microscopy, mathematics, electric science, anthropology, psychology and multitudinous other things which concern man and his activities.

If General Bingham had made public this long list of requirements demanded by the necessity of the case, he would have met with prompt dissent and possibly derision. He kept his own counsel, but went immediately to work to bring about the realization of his ideal. It was a bold undertaking, and one fraught with abundant uncertainty.

He did not, of course, begin his regime by making an instant and clean sweep of all the favored methods of his predecessors. Some of these means of inveigling criminals into the net of justice he justifies the means, but they were intended so firmly by long usage and a record of more or less effi-

cient outcome that it was no easy matter to dislodge them.

The Stool Pigeon System.

One of these was the so-called "stool pigeon" system. In the days of the famous Inspector Byrnes the scheme was at its apogee, and it was operated with an apparent degree of efficiency that was truly astonishing. At that time criminals had certain well established rendezvous all over the large cities—concert gardens, saloons and all sorts of respectable places of resort. Enlisted in this secret service—for it was that to the full extent of the term—were liquor dealers, gambling houses, proprietors, waiters in concert halls, broken down sports and petty thieves.

The late Henry Ward Beecher once had an opportunity to test the perfect working of the system. One morning while crossing on the ferryboat to New York he was suddenly taken from his pocket. He reported the matter to the police without delay, and Inspector Byrnes sent a couple of his men to recover the property, with instructions to do so immediately. The distinguished pastor of Plymouth church overheard the instructions and expressed his surprise that the inspector should have made them so explicit and peremptory.

"Oh, that's all right, Mr. Beecher," laughed the inspector. "I'm very sorry to detain you, but if you will wait here a little while you shall have your watch."

Mr. Beecher replied that he had business in another part of the city.

"Then drop in when you have finished it," the chief suggested.

This great preacher did two hours later. His watch awaited him and was returned to its amazed owner without a word of explanation.

A Modern Instance.

In marked contrast with this vivid example of the old way of managing crime is the following instance of modern scientific lawbreaking brought to light by an intelligence equally scientific in its working.

Two men in the employ of the pool rooms in New York city established a wireless station near the race track on Long Island for the transmission of results to the betting centers. Under the old methods this criminal cleverness could not have been detected, and it might have gone on indefinitely. But there were men at the central bureau

who were expert electricians. Two of them were assigned to the case, and they stationed themselves in the vicinity of the race track unobserved by the lawbreakers. On the roof of a cottage near by one of the detectives discovered a wire mounted on a pole. It was inconspicuous and would have escaped the attention of any one not an electrical expert.

Inquiry at the cottage elicited the information that two men who claimed to be in the employ of a wireless telegraph company had taken a room in the attic and were conducting a series of experiments. When the detectives learned this they concluded that they were on the right track. The mere possession of a wireless outfit, however, is no infraction of the law, and something further was necessary.

Measuring
the Ear



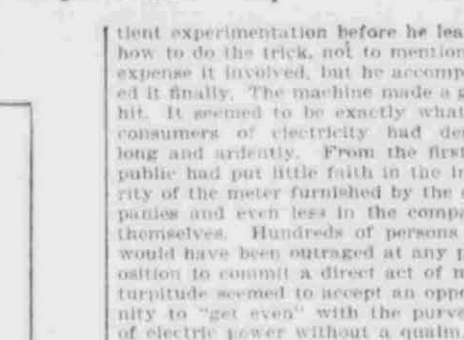
Measuring the
Little Finger



Taking the
Cephalic Index



Taking the
Finger Prints



The Scientific
Criminal



cient experimentation before he learned how to do the trick, not to mention the expense it involved, but he accomplished it finally. The machine made a great hit. It seemed to be exactly what the consumers of electricity had desired long and ardently. From the first the public had not little faith in the integrity of the meter furnished by the companies and even less in the companies themselves. Hundreds of persons who would have been outraged at any proposition to commit a direct act of moral turpitude seemed to accept an opportunity to "get even" with the purveyors of electric power without a quiver.

Of course the companies discovered that something had happened to their meters. They suspected criminal interference and notified the central office. One of its electrical experts was sent to investigate. He found that the meter had been tampered with, that when it was not recording something held it back, and when it should have been working it was at a standstill.

After a long search he found the person who was responsible for this failure on the part of the meter to do its whole duty and made his acquaintance. He even succeeded in convincing the clever rascal that he wished to invest in his invention.

"I am an electrician myself," he said, "and if you can show me that you really have the goods I'll do business with you."

