

# Report on Police Department

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1920.

To the Finance Committee of the City Council, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Your sub-committee, composed of the undersigned three members and appointed for the purpose of investigating the need of additional police and other matters pertaining to the conduct of the police department of the City of Toledo, has the following report to submit together with its recommendations:

The beginning of our work found us in the midst of a general agitation for a so-called cleanup in the police department, charges were being made right and left of alleged corruption among the members of the force and the newspapers filled with rumors and insinuations against the heads of the department.

In view of this general attack, your Committee came to the conclusion that in order to be able to make an intelligent report as to the need of additional police for the protection of the city, it would be necessary to go deeper into the subject, make a thorough study of the conditions existing in the police department, its efficiency, morale and certain influences which, according to all reports, were positively detrimental to the good of the service.

We would not allow ourselves to be stampeded into any hasty action in spite of some pressure being brought to bear upon your Committee, nor would we pass judgment based upon rumors, hearsay, sensationalism and the evident desire of some persons to keep themselves in the limelight and others for the purpose of commercializing the agitation then at its height. Your Committee wanted the unvarnished truth, facts and such evidence as would stand the test of a grand jury action and possible conviction in court. At the same time, we had in mind the tremendous injury being done to the good name of the city in the dissemination of the stories of graft, corruption and rank inefficiency in the police depart-

ment and felt that the sooner these people who claimed to be in possession of the evidence to back up their allegations, were called in and given an opportunity to present their stories to an official body appointed for that purpose, the earlier steps could be taken to eliminate the wrongs and corrective measures adopted for the general good and to the advantage of the assailed reputation of Toledo.

## Many Interviews.

With all this mind, we proceeded with our investigation, calling in witnesses, hearing testimony, searching records, running down numberless rumors and stories, privately interviewing both members of the police force and people outside of the department, and each member of the Committee personally giving the entire matter his faithful and unrestricted attention.

First: We learned that owing to the stories circulated as to the weakness of the police department, the city became infested with petty thieves and criminals to such an extent as to tax the effort of even a much larger force and one which was efficient to the highest degree and completely conscientious in the performance of its duty.

Second: That sensational stories of hold-ups and robberies, published in the daily press, played up with large headlines, were responsible to some extent for the opinion held in outside cities that Toledo was "easy" and "good picking," without much molestation upon the part of the authorities.

We further found that due to the prominence given in the press to hold-ups, robberies and other infractions of the law, young men, as a rule not inclined criminally, judged it easy work to pull off hold-ups on their own account and get away with them, and the frequency of such attacks and the type of men doing such jobs, bears out the contention.

## Imported Labor a Problem.

We also found that during the

stress of labor shortage, white, Mexican and colored men were imported into the city from Chicago and the south, in most instances picked up haphazardly from the streets and to a great extent were of a shiftless and lawless nature, who would not work but infested the cheap and disorderly joints in the slum district, and to this class can be traced a great deal of the crime prevailing in the city.

From the testimony offered by a considerable number of witnesses, we found that most of the charges made in connection with alleged corruption in the police department, were based upon rumor and hearsay. Not in a single instance was anything presented and supported by such facts as would warrant bringing the matter before the grand jury. People making these charges privately and publicly, though likely with the best intentions, were wont to forget the harm being done to the city by their blanket allegations, and the fact that in the absence of specific evidence, no corrective action of any kind could be taken, the publicity given their charges would result in something entirely different from their aims.

Certain broad statements bearing upon the protection given by the police to houses of prostitution could not be corroborated. Nevertheless, such suspicious circumstances were brought to our attention, that led us to surmise the existence of some sort of an understanding in the short past that did permit the operation of certain houses without interference on the part of the police. The one instance of the sudden disappearance from the city of a woman who was alleged to have the favor of the police, looks rather shady, especially when just at that time the woman was wanted as a witness before the grand jury.

## "Parasite" Scored.

Right here it may not be amiss to voice our condemnation of the practices of one individual in the city

to whom the appellation of blood-sucker is not too harsh. His evil influences has been felt for years in our courts and that it is still tolerated by both the police and county prosecutor, is beyond our comprehension. His activity in behalf of the lawless tribe of the underworld, always with an idea of profit to himself, is a stench in the nostrils of the decent people of Toledo, and every means at the command of the authorities should be used to curtail the operations of this parasite.

A number of other matters that might be given serious consideration, we know are being taken in hand by the present Director of Safety, Col. Greenhalgh, and having entire faith in his integrity and honesty of purpose, we believe results will eventually be achieved.

**Lack of Discipline Found.**

As to actual conditions of discipline, morale and co-operation in the police department, we regret to report a woeful lack of all those elements necessary to the successful operation of the above division conducted for the welfare and safety of the city. From high to low we failed to find that spirit of mutual respect and confidence which is absolutely essential in police work and decidedly owing to the people of Toledo. Petty graft, petty jealousies, insubordination and utter disregard for discipline and authority seem to have gripped the police department until nothing but drastic measures remained in order to rehabilitate and put it back on its feet. One of the evils, which more than anything tended to demoralize the force, was the division of authority in the department. This, fortunately, has since been eliminated, and the sooner the Chief himself and every man under him learns and realizes that the Chief of Police is boss of the job and responsible for the proper conduct of his department, the quicker the department will again right itself in the estimation of the public and the lawless element. Understand that Toledo is not the easy picking it had the reputation to be.

In our investigation we frequently consulted with Director Greenhalgh,

followed the moves made by him and here desire to express our heartiest support of the work so far performed by him. We found him fair and just, in a word absolutely on the level, entirely understanding the tremendous job he has on his hands, but positively determined to correct the evils which had grown in the department and to make of it one division of which the public shall be justly proud. He should have the moral and active support of every citizen, and even though it means a complete shake-up, from top to bottom, there must be no one to deter him from continuing the splendid work already well on its way.

**More Police Needed.**

Confident then, that the efforts of Director Greenhalgh will accomplish certain beneficial results, and also in view of the stringest financial condition of the city, your Committee does not feel justified in recommending the appointment of 100 additional men to the present police force. We consider, however, that a small increase at this time would not be out of place and will therefore recommend that 29 new positions be created in the police department, to be filled by 25 patrolmen, one captain of detectives, one sergeant of mounted police and two police-women, the same civil service rules and police regulations to apply in respect to women as to men.

We further recommend, that at the soonest possible date the safety department be authorized by proper legislation of Council to go ahead with the installation of a signal system in connection with our present fire and police alarm. This system, worked out by Chief Electrician Tyler Green, in the judgment of the Safety Director and all those who had seen it function, will be of great benefit in police service and add to the protection of the public. Mr. Green should be commended for his public spirit, his interest in the work of the department and his ambition to give Toledo the best and most up-to-date fire and police alarm system in the country.

**Other Recommendations.**

We also recommend that legislation be adopted for the licensing of dance halls and private detective agencies operating in the city.

In conclusion, we feel and would so insist that there be the closest co-operation between the city police and railroad police in the detection of crime and running down of criminals; that a constant survey be kept of pool rooms and taxi cab operators and extreme care observed in granting taxi licenses; that at the earliest date a thorough survey be conducted by the police of the Canton avenue district and purged of the undesirable over running the neighborhood. In the

(Continued on next page)

**REPORTED DISEASES IN TOLEDO.**

November, 1920.

	November 1920	November 1919	Year ending Nov. 1920	Year ending Nov. 1919
Chickenpox	201	228	807	694
Diphtheria	192	44	670	311
Gonorrhoea	13	3	286	77
Influenza	...	...	987	4017
Malaria	...	...	...	3
Measles	3	366	4355	2168
Measles, German	...	...	...	48
Meningitis	...	...	3	3
Mumps	...	...	9	10
Ophthalmia	13	19	233	250
Pneumonia	3	1	28	31
Poliomyelitis	...	2	2	17
Scarlet fever	54	144	880	692
Smallpox	9	1	36	135
Syphilis	1	...	216	40
Trachoma	...	...	4	23
Tuberculosis	9	23	230	360
Typhoid fever	6	4	65	57
Whooping cough	20	31	775	1176

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# The TOLEDO CITY JOURNAL

*Published by the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency*

Jesse D. Hurlbut, President; S. O. Richardson, Jr., Charles F. Weller, Peter A. Bykowski,  
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Vol. VI, No. 5

## Report of A Crime Survey

Conducted by the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency.

January, 1921

### INTRODUCTION

Probably no single subject has occupied so prominent a place in the minds of the people, not only in Toledo but in every other large city of America, as the so-called "Crime Wave" thought to be sweeping the country.

Recognizing the importance of this question and desirous of obtaining the real facts in the Toledo situation, the Director of Public Safety requested that a survey of the major crimes committed in Toledo during the last several years be made by the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency. The study was begun in December of 1920, and has just now been completed. In order that a basis of comparison might be had, the period covering the last five years was selected for the study. The survey covers therefore the number of major crimes committed during 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920.

