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## The New York State Troopers



MAJOR GEORGE FLETCHER CHANDLER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS (Center); CAPTAIN HERBERT G. ROSBORO, "G" TROOP (Right); and LIEUTENANT ANDREW H. GLEASON, "G" TROOP (Left)



## What Will New Jersey Do?

New Jersey farmers, suburban dwellers, rural travelers, owners of country property, prosecutors of the pleas, grand juries, granges, agricultural societies, women's clubs and boards of trade and city owners of rural summer homes are asking for better protection. They have now no police protection whatsoever except the broken-down sheriff-constable system. They have absolutely no police patrol. They want one. *They are asking what is wrong with a system which does not give its country folk the same protection as its city folk.* They want a state police.

One-half of the people of New Jersey have little or no protection except that which they can get from the county sheriff or his constables. The sheriff and constables are political officers. They rarely have had police training. The sheriff seldom apprehends criminals because his time is consumed in serving papers and in caring for the county jail. Seventeen of the twenty-one sheriffs in New Jersey do not even pretend to do police work. They do not, many of them, conceive it as their duty. The sheriff of one of the two largest rural counties in the state was surprised at the suggestion that he should give police protection, and said, "In all my experience with the sheriff's office for the last twelve years, I have not been called upon to apprehend a criminal." The constables are usually busy in their stores, on their farms or in their saloons when needed. They do not patrol nor attempt to deter crime because they work upon a fee system and are not, therefore, in a position to receive remuneration until a crime has been committed. Why, then, should they try to prevent crime? The system was conceived to serve the county of colonial days. But the modern county, with its spread of population and of crime, has been given not one finger more of patrol protection than that of a hundred years ago.

The patience of these country folk has well nigh reached a breaking point. They want to know who it was that recently killed a prominent Baptist minister in Camden county. They have become impatient with the repetition of such instances as the Rider murder in Burlington county and as the Weitzman murder in Middlesex county, where six persons were ruthlessly slain on a lonely farm. It is not easy for the people to understand why one indicted criminal in every seven in New Jersey becomes a fugitive or why there are now 3524 recorded criminals, against whom Grand Jury indictments have been found, but who have never been apprehended. It is no less difficult to understand why there is not a sufficient police force even to investigate all of the complaints of crime which are sent in from throughout rural counties, or why only one complaint of crime in every two results in the finding and punishment of the criminal.

Thirteen other states are finding the solution to these same problems by the establishment of state police systems. They did not abolish the sheriff-constable system, nor is it to be presumed that New Jersey should abolish her sheriff-constable system. But they did put vigor into the old régime by supplementing it and strengthening it. New York and Pennsylvania have set up each a high model for the sister state which they surround. They possess the best systems of state police in the United States. *New Jersey, now the last state in the whole metropolitan group of states not to take such a step, lies as a notorious criminal pathway between New York and Pennsylvania.* She should at this eleventh hour follow in the tested foot-path of her adjoining sister states.

The New York State Police was created only in April, 1917, but has already been given its training and is patrolling the hundreds of miles of rural New York. This little booklet will show a picture of the New York State Police and the work of a trooper. The New Jersey Senate last year passed a state police bill, but that bill did not reach the House of the Assembly in time to be voted upon before adjournment. *What will the New Jersey legislature do about it this year?*

## The New York State Police

### A Picture of the Organization and Work of the New York Troopers

The great Empire State of New York, on April 11, 1917, created, and has since been perfecting, one of the greatest systems of state police in America. The movement to set up the same protection for the country and suburban folk, as is afforded the city folk by their municipal patrolmen, began only a quarter of a century ago. But already thirteen states have joined the ranks. Already this baker's dozen of states have taken some step toward giving added police protection to the farmer, the suburbanite and the rural traveler.

Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have each recognized the prevalence of rural crime and heard the appeals of their unprotected non-urban people, and have consequently established a state police system of one or another form. The two latter states, it is true, have not yet perfected the rural patrol phase of their state police systems. New York was the last state in the United States to enact a rural guard statute. The eastern states have been generally alive to the folly of leaving their rural counties to the mercies of vagabonds and law-breakers. And now that New York has dared to face political opposition and align herself with her sister states on the side of her country people, there remain few important eastern states which have not taken some action. New Jersey stands today, indeed, as the only state in the metropolitan district which has no state police, and that despite that she lies as a notorious criminal pathway between New York and Pennsylvania.