Thus it happened that the whole process was revealed. The detective absorbed it all step by step and at the close of the demonstration took his man in custody. The machines sold readily at \$125 each, and it is believed that between 100 and 300 of them were disposed of in New York. The New York bureau of criminal records is reported to be the largest and most comprehensive in the world, not

even excepting those of London and Paris. The work of this bureau is being extended steadily day by day, and made evident by the wonderful collection of criminal records and pictures at General Bingham's headquarters. It is a veritable "Who's Who" of the underworld. In 1883, when Inspector Byrnes left the department, there were 130 pictures in the record gallery. Now there are over 17,000, each being a human record of a case attended to at headquarters. There are also 13,000 photographs of the world's delinquent wrongdoers, all carefully arranged and classified. The Bertillon system measures a man and subdivides his anatomy almost as minutely as the dissecting scalpel. Every deviation from the normal is explored and pictured and recorded with a minuscule pen. It is a wonderful as it is admirable.

No matter how much a man may change in features and even in his nature, the pattern of his fingers remains always the same. So inflexible is this characteristic that even when mutilation is resorted to in order to defeat the ends of justice the telltale marks often persist. This most perfect and not to be questioned scheme of identification has been known to the police and practiced by them for centuries. It was employed first in this country by the federal authorities in San Francisco in making examinations under the Chinese exclusion act. General Bingham introduced it into the New York police department last year. Since that time 3,500 finger prints have been taken.

General Theodore A. Bingham, the man who is responsible for the great advance in modern police methods, was for almost thirty years attached to the army's engineer corps, retiring in 1884 with the rank of brigadier general. From that time he has been devoted to the date of his retirement his record is without a flaw.

WILBUR E. HAINES.

John Ireland, Ideal Good Citizen and Archbishop; A Man Americans Want Raised to the Cardinalate

IF the American people had any part whatever in the making of cardinals the popular archbishop of St. Paul would have been the wearer of the red hat long ago. On the eve of every papal consistory which has been held for years the hopes of his hosts of friends have been stimulated by the knowledge of his fitness, and each fresh disappointment has been made less bitter by the belief that it was only a postponement and not a finality.

Now again it has been announced that a consistory will be held at the Vatican before long, and the popular demand is being voiced in all quarters of the land. Why it is that the American public without especial regard to theological differences is so united in its desire that John Ireland shall be numbered among the princes of the church may not be understood in Rome, but it is perfectly clear to the average citizen of this republic.

First of all, it is because the archbishop is one of the foremost citizens of the United States. He is a patriot of the old fashioned kind, a man who loves his country with the passion of enthusiasm. He is not at all blind to her faults; neither does he think it necessary to show his devotion to her by belittling other countries or antagonizing other forms of civilization. He has always shown in his attitude, his speech and his habits the utterance of the affection of one who never forgets that he is a part of a great and living nation, that his country is much more than an abstraction and that in all the relations of life he is a true patriot who puts the interest of his country far above those of his party and who never fails to remember that he owes allegiance to the nation.

Although an ecclesiastic and a devoted and enthusiastic adherent to the tenets of the great religious organization of which he is a member, he may rightfully may accuse John Ireland of lack of sympathy with what he regards as the rational liberty of modern life. As a priest he is of necessity a profound believer in education. He is also a devoted friend of freedom of the press, and his life has been conspicuously by reason of his manifold and influential endeavors to share with the masses of the people the religion, morality and social capital of the world. According to his own expression, "The watchwords of the age are reason, education, liberty, the amelioration of the masses."

The archbishop's strength is due largely to his absolute sincerity. His

vigorous personality, his frankness, his courage and his decided views on many questions have not infrequently aroused the animosity of influential persons, but his sincerity and disinterestedness have never been questioned. Each passing year has cleared away some of the misconceptions which always cloud the pathway of a bold and able man. Dr. Ireland has succeeded in winning the profound respect not only of those who are with him in his opinions, but also of those who disagree.