By major crimes is meant those crimes looming up most prominently in the record, either because of the number committed or because of the seriousness of the crime itself. The classification of crimes selected for the purpose of the study was as follows:

1. Homicide.
2. Robbery.
3. Safe Blowing.
4. House Breaking and Entering.
5. Larceny.
6. Larceny from Person.
7. Forgery and Bad Checks.

Under homicides, only those killings were

counted which were found by the coroner to be homicides. They do not include therefore, suicides or accidental deaths. Under robberies, were included those crimes which would be covered in the legal definition of the term; namely, "The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal property of another from his person or in his presence, by violence or by putting him in fear." The ordinary hold-up is of course, the most common form of robbery.

Safe-blowing, in our study covers all cases in which a safe was broken into by any means. House-breaking and entering is self-explanatory. Larceny, which is the most numerous of the crimes recorded, includes every kind of theft which could not be classified under one of the other heads. Since there was no way of determining in all cases the value of the property stolen, it was found necessary to enumerate every theft regardless of its importance. In other words, the theft of \$10,000 worth of furs counts for no more in the report than the theft of a loaf of bread. This fact of course, makes the report less valuable than it would otherwise be, but there seemed to be no way of getting accurate figures as to value. Larceny from the person includes reports of pockets picked and purses snatched. Forgery and bad checks were lumped together since the number of forgeries was very small and the two offenses are somewhat similar.

### SOURCES AND METHOD OF STUDY.

Since the study was to cover crimes com-

mitted rather than arrests made, the principal source for the data needed was the Detective Bureau of the Division of Police, where a daily record of complaints is kept. This record includes of course, only those offenses reported to the Detective Bureau for investigation. A case of assault, for instance, in which the offender was known and where a warrant could be issued immediately for his arrest, or where the offender was caught in the act by a police officer, will of course, not be reported as a complaint to the Detective Bureau. The study therefore does not include cases of assault. They were not considered to have any particular significance in the study of crime conditions.

In the case of homicides however, it was thought advisable to go to the coroner's office for the necessary data. This was done on account of the fact that some cases reported to the detective bureau as homicides were later found by the coroner to be accidental killings or suicides. Furthermore, the records of homicides in the detective bureau were found to be incomplete. The only accurate source therefore was the office of the coroner. The data as to homicides for the year 1916, were secured from the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, to whom Coroner Henzler had submitted his official report. For the other four years the data was very kindly furnished by Coroner Hartung, who held the office during that period.

Since the complaint book in the Detective Bureau had to be gone over in detail and the various crimes counted and classified, it was found necessary to get additional help. At the invitation of Prof. O. Garfield Jones of Toledo University, the secretary of the commission addressed his class in municipal government, explained the work to be done and asked for volunteers to assist in the survey. A dozen men responded and from that number three were selected. They were Floyd Kiker, Alois Nowicki and Abraham Swartz. These students worked long and faithfully and the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency wishes to express here their appreciation for their intelligent aid. Their only compensation for the work will be in the credit allowed them by Prof. Jones in their municipal government course.

#### FINDINGS.

The survey disclosed that there were fewer homicides in 1920 than in any other of the five years. A total of 25 homicides was reported as against an average of 34 for the period. The greatest number reported was in 1917, when 46 homicides were committed.

Of particular interest was the showing in respect to robberies. It is this class of spectacular crimes which causes the head lines in the

newspapers and is the foundation for the widespread feeling that a "Crime Wave" is in progress. The graph showing the robberies by months during the five-year period does seem to indicate a general increase in robberies. The month of November, 1920, was a record breaker in this class of crimes with 103 robberies reported. The summary chart giving yearly totals for the various crimes shows however, that there were fewer robberies committed in 1920 than in the previous year. The yearly average in the number of robberies for the five-year period was 464. In 1920, 536 robberies were committed. The 1920 record therefore, was 15 per cent higher than the average for five years, and more than 50 per cent greater than the number reported for 1916. The number of robberies therefore, has increased more rapidly than the population. Toledo is not abnormal in this respect, however, as the same thing has been found true in other cities.

An even more rapid increase occurred in the number of complaints of safe-blowing. In 1916 only 7 complaints of this sort were received. In 1920, 36 complaints were recorded. It is interesting to note however, that the number was slightly less in 1920 than in 1919.

Complaints of house-breaking and entering were more numerous in 1920 than in any of the other five years, although the record for a single month was made in October of 1916, when 165 of such complaints were counted. The highest number reported in 1920 was 159 in the month of October. The average for the five years was 1074 per year. The number reported in 1920 was 1314, or about 22 per cent more than the average, and about 50 per cent more than the number reported in the first year of the period.

Miscellaneous larcenies, exclusive of automobile thefts, were fewer in 1920 than in 1919 or 1917. The average for the 5-year period was 2,492 per year. The number committed in 1920 was 2,685. The last four years of the period covered showed a considerable advance in larcenies over the number committed in 1916, when only 1,660 were counted or 33 per cent less than the average.

There was no available record of automobile thefts by months. Figures on automobile thefts for the last four years of the period were secured from Detective Martin who has charge of this work. They show a very great increase in the number of automobile thefts. In 1917, 247 automobiles were stolen of which 200 were recovered. In 1918, the number jumped to 776 stolen and 660 recovered. In 1919, 1,006 were stolen and 752 were recovered. In 1920, 1,138 were stolen of which 877 were recovered. Automobiles from other cities recovered in 1920 increased the total number of recoveries to 1,079, but for the purpose of this report only

the recoveries of automobiles stolen in Toledo are significant. While the police department has made a good record in the number of recoveries made, yet the number of automobile thefts has become serious. There has been a greater increase in automobile thefts during the four years from which records were secured than in any other of the crimes covered in this survey.

It is interesting to note that Larceny from the Person is declining in frequency. Fewer crimes of this sort were reported than in any other of the previous years. The average for the 5-year period corresponds with statements from the police who say that pickpockets are finding less opportunity to ply their trade as the people become accustomed to greater watchfulness when in crowds. Another reason given is that this class of criminal has left the pickpocket profession to engage in whiskey-running and other more profitable pursuits.

A considerable increase was found in the number of complaints of forgeries and bad checks. While 1920 was slightly better than 1919 in this respect, the number of complaints received during the last year was 88 as against an average of 66 per cent for the five-year period.

#### CONCLUSION.

The survey has disclosed the fact that while there has been a general increase in the number of important crimes, the increase has not been in the nature of an avalanche and it is questionable whether it could be characterized as a "Crime Wave." The spectacular crimes such as robbery and safe-blowing have shown more increase, but the number of larcenies has increased less rapidly, and homicides show an actual decline.

It is interesting to note that in all the crimes the year 1918 showed a remarkable low record. This same thing was found true with respect to Detroit in a recent survey of crime made by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. This was recognized as an abnormal year with all crimes decreased.

Detroit like Toledo showed an increase in the number of robberies, a considerably greater in-

crease in fact than that for Toledo. Homicides in Detroit were also greater in number rather showing a decline as was found true in Toledo.

The results of the survey would seem to indicate that there is no particular cause for hysteria or undue alarm over the crime situation. There is however, need for bringing the efficiency of the police department to the highest point obtainable, and for making the utmost possible use of the available force. This is particularly true in view of the developments since the first of the year, which would seem to indicate that this year may break previous records in complaints of major crimes.

There is no question that the department is undermanned for handling a city of Toledo's size in a situation that is just now abnormal. There is more need of adequate equipment however, than of additional men. The important cause of the successful robberies that have occurred increasingly during recent weeks, has been the use of fast cars by the criminals. Toledo's police have no cars that can compete with them.

This Commission recommends therefore that rather than add 100 additional men to the permanent force, it would be less expensive and far more efficient to purchase six good cars and supply 60 additional men to man them.

The Commission found that the men on the force are giving loyal and unstinted service in this emergency. Many of them are taking less time off than they are entitled to, and are putting in long hours in the effort to meet the present difficult situation. The least the city can do in return is to provide them with equipment, without which they are working against tremendous odds. If there is any way of financing the project therefore, the Commission strongly urges that this equipment be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

THE COMMISSION OF PUBLICITY AND EFFICIENCY.

J. D. Hurlbut, President

S. O. Richardson, Jr.

Charles F. Weiler

Peter A. Bykowski

Wendell F. Johnson, Secy.



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Vol. VI, No. 6

## Franchise Becomes Operative

The franchise granted to the Community Traction Company by vote of the people at the November election became effective February 1st. The street railway property was transferred to the new company by the former owners, The Toledo Railways and Light Company, and the street transportation system began operation under the new rules.

The city's interests are to be watched over by the Board of Street Railway Control, made up of W. W. Knight, David Goodwillie and Henry C. Truesdale, through their paid representative, Street Railway Commissioner William E. Cann.

First effects of the new franchise were the reduction of fares and transfers. The new fare is six cents, with one cent for transfers, as against the former rate of seven cents with two cent transfers.