### Why New York Passed a State Police Law

The idea of having the country districts policed by state forces had been growing in New York for several years. The farmers, suburban dwellers, women's clubs, granges, rural inhabitants, agricultural societies, boards of trade and prominent citizens throughout New York made up the sinew behind the movement for the passage of a state police bill. Prior to the enactment of that law the same conditions obtained in New York as obtain still in New Jersey.

The paramount reason for the passage of the law was that the sheriff-constable system had broken down as a police arm for the rural districts. While the sheriffs and constables had done good work in many a county and town, the cases in which their efforts could be greatly aided by the employment of an outside force had been growing daily. The motor car had made the country districts just as accessible for the criminal as for the traveling salesman. Oftentimes a crime was committed at cross roads, and the culprit, by using an automobile, would get a hundred miles away before the sheriff could be called to the job. Then there were many instances of rural law-breaking in which an arm of the law wholly removed from local influences could have acted to better advantage. The

sheriffs and constables were not trained for the tasks they assumed when elected to office. Frequently they owed their position to the political consideration of friends. The new law did not eliminate, but was made merely to supplement, the then existing sheriff-constable system.

### The Origin of the State Police Idea in New York

The incident described by Katherine Mayo in her book "Justice to All," and which gave rise to the recent movement for a state police in New York, is typical of many tragedies which occur yearly in New Jersey.

"Three years and more ago, with simple devotion and with courage beyond all praise, a young American laboring man laid down his life for his trust. An act comparable to his that should now occur on the European front would be rewarded with public honors. But this man, who, without the stimulus of any excitement, rose to heights of heroism from the commonplace of daily life, left no memory behind.

"Samuel Howell was an Iowan farmer's son. By industry, intelligence and honest dealing, he had worked himself up through the carpentry trade to the place of builders' foreman. On the day of his death he had charge of an important piece of construction in a rural part of the state of New York.

"Early one Saturday morning, on his way to his work, Howell was ambushed by four men who demanded the week's payroll. The four brandished revolvers. Howell was alone and unarmed. But, no matter what the odds, it was impossible to that boy to surrender a charge. So he drove his motorcycle straight through the gang, who emptied their revolvers into his body from a distance of two paces.

"Bleeding from seven mortal wounds, Howell guided his machine over a thousand yards of rough road, to the construction site. There he kept grip on his consciousness until he had turned over the heavy payroll to a responsible man; until he had made careful record, for his successor's use, of certain structural weaknesses in the work that he alone knew and that otherwise might be neglected; and until, by name and by number, he had positively identified two of his murderers as laborers who had been employed for a month on the job. Then he collapsed. Three days later he died.

"A clearer case of identification, an easier case to handle, will never occur in the history of crime. Both of the identified men were Italians. One, a character well known in the region as well as to every man on the construction, had red hair, a conspicuous scar on his cheek and a pock-marked skin. All four spent some hours, and in all likelihood the entire day, lying in a small islet of woods, surrounded by open fields, practically on the scene of their crime. But no attempt was made to arrest them throughout that day. No bar was put in the way of their escape. And up to the present moment no punishment has been visited upon any one of them.

"I saw the complete break-down of the sheriff-constable system. Both county sheriff and village constables, present on the scene, proved utterly unrelated to the emergency, and for reasons perfectly clear. But it was impossible to forget. The truth is too hideous—the truth that rural protection of life and property is a private luxury, to be obtained only by those rich enough to pay for it—the truth that the man carrying a dinner pail, the farmer driving home from the store at dusk, the woman alone in an isolated homestead, are as safe and easy prey to criminal attack as if they moved in the wilds of Mexico.

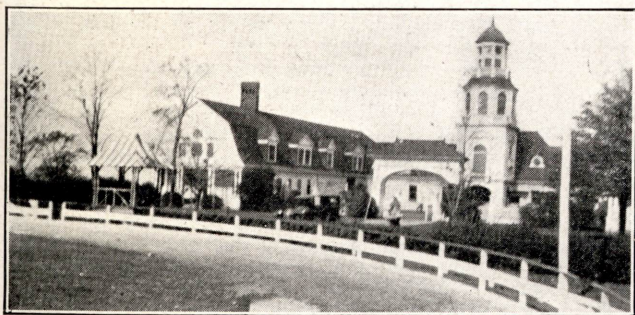
"And just as it was impossible to forget, so was it impossible to remain inactive—to remain an idle conniver in the toleration of such a disgrace. In Pennsylvania, I heard, the state years ago had honorably acknowledged her duty to protect all her people in her place; and to that end had established a rural patrol known as the state police."