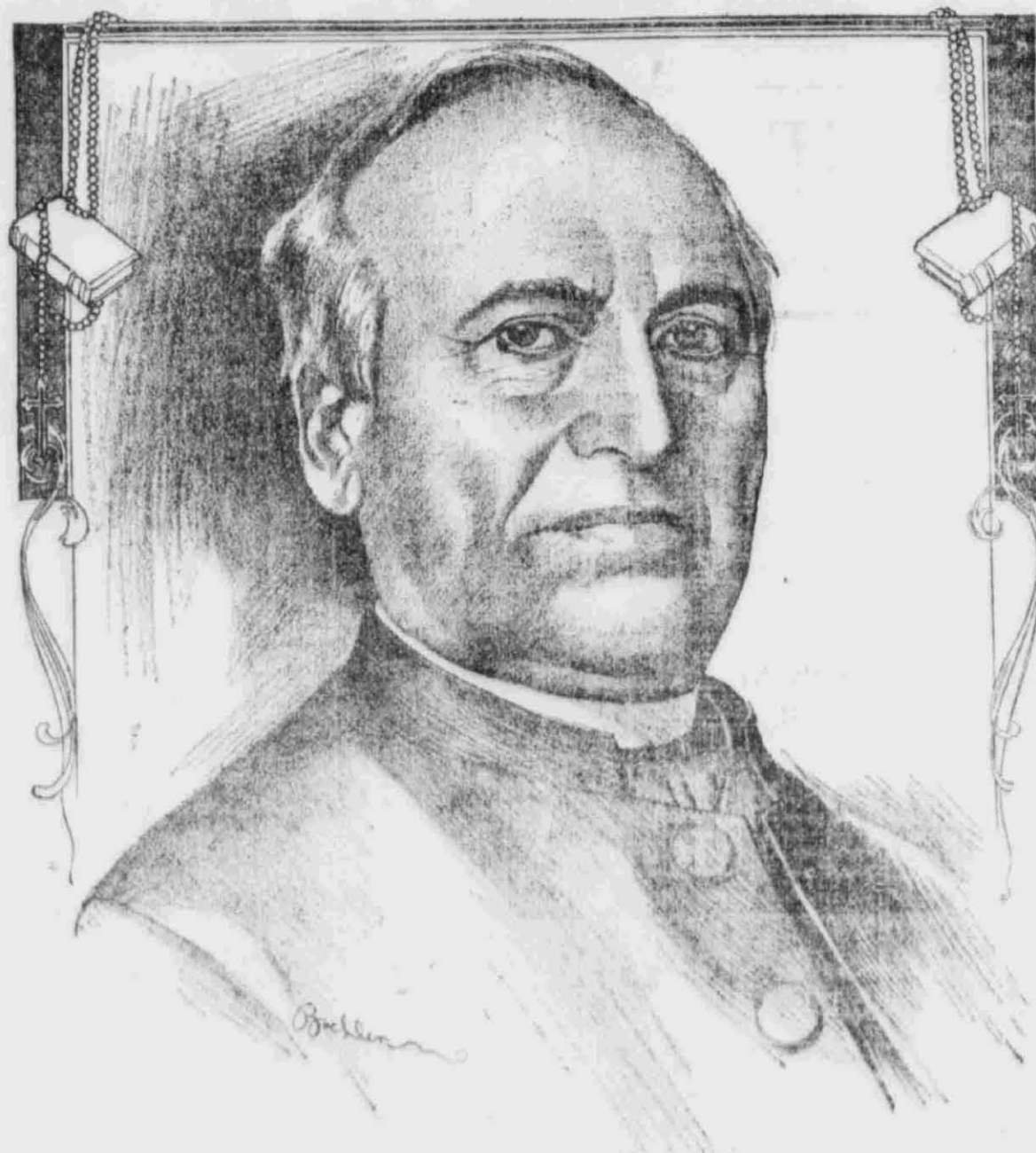
For more than forty-five years he has lived at the capital of Minnesota, from the very beginning of his career identifying himself with the new life of the great northwest in all its best and most profitable aspects. Born in Ireland, his early boyhood was passed in America. His earlier education was obtained at the cathedral parish school in St. Paul, but his collegiate and seminary training was gained in France during a residence of eight years in that country. In 1861 he was ordained to the priesthood and went almost immediately to the front as the chaplain of a Minnesota regiment in the civil war.

Dr. Ireland was consecrated bishop of St. Paul about thirty years ago. Since that time his personal history has been a part of the history of the country. From the first he has taken an intelligent and active interest in public affairs and has been conspicuous as a friend of education. Unlike some ministers of every denomination he has never manifested the slightest distaste for the spread of truth, but, on the contrary, he has directed all his powerful influence toward opening the doors of darkness and letting in the light.

An Active Reformer.

Archbishop Ireland has long been conspicuous by his advocacy of many reforms. He was a pioneer in the temperance movement in his church, and the first Catholic total abstinence society was organized by him more than thirty-five years ago. In his ecclesiastical influence is manifest in a marked reduction of drunkenness, in the obliteration of plague spots of vice and in a changed atmosphere throughout the entire community on the temperance question. He has at all times used all his influence, both as an ecclesiastic and as a good citizen, to make intemperance disreputable and to restrain it by public opinion and by wise legal restriction.

He is a speaker of magnetic force, although he is in no sense an orator. In the pulpit and on the rostrum he is direct, effective, logical and always convincing. Added to this is a gift of hu-



THE DISTINGUISHED ARCHBISHOP OF ST. PAUL.

The thing resented is the very thing which, multiplied a hundredfold, you have sown the seed of life, you reap life everlasting.

What is really momentous and all important with us is the present, by which the future is shaped and colored. I am convinced that it is by personal conduct that any one of ordinary power will do the greatest amount of good that is in him or her to do.