## The "Undesirable Citizen"

"One thing is certain—the character of our municipal government is in exact ratio to the desire and the decree of our people. Governments do not create themselves, neither do municipalities. These are made by the people and it is well, in considering them, to temper judgment with reason and wisdom. Nowhere is there

a better exemplification of an 'undesirable citizen' than is found in the man who stays away from the primaries and seldom goes to the polls or any election. When he does go, having made no study of the qualifications of the candidates, he usually votes for the wrong man; and later, when his city is confronted with evidences of inefficient and dishonest government, he lifts his hands up in pious dismay and, in the most scathing terms, excoriates the rottenness of municipal conditions. Such a citizen is, as the lawyers would say, an accessory to the crime before and after the fact. There are no extenuating circumstances in his case which entitle him to the mercy of the court."

—Walter D. Moody.

## Safety Department Report

The first of a series of departmental reports is published this week as a supplement to the City Journal. The opening number is the report of the Department of Public Safety for 1920.

This report includes the report of the Chief of Police, the Fire and the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph and the Commissioner of Inspection. Their reports have been condensed and edited, in an effort to make them less detailed and more easily read. They will repay reading.

### A FIVE-YEAR SURVEY OF THE COMMISSION OF PUBLICITY AND EFFICIENCY.

The Commission of Publicity and Efficiency is five years old. A survey of the five years of its existence including the history of its origin, its purposes, its accomplishments and its failures has been prepared, and will be published in next week's City Journal. **This report will interest you.**

# A Defense of the Police Department

By the Safety Director

There is such a thing as an up-to-date and efficient method of organization for a police division to meet the complex growth of a city. This is the result of study and years of experience, just like any other kind of organization. The Toledo police division is organized along the most progressive lines that have as yet been developed by American cities, and with the adoption of certain mechanical devices that we are now working on, should soon have something on all of them.

## Organization of the Department

The police division is at present organized as follows: The largest subdivision is the Uniform Patrol Service. Foot patrolmen are used in the congested districts and are supplemented by work of speed cars and motorcycles in outlying districts. This subdivision is also charged with enforcing traffic regulations, and includes traffic officers both mounted and dismounted. It has the care and responsibility of the city jails, includes the turnkeys and wagonmen and also responds to the many calls daily for special duty, such as payroll escorts, the policing of public gatherings in all parts of the city day and night, fires and all other emergencies.

## Detective Bureau

The Detective Bureau is next in size and importance to the Uniform Patrol Service. This is a bureau of highly specialized operations involving not only the solution of crimes, but the apprehension of those committing them. Some idea of the complex nature of the bureau is shown by the assignments of specialists, such as the murder squad, automobile squad, pawnshop squad, etc.

## Identification Bureau

Closely identified with this bureau is the Bureau of Identification which takes photographs, Bertillon and other measurements of criminals and secures and keeps up to date their records. This also is a constantly growing bureau in the department.

## Crime Prevention Work

The Special Service Division is composed of those units which are working more closely along the lines of crime prevention. The largest of these units is the vice squad which con-

sists of a captain and six men. The use of a vice squad is in line with the best development in police work as a careful investigation of our most progressive cities will show. This squad is particularly engaged in enforcing the laws against gambling and prostitution. Closely associated with it and participating in the work and checking its records is the Woman's Bureau. This is a new development in the city and while it is working along welfare lines it has already proved that women can perform police work of the highest order.

Under the special service division also come the men detailed to assist the federal authorities in the pursuit of those engaged in illegal traffic in liquors and narcotics. Finally there is the clerical force at headquarters under the supervision of the secretary which has charge of the correspondence, service records, payrolls, equipment, repair and supply records, permits, licenses, etc.

## Toledo Under-Policed

The above organization is composed of 350 men all told. This means less than 145 men for 100,000 of population. Cleveland has 174, Detroit 194 and St. Louis 250 men per 100,000 of population, and yet our crime survey of last winter gives us the edge on each and all of them. If we had as many men in proportion to population as New York City, we would have twice as many as we now have, and if we had as many men in proportion to population as London, we would have 1500 men. The Toledo police division is undermanned. It has only 350 men to police an area of over 325 square miles densely populated with 250,000 people, a city which is third largest railroad center of the United States and which is at the center of the network of Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland.

All these 350 men have to do is to enforce the laws of the federal government consisting

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never find the public uninformed and confused with respect to issues.

15. Foster the slogan, "No Matter Who's Elected" for officers and civic agencies, so that in municipal matters votes would be cast for municipal benefits no matter who's elected.



of many volumes; of the state government consisting of many more volumes, and of the city government consisting of one volume, and of course to be able to enforce all these laws, they must know them and know them off hand and not take time in a library to look them up as some of our best judges and lawyers feel compelled to do.

The City of Toledo is getting a maximum service from the present small police division. Its organization is efficient and the high type of individual service is best attested by the deaths in line of duty of three patrolmen within six weeks during the past summer. Furthermore, this organization is functioning smoothly. There are personal dislikes and animosities just as there are in any organization, male or female. But these are not being allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the organization. In the Delehanty hearing a year ago the evidence showed that a subordinate had replied, "Go to H—ll," to an order from his superior. There is nothing of that sort going on at this time. All orders are obeyed and for the most part cheerfully and willingly.

I am also convinced that the force at the present time is remarkably free from scandal and corruption. But in the face of all this for any one to contend that 350 men, no matter how efficient and honest, individually and collectively, and no matter how single-minded their leaders, can absolutely suppress all gambling, all prostitution, all bootlegging, all crime in this modern city of 250,000, is to indulge in an idle dream, a child's fancy that

would seem too absurd to need contradiction.

We welcome any honest criticism looking to the improvement of conditions in this city. We think it should be based on knowledge, on experience, ripe judgment and should be temperate and just. The man or woman who attempts to pass judgment on police business should not only know something about police business but life itself as well, in a large city. But we do not resent the criticism of those who are exploiting themselves as candidates in a municipal campaign, who at all other times are as indifferent to the public welfare as they are to the truth, where their only sense of responsibility is to themselves, where muckraking and criticism is libelous and the result of the worst kind of ignorance, the kind that is based on only partial knowledge.

The Toledo Police Division is doing the best it can with what it has, and in the face of the most adverse circumstances is steadily making Toledo a safer, better and cleaner place in which to live. Its men are hired to control everything that pertains to the seamy side of life. They know that their control cannot be exercised by passing resolutions, but only by constant and dangerous contact with those who defy the law. They need an intelligent and fair understanding of their troubles on the part of the public. They need the backing of the great, clean, wholesome public spirited citizenship and the spirit which they can gather from such. They do not need "knocks". There are enough kicks and bricks in the day's work.

GEORGE GREENHALGH,  
Director of Public Safety.

## What Has the Vice Squad Accomplished?

The Commission of Publicity and Efficiency, at the request of the Director of Public Safety, has compiled statistics showing the work done by the vice squad during the first nine months of the present year. The compilation is merely a statistical report of the arrests made and the convictions secured by the vice squad. It does not attempt to answer the question: Are vice conditions in Toledo better or worse than in other years? Not only has the commission no means of determining the fact, but it is by no means certain that vice conditions are an absolute measure of police efficiency. There are other factors to be considered.

Under the system of specialization adopted

by the safety director, the vice squad has special jurisdiction over prostitution and gambling. Practically no arrests under those two heads were made by other members of the department. In addition to this work the squad has helped the federal officers in the enforcement of narcotics laws.

The present squad has been on this work during approximately the last year. It is composed of Captain Harry Jennings and Patrolmen Joseph Fruchey, Fred Langhoff, Lynn Matthews, William Reed, Roy C. Havens and Michael Rowan. All are married men. This squad works independently of the rest of the police division, reporting directly to

the safety director and under his close supervision.

With this preliminary explanation of the functions of the vice squad and its personnel, the facts gathered by the commission may be summarized as follows:

### 1. As to Prostitution

In the nine months covered by the report the vice squad arrested 700 women. During the entire year of 1920, 520 women were arrested for prostitution; in 1919, 697 were arrested; and in 1918, 608 were arrested. With respect to the mere number of arrests therefore the record for this year compares favorably with that of other years.

These arrests are of two kinds, namely, those in which a definite charge is placed against the woman, and those in which no new violation of the law is detected but where known prostitutes are held for the hospital for examination and treatment for venereal diseases. This latter class of arrests is important in preventing the spread of disease. Arrests of this class totalled 204 in the period covered.

In the remaining 496 arrests a definite charge was made and convictions were secured in 401 cases. In all of 1920, 359 convictions were secured. It is convictions that count and to get convictions adequate evidence is required. The record as to convictions speaks well for the squad.

Ninety-three raids on suspected places of prostitution were made by the squad in the nine months, an average of 10 raids per month. In these raids 80 different places were visited. Seven places were raided twice and three were raided three times each. The addresses of the places raided indicated a systematic effort to clean up the notorious sections of the downtown district, taking one street at a time and then moving on the next. Streets thus covered included the downtown portions of Summit, Cherry, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Michigan, Spielbusch, Canton, Southard, Washington, Lafayette, Nebraska and Avondale.