## Major Chandler

The New York law makes the superintendent of state police an appointee of the governor, to hold office for five years at an annual salary of \$5000.00. Governor Charles Whitman, acting under authority from this law on May 2, 1917, made George Fletcher Chandler of Kingston, superintendent of the New York State Police force. Major Chandler was a practicing surgeon of Kingston, but during the last twelve years he has been actively engaged in military matters in the National Guard. He was one of the two National Guard officers in the United States to be sent to the army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, from which he graduated in 1915. He spent eight months on the border as brigade adjutant of the First New York Brigade, and was also range officer for the infantry and cavalry of the entire New York Division. Major Chandler is not a politician. He is a professional man with a strong liking for soldiering and organization. He has taken hold of his new task with an enthusiasm and vigor which is pulling down upon him the confidence and love and hearty co-operation of his men and his state alike.

### Politics Kept Out of New York State Police

New York State has guarded religiously the character and calibre of her new state police force. Governor Whitman has pledged his honor, and with enthusiasm, that politics, during his administration, shall not in any form lay a finger tip on the new department. Although the law establishing the state police did not require the men to take civil service examination, Governor Whitman deemed it wise to have the examinations supervised by the Civil Service Commission. The Governor, in an address to the men, distinctly said, "No question of politics is to be asked in selecting the members, and if it is, I want to know it. The only requirement is fitness."



THE WHITE PLAINS (GEDNEY FARM) HEADQUARTERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

Major Chandler, upon the assumption of his task to find men for the force, gave out the following most illuminating statement:

"The law creating the state police specifically exempts us from civil service regulation, but Governor Whitman believes the advice and judgment of the Civil Service Commission should be invited in order to aid in procuring men best fitted from every standpoint for duty in the department. The governor intends to give the state police much of his personal attention, because he believes the people throughout the state will watch with great interest its formation and its work.

"In order that the standard of efficiency, which we desire,

shall be maintained, the governor has instructed me to go ahead and organize the department entirely independent of politics. Consequently my aim at the examination of the candidates will be to get the very best men for state troopers.

"The governor's jealous regard for the welfare of this department will justify my statement that its conduct from the beginning is to be free of political influence. We are going to get a department of state troopers organized which will be made up of men of brains, courage and tact. I don't want any bullies; no ex-private detectives; no superannuated policemen, and especially and emphatically no users of alcoholic drinks. There will be no place for the drinking man in this department. The governor has been particular in his desire to have competent, careful and intelligent men on his force, officers, who will be for service not only in times of trouble, but who will assist and accommodate citizens whenever and wherever possible, and by their demeanor impress people generally with their desire to be of assistance and service."

### Testing the Fitness of a Trooper

Inquiries and applications by the hundreds began pouring in from the very day the law was passed. So numerous were the letters from men all over the state, that it was at once evident the service would be a popular one, and that the large field of applicants would make the selection of very high grade. This was proved by the fact that out of nearly 2600 applicants only 237 were chosen. Many of the applicants were United States Cavalrymen, with records to boast of. Others were professional men, many more were college trained. Each underwent unique examinations designed to get a line on the applicant's mentality. The examination was of such a character that it demanded a general education of the applicant, a knowledge of horses, an ability to write and spell, general information on current topics and government. He was asked to write down the speed of a horse when walking and the speed when trotting. He was told to write 500 words describing what was seen on the way to the examination building. Then the applicant was taken into a room where thirty objects were displayed more or less prominently. He was allowed one minute to survey the interior and then asked to leave the room. If he could write down the names of fifteen of the objects which were in the room, he passed. The applicant's knowledge of horses, elementary education and powers of observation were examined in a way which precluded all cramming for the tests.

### The Size of the New York Force

The New York statute gives the Empire State a superintendent of state police and 232 troopers. These troopers are divided into four companies of 58 men each.

A company consists of one captain at an annual salary of \$1800; one lieutenant at an annual salary of \$1500; one first sergeant at an annual salary of \$1200; four sergeants at annual salaries of \$1100; four corporals at annual salaries of \$950; one saddler and one blacksmith, each having the rank and salary of a corporal, and forty-five privates at annual salaries of \$900 each.