The charm of life lies very largely

in small things, and good manners, which are the most agreeable ways of treating one's fellows and being treated by them, add immensely to the value of life.

Courtesy is a quality of the heart and suggests a forgetfulness of self, a refinement and delivery of temperance that prompts the charming act as impulse.

You want to be true, and you are trying to be. Learn these two things

never to be discouraged because good things get on slowly here, and never to fail daily to do that good which lies next to your hand.

There is no standing still in life—we are either growing better or worse. Happy thoughts are worth cherishing. He who remembers a kindness done to him is happier for than he who treasures up his grievances.

We should train ourselves to see the bright things in life. There are in the

mor which comes from his race and is indicated in his fine, homely face—a gift which suits him to a position of honor and has contributed largely to his influence with them.

Perhaps his most distinguished characteristic is what has been described as "a sort of sublimated common sense." He sees things in the large, takes small account of individuals, forgets in injuries the injuries he has done, and the personality of the one who befriends him may pass from his memory. This large is not because he is ungrateful, but rather because he is Napoleonic in the scope of his vision, which sees legions go by and thither, he takes no note of the men who compose them.

Like William Morris, the archbishop is "strangely incurious of individuals" and is able to work with any one sympathetic with him so long as the work in hand is being helped along. It is related of him that after one of his successful missions to the Vatican, he came known in Rome that among his guests at a little dinner were two men who had been active in opposition to his plans. When his attention was directed to this and he was asked if they had not been doing everything in their power to prevent him from obtaining the concession for which he had labored he replied, "Very likely, very likely. I dare say they did."

A Genuine Democrat.

Dr. Ireland has been tried in many countries, and he has been the recipient of the most distinguished social favors from courts and kings. A reception was once given him in London at which every Roman Catholic priest in Great Britain was present, many coming from Ireland and Scotland to do him honor. Yet he is almost childlike in his appreciation of a word of approval. He is profoundly conscious of his relation to the church, but apparently all unconscious of what he means to the world.

He is one of the most democratic members of the American hierarchy. At a time when friction between Rome and the French republic was at a critical stage the pope asked the archbishop to go to Paris as his special agent. The American prelate undertook the mission cheerfully, only stipulating that he be relieved of the pomp of an envoy. He went to the Grand hotel without even a secretary and registered as John Ireland. He was assigned to a bedroom on the top floor, not large and furnished modestly. Presently a French dignitary appeared at the hotel and inquired for

the archbishop. He was informed that no one of that rank was lodged in the hotel, and the Frenchman inquired the name of the archbishop. He was told the name of John Ireland and discovered. The visitor was astonished, and the American prelate directed that he be shown up.

On entering the little bedroom the Frenchman raised his hands in amazement and exclaimed, "It is impossible for me to lodge in such a room as this! Such a day for the holy father! Not so lofty, monseigneur!" laughed the American. "You should be at skyscrapers."

EASTMAN A. COLE.

AN ENERGETIC GENERAL.

At seventy-eight years of age General Booth takes no exercise except on the platform. When at home he does every morning at 6, prunes and washes his face, and then goes down to the labors of the day. He has no desk and writes with a quill pen in a small, firm and rapid hand. So fresh vigorous or change in the Salvation Army can proceed without his consent, and as he is even present new schemes and enters into the office details of officers and soldiers. His daily task is anything but small.

At 8 o'clock he has his breakfast. This meal he likes to eat in silence. Before this hour early train has brought officers with documents for him to sign or requests for their funds, and the most important of these come in while he is at his breakfast. Immediately after breakfast, which usually lasts twenty minutes, the general begins a rapid round of his household is surrounded in person.

THE KAISER'S CONCERN.

The German emperor does not see the faintest trace of a vice in the manner of the archbishop. He is not so much concerned with the fact that he is a member of the American hierarchy. At a time when friction between Rome and the French republic was at a critical stage the pope asked the archbishop to go to Paris as his special agent. The American prelate undertook the mission cheerfully, only stipulating that he be relieved of the pomp of an envoy. He went to the Grand hotel without even a secretary and registered as John Ireland. He was assigned to a bedroom on the top floor, not large and furnished modestly. Presently a French dignitary appeared at the hotel and inquired for

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WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The great thing is to produce nothing of which, if it comes into broad light, you will be ashamed, and then whether it does come into broad light or no need not much trouble you.

The surest way not to fail is to be determined to succeed.

Never attempt to do anything that is not right. Just as sure as you do you will get into trouble. If you even sus-

pect that anything is wrong, do not do it till you are sure your suspicions are groundless.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older and so much nearer the end.

You reap what you sow—not something else, but that. An act of love makes the soul more loving. A deed of humbleness deepens humbleness.