Male arrests for visiting a house of ill fame numbered 174 in the nine months, of whom 145 were convicted. In the entire year previous the number arrested was 108; in 1919, however, the number was 232, and in 1918 it was 368.

In the handling of prostitution the vice squad is now assisted by the two policewomen recently added to the force. While the policewomen have not participated in raids on houses, they take charge of the women ar-

rested and interview each one before her release. With respect to the handling of woman prisoners the situation has been greatly improved during the present year.

### 2. As to Gambling

The vice squad has arrested 378 men for gambling during the nine months of this year, of whom 367 were convicted. In addition they have arrested 36 men for keeping a gambling house and for permitting gambling, and of these 30 were convicted. Raids were made on ten other places, where gambling was suspected but where no evidence could be secured.

In 1920, 32 men were arrested for keeping a gambling house and 301 for gambling, a considerably less figure in each case than for the first nine months of this year. In 1919 but five men were arrested for keeping a gambling house and 299 for gambling. In 1918 the number was greater with 36 arrested as proprietors and 390 as patrons of gambling houses.

When the fact is considered that every member of the police force is known to the professional gambling house and so could not enter without detection, it must be admitted that the police have a difficult task in getting evidence enough to convict. The number of convictions secured by the present vice squad and the number of arrests made is a favorable indication of the work they have done.

### 3. As to the Drug Traffic

In addition to their work in suppressing prostitution and gambling the vice squad has done considerable work in co-operation with federal officers in suppressing the traffic in narcotics. In this connection, E. H. Staley, local narcotic agent, makes the following statement:

"The records of the narcotic agent's office at Toledo show the vice squad of the Police Department has assisted in the apprehension of 108 narcotic cases since the first day of December, 1920, and has assisted in the prosecution of the cases that have come before the Federal Court."

### Conclusion

The vice squad of six men and one officer have made a total of 1509 arrests in the first nine months of this year. They have made more arrests and have secured more convictions in cases of prostitution and gambling than have been made in a similar period in the last four years and probably in any other year.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE TOLEDO CITY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION OF PUBLICITY AND EFFICIENCY

Toledo, Ohio, February 5, 1921.

Vol. VI, No. 6

## Department of Public Safety Annual Report, 1920

### Division of Fire

Toledo, Ohio, January 1, 1921.

Mr. George P. Greenhalgh,  
Director of Public Safety,  
City of Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of presenting herewith the annual report of the Division of Fire for the year ending December 31, 1920, including such recommendations as in my judgment should be considered for the betterment of the service.

#### Alarms and Losses.

During the year the Division responded to 1,339 alarms, which is 35 more than in 1919.

Of the above mentioned 1,339 alarms in the year, 1,287 were fires inside the city limits, 52 were fires outside the city limits, 155 were false alarms (malicious, accidental and from automatic sprinkler systems), 55 were unnecessary.

As near as can be determined at this time, on account of a large number of losses not being adjusted, the fire loss for the year will amount to \$769,346, which is \$730,728 less than in 1919.

Five citizens were fatally burned during the year and 14 others were seriously burned. One woman, sick in bed in the second floor of a burning house, was taken out by members of Companies No. 4 and No. 17.

#### Personnel Report.

The Department had at the close of the year 176 more men than at the beginning of the year, 196 men being appointed and 20 men being separated from the force.

Appointments .....	196
Promotions .....	15
Reductions (at his own request).....	1
Re-ignations .....	16
Dismissals .....	2
Retired on Pension .....	2
Transfers .....	128

#### Equipment Report.

The Division consists of 18 Fire Stations, with a company in charge of each.

#### Apparatus in Service.

- 14 Steam Fire Engines.
- 1 Triple Combination, Pumper, Hose and Chemical Wagon.
- 17 Motor Combination Hose and Chemical Wagons.
- 8 Motor Hook and Ladder Trucks.
- 2 Motor Driven Aerial Hook and Ladder Trucks.
- 1 Water Tower with Tractor.
- 10 Officers' Cars.
- 3 Motor Trucks.

#### Apparatus in Reserve.

- 1 Motor Squad Wagon.

#### Work Shop.

The Division maintains a Work Shop at Station No. 8, corner Indiana Avenue and Division Street, at which a Superintendent of Machinery, one Captain and one Engineer, detailed from the regular fire force, together with one Machinist, one Carpenter, one Painter and two Auto Repairmen, classified as Employees, are regularly employed.

All of the repair work on apparatus and buildings belonging to this Division is done by these workmen as far as possible, which reduces our repair bills to the minimum.

#### High Pressure Pumping System.

During the year the High Pressure System rendered excellent service at the several fires where it was necessary to use same, and continued to prove its great worth in giving us plenty of water, at any desired pressure, thereby helping to confine the fires to a small area.

I wish to renew my recommendation of last year regarding the placing of high pressure hydrants at the following locations, which I consider very important:

- Summit and Lynn Streets.
- Summit and Orange Streets.
- At St. Clair and Orange Streets.

This is a very dangerous locality and is now reached by the high pressure system only by laying long lines of hose.

I would recommend that the High Pressure District be enlarged by laying a main across Fourteenth St., from Jackson to Monroe St., and extending the present mains on Jackson, Adams, Madison, Jefferson and Monroe St., from Michigan St., the present ending of the system, out to Fourteenth St., to afford additional protection for the large buildings in that locality.

#### Fire Stations.

I wish to call your attention to Fire Station No. 15, located on the dead end of Air Line Ave., Air Line Junction, which, since the Junction Ave. bridge has been removed, is in a dark, smoky, dismal pocket, too close to the railroad yards and unfavorably located on account of there being no near way for the apparatus stationed there to cover any territory north, there being no near way of getting across the railroad tracks.

At the present time they respond to 37 boxes on first alarm and work in conjunction with Company No. 9, located at Broadway and Orchard St., east, west and south. The outlets are not good going in any direction. This company responds to about 50 alarms a year.

As the city is building up very fast in that direction, in my opinion a new station should be built in the vicinity of Detroit Ave. and Wayne St., and the old one abandoned and sold. This would allow No. 15 Company to work east, west and south in connection with Company No. 9 as at present, and north, crossing the railroad tracks at Fearing St., in conjunction with Company No. 16, Detroit and Woodland Aves., answering first alarms from some 35 boxes between the railroad and Dorr St. This territory is now covered by Company No. 4, located at Monroe and Bancroft Sts., in conjunction with Company No. 16. Number 4 Company is too far away to render quick service and should not be drawn away from its own district, on account of the large manufacturing plants located there.

Station No. 11, located at Water St., near Madison Ave., should be remodeled, or sold, and the company moved to better quarters on Water St., anywhere between Monroe and Jackson Sts. This is the oldest building we now have, built during the Civil War, and is in a dark, ily ventilated hole, back about 30 feet from the street, and no longer fit for a fire station in its present condition.

A new fire station should be built in the vicinity of Stickney and Ketcham Aves., to protect the property north and between Lagrange St. and the river, which is building up very rapidly.

Station No. 18, located on the corner of Sylvania Ave. and Peak St., equipped with a steam fire engine, combination hose and chemical wagon, hook and ladder truck and 18 men, was placed in commission on March 1 to protect the West Toledo territory lately annexed to the city.

Through a special bond issue, Station No. 2, Cherry Street and Eagle Lane, was repaired, foundation reinforced, plumbing renewed, concrete floor laid and interior entirely rearranged, which places that station in better condition than it has been for years and should furnish excellent quarters for some time to come.

Steam heating systems were installed in Stations No. 2, Cherry St., and No. 14, Lagrange and Everett Sts., with no expense to the city other than the cost of material used, the work being done by the men regularly employed in the Division.

Station No. 5, Broadway and Logan St., was painted on the outside under contract.

#### Apparatus.

With the exception of the boilers on several of our steam fire engines, all of the fire apparatus is in very good condition.

At the time the Division was motorized, the gasoline pumping engine was in the experimental stage, was built too heavy and not very reliable, and as we had 14 steam fire engines in fairly good condition, tractors were purchased and attached to them. The boilers on these

steamers are gradually playing out so that from one to three of them are in the shop most of the time for repairs. They have been patched up so many times that some of them are getting beyond repair.

Steam fire engines are obsolete and not built any more, having been succeeded by the gasoline pumping engine. By purchasing one or two gasoline pumping engines every year, we can gradually dispense with all of the steamers as they play out.

We have included the purchase of one gasoline pumping engine in our budget for 1921.

#### Additional Men.

An additional District Chief should be installed at Station No. 7, Bancroft St. and Franklin Ave., to take charge of fires north of Bancroft St., including the Overland and West Toledo districts, which are growing up very rapidly. This territory is now covered by the District Chief at Station No. 4, Monroe St., and takes him away too much of the time from the manufacturing districts out Monroe and Dorr Sts.

The matter of an eight-hour day—48-hour week—for all city employes was voted on November 4, 1919, and carried by a large majority.

To place the Fire Division on a three platoon basis will necessitate a greatly increased force to maintain our present efficiency.