### The Distribution of the New York Troopers

The 232 troopers of the New York State Police have been distributed over the Empire State with company headquarters at four corners within the state. The

areas of the state apportioned to each of these troops for patrol are as follows:

*Troop A*, with headquarters at Batavia, will be responsible for that section of the state bounded on the east by Cayuga county, Seneca county, Seneca Lake and Catharine Creek which cuts Schuyler county practically through the middle to Chemung county.

*Troop D*, with headquarters at Syracuse, that section of the state bounded on the west by Troop A territory, and on the east by Delaware, Otsego, Herkimer, Hamilton and Franklin counties.

*Troop G*, with headquarters at Albany, that section of the



THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS RIDE STOCKY, WELL-BUILT HORSES AND WEAR A LIGHT GRAY UNIFORM THEY PATROL RURAL NEW YORK

state bounded on the west by Troop D territory, and on the south by Sullivan, Ulster and Dutchess counties.

*Troop K*, with headquarters at Gedney Farm, White Plains, that section of the state south of Delaware, Greene and Columbia counties.

### The Work of a Trooper

Governor Whitman very neatly summarized the duties of a trooper in the following fifty-eight words:

"Your duty is not merely to make arrests. In fact, that is the least of your duties. It is just as incumbent upon you to keep people out of trouble, to direct them over the right road, to stop a runaway horse and to give first aid to the injured as to chase a thief or a murderer."

Each trooper and his horse cover a comparatively short route, but the secret of the troopers efficiency lies in the fact that his day's patrol is a secret between his commanding corporal and himself. Barracks for each unit are located near White Plains, Albany, Syracuse and between Rochester and Buffalo in Batavia. The fifty-eight mounted men, stationed at each barracks, are divided into posts of three or four men who cover a radius of fifteen miles or upward. The posts are connected by telephone with the barracks. The corporal in charge of a post lays out all of the roads in his territory, arranges a map of the territory involved, and estimates the speed of his men so that he will know exactly where they will be at any time while on patrol. The patrol centers are frequently shifted.

A state trooper is charged with the duty of preventing and detecting crime and apprehending criminals.

He is subject to the call of the governor and empowered to co-operate with any other department of the state or with local authorities. He has the power to arrest without warrant any person committing or attempting to commit crime within his presence or view a breach of peace or other violation of law; to serve and execute warrants of arrest or search issued by proper authority and to exercise all other powers of peace officers of the state of New York. But he must not exercise his power within the limits of any city to

suppress rioting and disorder except by direction of the governor or upon request of the mayor of the city, with the approval of the governor.

The work of a trooper for any particular day or any series of days is so varied that no definite or complete picture can be drawn of his day-to-day work. The trooper protects the farmer and his crops, keeps an eye open for the itinerant gypsy and the common garden variety of tramps who infect the country side, he watches for drunken drivers and joy riders and enforces the road laws, each trooper carries a "first aid" pack in his saddle, and is instructed how to use it, they report bridges and roadways which need repairing, they watch for outbreaks of foreigners in rural communities, enforce the fish and game laws, kill off wandering packs of dogs and prevent sheep-killing by dogs, and they restore lost children and enforce liquor laws, help farmers round up lost cattle, fix broken fences and clear blocked highways.

Nine of the Batavian troopers were recently sent to Towanda, where there was an epidemic of smallpox and where they remained on quarantine duty. Several others were sent to Little Valley and Salamanca to give added protection on the Alleghany Indian reservation. The troopers very effectively policed the recent New York State Fair at Syracuse, which was attended by enormous crowds and which presented a most extraordinary traffic and police problem. This service alone by the troopers saved the state \$4000.

Major Chandler, in his General Order dated June 1, 1917, gives the following added instruction:

"The members of the New York State Police should bear in mind that they are a preventive as well as a repressive force, and that the prevention of crime is of greater importance than the punishment of criminals. The force individually and collectively should cultivate and maintain the good opinion of the people of the state by prompt obedience to all lawful commands of a steady and impartial line of conduct in the discharge of its duties and by cleanly, sober and orderly habits and by a respectful bearing to all classes."

### Each Trooper a Friend of the People

Bulletin No. 1, issued on November 1, 1917, by the Superintendent of State Police Chandler, is a most extraordinary appeal to his men for an attitude of gentlemanliness and courageousness toward the people whom they serve:

#### STATE TROOPER BULLETIN

"A physician aims to save life and cure disease; a lawyer helps people out of trouble; a clergyman tries to make people better; a soldier fights for his country in time of war. These are fine professions, all of them. They are professions of service.

"The service a State Trooper renders to his community is an auxiliary to all of these, and his duty in a measure embraces the work of these four great professions.

"You who wear the uniform of the State Troopers must be ready to render first aid pending the arrival of the doctor; you must maintain the law which the lawyer expounds; you must instruct people to do right, and, if need arises, you must fight.

"You must have the confidence in yourself which comes from knowing you are a trained horseman, a good shot and a

"Always be a gentleman, courteous, kind, gentle, fair; keep yourself clean and neat, you and your horse equally well-groomed, stand erect, put snap and vigor into your movements. Avoid the appearance of lounging. Keep your mind calm and free from excitement. Do not be carried away by rumors, but investigate every story and hear both sides before you believe it.

"Then you will find that the time of your enlistment will do you as much good as a course of study in school. The education you will get, the experience you will have, the careful and painstaking use of the authority which you exercise as well as your own obedience to those above you, will fit you for any career which you may choose later.

"Remember that you represent the authority of the governor, that you are an executive officer and a state official. Be proud of it, live up to it, work in harmony with your officers and the other troopers for the good of the service and the honor of the great state of New York."

### Typical Rural Requests for Protection

Although the New York troopers have been patrolling the rural sections for a short time only, already the department has been flooded with requests for assistance from the unprotected rural districts. The following letter, dated September 27, 1917, was received from a father appealing for protection:

"I live in W——— and have been troubled a great deal by a neighbor whom I was forced to bring into the justices' court on a charge of indecent exposure to women and little girls. After considerable effort, he was convicted, but released under suspended sentence. The defendant is a man of some means and influence in the local community, and I understand that he has been continuing his practices, but has intimidated the witnesses who should appear against him.



TROOPERS OF COMPANY "G" AT ALBANY ON THEIR FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

judge of what is right and wrong in the matter of simple laws. You must be able to distinguish between an accident due to unavoidable circumstances and a wilful misdemeanor.

"Go about with the idea of helpfulness and a friendliness that wins the confidence of the people. Never permit a child to be afraid of you. If you hear a grown person say to a child, 'Look out or I will have this man take you away,' tell the child at once that if he goes with you that you will give him a good time, will teach him to ride, and show him how to handle a gun. He will then become your friend. The parent, too, will learn from this that your attitude is one of friendliness to all.

"Never hesitate to render assistance of any kind, and let nothing be too much trouble which you can do for the people you come in contact with.

There is no local police force whatsoever. This is particularly the class of cases in which the help of the state police is needed."

Another farmer, on September 26, 1917, wrote the following letter:

"Our neighbors and ourselves have been annoyed considerably by people coming in and stealing the vegetables out of the gardens as well as the lawlessness of men during the shooting season, paying no attention to our signs, etc. If you can help us, it will be appreciated."

The following letter, on September 25, 1917, was written to the department by a suburban dweller who had no protection:

"On May 28th my home was robbed between 2:30 and 4:00 o'clock of jewelry and cash, and Long Island has been infected with burglars and almost every day appear items like attached.

"It was learned today that two summer residences of New York people in the B——— C——— section were robbed Sunday night. From the home of —— President of the —— over \$5000 worth of jewelry was taken; also cash which was in Mr. —— clothes."

The letter below, dated October 1, 1917, recites the instance of a church robbery:

"During the past week the five boxes in our church have been robbed, i. e., poor box, offerings, for altar, for pamphlet literature. Perhaps it is unnecessary to remind you that the lack of all police or military control in this section has resulted in a great increase in the number of intoxicated men whose language is such that for the past two weeks the women of Westbury are unable to come unescorted to church or to our library.

"Will you kindly ask immediately for at least two military police for Port Avenue, particularly south of the railroad?"

"I have allowed the colored folks the use of our hall next Friday night, and fear that unless some protection is granted, there may be trouble."

One man, in a letter dated October 11, 1917, wrote as follows:

"This is a matter in which I am greatly interested, as my home in W——— has twice been burglarized and I am now unable to obtain burglar insurance. The stolen goods—clothing, linens, silver and parts from machines stored in the garage, amounted to hundreds of dollars, and we were never able to obtain the slightest trace of the thieves. My son's house, on the same street, was likewise visited and many articles of value taken.