The city has a very extensive fire alarm system and has gone to considerable expense in the purchase of a high pressure pumping system and motor fire apparatus, all of which will be of no avail without sufficient firemen on duty to raise the ladders and lay and operate the lines of hose at fires quickly. This cannot be done with a small force of men.

At the beginning of 1920 the firemen were working four and one-half days on and one and one-half days off duty, counting 24 hours a day, and were allowed one hour and twenty minutes three times a day for meals. At this time the force consisted of 235 officers and men.

To lead into and ultimately adopt the three platoon system—8-hour day, 48-hour week, 60 men were added to the force, so that on February 3 the men were placed on a four-day on—two-day off schedule, with the same time off for meals.

On September 1, 100 more men were added to the force, so that a two platoon—48 hours on, 48 hours off—system could be put in operation with the same time off for meals, which system is in operation at the present time, with 411 officers and men, 16 of which were for Station No. 18 under the old schedule.

In placing the three platoon system—8 hours a day, 48 hours a week—in operation, no less than four men should be on duty on each of the hose and chemical wagons and hook and ladder trucks on each shift, and not less than two on each shift on each of the steamers and the water tower, together with sufficient officers on duty to properly take charge of the men at fires and enough extra men to fill in in case of sickness or injury and to continue the inspection of buildings for fire hazards as conducted during the last years, which, in my opinion, prevented numerous fires. At the least calculation this will take 156 more men.

Following the usual custom, the members of the Fire Division made 5,508 inspections of buildings for fire hazards during the year. These inspections cover all buildings in the congested portion of the city, and all large buildings in the manufacturing and residence districts. From the amount of rubbish, etc., which has been ordered removed and hazards remedied, there is no question in my mind that these inspections have prevented numerous fires.

In addition to the above, the Chiefs in the Division have worked in conjunction with the Building Inspection Division, in the inspection of theatres and the condemnation of buildings which had become a menace to the surrounding property and dangerous to life.

L. H. ELLING, Chief, Division of Fire.

## Fire and Police Alarm

The Hon. George P. Greenhalgh,  
Director of Public Safety,  
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Fire and Police Alarm Telegraph Systems, and the Outside Electrical Department for the year ending December 31, 1920, together with such recommendations which are, in my opinion, necessary to maintain the efficiency and the proper working of these departments for the coming year.

### Fire Alarms.

During the year there were received at Fire Alarm Headquarters and transmitted to the Fire Department 1,339 fire alarms, as follows:

Street box alarms .....	392
Alarms from Ohio State Telephone Company.....	176
Alarms from Central Union Telephone Company...	278
Alarms from Toledo Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger Company .....	90
Alarms from Engine House telephones.....	24
Alarms from Police Department telephones.....	4
Alarms from Police Alarm boxes.....	2
Still Alarms .....	322
Outside City Limits .....	51
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,339</b>

Total .....1,339

Of this number 152 were false, as follows:

Street box alarms .....	106
Alarms from Ohio State Telephone Company.....	3
Alarms from Central Union Telephone Company..	3
Alarms from Toledo Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger Company .....	37
Still Alarms .....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>152</b>

### Police Alarms.

During the year there were received at Police Alarm Headquarters and transmitted to the Police Department 2,847 police alarms, as follows:

Fast Wagon Alarms from boxes.....	14
Slow Wagon Alarms from boxes.....	1,794
Ambulance Alarms from boxes .....	14
Telephone Alarms from boxes .....	172
Alarms from Fire Department Telephones.....	220
Alarms from Ohio State Telephone Company.....	256
Alarms from Central Union Telephone Company..	377
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,847</b>

There were approximately 4,068 tests, inspections, and adjustments made on the Fire Alarm System, and 375 tests, inspections, and adjustments made on the Police Alarm System, during the year.

### Construction Division.

In this Division a large amount of work was done, in the installation of new equipment, replacing old cables, installing new underground ducts and conduits, placing new pedestals, installing new police and fire alarm circuits and new alarm boxes, and making general repairs. (Details of report condensed.—Editor's Note.)

### New Signal Light.

A new gas flash signal light for summoning the patrolmen has been installed at the corner of Canton and Jackson Avenues, after over a year of experimental work. This equipment is mounted on top of the alarm box, and the gas container is installed in the manhole built for this purpose at the base of the underground pedestal on which the box is mounted. When it is desired to operate the lamp, the operator in the alarm office increases the amount of current on the signal circuit, which releases the electric gas valve in the lamp, thus

permitting the gas to flow from the container, and the lamp shows an intermittent, brilliant light. The additional current does not interfere with signals being received on this circuit while the lamp is in operation.

### OUTSIDE ELECTRICAL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

#### Permits.

This Department issued 896 permits authorizing the setting of 1,399 poles, to the different wire using companies having franchise rights in the city to erect poles and put up wires on the public thoroughfares throughout the various sections of the city. These permits are classified as follows:

Toledo Rys. & Light Co.....	681 permits	1,087 poles
Ohio State Telephone Co.....	8 permits	10 poles
Central Union Telephone Co....	207 permits	302 poles

Twenty temporary permits were issued to the following:

Toledo Rys. & Light Co. ....	16
Central Union Telephone Co. ....	1
Western Union Telegraph Co. ....	1
Toledo Telephone, Telegraph & Messenger Co.....	1
Mutual Heating & Lighting Co.....	1

Permits on "private right of way":

Toledo Rys. & Light Co.....	22 permits	76 poles
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Outside City Permits:

Toledo Rys. & Light Co.....	1 permit	2 poles
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This Department inspected 16 electric signs during the year.

During the year there were 223 return post cards sent to the different companies notifying them to remedy faulty and dangerous conditions throughout the city, such as broken wires, dead poles, etc., all of which were returned, stating that the faulty conditions specified had been corrected.

#### Overhead Wires.

I herewith submit a list of locations where aerial wires are maintained by the various companies contrary to the underground ordinances.

Owing to the war, the shortage of material, and the inability to obtain material, very little progress could be made during the past year to remove the aerial construction. This Department will continue to follow up the violations of the underground ordinances and will endeavor to have these conditions eliminated.

The Ohio State Telephone Company has the following:

(Here follows a list of 25 locations.)

The Central Union Telephone Company has the following:

(Here follows a list of 11 locations.)

The Toledo Railways & Light Company has the following:

(Here follows a list of 52 locations.)

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

#### New Headquarters.

Once again I wish to recommend—in fact it becomes my imperative duty to request—that legislation be passed at once which will provide a new building for the exclusive use as a headquarters for the Fire and Police Alarm Systems, a fire-proof structure of such dimensions as to contain ample space for the alarm apparatus which must be added as the city expands and builds up, placed in a location which has a minimum fire hazard.

This recommendation has been made in each of my previous reports. Referring to my last report, attention is called to the fact that this move must be made at some future date; that the longer the project is delayed the more expensive it will be. In other words, the sooner it can be done the cheaper it can be accomplished.

Our present alarm headquarters is in a brick and wood constructed building, and only separated from a fire risk of the worst character by an alley 16 feet wide. Fire has occurred several times in this building across the alley which, but for the fact that the firemen were

next door, might have had serious results. A fire could occur in this building when No. 3's Companies are out answering an alarm, which circumstance might give the fire such headway that nothing could stop it. Therefore, it is essential that the alarm headquarters be placed in a fire-proof, isolated building without further delay. If the Fire and Police Alarm Central Office is out of commission it would be a calamity of the greatest magnitude to the city, as the entire Fire and Police Departments would be without any method of communication for fire and police alarms.

#### New Telephone Plants.

A new automatic telephone plant for both the Fire and Police Alarm Systems should be installed at once, as the old manual boards are not only worn out from constant use, but are also entirely too small to meet the demands for additional telephone service on the Fire and Police Alarm Systems.

An automatic plant will give the operator more time to supervise the signals and the general work of the alarm systems. Furthermore, it will relieve the necessity of placing a third operator on duty at all times, as the present telephone traffic is so heavy it practically requires one man to operate each board. The estimate costs of an automatic telephone plant of sufficient size to take care of the continual growth of the Fire and Police Alarm Systems is \$7,000.00.

#### New Equipment.

An additional new light truck should be purchased, to be used on construction work and the repairing of wire trouble. New boards and equipment of double the capacity of our present police alarm equipment should be installed at once to provide service for the additional police signal circuits which should be built during the coming year.

#### New Power Supply.

The growth of the alarm systems has made it necessary to install motor generator units from both a reliability, as well as an economic standpoint. As these units must run continually it is of great importance that we have at least two sources of supply of electric light and power. The service from the Rail Light Company has been excellent, but there have been several interruptions during the year from 30 minutes to 3 hours' duration. For protection in such contingencies there should be installed a gas engine and generator with which service could be maintained under all conditions. The estimate cost of an auxiliary power plant to meet our requirements is \$1,000.00.

As our storage battery cells are old (in service approximately 12 to 15 years), it will be necessary to add at least 150 new cells to keep the battery plant in proper working order.

One hundred and fifty new fire alarm boxes should be installed at locations which are not afforded the proper box protection. Fifty new police alarm boxes should be installed throughout the city.

#### Flash Lights.

One hundred flash light signal lamps should be installed whereby patrolmen may be summoned quickly to the alarm boxes when needed, which would increase the efficiency of the entire Police Department.

#### Search Light.

I want to suggest that a powerful search light be installed on one of our highest buildings (preferably the Second National Bank Building), whereby signals can be flashed to patrolmen in the outlying districts, summoning them to call the police headquarters immediately.

The search light could also be used to illuminate bridges, all roads leading to the city, and dark locations of all descriptions, to guard against the escape of bandits, robbers, etc.

The station used for the search light would also become a watch tower with direct telephone communication

with our alarm headquarters, and would undoubtedly discover many fires long before these are discovered on the scene and the alarm turned in to the alarm office. This would be instrumental in reducing the fire loss of the city.

An equipment of this character would be a great aid to the working of both the Police and Fire Departments.

#### New Police Districts.

The present police patrolling districts were mapped out ten years ago, since which time many police boxes have been added. The city should be divided into new districts which will conform to these additions as regards the new police boxes, some few of which were moved to new locations to make the patrolling system more effective. A recommendation is made that the Police Chief appoint some one in authority to confer with our department in revising the present districts.

New underground cables should be installed in numerous places. The ducts for these additions are available. The essential thing is to appropriate the necessary funds to purchase the cable, and same will be installed by our regular force. New conduit runs should be installed for places where there are no runs available, which will eliminate a large portion of our aerial wires which have to be maintained through trees, etc.

J. TYLER GREENE,  
Superintendent.

## Division of Police

Mr. George P. Greenhalgh,  
Director of Safety,  
Toledo, O.

Dear Sir:

I submit for your approval the report of the Police Department for the year 1920.

You will realize conditions have been quite serious during the past year, but, notwithstanding, this department has made wonderful progress in the apprehension of criminals and the recovery of stolen property. With all that has been said against this department, I will say, without fear of contradiction, that no city of its size has been as free from the general run of crime as this city.

#### Motorcycles Asked.

I also have a few recommendations to make for the good of the Department. I recommend that this Department be furnished twenty-five Indian motorcycles—three of which should be equipped with side cars. This is necessary, due to the increase of speeding in the districts. These men can also answer complaints and fast calls. The numerous complaints received from citizens in the past has made this number of motorcycle riders necessary. The machines we now have are absolutely worn out and very dangerous for the men to ride. These men can also be used for covering roads leading from the city—in case of big robberies occurring in this or other towns where criminals are headed in or out of the city.

#### Multigraph Purchase.

I also request that a multigraph—the cost complete, approximately \$900.00—be purchased. It would be used to furnish a daily bulletin of all complaints, robberies, hold-ups, etc., to each officer in the Department. Under the present system, the daily bulletin is read to all Reliefs. A man must depend upon his memory entirely. Under this system, a man could refresh his memory while on his district, by referring to the sheet of squaks that would be furnished each member of this Department, going on duty on each Relief. All forms in use by this Department, could be printed at a big saving. Stolen automobile cards that are distributed by the thousands, throughout the country, could be in the mail within an hour of the time the car was reported stolen. Cir-

cars containing the photos of all wanted criminals could be gotten out with much more speed than the present arrangement offers. I trust this recommendation will not be passed over lightly, as the efficiency of the Department could be greatly improved by the acquisition of a multigraph.

**Fast Motor Cars for Detectives.**

I also request that three Cadillac, or cars of like speed, be purchased for the use of the Detective Bureau. These cars could be used for fast calls or hold-ups and like jobs. This Department has not progressed as the crook has in the use of high power machines, and we find ourselves easily out-distanced on all calls where speed is the main requisite. It is earnestly urged that immediate action be taken in supplying us with the desired machines.

Thanking you for your earnest co-operation during the past year, I remain,

Very truly yours,

H. J. HERBERT,  
Chief of Police.

**REPORT OF VICE SQUAD.**

Henry J. Herbert,  
Chief of Police.

Sir:

**Prostitution.**

I have the privilege of submitting to you a report of the work done by the Vice Squad from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1920. The following is a detailed report of the arrests of both male and female violators, setting forth the charge, number so charged, convictions and acquittals:

Charge	Female Violators.		
		Convictions	Acquittals
Keeping House .....	43	35	8
Visiting House .....	186	153	33
Soliciting .....	95	68	27
Loitering .....	91	72	19
Unlawful Assemb. ....	16	..	16
Violating Midnight Ord. .	11	11	..
Drunk .....	9	9	..
Larceny .....	3	3	..
Vagrancy .....	8	8	..
Suspicion .....	9*	..	..
	471	359	103

\*Released by Chief Herbert.

Male Violators.			
Keeping House .....	5	3	2
Visiting House .....	103	94	0
Suspicion .....	26	21	5*
Suspicious Person .....	11	6	5
Vagrancy .....	35	26	9
Larceny .....	3	3	..
Drunk .....	21	19	2
Violating Midnight Ord. .	42	42	..
Violating Drug Act. ....	5**	..	..
Violating Nat. Prohib. Act 15†	4	..	..
	266	218	23

\*Released by Chief Herbert.

\*\*Turned over to Federal Officers.

†Eleven violators of National Prohibition Act turned over to Federal Officers.

I am pleased to report a marked improvement in the condition of vice in its relation to prostitution in the city of Toledo in the year 1920, when compared with the year 1919.

During the year just closed the streets of Toledo have been practically free of the street-walker. Every place that in the past served as a rendezvous for this type of woman has been forced to close or conform to the rules of common decency.

Proprietors of rooming houses who have in the past catered to the street-walker have been forced to conduct their place in a legitimate manner. The best proof of this improved condition I submit in the following table of arrests for corresponding offenses during the years 1919 and 1920:

Offense	1919	1920	Decrease
Keeping House .....	81	43	38
Visiting House .....	209	186	23
Soliciting .....	108	95	13
Loitering .....	197	91	106
Total .....	595	415	

This table shows a total decrease of 180 arrests for the four leading violations commonly committed by the women of the underworld.

**\*Gambling.**

Following is a report of arrests for gambling made by members of the vice squad during the year 1920:

	Arrested	Fines
Proprietors .....	32	\$ 340
Patrons .....	301	940
Total .....	333	\$1,280

In three instances, the case against the proprietor was marked off the docket, while the visitors were fined. In one case the proprietor and visitors were all discharged. In the remaining cases, convictions were secured.

\*(This part of the report has been compiled from a more detailed report submitted by Inspector Delehaunty. —Editor's Note.)

**Diseased Prostitutes.**

Following is a report of the men and women arrested by officers of the Vice Squad and held for medical examination at the Toledo Municipal Hospital:

	Females	Males
Found to have gonorrhoea .....	136	17
Found to have syphilis .....	191	12
Found negative .....	173	20

Total arrested .....

On July 5, 1919, you issued an order to arrest all known prostitutes and hold them for medical examination. The initial round-up netted 63 women and girls. When examined by the Medical Staff of the Municipal Hospital, 61 were found to be diseased.

This policy inaugurated by you has been continued with marked success. During the first months of the campaign against this menace nearly 100 per cent of those unfortunate members of society were found to be suffering from venereal disease.

This percentage has decreased to a remarkable extent. Out of a total of 501 arrested during the year 1920 only about 34 per cent were found to be so afflicted. Too much praise cannot be given to the doctors and nurses on the staff of the Municipal Hospital for the splendid improvement in the condition of the unfortunates entrusted to their care.

To the Police Department also is due credit for the arresting of so large a number. The officers of the Vice Squad have been diligent in the performance of a difficult duty.

JOS. DELEHAUNTY,  
Inspector.

**DETECTIVE BUREAU.**

Henry J. Herbert,  
Chief of Police,

Dear Sir:

I submit the operations of the Detective Bureau, during the year Nineteen Hundred and Twenty (1920).

Aggregate value of recovered property, \$1,378,577.04, 190 Fugitives from justice were arrested and turned over to outside officers.

6,175 Complaints were received by this Department.

2,632 Arrests were made.  
 1,138 Automobiles were stolen.  
 877 Automobiles were recovered.  
 261 Automobiles are still missing.

Comparing the figures of last year, you will note that over twice as much property has been recovered by this Department this year, notwithstanding the fact that only 6,175 complaints were received as compared to 14,750 received in the year 1919, which goes to show that the men have been very earnest and aggressive in their efforts to make Toledo a safe place to live in.

Although there has been an inevitable so-called crime wave over the world, I feel that gradually this peculiar situation is being mastered. Contributing causes in betterment are the action of City Council in passing ordinances governing pool rooms and soft drink parlors, which, to my mind, have been some of the breeding places of crime and criminals of this city in the past.

#### Gambling Houses Breed Crime.

Experience has brought me to the conclusion that commercialized gambling places are also factors that contribute to the propagation of crime, as most of these institutions hold themselves out as rendezvous for the professional criminal. In them he not only finds aid and comfort, but this particular form of amusement, where the elements of chance and speed are given wide play, is very attractive to the unconscious psychology that underlies the criminal's abnormal mental structure. The most malignant forms of gambling houses have been stamped out, but unless eternal vigilance is exercised they spring up like mushrooms. Another product of these places is recruits from the younger element in the field of highway robbery and payroll bandits.

In order to more efficiently cope with the modern methods of the criminals of today, I would recommend that a high-powered machine, together with a driver, be held in readiness at all times to answer emergency calls. The driver need not necessarily be a detective, but could be detailed from the uniform ranks. This is a very essential attribute and a necessary one to this Department.

I would also recommend that six new desks and lockers, like the twelve we already have, be installed in the Detective Bureau, in order that each detective may have a place where he can make out his reports.

There are two vacancies in the Detective Branch, and I would respectfully request that these be filled as soon as possible with the addition of two more men, as they are very much needed, especially at this time, by reason of increased automobile thefts, the two additional men to be placed on night duty; also a show-up curtain for the purpose of exhibiting or showing up accused persons, thereby saving the suspect and citizen embarrassment when coming to the Detective Bureau for the purpose of identification.

We have installed a separate detective blotter, which furnishes a ready reference and facilities in making up reports by this Bureau.

F. W. LEUTZ,  
 Inspector of Detectives.

#### IDENTIFICATION BUREAU.

Mr. Henry J. Herbert,  
 Chief of Police,  
 Dear Sir:

I herewith submit to you a report of the work done by the Bureau of Identification and Records during the year 1920:

953 new subjects passed through the Bureau during the year. All of these were photographed, finger printed and measured under the rules of the Bertillon system. In addition to the above number of new subjects, 163 who were already on file were re-photographed, 381 were re-finger printed and 22 were re-measured.

559 Bertillon photographs were furnished to other Police Departments and peace officers. 335 extra photographs were furnished our Detective Bureau for identi-

fication purposes and to assist in apprehending suspects. Of these, 259 have been returned to this Bureau.

Extra finger prints were taken and forwarded to the Special Agent of the U. S. Department of Justice, at Leavenworth, Kans., where a clearing house for criminals is maintained by the Government. Extra finger prints, with photographs attached, were sent to the National Bureau of Criminal Identification at Washington, D. C.

Approximately 3,000 photographs and circulars from other police departments and penal institutions were received during the year, all of which were indexed and filed.

In addition to all other photographs on file we have bound in book form copies of "The Detective" since 1897. "The Detective" is a monthly publication containing on an average 200 photographs with descriptions, most of which have Bertillon measurements and finger print classifications. Copies are made for our display gallery of all persons known to be professional safe blowers, pickpockets, shoplifters and forgers. These photographs, together with the pictures appearing in "The Detective," are placed at the disposal of the members of the Detective Bureau and uniform department that they may familiarize themselves with them as an aid to the apprehension of the original, should that person appear in Toledo.

502 criminal records were requested of other police departments, of which 406 were received. 290 criminal records were requested of penal institutions, of which 278 were received. 2,100 letters and telegrams were written pertaining to persons whose photographs and finger prints have been taken by this Bureau. 2,058 letters were written on persons other than those contained in our own collection of persons photographed and finger printed. 1,475 letters were written on subjects other than criminal, such as missing relatives, friends, etc.

Approximately 2,500 long distance telephone calls were taken care of by this Department during the year. 1,525 entries were made on the property book, each entry covering from 1 to 300 articles and each entry pertaining to a separate case. In addition 220 slot machines, which were confiscated by members of the Department, were broken up and \$1,122.50 which they contained was turned into the Pension Fund.

1,462 bus permits were issued during the year.

117 revolver permits were issued.

270 cards were issued to taxicab drivers.

In each case of taxi and revolver permits, the finger prints of each subject were taken and their photographs placed on file. In addition the full description of the revolver was reported to this Bureau by the dealer who sold same, which description was entered on the record.

#### Finger-Print Camera.

On account of the large number of burglaries and other crimes in which finger prints are left at the scene of the crime, it is imperative that this Bureau be furnished with a finger-print camera. The present price of such a camera, manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Co. for this purpose, is about \$50.00.

The condition of the Bureau at this time is somewhat better than it was at the close of 1919. This is due principally to the fact that since June, 1920, an additional clerk has been assigned to the Bureau to assist in getting caught up with the large volume of unfinished work which has accumulated since the inception of the Bureau in 1906.

There are now seven (7) men assigned to work in this Bureau. As each man at the present time is allowed two days off per month, and in addition twelve days off per year, it means that for eight months and twelve days of the year but six men are at work in the Bureau. If, as contemplated, the ordinance allowing each man in the Department one day off per week is put into effect, it will mean that one man will be off all of the time and



two men off eighty-three days of the year. On top of this, absence on account of sickness, special assignments and other causes, will mean that two men will be off at least four months of the year and one man off all of the time.

Patrolman Charles Roth has been assisting in the Bureau since June, 1920, and has become quite familiar with the work in the Bureau. The services of this extra man are absolutely indispensable, and I therefore recommend that he be permanently assigned to the Bureau and that he be promoted to the rank of Clerk, Class B.

R. F. McKEY,

Superintendent Bureau of Identification and Records.

**PERSONNEL REPORT.**

Number Allowed	Number in Dept. Dec. 31st, 1920	Vacancies Dec. 31st, 1920
1 Chief	1	0
2 Inspectors	2	0
6 Captains	5	1
6 Lieutenants	6	0
13 Sergeants	11	2
19 Regular Detectives	19	0
15 Detectives	14	1
284 Patrolmen	269	15
5 Patrolmen (Operators)	5	0
1 Superintendent, B. of I. & R.	1	0
1 Asst. Supt. B. of I. & R.	1	0
5 Clerks B. of I. & R.	5	0
1 Secretary	1	0
	340	19

**Employees.**

1 Stenographer	1	0
3 Turnkeys	3	0
3 Matrons	3	0
3 Janitors	3	0
3 Engineers	3	0
<b>Number of Police Officers on Pension Pay-roll.</b>		
1 Chief		
3 Captains		
2 Lieutenants		
2 Sergeants		
7 Detectives		
21 Patrolmen		
36 Total		

**REPORTS OF ARRESTS.**

(Condensed from Detailed Report.)

	Male	Female	Total
Homicide	12	2	14
Other offenses against the person	561	71	632
Robbery	117	2	118
House breaking and burglary	108	4	112
Grand larceny	233	31	264
Petit larceny (includes thefts)	374	97	471
Larceny from person	38	7	45
Liquor—Use, Sale of, Drunkenness		42	1,672
Drunk and disorderly	1,630	42	1,672
Safe keeping	275	82	357
Illicit still	4	0	4
Selling	2	1	3
Manufacturing	3	0	3
Keeping place where sold	5	2	7
Possession & Transportation	34	0	34
Driving Auto while Intoxicated	72	1	73
Receiving Liquor	3	0	3
Illegal Possession	93	2	95

	Male	Female	Total
Violating Nat'l Prohibition Law	103	3	106
Prostitution & Immorality	362	582	949
Offenses Against the Peace	867	98	965
Opiates	60	11	71
Gambling & related offenses	487	0	487
License Ordinances, violation of	228	5	233
Traffic, Violation of	4,964	0	4,964
Fraud & Defrauding	181	20	201
Health Laws, violation of	50	0	50
Neglect, etc.	93	1	94
Vagrancy	608	15	623
Suspicion	1,437	128	1,565
Fugitive from Justice	234	14	248
Embezzlement	31	1	33
Property, Trespassing, interfering, etc.	177	6	183
Insanity	10	0	10
Attachment	84	5	89
Witness	179	40	219
Miscellaneous	780	23	803
	14,500	1,316	15,816

**DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS FOR 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
No affidavit filed	159	19	178
Bail forfeited	175	42	217
Released	1,418	200	1,518
Off docket	2,270	73	2,343
Discharged	521	90	611
Grand Jury	620	48	668
Paid fine	4,897	524	5,421
Fined and House Correction	1,580	75	1,655
Juvenile Court	18	2	20
Fugitives and others delivered	297	14	311
Pending	1,436	188	1,624
Suspended	803	14	817
To U. S. Government	264	16	280
Escaped from jail	3	0	3
Died at hospital	2	0	2
Bench warrants	38	0	38
Delivered	0	9	9
U. S. Court	0	3	3
Total	14,501	1,306	15,807

**NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS ARRESTED IN 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
American	12,542	1,164	13,706
Polish	306	45	351
Russian	233	2	235
Hungarian	218	12	230
Bulgarian	184	3	187
Greek	163	3	166
German	94	7	101
Mexican	122	3	125
Irish	117	11	128
Austrian	95	3	98
Italian	86	6	92
Canadian	64	1	65
Jewish	50	0	50
Syrian	40	1	41
English	35	3	38
Rumanian	29	1	30
Scotch	20	0	20
All Others	117	2	119
Total	14,515	1,267	15,782

**COLOR OF PRISONERS ARRESTED IN 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
White .....	13,038	1,061	14,099
Colored .....	1,426	256	1,682
Yellow .....	5	.....	5
Red .....	2	1	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,471</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>15,789</b>

**AGES OF PRISONERS ARRESTED IN 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
16 to 30 .....	7,243	799	8,042
30 to 40 .....	4,504	368	4,872
40 to 50 .....	1,995	108	2,103
50 to 60 .....	576	31	607
70 to 80 .....	41	3	44
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,359</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>15,678</b>

**Division of Inspection**

Mr. Geo. P. Greenhalgh,  
Safety Director,  
Dear Sir:

In submitting the annual report of the activities of the Division of Inspection, I should like to take this opportunity to submit for your consideration a few recommendations, which I believe if carried out will tend to increase the efficiency of the division.

**Building Law Revision.**

The first and most important subject is the revision of building laws. At two different times the council has passed resolutions directing that a proposed building code be prepared and presented for their consideration, but never provided funds to defray the expense of this work. The work in preparing a Building code is not so much legal as it is technical, and funds should be provided to secure this talent. It places the department in an embarrassing position when asked by technical men and others for a ruling on a subject not covered by Ordinance. I might say that the building laws have not been changed since 1907, and since that time engineering practices have advanced to such an extent that it makes our code obsolete.

**Penalty for Plumbing Violation.**

The Plumbing ordinance is in good form, and is accepted as a model ordinance, but as is the case in most codes the penal or enforcement features are weak, and in many cases wholly lacking. In the case of our code, it would be almost a dead letter were it not for the diligence on the part of the department, and the co-operation of the better class of Master Plumbers. Many appeals are made to me for redress in cases of defective or wrong installations, but I am helpless except through moral invasion to do anything for them. Some time since an ordinance was introduced in council for the registering of Master Plumbers, this ordinance failed of the necessary votes for its passage. In the best of faith I supported this ordinance, but I received but little support from any source. This ordinance placed no hardship on the Master Plumber, but would have been a protection to the consumer.

**Plumbing Fees Too Low.**

In going over the work of the Plumbing department for the year just closing, I find that the fees collected are less than one-half the cost of operation, being an average of \$0.36 received for each inspection, while the cost without any overhead charges is \$0.82 per inspection. The work of the plumbing department is not only a public benefit by improving sanitary conditions, but it is of considerable financial worth to the consumer or home owners, and home purchasers, and I believe that the fee should be sufficient to cover the cost of

inspection, and recommend that the plumbing fee ordinance be revised.

**Re-Organization Proposed.**

The Bureau of Wire Inspection has produced a revenue in excess of their expenses sufficient to more than balance the deficit in the other branches of the division. I should like to ask that there be one more assistant wire inspector appointed to care of Theatres, public and commercial buildings. A fee can be arranged to care for the expense.

The building inspection department was instituted in 1904, and since that time there has been no change in organization, and none in title except through salary ordinances from time to time. Since the adoption of the City charter, new duties have been assigned to the department but no legislation establishing titles. To establish the Division of Inspection, and increase its efficiency, I recommend that it be reorganized after these lines:

Commissioner of Inspection at the head of all departments within the Division.

A Clerk-Stenographer in the Commissioner's office.

A Chief Building Inspector in charge of building inspection, and Assistant Building Inspectors.

A Chief Plumbing Inspector in charge of Plumbing, and drainage, and Three Assistant Plumbing Inspectors.

A Chief Smoke Inspector in charge of heating and ventilating.

A Chief Wire Inspector, and Four Assistant Wire Inspectors.

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL REPORT**

	1920	1919
Building Permits issued .....	3,162	3,650
Plumbing Permits issued .....	3,064	2,809
Sign Permits issued .....	76	34
Canopy Permits issued .....	22	1
Gas Tank Permits issued .....	93	76
Billboard Permits issued .....	494	.....
Banners Cloth Permits issued .....	6	.....
Miscellaneous Permits issued .....	6	19
Removal Permits issued .....	.....	32
Wrecking Permits issued .....	.....	30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>6,649</b>
Plumbing Inspections .....	15,579	10,897
General Inspections .....	2,327	1,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>17,906</b>	<b>11,877</b>

**Collections for the Year 1920.**

	1920	1919
Building Permit Fees .....	\$7,967.50	\$9,278.00
Removal Permit Fees .....	64.00	64.00
Wrecking Permit Fees .....	26.00	60.00
Sign Permit Fees .....	152.00	68.00
Gas Tanks & Inspections .....	248.00	207.00
Canopy Permit Fees .....	68.00	6.00
Billboard Permit Fees .....	494.00	.....
Plumbing Permit Fees .....	3,960.25	3,783.75
Plumbing Inspections .....	1,565.00	1,150.00
Theatre Inspections .....	574.00	555.00
Sub-Space Permit .....	10.00	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$15,128.75</b>	<b>\$15,172.35</b>
Electrical Permits issued .....	11,327	9,481
Electrical Inspections made .....	19,265	13,647
Collections for the Year 1920 .....	\$24,223.95	\$17,005.80
<b>Grand Total of Fees Collected ..</b>	<b>\$39,352.70</b>	<b>\$32,178.15</b>

J. H. Hesser,

COMMISSIONER OF INSPECTION.

# Crimes In Toledo By Months

Year	Homicide	House Breaking	Larceny From Person	Robbery	Larceny	Forgery Bad Checks	Year	Homicide	House Breaking	Larceny From Person	Robbery	Larceny	Forgery Bad Checks
<b>1916</b>							<b>1919</b>						
Jan.	4	76	17	23	74	3	Jan.	4	108	29	67	238	8
Feb.	2	89	15	17	72	2	Feb.	4	100	46	86	230	12
March	1	41	25	14	112	2	March	2	100	26	68	245	3
April	3	67	29	8	89	2	April	8	94	31	30	222	8
May	4	83	21	21	130	4	May	7	69	41	55	251	5
June	5	34	17	7	135	1	June	3	57	26	19	249	9
July	5	39	31	10	171	1	July	1	77	33	33	202	3
Aug.	4	84	16	17	126	2	Aug.	1	77	27	45	272	7
Sept.	4	78	28	39	141	10	Sept.	2	91	14	37	235	4
Oct.	4	46	14	56	202	6	Oct.	2	80	20	39	242	10
Nov.	3	123	21	51	214	3	Nov.	1	86	4	47	222	12
Dec.	3	72	14	76	194	2	Dec.	4	111	8	41	195	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>1917</b>							<b>1920</b>						
Jan.	1	55	13	44	167	4	Jan.	2	96	12	40	124	5
Feb.	2	19	16	19	141	3	Feb.	2	63	10	37	127	6
March	3	90	32	15	206	4	March	2	125	9	30	189	9
April	5	96	10	35	246	4	April	1	109	2	35	166	5
May	5	148	16	24	232	3	May	1	108	9	23	167	4
June	10	100	12	45	293	7	June	3	111	7	17	248	4
July	7	129	16	40	250	10	July	4	83	11	28	288	5
Aug.	3	147	19	44	174	3	Aug.	4	107	15	47	272	6
Sept.	2	136	22	40	211	2	Sept.	3	124	14	43	299	12
Oct.	4	165	14	31	210	5	Oct.	2	159	17	65	327	17
Nov.	3	119	14	60	312	5	Nov.	3	144	11	103	255	16
Dec.	1	87	12	52	287	3	Dec.	4	86	8	68	223	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>2729</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>2685</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>1918</b>							<b>1918</b>						
Jan.	1	59	8	23	222	8	Jan.	3	46	9	17	196	5
Feb.	3	46	9	17	280	18	Feb.	1	88	17	22	280	18
March	1	59	9	13	203	3	March	3	59	9	13	203	3
April	6	65	21	26	213	10	April	3	65	21	26	213	10
May	4	49	35	38	212	2	May	4	49	35	38	212	2
June	1	61	27	42	195	4	June	2	138	23	51	195	4
July	2	90	35	41	214	2	July	2	90	35	41	214	2
Aug.	2	51	28	43	205	1	Aug.	2	51	28	43	205	1
Sept.	3	39	18	57	206	1	Sept.	3	39	18	57	206	1
Oct.	6	56	32	55	241	4	Oct.	6	56	32	55	241	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>2582</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>2582</b>	<b>63</b>

"The great problem of popular government on its practical side is to create machinery by which those for whom government is carried on, and who should control and direct government in a large way, shall be advised of the facts, and upon those facts, correctly interpreted, shall exercise discriminating criticism and ultimate decision."

William Howard Taft.

### SUMMARY BY YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Yearly Average
Homicides	30	46	34	37	25	34
Robbery	339	449	428	567	536	464
Safe Blowing	7	10	12	38	36	20
House Breaking	862	1291	855	1050	1314	2492
Larceny (except autos)	2660	2729	2582	2803	2685	792
Automobile Thefts	No Figures	247	776	1006	1138	622
Automobiles Recovered	No Figures	200	660	752	877	227
Larceny from the Person	248	196	262	305	125	66
Forgery and Bad Checks	38	53	63	90	88	66