"It is needless to say that I do not expect the mounted force will stand guard over my vacant houses, but I do believe that the knowledge of the existence of such a force will in itself be a protection and tend to lessen the activities of these robbers, who have operated boldly under the very eyes of the local authorities."

Still another rural citizen wrote the following letter on September 27, 1917:

"I do not want to be selfish in the matter, but naturally I know of thieving that is going on in my neighborhood better than that going on elsewhere. Our nearest neighbor lost by stealing about two-thirds of his chickens, and then sold the rest. I know of gardens near by which have been despoiled of a considerable portion of their vegetables from time to time during the summer. I lost a pair of kids, carried away."

### The Horses

The type of mounts selected for the New York troopers shows the widest deviation from previous practice in this country. The horses are all of the cob type. When the state went out into the market looking for horses, it found that the British and French governments had gone through the East with a fine-tooth comb and taken almost every available steed. Near St. Louis, however, they found a herd which had been temporarily rejected by the governments because of a lack of shipping facilities and as too wild. The British government, owner of the animals, had selected the type because it had proved its worth in hard campaigning, notably in the Boer War. Each one which New York State now owns was selected from thousands which had passed the British tests. In appearance they are quite different from the wiry, leaner mount in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lawrence W. Griswold, writing for the New York Evening Post of September 29, 1917, after observing the training of the animals, said:

"From the beginning, each trooper was assigned to his horse, and it was his job to break and train his mount. A wilder lot of charges than the 232 steeds that reached camp

July 21st never came out of the West. Within thirty days, when Major Chandler invited a few friends to visit the encampment, these same horses had been transformed into as well-mannered and docile a set of mounts as you might find in Central Park."

Each man cares for his own horse and takes pride in his own animal. They are, for the most part, big-bodied, short-legged horses with sound feet—some being as low as 14.2 and some as many as 15.2 hands



THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS ARE KIND-HEARTED, SYMPATHETIC POLICEMEN. THEY ARE NOT "COSSACKS"

high. They weigh from 950 to 1075 pounds each. The shoulder of each animal bears the brand "N. Y. S. T.," which is an abbreviation for New York State Troopers, and the right hoof of each animal bears the mark of A., D., G., or K., to designate its company. The name of each horse begins with the letter of the company to which it belongs. Thus the name of each of the 58 horses in company K begins with K.

### The Troopers' Manual

Each of the 232 men in the force is given a hand book, which outlines the duties of a trooper, explains the criminal law and sets forth the procedure to be followed under the various situations into which the troopers will be thrown. Some notion of the value of this Troopers' Manual may be had from the following headings, which are treated: crimes, arrest, the warrant of arrest, jurisdiction under the warrant, arrest how made, bringing the prisoner to court, search warrants, bench warrants, the custody of the prisoner and his property, extradition, confession of accused and its importance, courts of the state, the trooper's part in court, list of felonies and misdemeanors, riots and disorder, particular offenses, civil and criminal jurisdiction, progress of a criminal prosecution, prosecution by indictment, the Troopers' Note Book and the state police laws and forms.

## The New York State Police Law (a)

## Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1917

AN ACT to amend the executive law, in relation to creating the department of state police and defining the powers and duties of its force, and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 1. Chapter twenty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to executive officers, constituting chapter eighteen of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article nine-a, to read as follows:

## ARTICLE 9-A

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

92. Department of state police created; superintendent; offices. A department of state police is hereby created, the executive and administrative head of which shall be a superintendent who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of five years, and shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars and shall be removable by the governor after charges have been preferred and a hearing granted. The superintendent shall before entering upon the duties of his office file in the office of the secretary of state a bond to the people of the state of New York in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the governor, conditioned on faithful performance of his duties. Suitable offices for the department of state police shall be provided in Albany by the trustees of public buildings.

93. Deputy; clerk; stenographers. The superintendent may appoint a deputy at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, a clerk at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars and two stenographers at annual salaries of twelve hundred dollars each.

94. Organization; salaries; qualifications; appointment and reappointment; term; rules and regulations. The state police shall consist of four troops, each composed of one captain at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, one lieutenant at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, one first sergeant at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, four sergeants at annual salaries of eleven hundred dollars each, four corporals at annual salaries of nine hundred and fifty dollars each, one saddler and one blacksmith, each having the rank and salary of corporal, and forty-five privates at annual salaries of nine hundred dollars each. The members of the state police shall be appointed by the superintendent and may be removed by him after a hearing. No person shall be appointed to the state police force unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, able to ride, of sound constitution and good moral character, nor until he shall have passed a physical and mental examination based upon standards provided by the rules and regula-

tions of the superintendent. Appointment and reappointment to the force shall be for a term of two years. Voluntary withdrawal from the force during such term without the consent of the superintendent shall be a misdemeanor. Reappointment shall be made by the superintendent in his discretion but no member removed from the force shall be eligible to reappointment. The superintendent shall make rules and regulations subject to approval by the governor for the discipline and control of the force and for the examination and qualifications of applicants for appointment thereto.

95. Equipment. The superintendent shall provide the state police force, within the amount of appropriations therefor, with horses, vehicles, uniforms and suitable equipment and supplies, all of which shall remain the property of the state; and he shall have power to sell the same when they shall become unfit for use, and all moneys received therefor he shall pay into the state treasury.

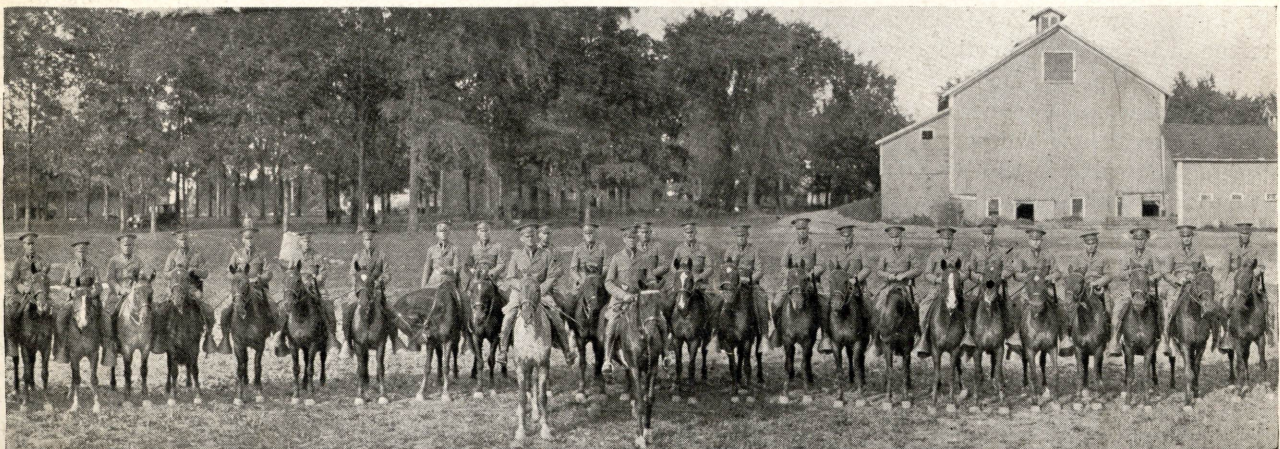
96. Acquisition of lands; power of superintendent. The superintendent shall from time to time establish headquarters or sub-stations in such localities as he shall deem most suitable for the efficient performance of police duty in the rural portions of the state, and for that purpose he may, with the consent of the governor, acquire the use of lands and buildings for the accommodation of the members of the force, their equipment and horses.

97. Duties and powers of members of the state police. It shall be the duty of the state police to prevent and detect crime and apprehend criminals. They shall also be subject to the call of the governor and are empowered to co-operate with any other department of the state or with local authorities. They shall have power to arrest, without a warrant, any person committing or attempting to commit within their presence or view a breach of the peace or other violation of law, to serve and execute warrants of arrests or search issued by proper authority and to exercise all other powers of peace officers of the state of New York. But they shall not exercise their powers within the limits of any city to suppress rioting and disorder except by direction of the governor or upon the request of the mayor of the city with the approval of the governor.

2. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of salaries and expenses of the department of state police created by article nine-a of the executive law, as added by this act, and for carrying out the provisions of such article, to be paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

(a) Became a law April 11, 1917.



COMPANY "K" OF THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS IN CHARGE OF CAPTAIN ROY D. RICHMOND, WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK